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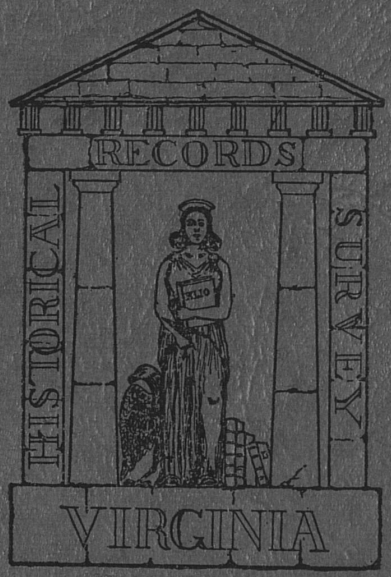
INVENTORY *of the* COUNTY ARCHIVES OF VIRGINIA



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PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY (PRINCE GEORGE COURTHOUSE)

HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

INVENTORY OF COUNTY ARCHIVES

OF VIRGINIA

NO. 75. PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY (PRINCE GEORGE COURTHOUSE)

Prepared by

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

Sponsored by

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Richmond, Virginia
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FOREWORD

The Inventory of the County Archives of Virginia is one of a number of guides to historical materials prepared throughout the United States by workers on Historical Records Survey projects of the Work Projects Administration. The publication herewith presented, an inventory of the archives of Prince George County, is number 75 of the Virginia 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carrying out this objective, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local governments, and which provide invaluable data for students of political, economic, and social history. Up to the present time approximately 1,400 survey publications have been issued throughout the country. The archival guide herewith presented is intended to meet the requirements of the 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 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 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. The survey operates as a Nation-wide series of locally sponsored projects in the Division of Community Service Programs, of which Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner is in charge.

HOWARD O. HUNTER
Acting Commissioner of
Work Projects

PREFACE

In January 1936, the Historical Records Survey, a nation-wide project of the Works Progress Administration, now the Work Projects Administration, was organized nationally. Dr. Luther H. Evans was appointed National Director of the Survey. In March 1936, the Survey began to function in Virginia as part of the Federal Writers' Project, of which Dr. H. J. Eckenrode was State Director, and Dr. Lester J. Cappon of the University of Virginia part-time Technical Assistant. In November 1936, when the Historical Records Survey became independent of the Federal Writers' Project, Dr. Cappon was appointed part-time State Director. At the same time Miss Elizabeth B. Parker, a former supervisor of the Survey, was appointed Assistant State Director. When Dr. Cappon resigned in June 1937, Miss Parker succeeded him as State Director. On September 5, 1939, the Historical Records Survey of Virginia became a State-wide non-Federal project, with Miss Parker as State Supervisor.

Likewise in January 1936 the Survey of Federal Archives, a nation-wide project of the Works Progress Administration, now the Work Projects Administration, was organized under the national directorship of Dr. Philip M. Hamer, an official of the National Archives, Washington, D. C. In February 1936, work was started in Virginia with Mr. T. C. Durham as Regional Director. In September 1936, Dr. Kathleen Bruce was appointed Regional Director to succeed Mr. Durham. On August 1, 1937, the Survey of Federal Archives of Virginia became a State-wide non-Federal project, with Dr. Bruce as State Director.

On January 1, 1940, the two projects, the Survey of Federal Archives and the Historical Records Survey of Virginia, were consolidated by the Work Projects Administration to constitute a new Historical Records Survey project. Dr. Bruce was appointed State Supervisor, and Miss Parker, Assistant State Supervisor. Miss Parker resigned from the Historical Records Survey on April 29, 1940.

Mrs. Helen D. Bullock was appointed Assistant State Supervisor on June 24, 1940. Mrs. Bullock resigned from the project on September 19, 1940. On January 20, 1941, Dr. Katharine Elizabeth Crane succeeded Mrs. Bullock as Assistant State Supervisor.

By authority of the Presidential Letter, E-236, October 18, 1940, the Historical Records Survey is authorized to "conduct a survey and prepare for duplication inventories of all official records of the counties and of the Federal Government (except the Post Office) within the State; conduct a survey and prepare for duplication inventories of the records of the churches of all denominations within the State; and copy the imprints of all materials, printed before 1877 within the present boundaries of the United States, which are in the custody of all public, semi-public, and notable private libraries within the State."

The objective is to make contributions of public value. With this in view, the Historical Records Survey of Virginia has surveyed approximately 5,000 series of county records in 19 counties, and published in 7 volumes the inventories of the archives of 7 counties; it has published 4 volumes on church archives; it has surveyed the official records of about 600 Federal agencies in Virginia and has published inventories respectively

of the archives of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Agriculture; and it has catalogued for the American Imprints Inventory 72,475 volumes from public and semi-public libraries in the State. It is hoped that these surveys will be of material service to investigators and that they will stimulate further careful research into the history and development of one of the oldest states in the Union in whose history and institutions lie the roots of the history and institutions of so many of the other states. It is gratifying not only to the members of the supervisory staff but to those workers on the project past and present who gave or are giving their best skills to the work to know that it is achieving practical results. For example, in a number of instances it has stimulated officials to employ more care in using and in preserving the records; field workers, particularly in the survey of federal archives, have been able to aid officials who in an emergency needed some old stored record which they were unable to find; and county superintendents of schools in various counties have assured the county board of supervisors of the wisdom of contributing to the non-labor funds required for publishing the volume on county archives on the ground of its basic value to the schools.

The inventory of the records of Prince George County is one of these volumes in the series entitled Inventory of the County Archives of Virginia which is designed to provide for each county a separate volume dealing with its surviving records. The numbering of the county inventories corresponds with the alphabetical sequence of the counties of the State. Thus the volume on the Prince George County archives is number 75 of the series. In it the records are classified according to the agencies in whose activities they originated or to which they have been sent for temporary or permanent maintenance. A notable instance of an agency which has in its custody the records of another agency is the circuit court to which all the original wills and all the records pertaining to probate and fiduciary matters were transferred when the county court was abolished in 1904. Many of these records in the older counties antedate the establishment of the circuit court. All records are described in a formalized style which gives the following information: title of record, dates for which available, quantity, labeling of volumes or containers, variant titles, description of contents of record, manner in which the record is arranged, indexed, and recorded, and the size of volumes or containers and their location. In addition to listing and describing the existing records of the county through 1940, the volume contains a brief account of the origins and functions of each office, a short essay on buildings, one on the governmental organization and records system of the State, and a historical sketch of the county based on original sources.

The survey of the records of Prince George County was begun under Miss Parker's direction. After Dr. Bruce took charge of the consolidated State project, Mr. Francis Morris rechecked it and completed it under the immediate supervision of Mr. Pinckney H. Walker. The entries were written by Mrs. Frances L. Beasley and Mrs. Louise H. Macon under the immediate supervision of Mr. Walker and Mr. Ellis Miller, Jr. But since Mr. Walker left the project at the end of June 1940 and Mr. Miller early in August of the same year, the greater share of credit for checking and rechecking the entries belongs to Mrs. Beasley, who is still a member of the staff. Mrs. Bullock prepared the appendix. She also reedited the entries, and with the assistance of Mr. W. Hamilton Enslow arranged them in their present sequence. A final editing of the entries was made by Dr. Bruce.

The present administration is indebted wholly to the administration of Miss Parker for the Governmental Organization and Records System essay. This essay which has been shortened but otherwise unchanged appeared under that title in the Isle of Wight volume. It has not been checked by the present administration. Mr. Walker and Mr. Enslow wrote the office essays which precede each office section, and Mr. Enslow the Housing, Care, and Accessibility of Records essay. Dr. Bruce edited the essays and is responsible for the first five pages of the Historical Sketch and for some other parts of it, as well as for its editing. Dr. Crane wrote most of the Historical Sketch and undertook the final assembling of the volume. Mr. Morgan P. Robinson of the Archives Division, the Virginia State Library, kindly read that part of the Historical Sketch which deals with the colonial period, but he is in no way responsible for anything said in it. Finally, acknowledgment must be made for helpful editorial criticism of this inventory in manuscript form offered by Miss Louise Boynton, assistant editor in charge of public records inventories, of the Central office, Washington, D. C.

To the officials of Prince George County the project is indebted in more ways than one. The clerk, Mr. George R. Walters, has been constantly helpful in making the records more conveniently available to the workers and in giving the workers constructive criticism. Mr. R. W. Copeland, superintendent of schools of Prince George County, read and approved the Historical Sketch. Both Mr. Walters and Mr. Copeland appeared before the board of supervisors to testify to their desire to have the county contribute to the non-labor fund for the publication of the work. The board of supervisors gave their earnest attention to the matter and after discussion voted the appropriation without which the volume could not have been published. The members of the board were Messrs. Jordan A. Wood, chairman, W. B. Baird, F. E. Hair, Henry J. Henn, W. R. Horne, and Andrew Moncol.

The edition is limited to a comparatively small number of copies. Under contract with the board of supervisors, twenty-five copies are designated for the clerk of the county for disposition by the county. The remainder are for distribution to certain government agencies within the State and to public and semi-public libraries throughout the United States.

Publications previously issued by this project are listed on page 276 of this volume.

Kathleen Bruce

Kathleen Bruce
State Supervisor
Historical Records Survey

ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Abbreviations

alph.	alphabetical(ly)
anon.	anonymous
approx.	approximately
arr.	arranged
art(s).	article(s)
atty.	attorney
aver.	average
bldg.	building
c.	copyright
chron.	chronologically
C. J.	Corpus Juris
C. J. S.	Corpus Juris Secundum
clk(s).	clerk(s)
Const.	Constitution
co.	company
co. agt.	county agricultural agent
comm. of rev.	commissioner of the revenue
comp.	compiler
dept.	department
dist.	district
ed.	edition or editor(s)
esp.	especially
et al.	et alii, et aliae (and others)
f(f).	and following page(s)
ibid.	ibidem (in the same place)
i. e.	id est (that is)
j. p.	justice of the peace
ms(s).	manuscript(s)
n.	note
n. d.	no date
no(s).	number(s)
n. p.	no place of publication
numer.	numerical(ly)
off.	office
op. cit.	opere citato (in the work cited)
o. s.	old style calender (for dates before 1752)
p(p).	page(s)
passim	here and there
pt.	part
ptd.	printed
S. E.	South Eastern Reporter
sec(s).	section(s)

ser.	series
sic	thus (in the original)
supra	above or before
supt.	superintendent
t. j.	trial justice
treas.	treasurer
Va.	Virginia Reports
vol(s).	volume(s)
vs.	versus (against)
wel.	welfare
yr(s).	year(s)

Symbols

x	by, in dimensions
--	placed after a date indicates records are current

Explanatory Notes

Titles of Records. Exact titles of records are written in solid capitals without brackets (as in entry 1). In the absence of titles, descriptive titles have been assigned, which are written in solid capitals and enclosed in brackets (as in entry 3). If a record title is not descriptive of the contents of the record, an assigned explanatory title (or explanatory words), written with initial capitals and enclosed in brackets, has been added (as in entry 6). The current or most recent title of a record is used as the entry title and title variation is indicated (as in entry 2).

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 type of container, indicate the labeling. If no labeling is indicated, it may be assumed that there is none.

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.

Condition of Records. Records are in good condition unless otherwise indicated.

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

Location. The locations given for the records are the locations at the time the survey was made. These are subject to change as records are often moved. Prince George County records now in the archives division of the Virginia State Library have been included in this inventory only to fill gaps in records located in the county depository.

Cross References. Separate third-paragraph cross references from entry to entry are used to show prior and subsequent records, and original and copies of records; see entries 20, 25, 26, and 30. If there are entries related in subject matter to entries under other subject headings, cross-references are used under the subject headings as follows: Elections, see also entries 80 and 170. If a record does not have a self-contained index, a cross-reference is made; for example, see entries 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, and 33.

Miscellaneous. In connection with the use of the terms constitutional and statutory, it is to be noted that the constitutional provisions concerning county offices and county government may or may not be mandatory. Practice, therefore, may vary from one county to another. Throughout this book the situation in Prince George County alone has been considered.

The spelling of local place names follows, for the most part, what seems to be the preponderance of usage as indicated in E. G. Swem, Virginia Historical Index. A few spellings, notably that of Flowerdew Hundred and Merchants Hope, follow what is obviously historically correct. Indian names are spelled according to F. W. Hodge, Handbook of American Indians.

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1. HISTORICAL SKETCH

On March 8, 1702, Anne Stuart, younger daughter of James II of England, ascended the throne from which in 1685 her father ran away. In the following August, the General Assembly of Virginia divided Charles City County and ordered that Prince George County be organized, after April 23, 1703, o. s., to include all that portion of Charles City County which lay south of James River.[1] Since Queen Anne was married to Prince George of Denmark, it would seem that the General Assembly, in naming the new county "Prince George," named it after the Prince Consort, with the intention of telling the world that the people of Virginia opposed the claim to the throne of the Stuart Pretender. As was their custom, the General Assembly did not state in the act any substantial reason for their choice of the name. It is significant to discover, if possible, why Prince George County was created in 1702, other than for the reason given, which was to save the inhabitants south of the James from the "Sundry & diverse inconveniences" of attending courts and public meetings across the James River.[2]

The region organized in 1703 as Prince George County was not a typical frontier. Already along the river front there had been some agricultural settlement for almost a century, and the beginnings of a capitalistic fur trade for about a quarter of a century. The cultivation of tobacco and the fur trade with the Indians were the earliest economic bases for the development of the section, which, as far as can be determined from the fragmentary early Charles City records, skipped the cattle raising, farming stage of the famous Frederick Jackson Turner theory of the evolution of any American frontier. Although it was nearly a hundred miles by river from the capital city of Jamestown, and also from Williamsburg to which the capitol was removed in 1699, the eastern portion of the new county bordered James River and contained numerous tributaries of the James. It also bordered the Appomattox, a great tributary of the James. Thus men might sail from their own landings to a waiting ship bound for Europe, or direct to Jamestown, or down the James to Archers Hope Creek and up the creek to Princess Anne Port within a mile of Williamsburg. And so the settlement of the region went steadily on as men struggled to push back the Indians, to grow tobacco and get it to market, and to direct and finance trading expeditions far down into the southern mountains.

The development of this particular region conformed with the typical development of the seventeenth century, which historians now recognize as one of the pivotal periods in world history, not only politically but economically.

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1. William Waller Hening, The Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of All the Laws of Virginia, from the First Session of the Legislature in the Year 1619, III, 223, hereinafter cited as Hening, Statutes, only mentions the existence of the act without quoting it; for some years the text was believed to be lost, but it was recovered and appears in Morgan Poitiaux Robinson, Virginia Counties: Those Resulting from Virginia Legislation, p. 199, as copied from the Colonial Office Papers in the Public Record Office in London.
2. Ibid.; the county was first represented in the Assembly on April 24, 1704, Henry Read McIlwaine, Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1619-1776, vol. 1703-12, p. 48, hereinafter cited as Journals of the H. of B.

Primarily it was a period of great business expansion. Probably never before or since have men taken greater risks in venturing life and capital to secure quick profits. Abundant opportunities presented themselves on account of the discoveries in Asia and America and because of the development of stock companies for trade and colonization.

Fur Trade and Exploration

Implicit in the American adventures throughout the seventeenth century was the determination to make every possible effort to find a short waterway across the continent, to discover gold and silver mines, and to wrest from the French the profitable Indian trade. Into the seventeenth century as thus understood the explorations and trading activities promoted by Charles II and his friends appear to fit. The southern base for preliminary explorations and for a prosperous Indian trade was Fort Henry in Virginia at the falls of the Appomattox River, later called Fort Wood. The site of the fort is some unknown spot in Dinwiddie County. But until Dinwiddie was formed in 1752 Fort Wood, as it had long been called, was in Prince George.

Under the name of Fort Henry it was established in 1646 as a protection against the Indians after the Opechancanough uprising of 1644. At that time the Virginia Assembly provided for a fort at the falls of each of the four principal rivers in the colony. Captain Abraham Wood was appointed to command Fort Henry and protect the settlers on the south side of the river.[1] Two years later he offered to maintain the fort at his own expense in return for a grant of 600 acres of land, the fort as it stood, and certain tax exemptions.[2] His offer was accepted, and in time Fort Henry with its surrounding land, boats, and other equipment passed permanently to Wood, who was thoroughly alive to the possibility that exploration would open up a thriving trade with the distant southern Indians and who was financially able to support fairly widespread activities.[3] In 1650, while Berkeley was still in Virginia as Governor of the colony, Wood and Edward Bland led a private party on a trip of exploration as far as the junction of the Dan and the Staunton Rivers at Occaneechi Island, but, during the period of the Commonwealth, nothing further was done to open up the southern Indian trade.[4]

When Berkeley returned to Virginia after the Restoration he was not only Governor but acted as business agent in North America for Charles II and a

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1. Hening, Statutes, I, 315.
2. Ibid., p. 326.
3. Clarence Walworth Alvord and Lee Bidgood, The First Explorations of the Trans-Allegheny Region by the Virginians, 1650-1674, p. 31.
4. For journal of this exploration see ibid., pp. 109-130; see also articles in Dictionary of American Biography on Abraham Wood and James Needham; Edward Bland was a brother of Theodorick Bland of Westover who was the grandfather of Richard Bland (1710-1776) and great grand-uncle of Dr. Theodorick Bland (1742-1790) mentioned later, see Theodorick Bland, Jr., The Bland Papers; Being a Selection from the Manuscripts of Colonel Theodorick Bland, Jr. of Prince George County, Virginia, edited by Charles Campbell, I, 146-149; Alvord and Bidgood, op. cit., pp. 52-55, indicates that the tradition that Wood or his agents reached the Mississippi River during the decade 1650-60 is unproved and improbable.

powerful group of the King's friends bent on obtaining quick and abundant profits to repair their fortunes ravaged by war during their years of exile. He immediately brought to bear his earlier knowledge of possible exploration and trade, and in 1671 and in 1673 he officially promoted the preliminary explorations from Fort Henry which enabled Virginia first, and then the other southern colonies, to trade with the Indians to the south and southwest.[1]

In the late summer of 1671 a little party under Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam set out from the Appomattox village across the river from Fort Henry. The expedition was promoted by Governor Berkeley, although the actual commission was issued by Major-General Abraham Wood. When the party returned they had achieved the first recorded passage of white men across the Appalachian Mountains. They had discovered the New River whose waters flow into the Mississippi by way of the Kanawha and the Ohio.[2]

In the spring of 1673 another group was organized under the auspices of Berkeley, financed by Wood to the extent of 144 pounds sterling, and led by James Needham. These men were forced to turn back once on account of the hostility of the Occaneechi Indians, but later in the spring they set out again and were successful in opening up trading relations with the Cherokee in the south. Aided by friendly Cherokee, they crossed the Alleghenies into what is now the state of Tennessee and camped beside a branch of the Ohio River two years before the Frenchmen, Joliet and Marquette, revealed the Mississippi to the world, and nearly a hundred years before Daniel Boone got either to Kentucky or to Tennessee.[3]

This series of explorations and trading expeditions from Virginia opened up the Ohio Valley to the British at the same time that the much better known French explorations were opening up the Mississippi Valley to French enterprise and to French claims of imperial ownership.[4] The ultimate issue of British possession of the interior of the American continent was decided by success in war - and by that alone - but the explorations out of Fort Henry laid the foundations for successful possession and successful war. As builders of empire the names of Wood, Batts, Fallam, and Needham deserve a larger place than they have been accorded in the history of westward expansion.

Fort Henry was strategically located to become the guardian of the Prince George settlement and the center of the fur trade that was to help expand it. The post was surrounded by Indian tribes of three distinct linguistic stocks who were pronouncedly hostile to each other. In the tidewater country on each side of the James lived the confederacy of Powhatan which spoke a language related to that of all the Algonquin tribes. To the south, nearer the Carolina border of both the piedmont and tidewater areas, the speech of the Indian occupants indicated their relation to the Iroquois. Farther west, but still on the eastern side of the mountains, the

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1. Alvord and Bidgood, First Explorations, pp. 59, 61, 70; see also Berkeley's letter to Lord Arlington, ibid., pp. 175-179.
2. Ibid., pp. 70, 96; the journal of Robert Fallam, ibid., pp. 181-205; see also in E. B. O'Callaghan, ed., Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York, III, 193-197.
3. Alvord and Bidgood, First Explorations, pp. 79-85.
4. Ibid., pp. 19-24.

native Indian dialects were apparently related to those of the great Sioux tribes of the western plains.[1] Since the lands claimed by each Indian group merged in disputed territory that coincided with the region immediately dependant on Fort Henry, the fort enjoyed a favorable position for promoting exploration and trading relations, and at the same time was in an exposed position of danger. Peace between the white men and the tidewater tribes of the Powhatan Confederacy to the Indian mind implied hostile relations with the Indians of the other two factions - Iroquoian and Siouan. On the other hand it was not true that war between the whites and any of the Indian tribes could be expected to bring the other Indians to the aid of the white men.

The sustained friendliness of one small group of the Algonquin Indians was to prove invaluable. Directly across the river from Fort Henry was the chief town of the Appomattoc, one of the friendlier Algonquin tribes, which provided guides and porters, and performed other useful service. These Indians made possible the long history of exploration and trade carried on from the fort. Without them it might not have proved feasible to import from England and transport into the interior quantities of goods, such as guns, powder, shot, hatchets, kettles, knives, cloth, and the fatal firewater, to be exchanged for furs and skins. Without their help and their protection the fairly regular system of pack trains could not have been maintained up into the farther reaches of the southern mountains.

As a point of contact with both peaceful and hostile Indians, then, Fort Henry from its very beginnings served a useful purpose in the colony, and with the coming of somewhat quieter times and the wider development of business activity the settlement which grew up around it assumed the general aspects of a Western frontier town and military and trading center, like Augusta, Georgia, in the middle of the eighteenth century, or Chicago in the early nineteenth century.[2] Abraham Wood, now the owner of the fort, acquired more and more land, sponsored exploration and trade, and dominated westward expansion from the fort until his death, probably in 1680.[3]

These explorations undertaken from Fort Henry before the time of Bacon's Rebellion established two well-marked paths,[4] and, although trade and exploration along these paths were interrupted by the rebellion and by the Indian hostility from time to time, the paths continued to serve for exploration and trade and later for settlement. The one, the Occaneechi or Trading Path, ran southwestward to where the Dan and the Staunton unite to form the Roanoke River just west of the present Clarksville, Virginia. Here it crossed the river by way of Occaneechi Island which was occupied by the Occaneechi, formerly the middlemen of the southern trade, and continued to what is now western South Carolina where the Catawba Indians lived and hunted. From thence it ran on to the neighborhood of Augusta, Georgia, where it united with two trails leading up into the southern mountains, the home of the Cherokee. The other trading path led almost directly westward, passing near the site of the present city of

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1. Frederick Webb Hodge, ed., Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico. [Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 30], esp., articles on Powhatan, Nottoway, Monacan, and Manahoac.
2. Alvord and Bidgood, First Explorations, p. 32.
3. William Byrd, Writings of Colonel William Byrd, of Westover in Virginia, Esqr., edited by John Spencer Bassett, p. 292.
4. Alvord and Bidgood, First Explorations, p. 32.

Roanoke and over the mountains to the New River. Evidence that Virginia fur traders began to use the New River trail soon after 1675, and that they pushed on to the Ohio River, may be found in New York colonial documents, one of which records that in 1700 at a conference with the Indians the French commandant at Detroit stated that "for several years" the Englishman with his pack had "quietly made his way . . . to the Beautiful River" (Ohio), and he urged his Indian hearers to seek out these traders "for the extirpation of this scum."[1]

The early growth and prosperity of what is now Prince George County probably depended on the prosperity of the fur trade just as truly as it did on the rapidly growing tobacco culture. One of the reasons for this prosperity was the opening up of the Hudson Bay region to English trade after the successful voyage of Grossilliers in 1668 and the resultant shift of the fur trade towards London as a world market instead of Leipsic, Amsterdam, Paris, and Vienna. Throughout the last half of the seventeenth century men with capital to invest regarded the business of the southern fur trade as seriously as they did the production of tobacco. Capitalistic fur trading was carried on not only at Fort Henry at the falls of the Appomattox by Wood, but also by William Byrd at the falls of the James, where Richmond now stands,[2] and by Cadwallader Jones at the falls of the Rappahannock, which is now Fredericksburg.[3] The controversies arising out of the fur trade played a part in Indian troubles and in most of the other causes of friction during this period. After 1710 - at the height of the prosperity of Fort Henry's fur trade - Gov. Alexander Spotswood included the southern Indian trade in his threefold scheme to trade with the Indians, to Christianize the Indians, and to defend the frontier against the Indians, and the political opposition to him had one basis in the charge that his efforts in behalf of the peace and prosperity of the colony, if they succeeded, would enrich his own private purse.[4]

The importance of the Prince George fur trade diminished, however, with the development of English colonies to the southward, which provided centers of British trade that were much nearer to the southern Indian country than was Fort Henry. About the year 1715 the grip of Virginia on the southern Indian trade may be said to have come to an end[5] although for many years after this date the trade continued to attract Virginians with capital for investment. The rising importance of the business of growing tobacco, getting it to market, and struggling with the vast financial complications of the trade was absorbing more and more of the energies of the colonists and dominating their political and economical outlook.

Agricultural Settlement

In spite of the complications of European rivalries, of dynastic struggles in England, and of the ebb and flow of Indian war and peace, agricultural settlement began early in this region south of the James

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1. O'Callaghan, ed., Documents, IX, 706, see also pp. 701-704.
2. Alvord and Bidgood, First Explorations, p. 31.
3. Ibid.
4. Byrd, Writings, p. lxi.
5. Verner W. Crane, Southern Frontier, 1670-1732, p. 157.

River. As early as 1617 private individuals patented tracts which became the basis for permanent settlement. In 1617 one of these plantations, Martin's Brandon, which was south of the James and must therefore not be confused with Martin's Hundred on the north side, was patented by Captain John Martin on the west side of Upper Chippokes Creek.[1] Martin, a member of the first Virginia expedition of 1607 and of the first Council, was prominent in England and in Virginia for a quarter of a century, and for many years earnestly supported the king's prerogative in the colony and in the company at London.[2] The tract was settled almost at once[3] and has maintained its identity down to the present. With certain modifications of boundaries it is the tract now known as Lower Brandon or Brandon.[4] By the census of 1625 the neighborhood had as many as 27 inhabitants.[5] Sometime later most of this land passed into the possession of John Sadler and Richard Quiney, both London merchants, and both natives of Stratford-on-Avon,[6] and related to each other by blood and marriage. It is often said that Richard Quiney's brother Thomas married Judith, the daughter of William Shakespeare, and that his wife, Ellen Sadler of Stratford, was the aunt of the wife of John Harvard after whom Harvard College is named, but both of these statements rest upon inconclusive evidence.[7] In 1720, partly through inheritance and partly through purchase from the heirs of John Sadler and Richard Quiney, the estate, greatly augmented, was acquired by Nathaniel Harrison, the great grand-uncle of William Henry Harrison,[8] the ninth president of the United States, and the great-great-great grand-uncle of Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third president of the United States.[9] Much of the land and the two houses called Brandon and Upper Brandon remained in the Harrison family for generations. Brandon was sold only a few years ago.

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1. Alexander Brown, "The Case of Captain Martin," Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, VII (1900), 269-270, hereinafter cited as Va. Mag.,
2. John Smith, Travels and Works, edited by Edward Arber, I, 91, 93, 96, passim; Alexander Brown, The Genesis of the United States, II, 943-944.
3. Certainly before 1619, because the community sent two representatives to the assembly of that year. See p. 9.
4. For the existence of the original patent at Brandon as late as 1911 see William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, XX (1911), 148, hereinafter cited as W. and M. Quart.
5. In February or March, 1624/25, John Harvey returned to England carrying a summary of reports and answers to questions, which is often referred to as the Virginia census of 1625, Alexander Brown, The First Republic in America; an Account of the Origin of this Nation, Written from the Records Then (1624) Concealed by the Council Rather than from the Histories then Licensed by the Crown, pp. 610-627; Va. Mag., VII (1900), 364-367.
6. For will of John Sadler, proved 1658/59, see Henry F. Waters, "Genealogical Gleanings in England," New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, XLVI (1892), 429, see also pp. 430-431; for that of Richard Quiney see ibid., XLI (1887), 53-54.
7. Va. Mag., IV (1897), 315-316, citing Waters, op. cit., but apparently overlooking statement concerning Judith Shakespeare and in errata, Ibid., XLI, 438, "but whether this Rev. John Sadler was related to the father-in-law of Rev. John Harvard, we have no means of ascertaining."
8. Va. Mag., IV (1897), 315-316; Waters, op. cit., p. 430; see also Va. Mag., esp. XXXI (1923), 277, XXXV (1927), 92, 93, XXXVII (1929), 178, XL (1932), 378.
9. Ibid.

Several other plantations were patented and settled during the next few years, and many of their names are still preserved in modern geographical names. One was the plantation afterwards known as Maycocks or Maycox, granted to Samuel Maycock east of Powell's Creek and embracing what is now called Maycocks Point.[1] Flowerdew Hundred, or Great Weyanoke, named after his wife, Temperance Flowerdew,[2] was patented by the Governor, Sir George Yeardley, on the south side of the James just across the river from Tanks Weyanoke or Little Weyanoke and west of the creek that is still called Flowerdew Hundred.[3] Yeardley sold the tract to Abraham Peirsey,[4] one of the leading merchants in Virginia and as early as 1625 the owner of four Negro men-servants, who were all apparently from the first shipload of Negroes landed in 1619.[5] During Peirsey's lifetime the tract was known as Peirsey's Hundred,[6] but after his death his daughter Elizabeth (Peirsey) Stephens in 1636 patented the land again as Flowerdew Hundred.[7] The tract later called Jordan's Journey was granted to Samuel Jordan in 1620, though possibly not settled that year.[8] Jordan himself seems to have called his plantation Beggars Bush after John Fletcher's drama of vagabond life produced probably in 1622. Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, however, it was commonly referred to as Jordan's Journey or Jordan's Point and must now be located by the modern name of Jordan's Point.[9] Later the property passed to the great Bland family whose name and whose blood has been very important in Virginia history.[10] Also by 1619 Ward's Plantation had been settled by Capt. John Ward on the east side of Ward's Creek at what is now Powhatan Fort. Apparently in 1619 Ward's Plantation was what later came to be known as a squatter settlement without legal authorization. In the Assembly of that year objections to seating the two burgesses

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1. Samuel Maycock was a councillor in 1619 and was killed by the Indians at Maycox in 1622. It is difficult to establish any date for the actual first settlement of the area.
2. Documents in "Flowerdew Hundred and Sir George Yardley," Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, II (1920), 115-129.
3. Brown, First Republic, p. 322; Susan M. Kingsbury, comp. and ed., The Records of the Virginia Company of London from Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, III, 154.
4. Hening, Statutes, I, 145.
5. Edward D. Neill, Virginia Vetusta, During the Reign of James the First; Containing Letters and Documents never Before Printed, p. 116.
6. Peirsey spoke of himself as "of Peirsey's Hundred," in his will printed in Edward D. Neill, Virginia Carolorum, the Colony under the Rule of Charles First and Second . . . 1625-1685, Based upon Manuscripts and Documents of that Period, pp. 404-406.
7. See Appendix A; William G. Stanard, "Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents," Va. Mag., I (1893), 187-188; ibid., V, 458.
8. Brown, Genesis, II, 933; for text of grant see Nell Marion Nugent, Cavaliers and Pioneers; Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1800, I, 226.
9. Brown, Genesis, II, 933; as an example see Appendix A, "Jordans or Beggars Bush" in the patent issued to Edward Hill on July 25, 1638.
10. Some of those who lived in Prince George County are discussed here. It ought not to be overlooked that one of Dr. Theodorick Bland's sisters was the mother of John Randolph of Roanoke. His aunt was the grandmother of Light Horse Harry Lee, Richard Bland Lee, and Charles Lee, one of the brilliant galaxies of brothers that have appeared from time to time in the Lee as in the Bland family. She was the great grandmother of Robert E. Lee.

from the plantation were raised on the ground that the settlement had been made without a commission from the London Company.[1] In 1619, also, Capt. Isaac Chaplin or Chaplaine owned Chaplin's Choice, a plantation lying on the James River and Bickers Creek, near Jordan's Point. Later Chaplin's Choice was bought by Anthony Wyatt who arrived in Virginia in 1624.[2] Thomas Causey - and Nathaniel Causey who arrived in Virginia in 1607 or 1608 and who was a member for Jordan's Journey in the House of Burgesses of 1623-24 - lived at Causey's Cave or Care, which has been identified, though without complete proof, as Cawson's, where one branch of the Blands afterwards lived and where John Randolph of Roanoke was born.[3]

The extent of these holdings in what was later Prince George County, and those of other early settlers elsewhere in Virginia, has been a matter for some study. The Flowerdew Hundred patent allowed 1,000 acres in the one tract, and Governor Yeardley also possessed a grant for some 2,000 acres immediately opposite on the other bank of the river.[4] In 1638 Capt. Francis Eppes patented 1,700 acres lying east upon Bailey's Creek and north upon the James.[5] John Martin's patent for Martin's Brandon was for 5,000 acres,[6] and the estate called by that name grew immensely. When Nathaniel Harrison bought it in 1720, it apparently contained some 16,000 acres.[7]

On the other hand it is to be remembered that these large tracts do not represent the usual. The largest of the early grants by the company was rarely more than a thousand acres, and most grants were smaller. Many grants were never taken up. Many were divided and subdivided into smaller and smaller parcels. Moreover if it were possible at this date to tabulate an accurate list of the exact holdings of each individual who held any kind of title, a complete reckoning would still not be available, because even in the very early years settlement by squatter ownership had already begun. It seems probable that during the earliest years in Prince George County as well as in the rest of Virginia most of the settlers owned comparatively small holdings rather than large plantations and tracts of wilderness, and it seems probable that in Prince George County many holdings were as small as perhaps fifty acres and less, and the usual holding was perhaps not over a hundred and fifty acres.[8]

Since by 1619 there was a sprinkling of settlement along this south bank of the James, the region was able to send a representation to the first Virginia House of Burgesses which was held that year in the little church at Jamestown.

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1. Ward promised to obtain a patent as soon as possible, and the objection was waived, Lyon G. Tyler, Narratives of Early Virginia, pp. 251-252.
2. In 1686 the tract was again patented by Nicholas Wyatt, who stated that the original patent had been lost in a fire in his father's house and in the burning of the house of the secretary at Jamestown, "Wyatt Families," W. and M. Quart., X (1902), 261-262.
3. Neill, Virginia Vetusta, p. 23; W. G. Stanard "Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents" Va. Mag., II (1895), 418-419 note, and ibid., IV (1897), 426.
4. "Extracts of all the Titles and Estates of Land, Sent Home by Sir Francis Wyatt, 1625," Kingsbury, Records, IV, 551-559; Honing, Statutes, I, 145.
5. Appendix A, p. 213.
6. Tyler, Narratives, p. 262; Alexander Brown in Va. Mag., VII (1899), 269.
7. Waters, "Genealogical Gleanings," op. cit., 430.
8. Charles M. Andrews, The Colonial Period of American History, I, 130, 209; Thomas J. Wertenbaker, The Planters of Colonial Virginia, p. 46.

Of the ten neighborhoods represented, two, Flowerdew Hundred and Ward's Plantation, were from what is now Prince George County.[1]

One other area of settlement, Martin's Brandon, sent two representatives, but they were denied seats on account of the terms of the patent under which Capt. John Martin held his land. By virtue of his patent he was specifically exempted from the general control of the colonial government, and it was held that such an exemption necessarily excluded him from the enjoyment of any right of participation in the decisions of this government.[2]

The historical importance of this controversy ought not to be overlooked, since Martin's patent was a bone of contention in company and colony for more than 4 years, and since it represented within itself the larger controversy between James I and the party opposed to the aggrandizement of royal prerogative and helped to cause the destruction of the company in 1624. The patent was issued to Martin before the enactment of the "Great Charter" of 1618, but, since this charter of 1618 was made retroactive, the patent was held to be contrary to the charter in two important particulars. It gave Martin 500 acres of land for each of his shares in the company instead of 100 acres as provided in the charter; and it also conferred on him the privilege of governing his settlement in all things except those pertaining to defense from foreign and domestic enemies and, probably, those conflicting with laws of England. These provisions were opposed not only because they made for inequality in the colony but also because they provided a definite focus for the existing struggle between company and crown. The refusal to seat the two burgesses in 1619 was only a part of the whole attack on Martin's patent. The company in London and in Virginia fought with all the power at its command. On his part, in order to defend his patent rights, Martin brought all his energies to bear, and all the prestige of his very great services to the colony from its earliest days of struggle.[3] Alexander Brown pointed out that, while Martin apparently vacillated in regard to his political position for the interest of his private purse and position, he ought to be regarded as defending what was to him his own charter of liberties.[4] Yet in the end he was forced to accept a patent that greatly curtailed his rights and privileges,[5] and in the history of the period he has often been described as one of the earliest opponents in America of what came later to be identified as the popular or patriot party.[6]

When, in a few years, the prosperous and rapidly expanding areas of settlement were attacked in the Indian uprising known as the massacre of 1622, the Charles City settlements on the south side of the James River suffered grievously. All up and down the river the Indians, roused by fear and resentment of the processes of settlement that completely ignored all Indian rights to the

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1. Kingsbury, Records, III, 154-156.
2. Ibid., 154-158; for new patent of 1624 with curtailed privileges, see ibid., II, passim, but esp. pp. 216, 509-510.
3. Wesley Frank Craven, Dissolution of the Virginia Company; the Failure of a Colonial Experiment, esp. pp. 117-120; Alexander Brown, English Politics in Early Virginia History, pp. 17, 26, 49, 77; Tyler, Narratives, pp. 253-255, 260-262.
4. Brown, "The Case of Captain Martin," Va. Mag., VII (1900), 274.
5. Kingsbury, Records, II, 344-345, 509.
6. Tyler, Narratives, p. 269; Brown, Genesis II, 943-944.

country of their forefathers, fell upon the Virginia colonists in an effort to drive them forever from the land. Men, women, and children perished alone and by families.[1] Samuel Maycock was killed at his plantation.[2] Capt. Nathaniel Powell, who had been a member of the council and Governor for a short time, was killed with all his family at Powell's Brook, now called Powell's Creek, where he had a plantation of some six hundred acres. The tract was inherited by his brother Thomas, who sold it to William Barker, and "his associates and company." They patented it in 1638/39 as Merchants Hope, and their heirs sold it in 1720 to Nathaniel Harrison of Brandon.[3] In all of the outlying plantations hardly a survivor was left. Yet here and there little groups were able to gather together and stand their ground. Flowerdew Hundred held out, and so did a little band of neighbors at Jordan's Journey.[4] In the first terrible days after the disaster the brave men and women who were left buried their dead and prepared to stay.[5]

In 1625 Sir Francis Wyatt sent to London a report that indicates the region's recovery from the Indian attack of 1622. His report of all titles and estates of land include ten patents on the "Appomattocke River ranging from 50 to 1,150 acres each, and 9 patents in the Territory of Great Weyanoke" from 50 to 600 acres. In that year this official census reported 55 persons to be living at Jordan's Journey - 36 males and 19 females -, 17 at Chaplin's Choice, 49 at Peirsey's Hundred known both earlier and later as Flowerdew Hundred, and 27 at Martin's Brandon.[6]

When the Virginia colonists undertook to organize annual expeditions against the Indians after the massacre of 1622, the settlers in what is now Prince George regularly played their part in marching out to harry the Indians from place to place, to kill any they might happen to find, to burn their villages, and to destroy their standing crops so that those who had seemed for the moment to find safety in flight might in the end die of starvation and leave their lands unencumbered by Indian occupation.[7] Mile by mile, and by tens of miles, settlers advanced into the apparently unending forest. Even without reinforcements brought to the undertakings of the white men in Virginia by the little colony that was planted in 1620 at Plymouth - far to the northward - the future of white agricultural settlement was already secure on the North American continent. Already it was written in the book of events that the white men would destroy the Indians and inherit their patrimony.

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1. For names of those dead in 1622 see Edward D. Neill, A History of the Virginia Company of London, with Letters to and from the First Colony Never Before Printed, pp. 339-346.
2. John Smith, Travels II, 583; Nugent, Cavaliers and Pioneers, I, 100.
3. Ibid; Appendix A, p. 214; Kingsbury, Records, III, 555; Neill, Virginia Company, p. 343; Brown, First Republic, p. 619.
4. William Stith, The History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia, p. 235; Brown, First Republic, p. 470.
5. For an example of this resolution, see Kingsbury, Records, II, 93.
6. There are graphs and tables in "The Virginia Census, 1624-25," Va. Mag., VII (1900), 364-367; Brown, First Republic, pp. 625-627, see also Evarts B. Greene and Virginia D. Harrington, comps., American Population Before the Federal Census of 1790, p. 143.
7. Brown, First Republic, pp. 606-608, 472-473; Hening, Statutes, I, 315; "Minutes of the Council and General Court, 1622-29," Va. Mag., XXVIII (1920), 101-102.

Nevertheless neither party to the conflict recognized the fact that the issue had already been decided. For years the prospect of Indian raids cast a continual shadow. Throughout the period a militia organization was maintained in each district as a protection against the Indians.[1] Occasional Indian outrages never became infrequent. At each Indian outburst the settlers feared annihilation, and each time they defended themselves with the utmost exertions of courage and self-sacrifice. In 1644 it seemed, for the moment, that the Indian uprising planned by Opechancanough might wipe out the settlements.[2] Some 30 years later, in the spring of 1676, a rumor that the Susquehanna Indians were on their way south brought fresh alarm to every household. A little body of militia gathered at Jordan's Point was joined by Nathaniel Bacon from the north side of the James. Under his leadership they marched against the Indians in the southwest and started a train of events that had neither their actual beginning nor their end in the district that is now Prince George. In all the internal complications within the colony which centered around what is called Bacon's Rebellion, however, the incidental defeat of the Indians was not for a moment in doubt.[3] The involvement of the Indians on both sides of the international wars that were fought out in the forests of North America added to the confusion in men's minds, but it did not change the course of settlement. With the moving frontier of settlement and the southward shift to the centers of fur-trading activity, the actual theatre of Indian hostilities was removed more and more from the immediate neighborhood of Prince George County.

More and more the Charles City County settlements on the south side of the James shared in the rising prosperity of the tobacco trade. With increasing frequency ships went to and fro along the James and the Appomattox Rivers, and stood out to sea carrying cargoes loaded directly from the wharves of plantations. By the middle of the seventeenth century there had begun to be some agitation to divide Charles City County into two counties, one on the north side and the other on the south side of the river. For many years court was held on each side of the river.

Before the century was out Prince George County had begun to have its share of these distinctions of education and culture which we call civilization. It is often said that in 1621 a site in what is now Prince George County was chosen for the East India School endowed by the charity of adventurers of the East India Company,[4] but this statement depends on the doubtful identification of the seventeenth-century "Charles City" with City Point and may not be

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1. Hening, Statutes, II, 433-440; ibid., VII, 20, 76; Greene and Harrington, comps., American Population before the Federal Census of 1790, p. 150, for numbers in 1703.
2. Hodge, Handbook of American Indians, II, 139.
3. Byrd, Writings, pp. xx-xxii; Mrs. An. Cotton, "An Account of Our Late Troubles in Virginia, Written in 1676 by Mrs. An. Cotton of Q Creek," printed from original manuscript in Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 12, 1804, and also in Peter Force, ed., Tracts and Other Papers, Relating Principally to the Origin, Settlement, and Progress of the Colonies in North America, from the Discovery of the Country to the Year 1776, vol. I, no. ix, p. 6; Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, Torchbearer of the Revolution: The Story of Bacon's Rebellion and its Leader, esp. pp. 73-99.
4. Kingsbury, Records I, 538-540; ibid., III, 650.

accurate.[1] In any case the school never came into actual existence, and in Prince George County, as in the rest of Virginia, there was no public school system until 1870. There, as elsewhere, men who could afford it employed private tutors, and parents and other members of the family often taught the children; but most children who were educated at all were taught in the "old field" schools. The fact that the county continued to be rural, with practically no town settlement, increased the difficulties of establishing a formal educational system. In 1680 the Assembly passed an act to provide for the creation of towns at various locations in the colony. According to that law Flowerdew Hundred was to be "layd out and appointed for a towne";[2] but nothing came of the legislation, here as in the rest of the colony. Again in 1705 the Assembly passed legislation to create a town at Flowerdew Hundred "to be called Pohatan and to have Tuesdays and Saturdays in each week for market days, and the first Tuesday in November and four following days annually their fair".[3] But the economy of Virginia was agrarian. Towns, and the stimulus which they would undoubtedly have given to public education, gave way to the working of economic law.

The Church of England - the established church and for many years the only church - followed close behind the earliest settlement, although the place for holding the first services is not known, and the exact location of even later churches and the boundaries of parishes is sometimes in doubt. In 1643 Bristol Parish was formed on both sides of the Appomattox, with apparently only a chapel on the south side which was later succeeded by the old brick church of Blandford[4] that is now in the city of Petersburg. By 1655, certainly, and possibly before that date, the parish of Martin's Brandon was formed with its boundaries on both sides of the river.[5] The statement that the present charming old church of Merchants Hope was built as early as 1657 is probably erroneous.[6]

In the last half of the seventeenth century one of the early American scientists, John Banister,[7] a native of Gloucestershire, England, patented land on the Appomattox River and became a clergyman in Bristol Parish. In addition to his clerical duties he studied the plant life of the region and corresponded widely with the leading scientists of the day. Though not a scientist of major importance, when he died in 1692 he had made for himself a good deal of a reputation. The collections he had acquired during his life-

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1. It is to be noted, for instance, that in January 1623 the men sent for the building of the East India School were placed at Martin's Hundred which was on the north side of the James, Kingsbury, Records, IV, 15; see also Edward Neill, Memoir of Rev. Patrick Copland, Rector Elect of the First Projected College in the United States, passim.
2. Hening, Statutes, II, 473.
3. Ibid., III, 416.
4. Philip Slaughter, A History of Bristol Parish, Va., esp. pp. 6-8, 11, 15; C. G. Chamberlayne, ed., The Vestry Book and Register of Bristol Parish, passim; Hening, Statutes, I, 251.
5. Charles City County Orders, Virginia State Library, June 4, 1655, p. 3, Dec. 17, 1655, p. 23; Hening, Statutes, I, 251.
6. For picture see John Edwards, "Nathaniel Bacon, Jr," American Motorist, VIII (1933), 7; [Claudia M. Hagy], ed., Survey of Prince George County, pp. 28-29.
7. Sketch in Dictionary of American Biography.

time in Virginia were destined for a far more distinguished place in the world; for his herbarium was left to Sir Hans Sloane, whose collection later formed the nucleus for the great British Museum in London.

Division of Charles City County

By the turn of the eighteenth century the difficulties of including both sides of the river in the old Charles City County had increased enormously. Earlier efforts to persuade the Assembly to provide for division had been unsuccessful, but on August 25, 1702, o.s., the General Assembly passed an act of division, which was not to become effective until April 23, 1703, o.s.[1]

Today, in 1941, Prince George County is shaped like an Indian arrowhead with its point lying in the great curves of the Appomattox River between Petersburg, which is in Dinwiddie County, and City Point, where the Appomattox flows into the James. The base of the arrowhead may be said to be the line about 35 miles long slanting from northeast to southwest which forms the boundary between Prince George and the adjoining counties of Surry and Sussex. The western boundary is the straight north-and-south line, almost 20 miles in length, which separates Prince George from Dinwiddie County. On the north the James River is the line of demarkation for a distance of perhaps 35 miles as the river flows from bend to bend, but, if the river flowed straight, the line would not be much more than half that distance. The area of the county is a little less than 300 square miles. In 1940 the population was 20,905.[2]

The present boundaries, however, do not indicate the extent of the county in 1703 as provided for by act of the General Assembly to divide Charles City County.[3] This original county of Prince George included all of what had been Charles City County lying on the south side of the James River up to the confluence of the James and the Appomattox and also the land that lay on the south side of the Appomattox above the confluence. The southern boundary of the county was uncertain, since it was the dividing line between the colony of Virginia and the colony of Carolina, which had not yet been settled. On the east the limits of the county along the James River were marked by the mouth of the Chippokes Creek, whose channel almost to its headwaters formed, then as now, the dividing line between Prince George and the next county. The western limits remained vague and were apparently never distinctly defined until occasion arose as new counties were created from time to time out of the area allotted to Prince George.

As finally defined by various divisions and subdivisions, there are today 18 Virginia counties lying within the original boundaries of the Prince George County of 1703, and one other formed partly from land in this area. Whatever may be agreed on as the exact definition of the region to be designated in Virginia as "southside," it will be seen that this great tier of counties - all of them piedmont except the present Prince George,

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1. Act quoted in Robinson, Va. Counties, p. 199.
2. Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide, p. 411; see also Albert W. Giles, The Country about Camp Lee, Virginia. [Virginia Geological Survey Bulletin, no. XVI].
3. Robinson, Va. Counties, p. 199, prints the original act copied from the Public Record Office, London.

which is in the tidewater area - constitute the heart of the "southside" that is distinctive in Virginia's development as the region containing the great piedmont tobacco counties. Three of the new counties were organized directly from the mother county: Brunswick organized in 1732 although authorized by an act of 1720, Amelia in 1735, and Dinwiddie in 1752. Prince Edward County was organized from Amelia in 1754, and Nottoway in 1789. The other 12 counties were created by division and subdivision from the area that was Brunswick. Lunenburg was organized in 1746 and Greensville in 1781, and then, by subdivisions of Lunenburg, Halifax in 1752, Bedford in 1754, Charlotte in 1765, Mecklenburg in 1765, Pittsylvania in 1767, Henry in 1777, Patrick in 1791, Campbell in 1782, Franklin in 1786. The nineteenth, Appomattox, was formed in 1845, the only one to be formed partly from area not included within the original limits of Prince George County.[1]

Tobacco Culture

In 1702, as now, the area that was to become the present Prince George County lay gently rolling with a good deal of low-lying ground, bordering the James and the Appomattox Rivers and penetrated by the Blackwater River and by numerous rivers and creeks which in the seventeenth century were navigable by plantation craft almost to their farthest reaches. Very nearly straight east and west across the county ran the slightly elevated ridge which is visible today along the highway that leads from the southern outskirts of East Petersburg along the southern and southeastern limits of Camp Lee to join the main highway into Prince George Courthouse and on to Garysville and Burrowsville and then along what is known as the Willow Hill road to Brandon Post Office. Roughly, the line thus indicated may be regarded as the watershed that divides the northern third of the county draining into the James River from the southern two-thirds draining towards the southeast into the Blackwater River, which rises in the county and flows into the Nottoway River at the line which separates Virginia from North Carolina and then on into Albemarle Sound. In places, however, this watershed is very indistinctly defined, especially where the Blackwater Swamp almost interlocks with the headwaters of Bailey's Creek, which flows into the James, and Harrison Creek, which empties into the Appomattox and then into the James.

In the seventeenth century and well into the eighteenth much of the low-lying land was entirely given over to natural marshes, because drainage was not practiced and apparently not quite understood, although its usefulness was known in England and could have been applied in Prince George County in spite of the very great differences in labor costs.[2] As a consequence the rich swamp lands were largely neglected and only the James and the Appomattox river bottoms and the less fertile higher lands were cultivated. For years their fertile deep, black loam seemed, without manure, to be able to produce crop after crop of tobacco, but in the end these lands, too, gave way. The higher lands were, in general, of a light loam, with here and there patches of sandy or clay soil. The more shallow soil would hardly yield a prime crop of tobacco for even so

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1. Robinson, Va. Counties, pp. 43-44, 46-48, 53, 60, 63-65, with citations.
2. "A letter from Mr. John Clayton . . . 1688," Force, Tracts, III, no. 12, pp. 20-23; John Jones Spooner, "A Topographical Description of the County of Prince George, in Virginia, 1793," Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, first series, III (1794), p. 89.

much as the first 2 or 3 years after it had been cleared of its growth of timber. Until Edmund Ruffin's day the uses of both marl and lime were not understood, and even the application of barnyard manure was neglected.

Here in Prince George County as elsewhere in the Virginia tidewater, the great agricultural staple was tobacco until the virgin soil gave way, and the commerce resulting from tobacco had no worthy competitor. In 1616 tobacco as an export saved the Virginia colony. In 1617 Virginia exported some twenty thousand pounds. Within two decades the annual volume had increased to almost a million and a half pounds.[1] Between 1641 and 1688 tobacco exports from Virginia rose from 1,300,000 pounds to 18,157,000.[2] Governmental efforts to control and stabilize the product were varied. As early as 1619 tobacco of the lowest grade was burned in order to prevent its affecting the European market adversely.[3] By 1640 the colony had undertaken official examination of the entire crop,[4] although as a matter of fact it continued to be impossible to develop anything that approached an adequate system of governmental inspection until after the act of 1730,[5] almost a century later.

The colony undertook to control the quality of the tobacco product by the establishment of a system of warehouses,[6] which required that all tobacco must be shipped from designated public warehouses in hogsheads, casks, or cases examined and passed by official inspectors. In Prince George these designated warehouses varied from time to time. Flowerdew Hundred was so designated in the act for cohabitation in 1680.[7] Later, at various times warehouses were designated at Martin's Brandon,[8] Jordan's Point,[9] Powell's Creek,[10] Col. Robert Munford's,[11] Maycox,[12] the settlement of Blandford,[13] Bollingbrook[14] which was Robert Bolling's plantation between Blandford and Petersburg, and City Point.[15] In the surviving Prince George records, however, it is impossible to trace clearly the course of governmental control in regard to tobacco until after the Revolution. It is only after 1787 that an annual return of receipts and shipments, with lists also of outstanding tobacco transfer notes, was made by each of the three warehouses: at Hood's, later Fort Powhatan, Davis's, and Boyd's.[16]

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1. Philip Alexander Bruce, Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century, I, 217.
2. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Agriculture, 224.
3. Bruce, Economic History . . . Seventeenth Century, I, 303.
4. Ibid., 324.
5. Hening, Statutes, IV, 266; for the unsatisfactory situation in 1713 see Alexander Spotswood, Official Letters, edited by R. A. Brock, [Collections of the Virginia Historical Society], II, 48-49, 61-62.
6. Ibid., and also pp. 331-332.
7. Hening, Statutes, II, 471; ibid., VI, 352.
8. Ibid., IV, 266.
9. Ibid., V, 233.
10. Ibid., IV, 266.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid., V, 233.
13. Ibid., VI, 352.
14. Ibid., IV, 266, VII, 531.
15. Samuel Shepherd, Statutes at Large of Virginia, III, 323.
16. Va. Mag., IV (1897), 280-281.

It seems certain, nevertheless, that during the brief half century between the tobacco inspection act of 1730 and the outbreak of the war against Britain in 1775 Prince George County, like much of the rest of Virginia, enjoyed a period of great tobacco prosperity. The trade profited by the standardization due to an orderly inspection of its product and the destruction of inferior grades. More and more land was brought into cultivation, and, although worn-out land was abandoned by tobacco planters, the total tobacco crop increased year by year. The amount of tobacco shipped from Prince George doubled at least between 1750 and 1770.[1] Meanwhile, the world's price held up well, and even rose, because the demand for tobacco widened rapidly, as more and more men learned to use it. The prosperous air of the community in 1769 is reflected in letters of Roger Atkinson, a merchant who immigrated from England in 1750, acquired a plantation, Mansfield, then in Prince George County and now in Dinwiddie, and prospered as merchant and planter. On August 26, 1769, he wrote to Messrs. Lyonel and Samuel Lyde "I well know that when Tob'o is not to be got at these Warehouses it is not to be got anywhere else in Virg'a .... There is more Land & more good Land & more inhabitants (& these yearly increasing) on the South side of James River than there is in all Virg'a besides. There is more Tob'o in these warehouses than there is in all York or James River besides from head to foot."[2]

The needs of tobacco production created a demand for unskilled labor, and from the earliest period there were Negroes in the region. In 1755 there were 650 white tithables and 1,138 colored.[3] In 1780 there was a total of 3,654 white inhabitants and 4,519 colored.[4] This was a Negro slave population of about 55 percent, and the proportions did not change much throughout the period of slavery. In 1850 the free population numbered 3,188 and the slave 4,408.[5]

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1. A. J. Morrison, "Letters of Roger Atkinson," Va. Mag., XV (1908), 346-347.
2. Ibid., 347; in the same year Atkinson wrote to John Ponsonby in his old home in Whitehaven, Cumberland: "The Americans are your natural Friends .... With the aid of America & if you are true to yourselves, you may defy the rest of the world," ibid.; Atkinson took the part of the colonies in the Revolution and in 1770 signed the Association of Merchants, The Virginia Historical Register III, 23, 80; his grandson, Thomas Atkinson, the third bishop of North Carolina, was born at Mansfield, Dictionary of American Biography; perhaps by the side of Atkinson's remark we ought to put a different kind of a quotation from another letter by a citizen of Prince George County, a nephew of Martha Washington, a generation later. In a letter written Apr. 28, 1797, John Dandridge, who practiced law in Prince George County and lived near Brandon, where he died and is buried, speaks of "the English, for whom I have an insuperable aversion. I never wish to be the ally of any great nation English or French, & National friendship I consider (as) existing only in words," W. and M. Quart., XX (1912), 165-166.
3. Evarts B. Greene and Virginia D. Harrington, American Population Before The Federal Census of 1790, p. 151.
4. Spooner, op. cit., p. 91; Stella H. Sutherland, comp., Population Distribution in Colonial Virginia, p. 202, gives the slave population in 1781 as 58 percent.
5. Richard Edwards, ed., Statistical Gazetteer of the States of Virginia and North Carolina, p. 349.

The attitude in Prince George County towards the whole question of slavery seems to have paralleled that of the rest of Virginia in its early disapproval of slavery and desire to be rid of the institution. At the end of the eighteenth century the Reverend John Spooner, who was rector of Martin's Brandon for some years, wrote a description which remains to this day one of the important sources of our information. Spooner was himself opposed to slavery and not unduly friendly to his neighbors in Virginia. Yet he wrote "I need scarcely add that Negro slavery is tolerated here; but it is the most lenient kind." Further he observed that the labor of slaves was "not severe," and "their clothing, diet, and lodging is comfortable and superior to many whites, even, in some parts of the United States." As for the question of emancipation, he felt that "in justice to the people, generally, it ought to be mentioned that they wish for emancipation."[1] Just after the Revolution there was a definite movement for the manumission of slaves, led by the Reverend Augustin Heath and apparently religious rather than economic or sociological. A number of deeds of emancipation were recorded in the county, but within a few years interest in the matter seems to have lapsed, and later, with the change in cotton production and the shift in the general situation, public opinion turned in the opposite direction.[2]

It is interesting to note that Robert Munford, born in Prince George County but continuously a resident and officeholder of Mecklenburg County after it was formed in 1765, probably created the first Negro character in the American drama, the character of Ralpho in his play "The Candidates."[3]

Increasingly through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the cultivation of tobacco, along with the wastefulness of the prevailing methods of agriculture, brought impoverishment of the soil, but it was many generations before this fact became known to the general public. In 1688 the advance of soil exhaustion in Virginia was described by the Reverend John Clayton of Yorkshire, England, who served between 1684 and 1686 as rector in Jamestown, Virginia, and sent to the Royal Society of London a report of his visit to Virginia.[4] He also pointed out the value of the inherent richness of the low meadows and the swamp-lands and even of the advantages of fertilizing with marl, which was available in quantities in many parts of Virginia. A century later the observations of another clergyman, the Reverend John Spooner, indicate that conditions had grown worse rather than better. In his description of Prince George which was printed in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society for 1794 he described the depleted condition of the soil and wrote that tobacco had "injured" the soil to a very great degree.[5]

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1. Spooner, op. cit., p. 91.
2. See Francis R. Lassiter, "Prince George County Records," Va. Mag., IV (1897), 281.
3. Dictionary of American Biography; Arthur Hobson Quinn, A History of the American Drama from the Beginning to the Civil War, p. 55.
4. Clayton, op. cit.; esp. p. 20; see also explanation in the sketch of another John Clayton in the Dictionary of American Biography.
5. Spooner, op. cit.; in 1769 Roger Atkinson wrote to Messrs. Lyonnel and Samuel Lyde of London about the increasing crops of wheat which "will I believe in a little time be equal if not superior to Tob'o," Va. Mag., XV (1908), 352.

Eighteenth Century

Until late in the eighteenth century life was relatively simple in Prince George County. Men generally accounted well-to-do lived in houses of not more than four rooms.[1] It has been said that there was not a brick house in the county until the eighteenth century.[2] The great house at Brandon was not built until the eighteenth century, and parts of it, especially the beautiful staircase, probably not until after the Revolution.[3] The brick house of Upper Brandon was not built until the nineteenth century.[4]

With the exception of the colored inhabitants, the racial stock of the settlers was practically identical. Not until shortly before the Revolution did names whose connotation was not distinctly English - or English-Welsh - appear in any numbers in the records of the county. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the representative family names were such names as Wood, Jordan, Poythress, Wynne, Hatcher, Cocke, Hamlin, Eppes, Bolling, Bland, Jones, Randolph, Kennon, Batte, and Gilliam. Then in 1707 the union of Scotland and England legalized what had been practically the piracy of Scottish trade in America and opened the American trade freely to Scotland. Glasgow and Aberdeen began to prosper, and they both began to send factors to represent them in Virginia. In the records of Prince George County this change in population is indicated by the appearance and reappearance of names like Baird, Boyd, Buchanan, Duncan, Drummond, Dunlop, Fraser, Gordon, Ramsay, Murray, and Robertson.

Almost at once these immigrant Scots adapted themselves to their new environment and obtained recognition in it. Out of one Prince George County family three brothers,[5] grandsons of William Robertson who emigrated to Prince George County in the early part of the eighteenth century, made places for themselves in their state and in their country. The eldest, Thomas Bolling Robertson, became the first representative in Congress of the State of Louisiana and, later, its Governor. John Robertson was State Attorney-General of Virginia and a Judge. Wyndham Robertson - born after the family had removed from their home at "Belfield" - took an active part in the development of internal improvements in the State and became the twentieth Governor of Virgini

Economic and Cultural Development

In spite of the effort to stimulate the growth of towns, the county continued to be rural. There was no settlement that might be thought of as a city. In 1835 City Point at the confluence of the James and the Appomattox

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1. See the descriptions of houses on estates for sale in the County in 1751, (Williamsburg) Virginia Gazette, June 13, Oct. 24, Nov. 14.
2. Francis R. Lassiter, "Prince George County Records," in Va. Mag., IV (1897), 281; there is, however, a tradition that the left wing of Brandon was built in the middle of the seventeenth century, Architects' Emergency Committee, Great Georgian Houses, p. 103; for pictures and architectural drawings of Brandon see ibid., pp. 103-109.
3. Fiske Kimball, Domestic Architecture, p. 131.
4. About 1830, "Minutes of the Council and General Court - 1622-1629," Va. Mag., XXVI (1918), 354 note.
5. Separate sketch of each brother in Dictionary of American Biography.

Rivers contained 25 houses, 3 taverns, 3 groceries, a school, and a hospital, and long after 1835 it continued to answer truthfully to the description of that year as "a very inconsiderable village, being a place of no trade, except in a small retail way."[1] It is possible, however, that it was of more significance in the eighteenth century than in the nineteenth. Petersburg and Blandford were established as towns by act of Assembly in 1748,[2] but when Dinwiddie County was cut off from Prince George in 1752 it carried Petersburg with it,[3] and Blandford did not assume the aspects of a really populous center for many years after its creation. The pleasant description of "the charming pretty town of Blandford, in a beautiful plain on the river brink" written by a traveler[4] at the end of the eighteenth century just about the time that it was incorporated, in 1784, as part of Petersburg,[5] continued to be accurate even after it acquired city status in 1850.[6]

The rural aspects of the Prince George community were complicated by the methods and problems of transportation. Although roads were cleared and bridges were built with constant zeal during the eighteenth century,[7] there remained all the enormous difficultuies of land transportation before the days of modern rapid transit. Throughout the colonial period ocean-borne traffic was of primary importance, and wharves were built and maintained at many available points.[8] Rivers and streams were cleared of trees, stumps, and other obstructions wherever possible to expedite water transportation.[9] From earliest times constant communication was maintained by private boat and public ferry with Charles City County across the river. In 1702 there were already ferries at Coggin's Point and at Martin's Brandon.[10] As population increased, the necessity arose for the establishment of more and more ferries - at Maycox,[11] City Point,[12] Bland's Landing,[13] Anthony's Landing,[14] and from time to time at other places up and down the river. Before the middle of the eighteenth century it was seen that a canal along the Appomattox River would greatly assist the growth of Petersburg.[15] As early as 1745 an act was passed

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1. Joseph Martin, ed., A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia, p. 270.
2. Hening, Statutes, VI, 211; Journals of H. of B., VII, 282, 300, 322, 328.
3. Ibid., pp. 255, 211.
4. Alfred James Morrison, ed., Travels in Virginia in Revolutionary Times, p. 14.
5. Hening, Statutes, XI, 382.
6. Acts 1850, p. 196.
7. For examples see Prince George County, untitled volume, 1714-1720, pp. 19, 59, 71, 144, 184, 350, passim, in Order Book [and Minutes], entry 200.
8. Hening, Statutes, III, 58; Journals of the H. of B., IX, 228, 232.
9. Ibid., V, 375, 376-377.
10. Hening, Statutes, III, 218-219.
11. Prince George County, untitled volume, 1714-1720, p. 325, in Order Book [and Minutes], see entry 200; (Williamsburg) Virginia Gazette, Nov. 14, 1751.
12. Hening, Statutes, IV, 362, 178-179.
13. Ibid., V, 66.
14. Ibid.
15. Henry Read McIlwaine, Legislative Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia, II, 867, hereinafter cited as Legislative Journals of the Council.

by the House of Burgesses to provide for clearing the Appomattox River.[1] Apparently little work was done at that time, however. After Petersburg and Dinwiddie County were cut off from Prince George in 1752, agitation for a canal continued, but no real progress was ever made in the eighteenth century,[2] and the description of its later development belongs to the history of Dinwiddie County rather than to that of Prince George.

The accustomed way of life in Virginia maintained itself in Prince George as elsewhere. County court was held with the regularity and importance that was characteristic of the whole county court development in the colony.

Horse racing already provided one of the typical pastimes here as in the rest of the colony. Between 1740 and 1775 at least 50 named horses and 30 mares were imported into Virginia to become ancestors of the modern American thoroughbred racing horses. John Baird of Hallsfield and Nathaniel Harrison of Brandon were well-known importers and breeders.[3] Charles Harrison, a first cousin, once removed, of Nathaniel Harrison, was also active in purchasing and importing blooded horses from England. In 1766 the famous imported horse "Jolly Roger" was in Charles Harrison's stables in Prince George County.[4]

The Church of England with governmental support and five prosperous churches continued to be the dominant church in the county at the end of the century.[5] In 1716 there were four parishes in Prince George County, Bristol, Martin's Brandon, Weyanoke, and Westover, the last two extending also on the north side of the river.[6] In 1720 an act was passed to divide those parts of the parishes of Weyanoke and Westover which were on the south side of the James and to add them to Martin's Brandon Parish.[7] In 1734 with the creation of Amelia County a new parish, called Raleigh Parish, was created out of Bristol Parish,[8] and in 1742 Bristol was further divided to provide for Bath Parish.[9]

Dissenters were few and not yet thoroughly articulate. As early as June 14, 1715, however, Robert Norden, who had been sent by the General Baptists of England in response to letters from Virginia, took at Prince George Court House the oaths required of dissenters from the Church of England,[10] and on the same day Matthew Markes obtained an order for the registration of his house as a meeting place for the "Anabaptists."[11] In 1718 at least

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1. Hening, Statutes, VI, 291, 293.
2. Hening, Statutes, XII, 591, 792; Spooner, op. cit., p. 85.
3. William G. Stanard, "Racing in Colonial Virginia," Va. Mag., II (1895), 302, 301; Fairfax Harrison, "Equine F. F. V's: A Study of the Evidence for the English Horses Imported into Virginia before the Revolution," ibid., XXXV (1927), 369, 368.
4. Ibid., pp. 342-343.
5. Spooner, op. cit., p. 91.
6. Prince George County, untitled volume, 1714-20, p. 38, in Order Book [and Minutes], see entry 200.
7. Hening, Statutes, IV, 94.
8. Ibid., IV, 468.
9. Ibid., V, 212-213, 262.
10. Prince George County, untitled volume, 1714-20, pp. 19-20, in Order Book [and Minutes], see entry 200; Deeds, Etc., 1713-28, June 14, 1715, p. 58, in Deed Book, see entry 26.
11. Ibid.

one Quaker was living in Prince George County, for in court he claimed his right as a Quaker to affirm rather than to swear.[1]

Education remained a matter of private enterprise. Poor children deprived of the immediate protection of their parents were bound over by the county court to apprenticeship.[2] Here and there a simple elementary school, commonly referred to as an "old field school," catered to the children of the neighborhood, but the number of marks affixed instead of signatures in the extant records indicates that a good many people never learned to write. The bequest of Theodorick Bland by his will probated in 1790, which left property for the establishment of a college within 15 years of his death,[3] seems to have been the only private or public educational benefaction in the century. For the most part, however, children either had no formal education at all or got it from private tutors or in Europe. Public advertisements for tutors in Prince George County were common,[4] and many other vacancies must have been filled without such public notice.

A gentleman's education in European schools was enjoyed by a few sons of Prince George County families.[5] John Banister (1734-1788), the grandson of the naturalist of the same name who lent scientific distinction to the county at the end of the seventeenth century, seems to have been the only man from Prince George County to receive his legal training from one of the English Inns of Court in that great period of the influence of English law on American thought. He was admitted to Middle Temple on September 27, 1753, and read law there, and, like many other American colonials who had read law at Middle Temple, he was an active Whig and supporter of the American Revolution.[6] It is often said that Richard Bland (1710-1776) went to the University of Edinburgh, but there seems to be no proof of this statement.[7] Theodorick Bland (1742-1790), his nephew, however, was educated in Europe, from 1753 to 1758 at the Wakefield Grammar School in Yorkshire,[8] at an infirmary in Liverpool where he was a medical student, and at the University of Edinburgh where he received the M. D. degree in 1763. After he graduated at Edinburgh he spent some time in London and probably also in Leyden and Paris, all great medical centers in those years.[9] Theodorick Bland's friend and relative, Robert Munford (d. 1784), was also educated at Wakefield.[10] Among those Americans who went to Harrow[11] was Richard Kidder Meade (1746-1805), the

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1. Prince George County, untitled volume, 1714-20, p. 240, in Order Book [and Minutes], see entry 200.
2. Guy Fred Wells, Parish Education in Colonial Virginia, pp. 78-81, 64.
3. Will in Deed Book, vol. 1787-92, p. 404, see entry 26.
4. For examples from Prince George see (Williamsburg) Virginia Gazette, Apr. 14, 1751, Mar. 27, 1752, August 27, 1756.
5. Of the individuals mentioned in this paragraph all except David Meade were distinguished enough for individual sketches in the Dictionary of American Biography.
6. E. Alfred Jones, American Members of the Inns of Court, pp. xiii, 14.
7. Sketch in Dictionary of American Biography.
8. Jones, op. cit., p. 7; Theodorick Bland, Bland Papers, I, 7-28.
9. Wyndham Bolling Blanton, Medicine in Virginia in the Eighteenth Century, p. 230.
10. Jones, op. cit., p. 7; Dictionary of American Biography.
11. Sketch of Richard Kidder Meade in ibid.

brother of David Meade of Maycox, and later of Lexington, Kentucky, and the father of William Meade, a nineteenth-century bishop of the diocese of Virginia and author of Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia.

Besides Theodorick Bland, at least four other physicians of Prince George County received the medical degree from the University of Edinburgh. Also there were several Petersburg physicians who had taken the M. D. degree in Edinburgh after Petersburg was severed from Prince George County, and their skill and training added to the general fund available in Prince George County. The oldest of the four residents of Prince George County was the younger Dr. John Ravenscroft who was born about 1748 in what was still Prince George County. He took his medical degree at Edinburgh in 1770 and returned for only a short time to his father's practice in Petersburg, where his son, John Stark Ravenscroft, the first Episcopal bishop of North Carolina, was born in 1772. Bolling Stark, the cousin of the younger John Ravenscroft and the son of William Stark of Broadways who practiced in partnership with Theodorick Bland, also studied in Edinburgh and took his degree there in 1799. James Skelton Gilliam, who was born in 1763 at Montallo in Prince George County and practiced in Petersburg, was first a student at William and Mary, and in 1786 received the M. D. degree at Edinburgh. Isaac Hall, who received the Edinburgh degree in 1771, practiced in Petersburg but lived in Prince George County, where in 1791 he was sheriff - an office which carried a good deal of prestige. That as many as six men were educated abroad in a period of approximately 25 years seems to throw light on educational standards and economic resources in the pre-revolutionary county society.[1]

Revolution

High intellectual interest is indicated by the county's contribution of one of the half dozen men responsible for the formation of the Revolutionary philosophy. In this half dozen Richard Bland easily gains a place, because his published writings contributed largely towards the development of the governmental theories that in the end were to justify the Revolution. Three of his publications played a part in clarifying the issues in the earlier stages of controversy: A Fragment on the Pistole Fee (1753); A Letter to the Clergy of Virginia (1760); and The Colonel Dismounted or the Rector Vindicated (1764). Later, though deploring the extreme position of such leaders as Patrick Henry and up to the very end hoping and even expecting some adjustment of the quarrel with Great Britain, he pushed to its positive conclusion the colonial denial of the right of a nonrepresentative parliament to impose internal legislation on the colonies, and he asserted that the colonies were united to Great Britain only through the crown. His Inquiry into the Rights of the Colonies (1766), which developed this line of reasoning, was the earliest published defense of the extreme colonial theory, and it led straight to Revolution.[2]

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1. Physicians in the County in the first half of the eighteenth century, Blanton, Medicine, pp. 382, 351; the names and medical degrees of those discussed here are recorded in the official university catalogue, Nomina Eorum qui Gradum Medicinae Doctoris Adepti Sunt, 1703-1845; a sketch of John Stark Ravenscroft is in the Dictionary of American Biography.
2. Dictionary of American Biography.

Lesser men in Prince George County followed the development of the theory of the rights of colonial government and colonial taxation, and, when the crisis came, lesser men, too, fought and suffered in the war.

It is interesting to speculate on possible reasons why most of those who had been educated in England and Scotland took the side of the colonies in the quarrel. Several of them played important parts in the Revolution and in the establishment of the new United States.[1] John Banister, born in Prince George County but a resident of Dinwiddie after that county was cut off from Prince George, represented Dinwiddie in the House of Burgesses both before and after the Revolution, and he was also a member of most of the revolutionary conventions in Virginia. Theodorick Bland and Richard Kidder Meade were both in the party that in 1775 took the arms from the governor's palace at Williamsburg. Theodorick Bland, Richard Kidder Meade, and Robert Munford all saw active service in the army, Bland with the rank of colonel, Meade as aide-de-camp to Washington with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and Munford as major. Bland was later a member of the House of Burgesses. In the Virginia Convention of 1788 he voted against the adoption of the proposed Federal Constitution, but, when the Constitution was adopted and the new Federal Government established, he became a member of the first House of Representatives.

During the Revolutionary War the county itself suffered the first of the two hostile military invasions of its history. Like the later occupation of the Union army in 1864 and 1865, the British invasion of 1781 under Benedict Arnold and Gen. William Phillips came almost at the end of actual hostilities. The American defense of the region was, it must be admitted, a sorry affair. Baron von Steuben, who was sent to Virginia to help in reorganizing the southern army, could find no adequate resources to repel the local attack, and besides he was bending all his energy to providing supplies for Gen. Nathanael Greene's campaign in the Carolinas.[2] Moreover as spring opened up the members of the militia of Prince George County, who depended on their crops for a living for themselves and their families, felt the urgent necessity of going home to attend to their planting. In April 1781 the situation had become acute, and they petitioned to be relieved by the fifteenth of that month.[3]

Two men of the county who were active during this campaign in 1781 were William Call[4] and his brother Richard Keith Call,[5] the father and uncle of Richard Keith Call (1791-1862)[6] who was born in Prince George, taken by his widowed mother to Kentucky, and later attained distinction for gallantry in the War of 1812 and as Governor of Florida. William Call was a colonel in the Continental Army, and the elder Richard Keith Call was a major and later one of the charter members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

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1. These four men are discussed elsewhere in this sketch, and all were distinguished enough to be included in the Dictionary of American Biography.
2. Calendar of Virginia State Papers, I, 425-427, 431, 433, 478, 484, 568-569, 581, 588-589; J. G. Simcoe, Simcoe's Military Journal: A History of the Operations of a Partisan Corps, Called The Queen's Rangers . . . During the War of the American Revolution, pp. 158, 193-195, 203-210.
3. Calendar of Virginia State Papers, II, 14.
4. Ibid., II, 14, 42; ibid., I, 427.
5. Ibid., 605-606.
6. Sketch in Dictionary of American Biography.

The Commonwealth

With the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown and the coming of peace a year and a half later, Prince George County had to find its place in a new world. Not only was the old tie with Great Britain broken, but Virginians had by a new constitution and a series of laws removed many of the legal sanctions to the old system of economic and political aristocracy.

By special act the practice of entail was abolished.[1] With it went the power to prevent sale of land for debt. The established church was severed from the State, and, by reason of the positive action of the Baptists and the negative attitude of many who theoretically still belonged to the old church, its buildings and glebe lands were confiscated by the State legislature. As a result the liberalizing and cultural forces of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia were crippled for a generation, and the church itself ultimately given an evangelical slant. The development of evangelical sectarianism in Virginia had begun even before the Revolution and had exerted an influence over the whole movement out of which came the separation from Great Britain. Sent by the General Baptists of England, Robert Norden crossed the sea and on June 14, 1715, at Prince George Courthouse took the dissenters' oaths to allow him to preach in the county. Fifty years later there must have been a number of Prince George folk who hastened to Blandford to hear the great English preacher, George Whitefield. Devereux Jarratt had become rector of Bath Parish in the adjoining county of Dinwiddie, and, although he never left the Anglican church, he played an important part in the new movement in Christian life which upheld the democracy of religion and manifested itself in revivals, in an emphasis on religious fervor, and at last in the rise of a whole new group of church societies. From the very first he preached the necessity of a new birth into salvation, and he anticipated some of the methods of the Methodists in his evangelical work in Virginia and North Carolina. He welcomed and helped Whitefield and later such Methodists as Robert Williams, who opened his great revival in Petersburg in February 1773, and for a generation his liberal influence dominated the region.[2]

Nurtured in such an evangelical religious atmosphere, two men from Prince George County set their mark on the religious life of the new nation. Jesse and John Lee,[3] both born in the county, were sons of Nathaniel Lee, a respectable farmer who owned several hundred acres and a few slaves. They were not related to the great Lee family of Westmoreland. Of the career of Jesse Lee the Dictionary of American Biography could say that "in the extent and importance of his labors for Methodism he perhaps deserves to rank next to Asbury." The work of John Lee was much less conspicuous and was entirely confined to the region of the South. Although by ill fortune Jesse Lee was unable to attend the Christmas conference at Baltimore in 1784 at which the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States was organized, he was already an active worker in the movement. Gary's Methodist Church, in the southwestern

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1. Hening, Statutes, IX, 226.
2. See p. 20; Devereux Jarratt, Life, passim; Dictionary of American Biography; Hamilton James Eckenrode, Separation of Church and State in Virginia. [Virginia State Library Report, no. 6], passim.
3. Dictionary of American Biography; "How New England Learned Democracy," Tyler's Quart. III, (1921), 2-3; Wesley M. Gewehr, The Great Awakening in Virginia, 1740-1790, pp. 171-172.

part of the county, was founded in 1785 under his influence and as a congregation still survives, although the original church no longer stands. It seems to be the only congregation of any denomination that can look back on so long a continuous existence in Prince George County.[1] In 1785 Lee went with Francis Asbury on the mission through South Carolina and began a friendship with Asbury that continued to be intimate for many years. Five years later he undertook the evangelical work in New England by which almost single handed he won for Methodism a foothold in that unfriendly soil. He was active in all the early years of Methodist expansion, and his Short History of the Methodists in the United States of America (1810) is still an invaluable source of information.

Although a system of public schools in Prince George, as in all the rest of Virginia, was not developed before 1870, it is nevertheless true that, for many years earlier there were widening opportunities for education. The details of this are difficult to trace. One reason for the lack of definite knowledge is that many private persons of more or less culture, and some persons of real distinction, set up private schools which were often open only a short time and left little or no record of their existence.[2] Another reason is that the legislation made many provisions optional and there is no proof that any of them were carried out in any specific county.[3]

Burr Academy was incorporated in 1801 and was endowed from the proceeds of the sale of some of the confiscated glebe lands, but in 1806 the act which incorporated the academy was repealed, and the money reverted to the overseers of the poor.[4] In 1802 George Johnston opened an academy in Blandford.[5] In 1818 Mary MacDonald and May Worsham announced the opening of their school.[6] In the school year 1832-1833 there were at least 12 elementary schools in the county.[7] For at least a dozen years, 1842 to 1854, there was a school called Prince George Academy near Garysville.[8] In 1857 N. C. Cocke undertook to open a select school for young ladies at his home, Aberdeen.[9]

An official Commonwealth publication for the year 1833[10] offers some specific information concerning the education of the children of the poor. It reported that the school commissioners of Prince George County sent poor children to the 12 elementary schools already being taught in the various neighborhoods of the county. However, out of the 120 known poor children in the county, only 26 were sent to school. On an average each of these received during the school year 116 days of schooling, and the total expenditure by

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1. Ms. files, Inventory of Church Archives, Historical Records Survey of Virginia.
2. Alfred James Morrison, The Beginnings of Public Education in Virginia, passim.
3. Ibid., pp. 9-16, passim.
4. Ibid., p. 134.
5. Petersburg Republican, Feb. 25, 1802.
6. Petersburg Intelligencer and Commercial Advertiser, Apr. 17, 1818.
7. Commonwealth of Virginia, Second Auditor's Report on the State of the Literary Fund, and Proceedings of the School Commissioners in the Different Counties, for the year ending September 30, 1833, p. 16.
8. Morrison, Beginnings, pp. 8-9, 22-25.
9. Petersburg Daily Express, Aug. 14, 1857.
10. Commonwealth of Virginia, op. cit., passim.

the county was $137.80.[1] In 1855 a current gazetteer reported 198 pupils attending public schools in the county.[2]

Depression

Prince George County appears to have passed the peak of its agricultural prosperity before the Revolution, and probably to many on the plantations there seemed little that was hopeful in the agricultural outlook. Emigration was constant. The general tone of the county must have suffered as young men and boys went away to seek their fortunes. Even a man like David Meade, who seemed to be very successful in his agricultural methods, gave up his attempts to win a satisfactory return from the lands of Maycox plantation which he had purchased and improved, and in 1796 he removed his family and his considerable fortune to Kentucky, where he settled down in affluence near Lexington.[3] The career of William Smith, who was born in 1768 at Flowerdew Hundred, went to sea, and won success and even some measure of fame there, may be taken to represent also the lives of many other, nameless, lads who in those years went out from Prince George to live their lives in other parts of the world. Smith first enlisted in the young navy of the new United States, and then in the flourishing international commerce of his country he carried sandalwood from the Sandwich Islands to Canton, furs of the fabulous sea otter from the California coast to China, and many another less romantic cargo. He rose to be a captain, made at least eight voyages around the world, and in 1820 enjoyed the reputation of holding the record for length and breadth of voyaging.[4]

The careers in other parts of the country of such boys as Richard Keith Call, William Meade, and John Stark Ravenscroft can hardly be explained as necessarily conditioned by lack of opportunity in the old county.[5] The same can be said of the career of the strange and wonderful John Randolph of Roanoke who, although he was born in Prince George at Cawsons, the plantation of Theodorick Bland, his mother's father, was naturally bound by force of circumstances to grow up elsewhere.[6] On the other hand, although the personal political plans of John Wayles Eppes (1773-1823) undoubtedly played their part in his decision to remove to Buckingham County, the general economic situation in Prince George County must also have influenced him. Otherwise it is hard to account for the removal of one who was born at Appomattox Manor, which is now a part of City Point, and who had enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors to the extent of being elected by them once to the Virginia House of Delegates and four successive times to the Federal Congress.[7]

It has already been mentioned that early in the nineteenth century the three distinguished Robertson brothers found careers outside the county.

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1. Ibid., p. 16.
2. Edwards, Statistical Gazetteer, p. 349.
3. Bernard Mayo, "Lexington: Frontier Metropolis," in Historiography and Urbanization: Essays in American History in Honor of W. Stull Holt, pp. 22-25, 32, 41-42.
4. Niles Weekly Register, Aug. 12, 1820.
5. See sketches in Dictionary of American Biography.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.

Their father's family had been living in Prince George for several generations, and their mother belonged to the powerful Bolling family in Prince George, but before Wyndham, the youngest of the three, was born, the whole family had left the county permanently.[1]

Agricultural Reform

If the peak of agricultural prosperity had been passed in Prince George County before 1775, it was no more than what had happened in other Virginia tidewater counties. When the war was over a number of Virginians, including George Washington, began to study and to experiment in the endeavor to increase the yield of their lands. Publicized by Arthur Young, with whom Washington corresponded, the agricultural revolution in England was in full swing, as was the movement of the physiocrats in France. It is possible that some of the Prince George planters were aware of both. Two of them, James Cocke of Bonaccord and Thomas Cocke of Aberdeen, tried to improve their soils with marl, although ignorant of its chemical action[2] which Edmund Ruffin was to discover a generation later.[3] That the trend of improvement was general in the county is testified to by the Reverend John Spooner, the rector of the church at Martin's Brandon. In his essay on the county published in 1794, he noted an increasing interest in drainage and improvement of low-lying and marsh lands and in the diversification of crops. He wrote that very little tobacco was made. Instead, the land was given over to wheat and corn for the most part, although some rye, barley, oats, and peas were grown.[4] Cotton enough to clothe the community was grown for spinning and weaving on the farms and plantations, and flax was also produced for linen. Agricultural improvement in Virginia was arrested, however, as were reforms elsewhere, by the wars of the French Revolution and Napoleon. The United States became a granary for nations at war. The price of indifferent wheat leaped to two dollars and a half a bushel, and those persons dependent on agriculture enjoyed a deceptive prosperity until 1808, when President Jefferson indirectly pricked the bubble through his embargo which closed the war market.

Meanwhile in 1803 John Taylor of Caroline, who is probably best known as a political writer and exponent of the extreme States' rights position that became most important long after his death, began to publish a series of essays which involved both politics and agriculture (reprinted in 1813 as a book called The Arator). He advocated plowing crops under to enrich the soil and adding vegetable matter to animal manure to increase its bulk, but, being ignorant of soil chemistry, he was unaware that such a method was quite ineffective on acid soils like that of Prince George.[5] Nevertheless the

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1. Dictionary of American Biography sketches of each of the brothers.
2. Kathleen Bruce, "Virginia Agricultural Decline to 1860: A Fallacy," Agricultural History, VI (1932), p. 5; in the Oct. 29, 1799, issue of the Richmond Examiner, John Francis Mercer advertised land on the Potomac for sale, whose fields were "convenient to banks (apparently inexhaustible) of the richest shell marle, which by repeated experiments made there, is found to be superior to any other manure whatever."
3. See p. 28.
4. Spooner, op. cit., p. 89.
5. Kathleen Bruce, op. cit., pp. 5-6; Avery Craven, Edmund Ruffin, Southernor: A Study in Secession, pp. 51-54.

very apparent good results in his own region aroused a good deal of enthusiasm, and many men undertook to try the method on their own land. In Prince George County George Harrison and William Harrison, both young and both having recently inherited from their father, Benjamin Harrison, the exhausted estates of Upper and Lower Brandon, threw themselves into the practice of the new theories and devoted themselves to agriculture rather than to politics.[1] At Coggin's Point Edmund Ruffin, recently heir to his father's plantation, Evergreen, was attracted by Taylor's experiments, and for 6 years he fed animal and vegetable manures to his barren lands and followed carefully and enthusiastically all the teachings of John Taylor. As the years went by, it became increasingly evident that Taylor's methods did not improve these lands in Prince George County, and the owners faced complete discouragement.[2]

At the moment even Edmund Ruffin contemplated selling his property and leaving the county, but he remained and through thought and experiment worked out and proved his theories of soil conservation. Not until 1843 did he find his permanent home outside the county. In 1818 at a meeting of the Prince George Agricultural Society, and later in the American Farmer, he described his results in soil improvement by the application of marl, which was not a fertilizer but a neutralizer that by taking the acid from the soil made soil capable of profiting by manures and of producing clover.[3] In 1832 he published his findings in An Essay on Calcareous Manures which ran into five editions and five hundred pages. In 1833 he began to publish his monthly agricultural journal, the Farmer's Register, which for the next few years was a clearing house for reprinting and discussing articles that appeared abroad and for discussing local ideas and experience as well as making known Ruffin's own developing work.

During these years of experimentation and discovery, the use of marl in Prince George was extensive and profitable. The cost of application was relatively small on account of the great natural deposits within easy reach of many parts of the county. The average yield of improved lands in the county increased two and even four times, though the average yield even then was perhaps not more than 15 to 25 bushels of wheat to the acre. A favored individual like Dr. Theodorick Bland increased his yield from 13½ bushels to 35 bushels an acre.[4]

Ruffin's work not only directly benefited soil in Prince George and elsewhere, but it may be said to have contributed also to the general ferment of ideas that was to revolutionize agriculture. Across the James River in Charles City County Fielding Lewis advocated the use of lime, and this method of neutralizing acid soil became almost as important as the use of marl, especially in those places where marl was not readily available.[5] On the estates of Brandon and Upper Brandon the two Harrisons,[6] using lime, averaged from 35 to 37½ bushels of corn to an acre and from 12 to 14 bushels of wheat.[7] Agricultural societies, in the county as well as in the State, and "hole and

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1. Kathleen Bruce, op. cit., p. 10.
2. Craven, Edmund Ruffin, pp. 53-54.
3. Kathleen Bruce, op. cit., p. 9; Craven, Edmund Ruffin, pp. 55-56.
4. Kathleen Bruce, op. cit., p. 8.
5. Ibid., pp. 9-10.
6. See above.
7. Kathleen Bruce, op. cit., p. 10.

corner" clubs, flourished as their members discussed and disseminated all sorts of theories. Also local and State agricultural fairs stimulated friendly rivalries over the improved breeding of horses and cattle and over increased yields of all kinds of crops.[1] In 1857 and 1858 an effort was made to provide for fencing land in common, and an act was passed by the General Assembly to authorize voluntary associations for such fencing in common.[2] Out of the same ferment of ideas Cyrus McCormick invented a satisfactory mechanical reaper in the Valley of Virginia and later removed to Chicago, where he manufactured it, and in time developed a world market for American agricultural machinery.

In Prince George this rising tide of interest in the invention and use of new methods and machines found only a meager expression in the building of railroads and in manufacturing. In 1836 an act was passed in the General Assembly to incorporate the City Point Rail-Road Company,[3] and 2 years later the Richmond Enquirer reported that an engine with five open cars had carried several gentlemen on the first trip from City Point to Blandford.[4] In 1851 the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company was incorporated,[5] and in 1858 trains were running across the county.[6] Although primarily an agricultural county, Prince George continued to be affected by the economic rivalries that prevented the building of through railroads from the interior directly to Norfolk and the development of Norfolk as a great shipping terminal commanding the high prices of a world market. To this day the county has never experienced the quickening impulse that would follow the development of a great importing port, comparable perhaps to New York or Philadelphia.

The county's ability to attract manufacturing also seemed to be limited. Lying, except for a few square miles, entirely in the tidewater area and having few steep elevations, Prince George lacked the natural water power without which a manufacturing center could not have been established at that period. During the colonial period there were several windmills along the river front, one at Flowerdew Hundred as early as 1624,[7] another at Wards Creek,[8] and later one at Maycox[9] and another 6 miles below it.[10] In

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1. For "regular annual meeting" of Prince George Agricultural Society, Dec. 15, 1843, see Petersburg Republican, Dec. 9, 1843; incorporation of "The Virginia State Agricultural Society," Acts 1845, pp. 99-100; resolutions passed at Prince George Court House in favor of a local fair, Petersburg South Side Democrat, June 14, 1854; see also ibid., July 13, Aug. 5, Aug. 7, Oct. 9, 1854.
2. Acts 1857-58, pp. 263-264.
3. Acts 1836-37, p. 145.
4. Issue of Aug. 31, 1838.
5. Acts 1850-51, p. 60.
6. Petersburg Daily Express, Aug. 18, 1858; Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, Norfolk, Historic Southern Port, pp. 192-193, 201, passim, for a discussion of other aspects of the situation. The possibilities of development of a suburban, producing, and servicing area are obvious.
7. "The Virginia Census, 1624-25," Va. Mag., VII (1900), 365.
8. Lothrop Withington, "Virginia Gleanings in England," Va. Mag., XV (1908), 57.
9. (Williamsburg) Virginia Gazette, Nov. 14, 1751.
10. Ibid.

colonial times, too, there was some shipbuilding,[1] and there are indications of the development of a small industry in supplying ships in the river with biscuit and other foodstuffs.[2] By the middle of the nineteenth century there was a not inconsiderable manufacture of wooden ware in the county,[3] but apparently there was none of the manufacturing of cotton textiles and of paper which was beginning to make Petersburg hopeful of a larger future.

Discord and War

Whatever hopes and expectations the community had were more and more completely submerged in the preoccupations of the sectional strife that was developing between the North and the South. Two leaders born in Prince George were particularly active in this controversy. John Randolph of Roanoke, though many years dead by the time war was actually declared, had for a generation maintained the Southern position in Congress with brilliant eloquence.[4] Edmund Ruffin argued the extreme States' rights position with spoken and written word and was one of the first secessionists in Virginia. When the hour for action came he was able to boast that it was he who actually fired the first shot at Fort Sumter.[5]

Opinion in the county, however, was by no means unanimous in favor of secession. Timothy Rives was elected by Prince George and Surry to the Virginia State Convention of 1861 on the basis of his avowed Unionist sentiments, and in that convention he opposed secession vigorously. "I will now battle with all the powers at my command to maintain the Union."[6]

The war itself drained Prince George of men and materials. In the last months of the struggle the county experienced the repercussions of the fierce fighting around Petersburg and suffered occupation by a hostile army. For a time City Point was the headquarters for General Grant, and in the spring of 1865 President Lincoln visited him there.[7] The surrender at Appomattox brought peace, but it was a strange peace for the men who straggled home to find their fields in ruins, their slaves freed and scattered, and everywhere the entire fabric of the county's life disrupted. Shortly afterwards, in Amelia County, Prince George's most distinguished contemporary son, Edmund Ruffin, lay dead by his own hand with the last page of his diary filled with the words of his bitter dying curse on the victorious Northern forces.[8]

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1. Prince George County, untitled volume, 1714-20, esp. p. 114, in Order Book [and Minutes], see entry 200; for advertisement of sale of estate of James Rookings, ship-carpenter near Flowerdew Hundred, see (Williamsburg) Virginia Gazette, Feb. 28, 1750-51.
2. Ibid., Nov. 14, 1751.
3. Martin, New ... Gazetteer, p. 270; Edwards, Statistical Gazetteer, p. 34
4. Sketch in Dictionary of American Biography.
5. Avery O. Craven, Edmund Ruffin, p. 217.
6. Timothy Rives, Speech of Mr. Timothy Rives, of Prince George and Surry, in the Virginia State Convention, On the 29th March, 1861. Report of the Committee on Federal Relations being under Consideration in Committee of the Whole, pp. 3, 20-21.
7. "Petersburg, Chancellorsville Gettysburg," Papers of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, vol. V (1906), esp. pp. 311, 316.
8. Craven, Edmund Ruffin, p. 259.

Aftermath: 1865-1900

After the war, the railroads, like everything else, were devastated. It was not until January 1866 that the Richmond-Petersburg Railroad was able to make even two scheduled runs a day,[1] then another month before it was possible again to operate the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad.[2] Later, during the general period of railway consolidation, the present Norfolk and Western Railroad was organized, first as the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio Railroad[3] and then, in 1881, as the Norfolk and Western.[4] For the second time, Washington's dream of linking Virginia with the Ohio Valley was realized. The main line of traffic of the road, then as now, extended across the greatest length of the county, and the City Point branch connected with the main line at Petersburg.

The war had also left great agricultural distress, and spiritual discouragement, and for some years matters went from bad to worse. The teachings of Edmund Ruffin and other agricultural leaders of the first half of the nineteenth century were almost wholly neglected. The county had lost the slave labor on which the methods of soil replenishment had depended before the war. Without the slaves and with the prevailing labor difficulties of the Reconstruction period the use of natural manures was not profitable. Artificial fertilizers were expensive, and money was scarce. Moreover other forms of agricultural capital had been largely destroyed, partly by the necessary neglect during the war years and partly by the destruction of the occupying armies. The production of wheat gave way to corn, which could be raised successfully with simple tools on a small scale. In 1860 the county produced 133,294 bushels of wheat[5] and in 1890 only 8,432 bushels.[6] In 1860 the yield was 305,135 bushels of corn[7] and in 1890 some 124,496 bushels.[8] About the same time white potatoes took the place of sweet potatoes as the principal tuberous crop.[9]

The general situation is indicated by the figures for the increasing number of farms, and the consequent decrease in size, and by the price for an acre, although in dealing with such figures the fact ought not to be overlooked that census figures are not always given on a comparable basis from decade to decade. In 1860 there were 351 separate holdings in the county,[10] 478 in 1870,[11] 807 in 1880,[12] and 1,134 in 1900.[13] Prices declined alarmingly. In 1860 an acre of land was worth, on the average, $13.19,[14] in 1870 - the

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1. Richmond Daily Dispatch, Jan. 14, 1866; also ibid., May 19, 25, 26, 1866.
2. Petersburg Daily Index, Feb. 13, 1866.
3. Acts 1866-67, p. 511.
4. Acts 1881-82, p. 77.
5. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Agriculture, pp. 158-159, hereinafter cited by census number and date.
6. Eleventh Census, 1890, Agriculture, p. 389.
7. Eighth Census, 1860, Agriculture, pp. 158-159.
8. Eleventh Census, 1890, Agriculture, p. 389.
9. Ibid., p. 494; Eighth Census, 1860, Agriculture, pp. 158-159.
10. Ibid., p. 218.
11. Ninth Census, 1870, Agriculture, p. 365.
12. Tenth Census, 1880, Agriculture, pp. 96, 138.
13. Twelfth Census, 1900, Agriculture, pt. 1, p. 203.
14. Eighth Census, 1860, Agriculture, pp. 158-159.

year "reconstructed" Virginia returned to the Union - it was worth only $9.01,[1] and 10 years later about $8.45.[2] During the same period the total number of acres under cultivation in the county seems to have dropped steadily, although it is difficult to trace the decline accurately. At the turn of the century the average acre of land was worth only $5.82, which is the lowest level to which the values have fallen.[3]

Political expression of dissatisfaction with these economic conditions made itself felt only with difficulty. For a decade the old ruling class of Virginia was kept out of political organization and control. For another decade, largely on account of the burning question of the State debt, it seemed impossible to unite on a constructive program. The avowedly non-political organization of the Farmers' Alliance attracted a following in Prince George, and Maj. Mann Page of the county was one of the leaders and president of the State organization from 1890 to 1893. When, however, with the rise of Populism in the West the Farmers' Alliance merged into this political movement, Prince George was not typical of the counties in which Populist feeling ran highest, but in 1895 it did return a Populist vote between 60 and 70 percent. In the Free Silver campaign of 1896 Page was the Populist nominee for Vice-President. The next year he and most of the other voters of the county returned to the Democratic Party.[4]

Several factors had already, before 1900, begun to operate for the improvement of the agricultural situation, although the effects on land values are not apparent in the census figures for 1900. The Spanish-American War in 1898 brought a brief period of rising prices. The introduction of peanuts as a staple crop was proving valuable. In 1900 the county raised 304,248 bushels of peanuts,[5] in 1910 a crop of 431,586 bushels,[6] in 1919, 324,808 bushels[7], and in 1929 the county reported a crop of 319,996 bushels.[8] The infiltration of Czech and Slovak immigration, which began about 1887, affected this general level of agricultural improvement favorably, because these newcomers were good farmers.

In 1882 Czechs who had settled in Nebraska sent two agents to investigate Prince George County, and they reported a mild climate, plentiful woodlands, and excellent conditions for growing fruit.[9] Soon groups and single families began to drift in, attracted from other States by the news of favorable conditions in Virginia or by personal connections with those who had already settled there. There seems to have been no concerted effort to bring them together in this region.[10] These immigrants, Czech and Slovak alike sinc

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1. Ninth Census, 1870, Agriculture, pp. 270-271.
2. Tenth Census, 1880, Agriculture, p. 138.
3. Twelfth Census, 1900, Agriculture, pt. 1, 303.
4. William Dubose Sheldon, Populism in the Old Dominion: Virginia Farm Politics, 1885-1900, pp. 33-35, 139 ff., 142-143, 149.
5. Twelfth Census, 1900, Agriculture, pt. 2, p. 577.
6. Thirteenth Census, 1910, Agriculture, vol. VII, p. 816.
7. Fourteenth Census, 1920, Agriculture, vol. VI, pt. 2, p. 181.
8. Fifteenth Census, 1930, Agriculture, vol. II, pt. 2, p. 250; but see also [Claudia M. Hagy], ed., Survey of Prince George County, pp. 15-17.
9. Sandor Bodonsky Kovacs, Czechoslovaks in Virginia, p. 18 (manuscript master's thesis, 1936, in Library of the University of Richmond).
10. Ibid., pp. 20 ff.

the county makes no distinctions between them, have prospered notably. They have also won the respect of the native population, in spite of early difficulties and early antagonism which were bound to rise in intercourse with a people so different from themselves. Complete racial assimilation proceeds slowly, however, since both groups have their own churches and maintain their own close social organizations.

Modern Times

The early years of the twentieth century were relatively prosperous. Land values rose. By 1910 the average value of an acre of land was $15.49, a level comparable to that of 1860.[1] In 1930 the figure had risen to $34.[2]

The first World War brought a remarkable series of industrial developments in the county, although the effect of the industrial prosperity is largely indirect. This is because Petersburg since 1752 has been outside the county, and because Hopewell, although physically in the county, has since 1916 been an incorporated city with a separate system of taxation and government. Nevertheless in good times the prosperity of Petersburg and Hopewell offers employment to residents of Prince George County as a whole and creates a local demand for the county's general services and agricultural products. In 1870, long before Hopewell became a separate entity, there were in the county nine manufacturing establishments, employing 74 persons and representing an investment of some $32,000.[3] Ten years later there were 10 establishments, employing 64 persons and representing a capital of $39,400.[4] In 1900 there were 22 establishments and 103 employees.[5]

Before 1914 E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company built a small plant to manufacture dynamite and established a small community of workers on a part of the old Hopewell plantation near City Point.[6] With the outbreak of the World War in 1914 the manufacture of gun-cotton was substituted for that of dynamite, and the establishment grew by leaps and bounds. By the end of 1915 some ten thousand persons lived in Hopewell and perhaps three times as many were employed in the area, most of them for the DuPont Corporation. The weekly company payroll was a quarter of a million dollars, and growing all the time.[7] In the midst of the overcrowded conditions that defy description, on December 9, 1915, fire broke out and almost at once was far out of control as it swept through what had become a city of temporary and highly inflammable houses and shops. Martial law was declared at once. The State legislature began to consider the matter of incorporating Hopewell as a city. In February 1916 a charter of incorporation was written, and on July 1 the community was incorporated as Hopewell.[8]

The incorporated area itself passed beyond the county's legal control,

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1. Thirteenth Census, 1910, Agriculture, vol. V, p. 778.
2. Fifteenth Census, 1930, Agriculture, vol. I, p. 652.
3. Ninth Census, 1870, Wealth and Industry, p. 577.
4. Tenth Census, 1880, Manufactures, p. 184.
5. Twelfth Census, 1900, Manufactures, pt. 2, p. 912.
6. LeRoy Hodges, Petersburg, Virginia, Economic and Municipal, pp. 26-27.
7. Ibid.; [Hagy], Survey of Prince George County, pp. 37-39.
8. Acts 1916, pp. 89-102.

but, nevertheless, its amazing prosperity, which became even greater after the United States entered the war with Germany in 1917, continued to bear indirectly on the county in innumerable ways.

Another development of the World War which affected Prince George County profoundly was the establishment within its boundaries of the great military reservation, Camp Lee, which removed some seven thousand acres from the legal control and taxing power of the county, and which brought into the county a large, fluctuating, group of soldiers.[1] At the peak of the war training period there were possibly as many as 90,000 men in the camp.[2]

All this increasing activity was reflected in the development of such facilities as schools and highways. In 1870 the State had passed legislation to provide for a free school system.[3] In 1871, the year for which the earliest report was made, there were 814 white children of school age in Prince George County, and 1,329 colored.[4] Of these, 230 white children were enrolled in the 8 white schools, and 207 colored pupils in the 5 schools for colored children.[5] From these beginnings there had been developed a public school system which by 1920 maintained 43 separate schools, 23 schools with 1,642 white pupils, and 20 schools with 1,514 colored.[6] Since that time many of these schools especially the white have been consolidated. In 1930 there were 6 schools for white children and 21 for colored. Out of 1,834 white children from 7 to 19 years old, 1,349 were in these 6 schools, and, out of 1,708 colored children, 1,141 were actually in school.[7] In 1938 the school system of Hopewell with its thoroughly modern equipment had 2,588 pupils enrolled and 85 teachers. In the same year the average annual salary for teachers was $1,225, which was almost exactly the average annual salary of teachers in all the cities of Virginia.[8]

The reorganization and thorough modernization of the highway system has been even more recent, and the consequent benefit to the whole underlying agricultural interest is obvious. Today Federal routes 301 and 460, and Virginia highways 10, 33, 36, 37, and 134 cross the county in all directions and are linked by a good number of secondary roads leading to all parts of the county.[9]

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1. Acts 1869-70, p. 413; Souvenir, Camp Lee, Va., p. 29; Roger Batchelder, Camp Lee Described and Photographed ... Under the Official Authorization of the Committee on Public Information and the War Department, and with the Endorsement of the Authorities at Camp Lee, pp. 5-7; Albert W. Giles, The Country about Camp Lee, Virginia. [Virginia Geological Survey Bulletin no. XVI], passim.
2. Souvenir, Camp Lee, Va., p. 29; [Hagy], op. cit., p. 12.
3. Commonwealth of Virginia, Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Annual Report, 1871, p. 3.
4. Ibid., p. 184.
5. Ibid., p. 168.
6. Commonwealth of Virginia, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Annual Report, 1921, p. 72.
7. Ibid., 1931, pp. 185, 152, 154.
8. R. W. Copeland, Superintendent, Annual Report on the Public Schools of Hopewell, Virginia, 1937-1938 (1938), esp. pp. 35, 37, 38.
9. Virginia Department of Highways, County Maps of the Primary and Secondary Highway Systems of Virginia, 1936.

Peace, the great depression, and the menace of another world war have found Prince George County in the main stream of American life. The county has suffered all the fluctuations of industrial collapse and recovery. As soon as peace was declared in 1918, Camp Lee began to be abandoned, and very soon salvage operations had removed barracks and other buildings, and the quiet of a park came back to the area. In 1920 the census reported only 1,584 persons living at Camp Lee.[1] The factories at Hopewell shut down. The population began to fall away, and most of it disappeared almost as rapidly as it had come. A bank failed, numerous small businesses went into bankruptcy, and the city seemed visibly to shrink back into nothingness.[2] The census of 1920 recorded the total population of Hopewell as 1,397. After 1920 reaction set in almost immediately, and a group of industries moved in, and to some extent restored a kind of prosperity.[3] The rest of the county has been affected in its agricultural interests by the failure of the local market and by the general national condition of distress. With the change in national outlook on the problems involved, the county has in the last few years felt the stimulus of Federal efforts to solve the various problems of agriculture - partly on the same basis of soil conservation and agricultural diversification and management as that on which Edmund Ruffin worked so long ago.

During 1940 and 1941 another change has come over the county. On its highways more and more soldiers have been hurrying to and fro. Camp Lee has come to life again. Some hundreds of new buildings have been erected for swiftly arriving soldiers at Camp Lee, and again the reservation bustles with activity. In Hopewell the factories again feel a new and vigorous life. Again the agricultural parts of the county are affected by a widening market for food, and various other interests are stimulated by the increased demand for housing and for services of all kinds. Day by day the county feels the ebb and flow of the tides of war, and day by day it finds itself more completely absorbed in all the importunities and the opportunities of the Nation's vast preparations to meet the exigencies of whatever future may lie before us.

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1. Souvenir, Camp Lee, Va., p. 49; Fourteenth Census, 1920, Population, vol. I, p. 651.
2. Ibid.; [Claudia Hagy], Survey of Prince George County, pp. 40-42.
3. [Hagy], op. cit., pp. 40-42.

2. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND RECORDS SYSTEM

Legal Status of the County

Most county systems in America are copied, to some extent, from the English Shire or county.[1] In Virginia, however, "the English institutions of the time of the settlement were more nearly reproduced. In that colony the county - a mere subdivision of the colony without independent life as the New England town - early became the unit of representation in judicial and financial administration. The parish . . . combined both ecclesiastical and civil functions. In time the county as governmental unit took over much of the civil work of the parish."[2]

Although the town is subordinate to the county in Virginia and the southern states,[3] there are at present 24 cities in Virginia which are not in any county.[4] In several of these cities are located the respective courthouses of counties which adjoin or surround the cities. It is generally held that the location fulfills the statutory requirement that the courthouse be located in the county, and that there is no conflict between the jurisdiction of the corporation court of the city and the circuit court of the county, since the city court has jurisdiction of the site.[5]

Although the county as a unit of government is older than states or towns,[6] it has never possessed sovereign attributes, but has been, and is today, a mere "arm" of the State.[7] "A county organization is created almost exclusively with a view to the policy of the State at large, for purposes of political organization and civil administration, in matters of finance, of education, or provision for the poor, of military organization, of the means of travel and of transport and especially for the general administration of justice." The county, unlike the city, is a mere quasi corporation, having certain corporate attributes but only such as are necessary to the execution of the powers granted it.[8] Although "the board of supervisors, as the representatives of the political body, the county, are clothed with certain legislative and discretionary powers,"[9] and are supreme within the limits of their statutory jurisdiction and authority,[10] "the board of supervisors, like every other quasi corporate body, being the mere creature of the statute, . . . has only such powers as are expressly conferred upon it, or necessarily implied in furtherance of the object of its

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1. James Bryce, The American Commonwealth, I, 582; see also footnote 2.
2. Eugene McQuillin, The Law of Municipal Corporations, I, 226-227.
3. Ibid., I, 246.
4. Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth (1937-38), pp. 257-272.
5. Supervisors of Norfolk Co. vs. Cox, 98 Va. 270 (at p. 274), 36 S. E. 380 (1900); 3 Michie's Digest 126, sec 13.
6. 15 C. J. 393.
7. Board of Supervisors of King and Queen Co. vs. Cox, 155 Va. 687 (at p. 710), 156 S. E. 755 (1931).
8. Camp vs. Birchett, 143 Va. 686, 126 S. E. 665 (1925); J. Lacy, in Fry vs. County of Albemarle, 86 Va. 195 (at p. 197), 9 S. E. 1004 (1890); Ferguson vs. Board of Supervisors, 153 Va. 561, 113 S. E. 860 (1922); McQuillin, Municipal Corporations, I, 398.
9. J. Prentis, in Ferguson vs. Board of Supervisors, supra (at p. 566)
10. 15 C. J. 457.

creation."[1] However, certain quasi legislative powers of a local nature are given its board.[2] "The police power of the state, the power to legislate in the interest of the public welfare, the public health and the public safety is inherent in the legislature, and it may delegate the full power or any limited part thereof to the cities or counties of the State as it sees fit. . . . . It is plain that the legislature has the right to grant to any county any functions looking to the advancement of the public welfare not prohibited by the State Constitution."[3]

Structural Development of County Government

Civil government commenced in Virginia in 1619, when the Sandys party gained ascendancy within the Company and Sir George Yeardley was dispatched with a commission to hold a popular legislative assembly and set up a system of government based upon the law and institutions of England.[4] By 1624 monthly courts were being held at various points remote from Jamestown where the General Court (Governor and Council) sat.[5] These courts were headed by the commanders of plantations,[6] and served by the provost marshal,[7] but were now guided by civil rather than the military law which had ruled in the former courts martial.[8] In 1634 the land was divided into eight shires or counties in place of the earlier plantations, incorporations and hundreds, and county lieutenants (commanders of local military forces) were appointed as in England.[9] Thus the military authority was divorced from the judicial and administrative. At the same time, sheriffs replaced the provost marshals, and bailiffs and sergeants could be appointed where needed.[10] There is no statutory mention of constables until 1643 nor of coroners until 1674, but since both of these were common law officers of ancient tradition, they were probably functioning in Virginia much earlier, as is suggested by the phraseology of the first acts.[11]

The shift from the government of the Company to that of the Crown occurred in 1625 without serious alteration in the fabric of government, nor was there any violent change in the Commonwealth Period, during which the assembly ruled the Colony and selected its governors.[12] The Church of England always stood in close relationship with the government of Virginia;[13] the county was early divided into parishes,[14] and the parish vestry, chosen from among the

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1. J. Hinton, in Roper vs. McWhorter, 77 Va. 214 (at p. 223) (1883); Supervisors vs. Powell, 95 Va. 635, 29 S. E. 682 (1898).
2. Code 1936, sec. 2743; McQuillin, Municipal Corporations, I, 400.
3. J. Chichester, in Kirkpatrick vs. Board of Supervisors, 146 Va. 113 (at p. 126).
4. Kingsbury, Records, III, 241, 309-310, passim; Bruce, Institutional History in the Seventeenth Century, II, 245-250, passim.
5. Hening, Statutes, I, 125.
6. Ibid., 130-133, 168-170, passim.
7. Bruce, Institutional History, I, 592-594.
8. Hening, Statutes, I, 168-169.
9. Ibid., I, 224.
10. Ibid., I, 223.
11. Ibid., I, 246, 325, 419; W. W. Hening, Virginia Justice, pp. 205-209.
12. Hening, Statutes, I, 129-130, 363-368, 371-372, passim.
13. Bruce, Institutional History, I, 37, 42, passim.
14. Ibid., I, 55-61; Hening, Statutes, I, 228-229, 237, 249, 400, 478.

parishioners,[1] acted as an arm of local government for the presentment and punishment of offenders against decency, sobriety or morality, and for the achievement of religious and charitable ends.[2] For the latter purpose they were empowered to levy a special tax and their agents, the church wardens, acted as welfare officers.[3] The church also recorded christenings, weddings, and burials in the parish register and reported these events to the county court annually.[4] The first surveyor arrived in the Colony in 1621,[5] and by 1655 the county court was permitted to select one for each county.[6] In 1646 commissioners (forerunners of the present commissioners of the revenue) were appointed to take lists of tithables,[7] and in 1647 collectors of the tax (temporarily relieving the sheriff of this part of his duties)[8] were appointed. These appointments recurred intermittently thereafter until the American Revolution.[9] The county court had long been required to make provision for roads and bridges, when in 1658 a statute called for the regular appointment of surveyors of highways.[10]

After the Restoration in 1660 there was a rather marked reaction against the democratic spirit of the Commonwealth, but little or no change in the actual structure of local government.[11] The only significant addition was the elaborate system of warehousing and inspection for tobacco and other commodities.

In 1777 three important agencies came into being - the High Court of Chancery, with the former equity jurisdiction of the General Court,[12] the commissioner of the tax (commissioner of the revenue),[13] and the assessors.[14] In 178[illegible] the board of overseers of the poor took the place of the parish vestry as welfare agency,[15] the church having lost all temporal power and much of its property in the disestablishment following the Revolution.[16] The District Superior Court of Law, formed in 1788, received most of the common law jurisdiction formerly assigned to the General Court.[17] These courts, like the High Court of Chancery and the District Superior Courts of Chancery later established,[18] were not found in every county, but only at the central courthouse in each district. They are considered here because they were directly antecedent to the later circuit courts, and exercised the same authority in relation to the counties within their respective districts.[19] In 1800 the first regular appointments by statute of prosecutors (commonwealth's attorneys) for the local courts took place,[20] al-

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1. Ibid., I, 291; Bruce, Institutional History, I, 62-72.
2. Ibid., I, 73-75, 81-91, 98-100; Colonial Records of Virginia, pp. 26-28; Hening, Statutes, I, 160-161, passim.
3. Bruce, Institutional History, I, 74-78, 81-93, 98, 104-105.
4. Hening, Statutes, I, 155, 158, 180, 182-183, 433.
5. Kingsbury, Records, III, 477, 486.
6. Hening, Statutes, I, 404.
7. Ibid., I, 305-306.
8. Ibid., I, 342.
9. Ibid., II, 19, VII, 78, 80, 641; Bruce, Institutional History, II, 551-552.
10. Hening, Statutes, I, 436.
11. Bruce, Institutional History, I, 263-264; Hening, Statutes, I, 543-551; ibid., II, 41-148.
12. Ibid., IX, 389.
13. Ibid., IX, 351-352, 363-364.
14. Ibid., IX, 352-355, 549; ibid., X 252, 501-503.
15. Ibid., XII, 27-29, 273-274.
16. William Meade, Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia, I, 16-17.
17. Hening, Statutes, XII, 730-763.
18. Shepherd, Statutes, II, 320-322.
19. Hening, Statutes, XII, 730.
20. Shepherd, Statutes, II, 215.

though there is ample evidence of the existence of similar functionaries during the Colonial Period.[1]

After the Constitutional Convention of 1829-30, the electoral districts were reapportioned and the freehold requirements reduced.[2] The first regular election officials were appointed at this time, relieving the sheriff of most of his duties in that line.[3]

Before 1851, no officer of State or local government except the Burgesses or Assemblymen had been elected by popular vote, but within 2 years after the constitutional revision effective that year, nearly all officers of importance were elected and the freehold restriction was entirely removed. This resulted in free white male suffrage.[4] Attacks on the county court during the revising convention[5] resulted in the requirement that a presiding judge be present at all sessions.[6]

Although there was scarcely a county which did not feel the effects of the war, there were few changes in the form of local institutions until after 1869, when a new constitution was drafted for the readmission of Virginia into the Union.[7] This constitution embodied a number of innovations which had been suggested at previous revisions, but hitherto rejected by the conservative convention members. The county court was thereafter to be headed by one judge, in some cases appointed for two counties jointly, and the justices of the peace were to retain only their petty authority.[8] The court at this time lost most of its administrative authority to the newly created board of supervisors, the principal agency in the experimental township organization.[9] The counties were divided into townships somewhat upon the New England plan, and one supervisor, one township clerk(also ex officio the treasurer), one assessor (replacing the commissioner of the revenue), one collector (who performed the sheriff's former tax-collecting function), one commissioner of the roads, one or more overseers of roads, one overseer of the poor, three justices, three school trustees (see footnote), and three constables were elected for each division.[10] The supervisor, commissioner of roads, and assessor of each township constituted a township board in their division,[11] while the supervisors

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1. Hening, Statutes, VI, 52, 122; Bruce, Institutional History, I, 570-572.
2. Constitution of Virginia, 1830 [hereinafter cited as Const. 1830], art. III, in The Code of Virginia, 1849 [hereinafter cited as Code 1849].
3. Acts 1830-31, pp. 19-22, 33; Acts 1833-34, p. 59.
4. Constitution of Virginia, 1851 [hereinafter cited as Const. 1851], arts. III, V, VI, in The Code of Virginia, 1860, [hereinafter cited as Code 1860]; Acts 1852, pp. 64-68.
5. "Debates of June 5, 1851" in Virginia Reform Convention [Proceedings and Debates] , Supplement to the [Richmond Newspapers], no. 60.
6. Const. 1851, art. VI, sec. 27.
7. Third Edition of the Code of Virginia, 1873 [hereinafter cited as Code 1873], pp. 24-30.
8. Constitution of Virginia, 1869, [hereinafter cited as Const. 1869], art. VI, sec. 13, in Code 1873.
9. Ibid., art. VII, sec. 2; Acts 1869-70, pp. 270-273.
10. Const. 1869, art. VII, secs. 2-4; Code 1873, pp. 421, 461, 686, 689 (under the enabling act, contrary to the constitution, the school trustees were appointed by the State Board of Education).
11. Acts 1869-70, pp. 274-275.

of the local units met together as the county board of supervisors, attended by the county clerk.[1] This officer, as well as the sheriff and the county treasurer, was elected by the voters of the county at large.[2]

The details of the township system were abolished by an amendment in 1875,[3] but the geographical and electoral divisions persisted as magisterial districts,[4] and the board of supervisors and the county treasurer continued to exist, the latter having added to his duties those formerly required of the township collectors.[5] The commissioner of the revenue resumed his former status,[6] and the supervision of roads fell once more in the province of the county court.[7]

The new constitution adopted in 1902 omitted reference to the county court; it was abolished soon after, and all its former duties and powers were shifted to the circuit court.[8] The twentieth century has been marked by two interesting tendencies - the shifting of many of the former powers of local government to newly established offices and departments of the State government, and the increase in the county of functions and activities usually associated with town or city governments. The State Department of Highways[9] in 1932 took in the secondary roads. The substitution of a single trial justice for the justices of the peace in minor civil and criminal jurisdiction, permissive and in effect in certain counties between 1912 and 1934,[10] became mandatory in 1934 in all counties.[11] The jurisdiction of the special justice[12] appointed under an act of 1922 to hear juvenile and domestic relations cases was transferred to the new court at that time.[13] In 1938 the Virginia Public Assistance Act[14] provided for an elaborate system of aid to the needy. The Department of Public Welfare acts in close liaison with the local welfare board and the county superintendents of public welfare.[15]

Functional Development of County Government

General Administration

When Prince George County was created, the monthly, later county, court was its principal administrative agency and within the century its duties and

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1. Ibid., pp. 269-274.
2. Const. 1869, art. VII, sec. 1.
3. Acts 1872-73, pp. 274-277; Acts 1874, pp. 95-98, 208-212; Acts 1874-75, p. 56.
4. Constitution of Virginia, 1869 (as amended 1874) art. VII, sec. 2, in The Code of Virginia, 1887, [hereinafter cited as Code 1887].
5. Ibid., art. VII, secs. 1, 2; Acts 1878-79, pp. 320-323; Code 1887, secs. 602-605.
6. Acts 1874-75, pp. 216-218.
7. Ibid., pp. 177-178; Code 1887, secs. 945-954.
8. Acts 1902-3-4, p. 626.
9. The State Highway Commission, from 1922 to 1932, had gradually taken over the maintenance of the primary road system.
10. Acts 1921, pp. 685-686.
11. Acts 1934, pp. 466-474.
12. Acts 1922, pp. 835-839.
13. Acts 1934, p. 473.
14. Acts 1932, pp. 638-669.
15. Acts 1914, pp. 710-712.

powers became well defined and established by law as well as long custom. The extensive powers of the court were not substantially curtailed until 1870, when all except its judicial, appointive, and licensing authority was transferred to the newly created board of supervisors. Today the board does not have the all-inclusive administrative scope of the former court, for many of its powers have been preempted by recently established agencies of the State government. The most important function of the board at present is the administration of finance (setting up budgets, laying the levy, and supervising disbursements), but it also has general authority over county buildings and other property, may pass local zoning ordinances, and provide for the construction of sewerage systems.

Judiciary

Civil jurisdiction within the county from the beginning of the county until 1809 resided exclusively in the county court and its individual justices, the latter having petty jurisdiction only. In that year the circuit superior court of law was established in the county, with jurisdiction in cases above $100 in value brought by original process or appeal.[1] The authority of the county court was not limited as to civil causes for some years before the Revolution.[2] In 1785 a distinction between quarterly and monthly terms was set up, and the quarterly sessions were not restricted as to maximum value.[3] The same situation continued after 1831,[4] when the superior court of law was replaced by the circuit superior court of law and chancery, nor was there any important alteration until 1870, when a single judge replaced the justices on the bench of the court, the jurisdiction remaining much the same.[5] During the same period the jurisdiction of the justices increased from $5 to $20 and in certain cases to $50.[6] In 1904 the county court passed out of existence, and all of its jurisdiction was transferred to the circuit court,[7] which is today the principal local judicial authority. The justices in Prince George County lost their petty civil jurisdiction, except as to issuing warrants, to the trial justice.[8] This officer now has exclusive jurisdiction in civil cases up to $200, and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in civil cases from $200 to $1,000.[9]

From 1777 until the circuit superior courts of law became part of the pattern of local government, the county had no regular court with criminal jurisdiction extending to the loss of life or member.[10] Misdemeanors and petty offenses were tried by the justices of the peace, and more serious crime by the county court,[11] while the latter might constitute itself a

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1. Shepherd, Statutes, III, 355-360.
2. Hening, Statutes, V, 489-491.
3. Hening, Statutes, XII, 32-36, 467-474; The Revised Code of the Laws of Virginia, 1819 [hereinafter cited as Code 1819], I, 244-261.
4. Code 1849, pp. 615-616.
5. Const. 1869, art. VI, sec. 13; Acts 1869-70, p. 35.
6. Code 1873, p. 1003.
7. Acts 1902-3-4, p. 626.
8. Acts 1930, pp. 447-450, 783; Acts 1934, pp. 466-471; Code 1936, sec. 4987(f).
9. Acts 1936, p. 620; Code 1936, sec. 4987(f).
10. Except particular counties in which district courts of law were held.
11. Hening, Statutes, V, 491, 495; A Collection of . . . Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1803 [hereinafter cited as Code 1803], p. 84.

court of oyer and terminer with power of life and death, only for the trial of slaves accused of felonies.[1] The superior court was the first to exercise the general power of life and death in the county,[2] and the present circuit court succeeded to it.[3]

Equity jurisdiction (locally) in general was subject to the same limitations and was controlled by the same agencies as common law, except that the monthly sessions of the county court held rank in this respect equally with the quarterly terms.[4] In 1873, the county court lost the majority of its chancery authority to the circuit court,[5] and what remained of it went the same way in 1904.[6]

Probate authority, which was first bestowed upon the county court in 1645,[7] continued to be exercised by that agency until its termination in 1904.[8] Thereafter the circuit superior court of law (later the modern circuit court) shared in this jurisdiction,[9] and the Constitution of 1902, from which was omitted any reference to the county court, conferred similar powers upon the clerk of the circuit court.[10] The circuit court in term and its clerk in term or in vacation may now officiate in the probate of wills and the appointment and regulation of personal representatives, but the actions of the clerk are subject to appeal to the court, and the administration may at any time be transferred to the jurisdiction of the court on protest from any person concerned.[11]

Law Enforcement

Most of the officials of county government in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were nominated conservators of the peace, but the principal functionaries in that line were the sheriff, constable, coroner, and justices of the peace.[12] These officers continue to exercise the same authority, but only the sheriff has any great importance in this respect today.[13] In the days when slave insurrection was much feared, mounted militia patrols rode the roads night and day for the apprehension of wandering Negroes and the prevention of unlawful assemblies.[14] This arrangement of course lapsed after 1865.[15]

The coroner has always presided over inquests, and until recently was em-

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1. Hening, Statutes, VIII, 138; Code 1803, p. 190.
2. Shepherd, Statutes, III, 355-360.
3. Acts 1830-31, pp. 42-76.
4. See footnote 13, p. 41.
5. Acts 1872-73, pp. 382-384.
6. Acts 1902-3-4, p. 626.
7. Hening, Statutes, I, 302-303.
8. Code 1887, sec. 2533; Acts 1902-3-4, p. 626.
9. Shepherd, Statutes, III, 361; Acts 1830-31, p. 48.
10. Constitution of Virginia, 1902 [hereinafter cited as Const. 1902], art. VI, sec. 101, in Acts 1902-3-4.
11. Acts 1902-3-4, p. 386; Code 1936, secs. 5249, 5962(a).
12. Hening, Virginia Justice, pp. 202, 417-418; Code of Virginia . . . , Richmond, 1918 [hereinafter cited as Code 1919], sec. 4789.
13. Ibid., secs. 1539, 2144, 4864.
14. Code 1803, pp. 287-288, 406; Code 1860, pp. 491-492, 794-795.
15. Acts 1865-66, pp. 84-85 (repealing c. 98 of Code 1860).

powered to call upon the sheriff or constables to bring together a coroner's jury.[1] He returns reports of his findings to the court (formerly the county court, now to the circuit court).[2]

The grand jury, convening semiannually or oftener in the circuit court (county court until 1904), is the source of indictments; it presents offenders on its own initiative or upon the information of any county official, as well as the testimony of witnesses.[3] The attorney for the commonwealth may also direct the presentment of a lawbreaker before court or grand jury.[4] Prosecutions for felony must be by indictment.[5] Before 1785, the parish vestry also presented offenders against decency, sobriety, or morality, as part of its general supervisory authority in matters of religion, charity and morals.[6]

Finance

Although the preparation of an actual budget is a comparatively new idea, the county court in its apportionment of the county levy annually had to estimate the amounts needed for various purposes, on the basis of the accounts of expenditures for the preceding year,[7] and the parish vestry was similarly guided as to its special levy for church and charitable uses.[8] Today these agencies - the board of supervisors,[9] school board (through the division superintendent),[10] and local board of welfare [11] - which expend large sums annually, are required by law to prepare closely estimated budgets of their anticipated needs and disbursements. The budgets of the two latter agencies are submitted to the board of supervisors, and are considered by that body in the laying of the general and school levies.[12] Since the levy is thus laid and appropriated on a budgetary basis, and the board is forbidden to issue warrants amounting to more than the county tax for that year and the surplus if any from preceding years, every county officer is under indirect budgetary control, and must account with the board or the court for his receipts and disbursements.[13] Only the three named, however, prepare formal budgets based on their accounts for the preceding year and their estimates of the amount likely to be needed in the succeeding year.

Claims and accounts against the county for services, supplies and materials furnished, bounties for the destruction of vermin, and other causes, must be presented to the board of supervisors for examination and settlement. Those allowed by the board are then paid, by warrants drawn upon the treasurer, out of the respective funds.[14] Claims for allowances by the circuit court

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1. Hening, Virginia Justice, pp. 209-212; Code 1919, secs. 4806, 4809; Acts 1926, p. 461.
2. Code 1803, p. 125; Code 1919, sec. 4812.
3. Hening, Statutes, I, 304, 463; Code 1919, secs. 4851-4864.
4. Ibid., sec. 4864.
5. Ibid., secs. 4865, 4866.
6. Hening, Statutes, I, 126, 240-241, 309-310; ibid., IV, 244.
7. Code 1849, p. 277.
8. Bruce, Institutional History, I, 92, passim; see also published vestry books of Virginia parishes before 1785.
9. Code 1919, sec. 2768.
10. Ibid., sec. 646; Acts 1928, p. 1204.
11. Acts 1938, p. 644.
12. Code 1919, sec. 2721; Acts 1938, p. 644.
13. Acts 1914, p. 87; Code 1919, sec. 2726.
14. Code 1919, secs. 2724, 2729, 2759.

are handled by the clerk of the court, but the board must levy the amounts needed.[1] No more warrants may be issued than will equal in amount the county tax levied for the current year, except when there is a surplus from preceding ones; and there appears to be no provision for deferred payment or time warrants, except that warrants if presented before the collection of sufficient revenue may not be paid until the levy is in. No interest is paid on such warrants.[2] Warrants are paid by the treasurer, in the order of their presentation, to the amount of the fund upon which they are drawn.[3]

The accounts of county officers may be examined at any time by agents of the Auditor of Public Accounts, formerly the State Accountant.[4] The board of supervisors, also, at their July meeting is required to audit the accounts of the county and settle with the county treasurer, sheriff, or any other officer having an account with the county.[5] Deposits of county funds are made under the supervision of the county finance board, which must pass upon all depositories so used and approve the security offered by them.

Bond issues for county purposes may be made by the board of supervisors, with the approval of the judge of the circuit court and of the people of the county, as expressed by their ballots in a special election for or against the bond issue.[6] The board is further required to include in the annual levy a sum sufficient to pay interest on the bonds so issued, and to create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal.[7] Such bonds might formerly be issued for road construction,[8] and those for school uses issued by the local school board with the approval of the supervisors and the voters, may be purchased from the proceeds of the Literary Fund by the State.[9] The board of supervisors may retire outstanding bonds and issue new bonds therefor.[10]

Elections

Since the constitutional amendments of 1928, any citizen of the United States, 21 years of age or over, who has been a resident of the State 1 year, of the county, city, or town 6 months, and of the precinct 30 days, is qualified to vote in Virginia if he has been registered and has paid his poll tax as required by law.[11] The registrars appointed to each electoral district by the county electoral board sit at least 2 days in each year for the registration of new voters and the correction of the former lists.[12] It is their duty to refuse to register idiots, lunatics, or other defectives, as well as persons convicted of crime and those guilty of participation in a duel, requiring a formal oath as to eligibility from each applicant.[13] The registration books, being of permanent nature, are required to be revised or "purged" periodically. This must be done at least once every 6 years, and the registrar posts a list of names which, from his own information or the motion of three

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1. Ibid., sec. 2758.
2. Ibid., secs. 2724, 2782.
3. Ibid., secs. 2781, 2782.
4. Acts 1914, p. 202; Code 1919, sec. 565; Acts 1936, pp. 83-84.
5. Code 1919, sec. 2719.
6. Code 1919, secs. 2735-2740.
7. Ibid., sec. 2741
8. Ibid., secs. 2110-2119.
9. Ibid., secs. 614, 765-773
10. Ibid., sec. 2735.
11. Const. 1902 (as amended 1928), art. II, sec. 18.
12. Ibid., art. II, sec. 25; Code 1919, secs. 86, 98.
13. Const. 1902 (as amended 1928), art. II, sec. 23; Code 1919, secs. 82, 93,

qualified voters of his district, appear to be proper for removal from the books, and may after a hearing strike them out.[1]

Every person qualified to vote is eligible to any office of the State, or of any county wherein he resides, with various exceptions established in the constitution or bylaw.[2] Any person intending to become a candidate in any election must file his notice of candidacy with the Secretary of the Commonwealth if it is a State or National election, or with the county clerk in local elections, and it is the duty of those officials respectively to notify the secretary of each county electoral board concerned.[3] The electoral board proceeds immediately to have the proper ballots printed by a sworn printer and sealed in bundles until election day.[4]

General elections are to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the counties and cities, while special elections held in pursuance of a special law or to supply vacancies in any office may be held at such times as the law designates or the officer authorized to hold the election may prescribe in the writ of election which he must send to the sheriff of the respective county to be posted.[5] The same officers who function in the general elections are required to attend to the special, under the same regulations and penalties.[6] Since the majority of State and local officers are elected for a 4-year term, general elections are seldom held oftener, but special elections for the settlement of local questions (such as local option on liquor sales and bond issues) may be held at any time.[7]

It is the duty of the electoral board to provide in each voting precinct one or more booths or compartments, so constructed as to conceal the voter from observation, and to supply a desk or writing table, pen, and ink in each.[8] The constitution also provides that voting machines may be used, subject to regulations by law,[9] but the counties have rarely availed themselves of this privilege.

It is to be noted that the sheriff was the only regular election official in the counties until 1831. At that time, in line with the increase in the electorate by the reduction of the freehold requirement at the late constitutional revision, five freeholders were to be appointed by the county court to superintend the polls in each election district, and three commissioners chosen to meet with the county clerk, sheriff, and commissioner of the revenue for the examination of the poll books.[10] In 1852 the duties

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1. Ibid., secs. 107, 108.
2. Const. 1902 (as amended 1928), art. II, sec. 32.
3. Code 1919, sec. 154.
4. Ibid., secs. 155, 156.
5. Ibid., secs. 140, 141.
6. Ibid., sec. 197.
7. Const. 1902 (as amended 1928), art. IV, secs. 41, 42; ibid., art V, secs. 69, 77, 80, 81; ibid., art VII, sec. 110; Code 1919, secs. 36, 131, 312, 613, 740, 765-773, 2739, passim.
8. Ibid., sec. 160.
9. Const. 1902 (as amended 1928), art. II, sec. 37.
10. Hening, Statutes, I, 300, 411-412; ibid., VII, 524; Code 1819, I, 152; Acts 1830-31, pp. 19-22, 33; Acts 1833-34, p. 59.

of these election officials were greatly augmented by the removal of freehold requirements and the extension of the electoral principle to virtually all State and local offices,[1] and after 1869 the agencies for the conduct of elections had assumed somewhat their present form.[2] Today the circuit court appoints for each county an electoral board of three members, which appoints the other election officials - one registrar, three judges, and two clerks of election - for each election district within the county.[3] Of the judges, five are designated commissioners of election for the final canvass (see below), and with the county clerk ex officio as its clerk, constitute the board of commissioners of election.[4] For the preservation of order at the place of election, any constable of the district may be directed to attend, or one or more persons, appointed by the judges of election in writing, may be clothed with the powers of a constable in this respect.[5] No person save the officials and the person voting is ordinarily allowed within 40 feet of the voting booth, and it is unlawful for crowds to congregate within 100 feet of the voting place.[6] This is in decided contrast to the elections of antebellum days, for it was not until 1870 that voting by ballot was introduced in Virginia by constitutional amendment, viva voce elections having been the rule since the seventeenth century.[7]

Records System

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the records system of Virginia is the successful attempt to reduce all official records to permanent bound volumes, which then have the same force and effect as the originals from which they were copied.[8] Judgments, decrees, orders - in fact all essential parts of a court proceeding - are entered in the order books,[9] the original case papers then becoming of little importance. Lists of delinquent lands,[10] returns of tax sales,[11] and other matters pertaining to the collection of taxes by summary proceedings,[12] are copied by the clerk into sets of books, even though the originals may be preserved.

Except for a short period following the revision of the 1919 Code, the index has not been a part of the record,[13] but has merely been imposed upon the clerk as a duty.[14] However, the clerk is required to prepare general indexes "to all deed books, miscellaneous liens, will books, judgment dockets

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1. Const. 1851, art. III, sec. 1; ibid., art. V, secs. 2, 8, 11, 14; ibid., art. VI, secs. 6, 10, 27, 30; Acts 1852, pp. 64-68; Acts 1857-58, p. 18.
2. Acts 1869-70, pp. 55-57, 82-89; Acts 1870-71, pp. 371-372; Acts 1871-72, p. 244.
3. Const. 1902 (as amended 1928), art. II, sec. 31; Code 1919, secs. 86-88, 148, 149, 158.
4. Ibid., sec. 182.
5. Ibid., sec. 193.
6. Ibid., sec. 167.
7. Hening, Statutes, I, 300, 333-334, 411, 475; Const. 1851, art III, sec. 4; Const. 1869, art. III, sec. 2.
8. Code 1919, sec. 6197.
9. Code 1936, sec. 5962(a)
10. Tax Code 1936, sec. 390.
11. Code 1936, secs. 2469, 2489.
12. Ibid., secs. 2469, 2489, 2491, 2495, 2497.
13. Code 1919, sec. 5194; (repealed) Acts 1922, p. 474.
14. Acts 1826-29, p. 29; Acts 1876-77, pp. 220-221; Code 1936, sec. 3394.

and court order books" in his office.[1] The general indexing of the order books is within the discretion of the court.[2]

This index is required to be a "modern, family name, or ledgerized alphabetical key-table general index."[3] The judge of the circuit court may, if his attention is directed to the need of an improved system of indexing of these books, appoint a committee to investigate the situation and may direct that they contract for a modern system.[4]

Great care is taken to assure the accuracy and permanence of the records. It is a crime for a clerk fraudulently to destroy any records or make a false entry, or for the clerk or any person to remove, erase, or change the records fraudulently, or for any person to remove any records from the county,[5] except on court order for rebinding.[6] If any records have become illegible, they may be corrected from any writings which were in the books.[7] Further to assure accurate records, the clerk is required to verify each record within 30 days and, in the margin, note the date of verification.[8]

Prior to the revision of 1919, there was no uniformity in the titles or types of books in which miscellaneous instruments or papers were recorded, with a few exceptions. Deed book,[9] will book,[10] delinquent land book,[11] and the various dockets were recognized as such by name; but in other cases the law requiring a record simply required that it be recorded, or "recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose."[12] Conditional sales are found in the deed books, miscellaneous lien books, vendors' lien dockets, or (as is the case today) the conditional sales book. The revision of 1919 set up a set of books, specifying what instruments were to be recorded in each.[13] The latest amendment specified nine books: deed book, miscellaneous liens, land book, will book, an optional book for other fiduciary matters, judgment docket, justices' execution book, marriage register, and writings partially proved.[14] The record of conditional sales of personal property was in the deed book until 1920, when a separate book was established.[15]

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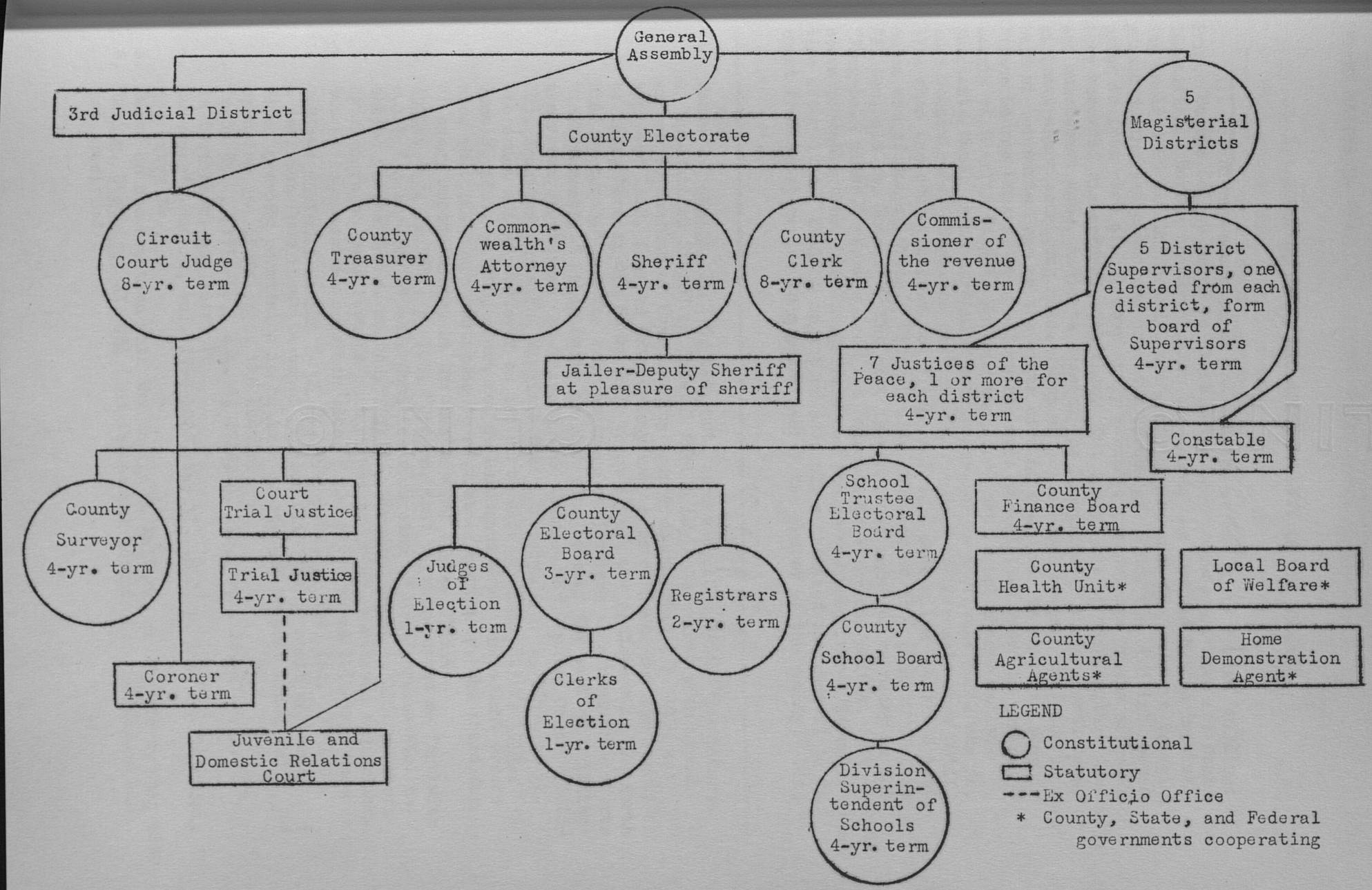
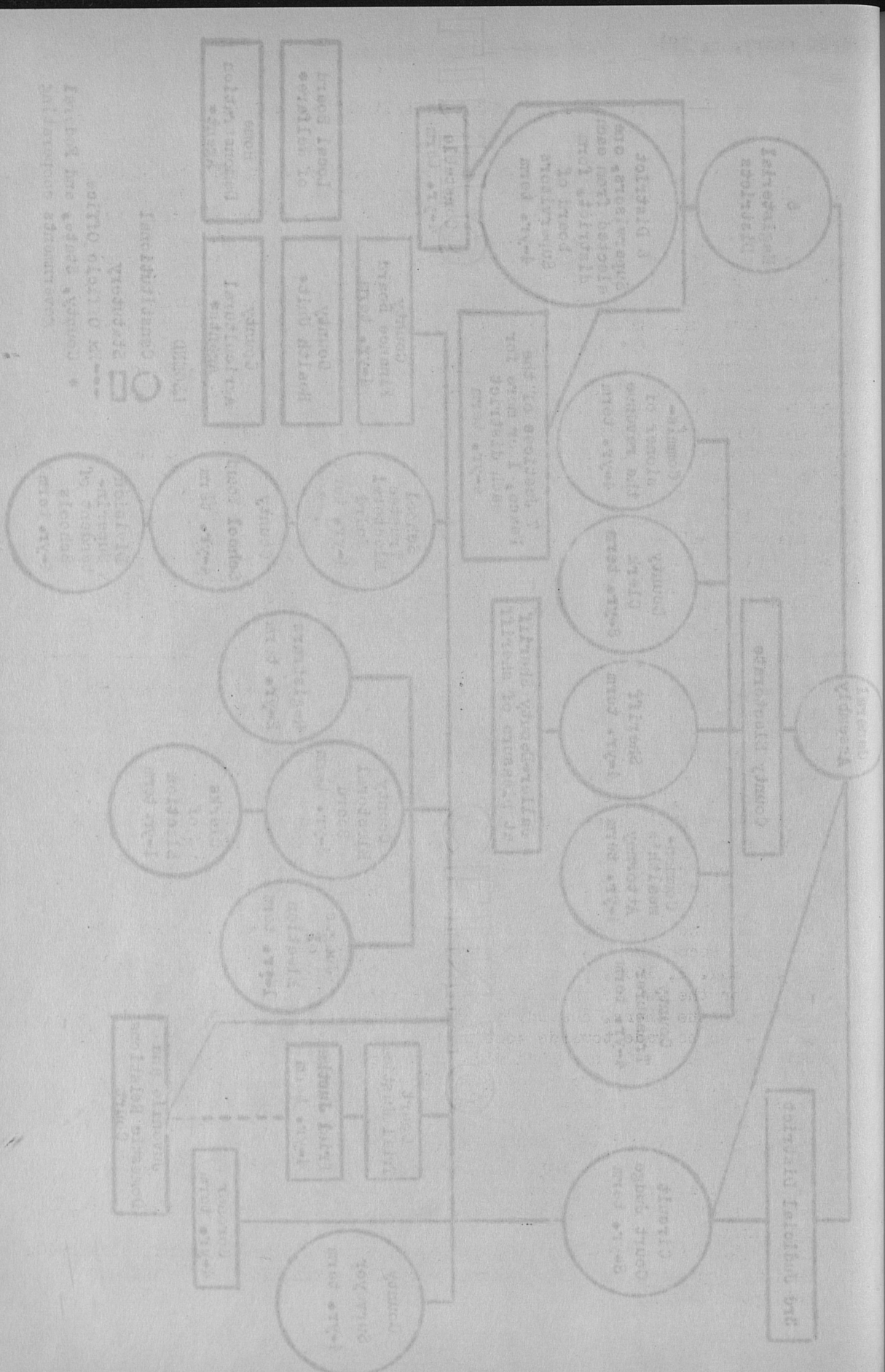
1. See footnote 14 on p. 46.
2. Acts 1936, p. 83.
3. Code 1936, sec. 3394
4. Acts 1916, p. 394; Code 1936, secs. 3395-3398.
5. Code 1936, secs. 3387, 4516-4518.
6. Ibid., secs. 5979-5982.
7. Ibid., sec. 6201.
8. Ibid., sec. 3401.
9. Hening, Statutes, XII, 156.
10. Ibid., XII, 145-146.
11. Code 1887, sec. 645.
12. Code 1819, II, 60; Acts 1883-84, pp. 27-28.
13. Code 1919, sec. 3393.
14. Acts 1932, pp. 333-334; Code 1936, sec. 3393.
15. Acts 1893-94, p. 422; Acts 1920, p. 399; Code 1936, sec. 5189.


General Assembly
3rd Judicial District
County Electorate
5 Magisterial Districts
Circuit Court Judge 8-yr. term
County Treasurer 4-yr. term
Common-wealth's Attorney 4-yr. term
Sheriff 4-yr. term
County Clerk 8-yr. term
Commis-sioner of the revenue 4-yr. term
5 District Supervisors, one elected from each district, form board of Supervisors 4-yr. term
Jailer-Deputy Sheriff at pleasure of sheriff
7 Justices of the Peace, 1 or more for each district 4-yr. term
Constable 4-yr. term
County Surveyor 4-yr. term
Court Trial Justice
Trial Justice 4-yr. term
Coroner 4-yr. term
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court
Judges of Election 1-yr. term
County Electoral Board 3-yr. term
Registrars 2-yr. term
Clerks of Election 1-yr. term
School Trustee Electoral Board 4-yr. term
County School Board 4-yr. term
Division Superin-tendent of Schools 4-yr. term
County Finance Board 4-yr. term
County Health Unit*
Local Board of Welfare*
County Agricultural Agents*
Home Demonstration Agent*
LEGEND
Constitutional
Statutory
Ex Officio Office
* County, State, and Federal governments cooperating



3. HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORDS

All locations, occupied by the courthouse and other public buildings of Prince George County prior to those which they now occupy, have not been identified. During the Revolution the county was invaded by the British, and in 1864-65 the Union and Confederate armies made the county a tramping ground during the campaigns around Petersburg. Since the official records prior to 1866 were almost completely destroyed, knowledge of the sites which they recorded disappeared with them. But early acts of the Virginia Assembly, and successive maps, indicate some of the locations of early courthouses, or at least where court was held. Thus an act of 1683 reveals that courts were held at Merchants Hope on the south side of the river in what is today Prince George County, long before the area was divided from the parent county of Charles City.[1] Whether the court sat in the church called Merchants Hope, or in a regular courthouse, or in a private home, has not been determined.[2] Sessions continued to be held at Merchants Hope until 1726 when the court removed to "Fitzgerralds,"[3] some miles south and west, on an arm of Bailey Creek. Fitzgerralds is recorded on a plat of 1810 as "P. Geo. old ct. House."[4] The spot is sometimes referred to today as the "Frog-hole place," perhaps from its nearness to Frog-hole Bridge.[5] It seems probable that the Fitzgerrald courthouse was used from 1726 until sometime after 1784. In 1784 an act of Assembly authorized the removal of the court from Fitzgerralds to a point nearer the center of the county,[6] but,

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1. Hening, Statutes, I, 376, 424, acts approved 1653, 1656, "inhabitants of Appomattock River" or Bristol Parish may hold court, with appeal either to Henrico or Charles City county court; ibid., p. 497, act approved 1658, Charles City County not to be divided, but two courts to be kept, "one on the South side where it is, and the other on the North side by turns," and the commissioners or justices to attend both courts "indifferently," inhabitants on each side to bear the cost of building their own courthouse and prison; also Charles City County Orders (1655-65), Archives Division, Virginia State Library, Apr. 3, 1657, p. 98, the court met at Westover on the north side of James River; ibid., June 3, 1657, p. 100, court met at Merchants Hope; subsequent orders show that the court continued to sit rather regularly, the third day of every second month, at Merchants Hope; ibid., passim.
2. Ibid., Aug. 3, 1657, p. 106, "Ordered that a prison howse be forthwith built for the use of this Com. for secureing of such persons Etc. as shalbe in the Sherr. custody"; ibid., Nov. 16, 1657, p. 115, payments ordered to be made towards cost of constructing courthouse and prison, but it is uncertain on which side of the river these buildings were placed; Journals of the H. of B., 1695-1702, p. 224, Dec. 19, 1700, a petition from inhabitants of Charles City County south of James River praying permission to build a courthouse on that side, and opposing the division of the county.
3. Deeds Etc., (1713-28), Aug. 9, 1726, p. 916, Sept. 13, 1726, p. 917, in Deed Book, see entry 26.
4. Surveyor's Record, vol. 1794-1824, May 11, 1810, p. 187, in Plat Book, see entry 32.
5. Based on conversation with Mr. George R. Walters, county clerk, July 1940.
6. Hening, Statutes, XI, 432 (but the actual location of courthouse was not specified).

as far as can be determined from the Madison map of 1807, Fitzgerralds was still the seat of the courthouse at that date.[1] Boye's map, two decades later, indicates that the courthouse was located somewhere very near its present situation.[2] The Confederate maps made during the war, and the reports on surveys which accompanied the official reports of both the Confederate and the Union armies show the same location that is shown on Boye's map.[3] The buildings at this location were burned by Union raiders in the last year of the war. But a proclamation issued on August 28, 1865, by Francis H. Pierpont, the Acting Governor of Virginia, declared that the courts of Prince George County "were required to be" held on the premises of Albert J. Bishop. According to the deed of property transferred by Albert J. Bishop and Mary, his wife, to Orlando Bishop, presiding justice of Prince George county court, recorded September 1868, from which the reference to Governor Pierpont's proclamation is taken, courts of the county had been held at Bishop's home. The deed states also that at the June term, 1868, the court had "acceded to and accepted a proposal made by the said Albert J. Bishop to erect a suitable building for a Court House on his premises aforesaid, and to donate the same to the Court aforesaid including two acres of land to be used as a site for the said Court House, and for other public purposes." The deed states that the grant of 2 acres was "situated on the South Side of a public road familiarly called and known as the Quaker Road,[4] bounded on the North by the said Quaker Road." Apparently there was competition in offering to donate buildings to the county for the use of the court. On July 9, 1868, when A. J. Bishop petitioned to erect a courthouse, N. I. Relph petitioned "to remove the court to a building erected by him, near the old courthouse site." On September 10, 1868, the day on which Bishop's deed of property to the county was acknowledged, John Tinsley offered to donate a building on the old courthouse site. Tinsley's offer was refused on the ground that a contract had been made with A. J. Bishop and approved by the commanding general of the district.[5]

On December 1, 1868, the Governor's proclamation was suspended. On December 10 the court recorded the suspension of the proclamation and moved to the new buildings on land owned by the county,[6] presumably the 2 acres donated by Bishop. Apparently these buildings were temporary; in 1872-73 a separate clerk's office of brick was built, and the old one

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1. James Madison, A Map of Virginia.
2. Herman Boye, A Map of the State of Virginia, Constructed in Conformity to Law, from the Late Surveys Authorized by the Legislature and Other Original and Authentic Documents.
3. Gilmer Collection, Confederate Military Maps, Georgia Room, Confederate Museum, Richmond, Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, plates 16, 17.
4. Order Book, vol. 1 (1865-67), September 1865, in Order Book [and Minutes], see entry 200; see also next footnote.
5. Order Book, vol. 2 (1867-71), July 9, 1868, p. 78, Aug. 14, 1868, p. 88, Sept. 10, 1868, pp. 97, 103-104, in Order Book [and Minutes], see entry 200; Deed Book, vol. 28 (1868-70), Sept. 10, 1868, p. 108, see entry 26.
6. Order Book, vol. 2 (1867-71), Dec. 10, 1868, p. 120, in Order Book [and Minutes], see entry 200.

moved to the southeast corner of the courthouse.[1] The courthouse itself was replaced by a more solid structure, completed in 1884, and the late courthouse sold for demolition.[2] The clerk's office was removed to a room in the new courthouse, and the former clerk's office and treasurer's office sold at auction.[3] Not until 1900 was the first unit of the present fireproof office of the clerk constructed, separate from the courthouse.[4] In 1929 the courthouse and clerk's office were extensively repaired and altered until they attained substantially their present state.[5] In 1935 a new building, housing several county offices, was erected west of the courthouse. This building has recently been enlarged. The additions almost doubled its size.[6]

The present public buildings of Prince George County are grouped compactly on the court green, which on the southside faces the State highway, Route 37. The courthouse, the office building, the clerk's office which is a separate building with four rooms, and the jail are all of brick. The courthouse and the office building are of frame construction inside, but the other buildings are completely fireproof. The courthouse and the clerk's office are connected by an L-shaped arcade of brick. The office building, except for the arched brick porch, is the familiar story-and-a-half with dormers used in Virginia since the early eighteenth century, and it is the only building in the group with any architectual pretensions. The structure, which measures 40x120x20 feet, houses the treasurer, commissioner of the revenue, county agricultural agent, local board and superintendent of public welfare, county health unit, and sheriff, and it contains a small auditorium. The attic, or half-story, is used mainly for the storage of miscellaneous records no longer in use and surplus commodities awaiting distribution by the welfare office. The courthouse, which measures about 35x60x25 feet, has two full stories. On the first floor are the offices of the commonwealth's attorney, and the office and courtroom of the trial justice; on the second, the circuit courtroom, the jury room, and the judge's chambor. The clerk's office is a detached, irregular building measuring approximately 38x58x15 feet; it has four rooms, all on one floor. All of the county buildings are heated by steam from separate plants. All have electric light; adequate natural light; and ventilation free from dust, damp, or smoke.

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1. Meetings of the Board of Supervisors, vol. 1870-95, Apr. 25, 1872, Apr. 21, 1873, June 1, 1874 [pages not numbered], in Supervisor's Order Book, see entry 2.
2. Ibid., Jan. 23, 1882, Apr. 24, 1882, June 26, 1882, Sept. 9, 1882, Apr. 23, 1883, June 25, 1883, Oct. 22, 1883, Jan. 28, 1884, Apr. 28, 1884, July 28, 1884 [pages not numbered], Order Book, vol. 6 (1882-86), May 1884, p. 162, in Order Book [and Minutes], see entry 200.
3. See preceding footnote.
4. Minutes of the Board of Supervisors of Prince George County, vol. 1895-1903, Jan. 22, 1900, pp. 159-160, Feb. 26, 1900, p. 162, in Supervisor's Order Book, see entry 2.
5. Supervisors' Order Book, vol. 5 (1921-31), May 27, 1929, p. 365, June 24, 1929, p. 367, see entry 2.
6. Supervisors' Order Book, vol. 6 (1931-37), Apr. 2, 1935, p. 228, July 2, 1935, p. 250, Sept. 3, 1935, p. 261, see entry 2; no reference found relative to additions made about 1937, but statements of county officials, July 1940, assert that additions were made.

Since the board of supervisors has no regular office, it meets in the courtroom. Of its records, 67.6 percent are kept in the clerk's office record vault, 27.5 percent in the southeast room of the clerk's office, 3.9 percent in the southwest room, and 1 percent in the attic storage over the new office building(not the clerk's office).

The county clerk occupies the clerk's office. This has four rooms. The deputy clerk's room is in the southwest corner of the building. It is the first room one enters as one comes up the walk from the highway. The room is about 20x20x12 and has 127 linear feet of roller shelving. It also contains a counter, three desks, files, and chairs. The clerk's private office is a small northwest room, 10x12x12 with a desk and chairs, two bookcases, and a fireproof safe. The stenographers' or southeast room has the usual office furniture and 194 linear feet of shelving in cabinets and around the walls. Its size is approximately 15x20x12. The record vault lies at the northeast corner and measures about 17x35x12 feet. It contains 1,106 linear feet of roller shelving, 265 feet of bound volumes, 485 of unbound material in standard file drawers, and 11 linear feet of miscellaneous matter. Ample chair and counter space is provided for persons who come to search the records.

The clerk's records are in several parts of the building: 61 percent are kept in the record vault; 31 percent in the southeast room; and 7 percent in the southwest room; and 1 percent in the Archives Division of the Virginia State Library at Richmond.

The circuit court uses the courtroom on the second floor of the courthouse. The jury room and the judge's chamber are also on this floor. Seventy percent of the court records are in the clerk's office record vault, 2 percent in the clerk's private office, 16.7 percent in the southeast room, 10 percent in the southwest room, 1 percent in storage, in the county office building; and 0.3 percent in the Archives Division, Virginia State Library.

The county court, long defunct, has no office space. Of its remaining records 96 percent are in the clerk's office record vault; 4 percent are in the Archives Division of the Virginia State Library.

The commonwealth's attorney has two connecting offices on the ground floor on the east side of the courthouse. Each has a hall door, and three windows. Inside they measure roughly 14x20x10 feet, and contain the usual office furniture. The commonwealth's attorney keeps no permanent records.

The trial justice has two rooms on the west side of the courthouse. These are an office 12x14x10 with two doors and two windows, and a smaller room, which he occasionally uses as a courtroom. In the private office are a metal safe and a set of standard files, containing 27 linear feet of bound volumes and 16 feet of unbound materials. All the trial justice's records are kept here, except those which he sends to the clerk. Just as soon as any of the trial justice's records come into the custody of the clerk, they are regarded as records of the circuit court.

The justices of the peace never had individual offices on county property and never maintained permanent records.

The sheriff has an office 12x18x11, in the northeast corner of the new

office building, but 11 percent of his records are to be found in the clerk's office record vault and 89 percent in his residence, which is not on county property.

The constables have never had offices or permanent records.

The coroner has no office on county property. Such records as he makes have always been filed in the county or circuit courts and may be found there.

The commissioner of revenue has two offices on the west side of the county office building, one 16x18x11 feet, with two doors, a closet, and three windows, and the other 16x11x11, with two doors, a closet, and one window. The larger is the public room, and contains a safe, counter, desk, and filing equipment, 5 linear feet of bound volumes and 23 linear feet of unbound material. The rear office which is private is supplied with the usual office furniture. The closet attached to it contains 10 linear feet of bound volumes and 12 of unbound records on wooden shelves. A very small amount of material is in attic storage, perhaps 1 percent.

The assessors, who are appointed periodically only, have no office space and no permanent records.

The local board of equalization has no regular office but meets in the courtroom. Its records are kept in the southeast room of the clerk's office.

The county treasurer has the two rooms opposite those of the commissioner of revenue, in the southeast corner of the county office building, similar except that there is no closet. The main office or room no. 2 contains desks, chairs, metal files, safes, a counter with interior shelving, 23 linear feet of bound volumes and 32 of unbound materials. Its dimensions are 16x18x11. The private office or room no. 4, northward or to the rear of the main office, is approximately 16x11x11. It is furnished with a desk, chairs, and wooden cabinets with shelves on which are placed 35 linear feet of bound volumes, 1 linear foot of unbound materials, and 2 linear feet of miscellaneous matter. The clerk's office record vault contains 4 percent of this office's records; 2 percent are in the attic storage, 58 percent in the treasurer's main office, and 36 percent in the private office.

The county finance board meets periodically in the record room of the clerk's office. It has no regular office. Half of its records are in the record vault, and the remainder in the southwest room of the clerk's office.

The county electoral board has no office. It meets in the courtroom. Its records are in the hands of the secretary, and are not on county property.

The school trustee electoral board, the county school board, and the division superintendent of schools have no offices in county buildings. All of their records are kept in the office of the superintendent in the high-school building at Hopewell.

The local board of public welfare occupies two offices, each 12x18x11 and each on the west side of the county office building near the rear, each has a window, a communicating door, and a hall door. In addition to the usual office furniture, these rooms contain filing equipment and shelves on which are 2 linear feet of unbound records. The records of the office are divided: 75 percent in these two rooms, 8 percent in the clerk's office record vault, and 17 percent in storage.

The office of the superintendent of the poor was abolished in 1936. The records which had accumulated in his office are embodied in the papers of the board of supervisors.

The parish vestry has been defunct as a county agency since the end of the eighteenth century; its sole remaining record is a register of Bristol Parish, which covered only part of Prince George County, and is in the custody of the Archives Division of the Virginia State Library.

The local board of health has no office on county property, and none of its records were found in the custody of any of the other offices.

The county health unit has two rooms, each 16x18x11 and each on the east side of the county office building near the rear. All the records of this agency are kept in these two rooms.

The county surveyor has no office in the county buildings and keeps no official or public records. Evidence of his work may be found in the plat books, deed books, and court records, which are regarded as belonging to other agencies.

The tobacco inspectors are not known to have had offices on county property, and none of their records have been found.

The white county agricultural agent has two rooms on opposite sides of the central hallway, about the middle of the office building. The outer office is 18x22x11 and the private office is 12x16x11. All of his records are in these two rooms. All those of the colored county agent are in his office, which he maintains in his home at Elberon, Surry County.

The home demonstration agent has a room, 10x18x11, on the east side of the office building, just to the rear of that of the county agricultural agent. Sixty percent of the agent's records are filed in the office, and 40 percent in the storage attic.

The game warden has no office on county property; none of his records were found.

The county militia has been defunct since 1865; no record belonging to it was found.

(First entry p. 58)

I. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The board of supervisors began to function in Prince George County in 1870, the year in which the agency was first authorized in the State. One supervisor is elected for a term of 4 years by each of the five magisterial districts - Templeton, Rives, Blackwater, Bland, and Brandon.[1] On June 16, 1904, to lighten the business burden of the board, the judge of the circuit court appointed a district road commissioner for each of the magisterial districts. The commissioners, by an act approved March 12, 1904, were authorized to assume control of the construction, maintenance, and repair of county roads within their respective districts. On June 27, 1904, they appeared and gave bond in the circuit court. Their terms of office were ordered to begin July 1, 1904, and to continue for 4 years.[2] There are no references to the road commissioners after June 1906, but references to inspection of roads by members of the board of supervisors suggest that the former system of road maintenance had been resumed.[3]

In Prince George County the county clerk is ex officio clerk of the board and custodian of its records. Thus he keeps a series of volumes in which action taken by the board, on matters considered by them, is recorded with their votes.[4] During the township period (1870-75) a corresponding record was kept by the clerk of each township board; such volumes as survived are now in the hands of the clerk, ex officio, of the board of supervisors.[5] From 1936 to 1938 the board supervised directly the work of the county superintendent of public welfare and issued orders on the treasurer for warrants for the support of the needy. In 1938 welfare duties passed to the local board of public welfare.[6]

Bills and claims which the board of supervisors allow or disallow are filed for reference;[7] a record is kept of warrants issued to pay these obligations.[8] Formerly, when the treasurer paid and canceled the warrants, he returned them to the board when he submitted his accounts.[9]

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1. Code 1936, sec. 127.
2. See entry 2; Order Book, vol. 2 (1896-1911), June 16-27, 1904, pp. 86-90, in Court Order Book Common Law, see entry 111; Acts 1904, pp. 209-212. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the board of supervisors in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
3. Supervisors' Order Book, vol. 3 (1903-15), passim, see entry 2.
4. Acts 1869-70, p. 274; Code 1919, sec. 2770; Acts 1934, p. 550; Code 1936, sec. 2770(a).
5. Acts 1869-70, p. 278.
6. Acts 1936, p. 529; Acts 1938, pp. 648, 652-653, 658, 669 (repeal of former act).
7. Acts 1869-70, pp. 272, 274; Acts 1934, p. 550; Code 1936, sec. 2766.
8. Acts 1869-70, p. 274; Code 1919, secs. 2724, 2771, 2772; Acts 1932, pp. 472-473; Code 1936, secs. 2724, 2724(a), 2771.
9. This is apparently not required by law but was almost universally done. Since 1932 most counties have adopted a triplicate form or some modification of the warrant-check system.

As the chief administrative agency of the county, the board receives the bi-monthly statements[1] and annual report of the county treasurer,[2] the annual report of the superintendent of the poor in charge of the county poorhouse,[3] and a copy of the audit of the accounts of each county officer. In certain instances the board may order an audit. In such case it bears the cost of the audit.[4] The board also receives from the treasurer a copy of his reports of lands improperly assessed.[5]

Papers for Approval and Proceedings

1. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' PAPERS, VA. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, 1936-38. 3 file boxes.

Papers, relating to the administration of the Virginia Public Assistance Act, presented by the department of welfare to the board of supervisors for approval, including:

i. Copies of monthly purchase orders showing serial letter and number, case number, county, date of order, audit code number, case code number, name and address of merchant on whom order is drawn, amount of order, name and address of client, signature of superintendent of department of public welfare, itemized list of purchases (quantity, description, price, total amount), and certification of vendor;

ii. Schedules of invoices showing date, county, summary slip number, name and address of vendor, amount, purchase, warrant number, and signature of superintendent of public welfare; and

iii. Statistical report showing county and date of report; number of white and colored unemployables, employables, transients, persons aged 65 and over, blind persons, and children receiving service; number of white and colored persons receiving relief; obligations incurred; total number of active and inactive cases; grand total; analysis of applications from white and colored persons for service and relief with number of applications carried over from previous month, received during present month, accepted, and rejected, and number carried over to following month; totals for service and relief; disposition of cases applying for service and relief (white, colored, total); total number for service and relief; number of new cases accepted; reopened cases accepted; number of service and relief cases closed (white, colored, total); total number for service and relief; family and single person analysis for service and relief (white, colored, total); total number of active and inactive cases; total number of cases under

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1. Acts 1869-70, p. 259; Code 1887, sec. 858; Code 1919, sec. 2780; (repealed) Acts 1922, p. 599.
2. Acts 1869-70, p. 259; Code 1887, sec. 862; Code 1919, sec. 2786; Tax Code 1936, sec. 359.
3. Acts 1869-70, p. 264; Acts 1871-72, p. 229; Code 1873, p. 435; Code 1919, sec. 2798; ends with end of office, see Superintendent of the Poor, p. 188
4. Acts 1869-70, p. 270; Code 1887, sec. 833; Code 1919, sec. 2756; Code 1936, sec. 2719; Ernst vs. Patrick County, 158 Va. 565, 164 S. E. 543.
5. Acts 1878-79, p. 325; Code 1887, sec. 605; Acts 1895-96, pp. 153, 850; Code 1919, sec. 2414; Tax Code 1936, sec. 387.

care during month; number of recurrent cases opened during present month; number of persons receiving private employment through efforts of the welfare department; number of cases in all groups employed by Work Projects Administration; number of boys eligible for Civilian Conservation Corps; number of cases receiving surplus commodities; total number of persons in active and inactive case load; grand total in open case load; out of territory inquiries with number received, and number investigated and answered; summary of field work and office routine with number of office interviews, visits, letters written, and telephone calls made; summary obligations incurred, with audit code number; obligations incurred in present month, amount cumulative from beginning of fiscal year through previous report, total cumulative to date, and total obligations; amount of unobligated balance from previous month; amount of State funds received; amount of local matching funds received; refunds (cash received for overpayments); other funds (additional local funds received); total amount available; unobligated balance; administrative expenses including compensation of superintendent and case workers, travel expenses, expense for office supplies, and total administrative expense, with dated certification of superintendent of public welfare; and

iv. Summary slips showing number, date, name of vendor, number of tickets, amount, and approval of superintendent of public welfare.

Arr. chron. by month. No index. Handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

2. SUPERVISORS' ORDER BOOK, 1870--. 7 vols. (2 vols., 1870-1903, unlabeled; 5 vols., 1903--, labeled 3-7). Title varies: Meetings of the Board of Supervisors, 1870-95; Minutes of the Board of Supervisors of Prince George County, 1895-1903.

Record of proceedings of board of supervisors, showing date of meeting, names of members present, and, on various dates, action taken on county property; claims against county; appointment, compensation, and reports of officers; delinquent taxes, care of poor; construction and maintenance of roads; and other governmental affairs. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. No index, 1870-1915; indexed alph. by subject of action, 1915--. Handwritten, 1870-1921; typed, 1921--. Aver. 405 pp. 16 x 12 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

3. [MINUTES OF RIVES TOWNSHIP BOARD], 1871-74. 1 vol.

Record of orders and proceedings at regular and special meetings of Rives Township Board, including claims allowed; orders for elections to be held in road districts; appointments of judges of elections; with date of meeting, proceedings, and signatures of chairman and clerk of board. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. No index. Handwritten. 300 pp. 14 x 8 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

4. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' PAPERS, 1870--. 2 file drawers, 35 file boxes (1 file box, 1915, labeled 631; 1 file box, 1916, labeled 677; 33 file boxes unlabeled). Title varies: Supervisors' Papers, 1899, 1903-5, 1907-16; Supervisors' Papers Miscellaneous, 1914-25, 1927-30; untitled, 1870-1914.

Original papers of the board of supervisors including, for various dates, claims allowed for work on roads and bridges, repairs and supplies for jail, posting notices of elections, services as jurors, supplies for county of-

fices, salary and mileage of supervisors, and other bills presented; bids and contracts for the construction of county works; financial reports of county officers; reports of surveyors of roads as to number of hands working on roads; lists of road overseers; reports of road supervisors on condition of roads; paid county warrants; reports of committees on condition of jail and almshouse; petitions for building of roads; clerk's report of land on which taxes are delinquent; payrolls of State Highway Commission; apportionment of State aid money, and resolutions. Arr. chron., 1870-1914; no obvious arrangement, 1899, 1903-5, 1907-25, 1927-30; chron. by date of meeting, 1915--. No index. Handwritten and handwritten on ptd. forms, 1870-1903; handwritten, typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms, 1904--. File drawers 16 x 11½ x 28; file boxes 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

Financial

Warrants

5. WARRANT STUBS, 1927-33. 1 vol.
Stubs of warrants issued by board of supervisors against general county fund to pay county obligations showing number and amount of warrant, payee, and date issued. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 360 pp. 14 x 17 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

6. [Bounty] WARRANTS, 1926-33. 1 vol.
Stubs of warrants issued by board of supervisors for bounties on predatory birds and animals showing warrant number, payee, amount, date issued, purpose. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 70 pp. 14 x 14 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

7. ROAD WARRANTS, 1922-32. 10 vols.
Stubs of warrants issued by the board of supervisors to pay road expenses in Brandon District, 1922-32; Templeton District, 1926-32; Bland District, 1929-32; Blackwater District, 1924-32; and Rives District, 1924-32; and to pay for permanent improvements and maintenance of roads, 1925-32; and for general county road expenses, 1927-32, before State assumed supervision of secondary roads, warrants show name of district or fund, name of payee, and amount and date of warrant. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 80 pp. 14 x 17 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

8. BLACKWATER TOWNSHIP [Warrants on Treasurer of Blackwater Township and Rough Minutes of Clerk], 1872-75, 1904-20. 1 vol.
Record of warrants paid by treasurer of Blackwater Township, 1872-75; and rough minutes of clerk, as clerk of county court, undated, as clerk of circuit court, 1904-20, and as clerk of board of supervisors, 1904-20, taken at terms of court and at meetings of board of supervisors, later to be transcribed into courts' and board of supervisors' order books respectively. Warrants arr. chron. by date of warrant; minutes arr. chron. by date of court term or meeting of board. No index. Warrants handwritten on ptd. forms; minutes handwritten. 150 pp. 16 x 9 x 1. Storage in attic of office building.

9. WARRANT REGISTER, 1932-33. 100 sheets.
Record of warrants drawn on regular, general, road, and dog tax funds showing

fund, month, date of warrant, warrant number, name of payee, explanation, amount. Arr. by fund and chron. thereunder by date of warrant. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 12. Clk's. off., SE. room.

10. RECORD OF EXPENDITURES, 1933--. 2 vols. Untitled, 1933-39.
Record of expenditures of general county and dog tax funds, approved by board of supervisors, showing fund, function, function code number, purpose of expenditure, expenditure code number, dates covered by appropriation, and amount of appropriation; date, number, and amount of warrant; and summary stating date, code number, amount of appropriation, amount of expenditures, and balance. Arr. by fund, thereunder by function, and chron. thereunder by date of warrant. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 350 pp. 14 x 16 x 3½. 1 vol., 1933-39, record vault; 1 vol., 1939--, SE. room, clk's. off.

11. TREASURER'S PAID COUNTY WARRANTS [and Paid Juror Certificates], 1930-32. 1 file box.
Canceled warrants of board of supervisors showing date, number, and amount of warrant, name of payee, signatures of chairman and clerk of board of supervisors, and date paid; also paid juror certificates showing name of court, date of term, name of payee, number days served, number miles traveled, amount for attendance, amount for mileage, total amount, signature of court clerk, endorsement of payee, and date paid. Arr. chron. by date paid. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

Reports and Audits

12. TREASURER'S BI-MONTHLY STATEMENT, 1881-1906, 1908-32. 4 file boxes (1 file box, 1881-1906, 1908-13, labeled 357; 1 file box, 1912-20, labeled 634; 1 file box, 1921-26, labeled 741; and 1 file box, 1927-32, labeled 154).
County treasurer's bi-monthly report to the board of supervisors showing date, period covered by statement, disbursements, and balance of county and district fund. No obvious arrangement, 1881-1906, 1908-20; arr. chron. by date of statement, 1921-32. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1881-1906, 1908-13; typed on ptd. forms, 1912-32. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

13. COUNTY TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT TO SUPERVISORS, 1893-1927. 3 file boxes (1 file box, 1893-1911, labeled 221; 1 file box, 1912-13, 1917-27, labeled 627; 1 file box, 1914-16, unlabeled). Title varies: County Treasurer's Annual Report to Board of Supervisors, 1893-1911; Treasurer's Bi-monthly Report, 1914-16.
Annual reports of the treasurer to the board of supervisors of receipts and disbursements showing source of revenue or nature of expenditure, total balance, oath and signature of treasurer, and clerk's attestation. No obvious arrangement, 1893-1913, 1917-27; arr. chron. by years, 1914-16. No index. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms, 1893-1905; typed on ptd. forms, 1906-27. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

14. ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR, 1875-88, 1893-1913, 1919-20, 1924. 1 file box (351).
Annual reports from county suporintendent of poor to board of supervisors showing year of report, names of paupers, and length of time each provided for, number of whites and of colored, amount received by superintendent from annual levy, amount received from other sources, total amount expended at place of general reception, amount expended at other places, balance on hand, amount required to pay arrears (if any), amount expended in each district, and re-

marks. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

15. REPORT ON AUDIT, BLAND SANITARY DISTRICT NO. I, PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1937. 1 pamphlet.

Report on audit of Bland Sanitary District Number One, made by a private accounting concern, showing amounts of charges and credits to superintendent, total credits, and balance due by superintendent; accounts receivable for sewer connections, water connections, meter deposits, and meter service. Arr. by fund. No index. Typed. 10 pp. 11½ x 9 x ½. Clk's. off., SE. room.

16. REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS OF GEORGE R. WALTERS COUNTY CLERK AND CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT, 1934-36. 3 pamphlets and 2 duplicates.

Report of Auditor of Public Accounts to the board of supervisors of Prince George County on the financial accounts and records of the county clerk and clerk of the circuit court of Prince George County showing statement of funds to be accounted for as follows: amount due Commonwealth of Virginia, and unremitted; amount collected by clerk of Prince George County including trial justice court fees and unearned fees on deposits on suits; allowable credits and cash on deposit with banks, with total; and amount to be credited as paid by the clerk of the county; receipts and remittances of Commonwealth of Virginia funds including tax on deeds, wills, administrations, chancery causes, actions at law, fines and forfeitures, delinquent taxes, penalties and interest, hunting and fishing license fees, and commonwealth's attorney's fees, with total; fees paid the county of Prince George through the clerk including transfer fees, delinquent taxes, penalty and interest, commonwealth's attorney's fees, with total; miscellaneous fees paid or to be paid either to the Commonwealth or to the county including fees for trial justice court, fees for officers, witnesses, and others with total; total receipts, remittances, and balances; funds under the control of the circuit court on deposit showing date and number of deposit, name and location of bank, and style of case; income of the clerk including court fees and other types of remuneration; salary paid by the county to the clerk as county clerk, clerk of the board of supervisors, and clerk of the finance board, with total salary; and expenses of the clerk including cost of office supplies and salaries paid to deputies. Arr. by fund. No index. Typed. Aver. 10 pp. 11½ x 9 x ½. Clk's. off., SE. room.

17. REPORT ON AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS OF W. FRANCIS BINFORD, TRIAL JUSTICE, 1936. 1 pamphlet.

Report of Auditor of Public Accounts on accounts of trial justice showing statement of accountability; allowable credits; amounts of receipts for county, Commonwealth, clerk of court, fees collected for others, other collections, with total; amounts of remittances to county, Commonwealth, clerk of court, officers, witnesses and others; and balance to be accounted for. Arr. by receipts and disbursements. No index. Typed. 5 pp. 11½ x 9 x ½. Clk's off., SE. room.

18. REPORT ON AUDIT R. C. BURROW, TREASURER, COUNTY OF PRINCE GEORGE, VIRGINIA, 1933-36. 4 pamphlets and 3 duplicates.

Report of a private accounting concern employed by the board of supervisors to audit the financial accounts and records of the county treasurer which deal exclusively with transactions that involve the treasurer's office and the Commonwealth of Virginia. The report shows cash balances, receipts

from local sources and the Commonwealth, long and short term loans made by the county, and other credits and transfers made on account of county school operating fund, county school and other debt funds, general fund, and dog tax fund, with totals; debits and credits of settlement of levies; current delinquent collections; remittances, unremitted balances, and current taxes; delinquent, omitted, and specially assessed taxes; other collections; statement of taxes collected on capitations, intangibles, and income; penalties, and totals. Arr. by receipts and disbursements and thereunder by classification. No index. Typed. Aver. 15 pp. 11½ x 9 x ½. Clk's. off., SE. room.

19. REPORT ON AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS OF THE COUNTY OF PRINCE GEORGE, 1933-38. 6 pamphlets and 5 duplicates.

Report on audit of Prince George County made by private accounting concern employed by board of supervisors to audit the county records. Report shows a summary of the salient facts taken from a comparative statement of the financial condition of the county, together with exhibits and schedules. Arr. by fund. No index. Typed. Aver. 40 pp. 11½ x 9 x ½. Clk's. off., SE. room.

Taxation

20. [IMPROPER ASSESSMENTS], 1926, 1930, 1932. 4 rolls.

Treasurer's lists of real estate taxes which he was unable to collect because of improper assessment by the commissioner of revenue but which he reported to the board of supervisors to obtain credit for the amounts shown thereon, showing name of commissioner of revenue, page and line in commissioner's book, name of person improperly assessed, year for which improperly assessed, location and description of land, number of acres or number of block and lot, amount of local levies, and remarks. Arr. by dist., thereunder by race, and alph. thereunder by name of person assessed, 1926; arr. by dist. and alph. thereunder by name of person assessed, 1930, 1932. No. ind. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1926; typed on ptd. forms, 1930, 1932. Aver. 19½ x 15½. Clk's. off., SW. room.

For prior lists, see entries 48, 57 (iii).

(Next entry 21, p. 70)

II. COUNTY CLERK

On June 3, 1657, a section of Charles City county court met on the south side of James River. A clerk was appointed to keep the minutes.[1] Apparently the office of clerk in the area which was to constitute Prince George County continued from this date.

The clerk is elected by popular vote for a term of 8 years. His chief duty is to record legal documents. During the long life of the office the county clerk has been ex officio clerk of various local boards and agencies. At present he acts ex officio as clerk of the board of supervisors as well as clerk of the circuit court. The most important instruments which come to the clerk are those of title to real property centering around deed books. Original instruments not yet recorded, or recorded and not yet verified, are filed in his office. There is an accumulation of writings which, although they may be removed by the person entitled to claim them,[2] have been allowed to lie in the clerk's files. Powers of attorney relating to transactions in real property are recorded principally in the deed books, and the originals filed.[3] The clerk lists deeds recorded and sends a copy of the list to the commissioner of revenue to enable him to tax the proper person.[4]

The deed books contain all sorts of recorded instruments; many are not directly related to the transfer of title to real property. Deed books were among the earliest mandatory records. Since the main purpose of recording is to make public and to regulate property transactions, they are open in Virginia to free public inspection, contrary to English custom which makes deeds almost completely private.[5] The deed books formerly had separate volume indexes, if any, but since 1828 the law has required a general index to deeds.[6] In Prince George County there is an index to deeds which covers the years 1797-1919. There is also an active index to

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1. See Housing and Care essay, pp. 51-56. For general provisions relating to this agency in Virginia as a whole, see essay on the county clerk in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Hening, Statutes, I, 248; ibid., III, 318-319; ibid., XII, 161-162; Code 1819, I, 361-363; Code 1849, pp. 512, 514; Code 1936, sec. 3392.
3. Code 1819, I, 272-276, 510-511; Code 1936, secs. 3386, 3393, 4349, 5203, 5215, 5223.
4. Hening, Statutes, XI, 143; Shepherd, Statutes, I, 128; Code 1849, p. 179; Code 1887, sec. 459; Code 1919, secs. 2274, 2284; Tax Code 1936, secs. 267, 273.
5. Bruce, Institutional History, I, 548-549; David S. Garland and Lucius P. McGehee, eds., The American and English Encyclopaedia of Law, XXIV, 75-76; William Blackstone, Commentaries, II, 338-339, 342; Halsbury's Laws of England, Being a Complete Statement of the Whole Law of England, edited by Viscount Hailsham, XXIII, 533; ibid., XXVII, 790-792; Hening, Statutes, I, 227, 248-249; Code 1936, sec. 5194.
6. Acts 1828-29, p. 29; Acts 1876-77, pp. 220-221; Code 1919, sec. 3394; Code 1936, sec. 3394.

deeds from 1842 to date which includes volumes that index records of transactions involving corporations and firms.[1]

Closely related to the deed records which established title to lands was the responsibility of perpetuating landmarks and property lines. In this connection, the custom of processioning was observed in Virginia as well as in England, from very early times.[2] Mentioned in acts of the Virginia Assembly in 1662, 1705, 1748, and 1792,[3] this system, which was known in England as "perambulation," consisted in walking around the bounds of land in the presence of a certain number of substantial freeholders (including the owners of the land), in marking the corners, and in making a permanent record of the boundaries.[4] Until 1792 the parish vestry appointed persons to conduct the processioning; later the duty of appointing processioners fell to the county court.[5] Processioning was gradually abandoned during the first half of the nineteenth century, but the destruction of records during the War for Southern Independence led to the revival of the custom in 1866.[6] This and the subsequent act (1867) were mandatory in counties whose records had been destroyed, and permissive in others. The county surveyor or any other surveyor might be employed and a jury trial demanded on any disputed boundary. The returns, recorded by the clerk in a special book, had the force and effect of "deeds duly recorded according to the registry acts of the state."[7] Special acts for certain counties were passed in 1884 and 1887, but they did not affect Prince George County.[8] All provisions for processioning were omitted from the Code of 1919.

Plats of land are often recorded in the deed or trust deed books as well as in a separate set of books. Former provisions merely specified that any proper instrument "and all plats, schedules, and other papers thereto annexed" be recorded by copying them, word for word, into well-bound books. The 1919 Code embodied regulations to the same effect, but section 3393 specifies where each instrument is to be recorded. This section does not mention the plat book but requires that most instruments relating to land be entered in the deed book.[9] An act of 1918, actually subsequent to the Code, recited that "a large number of plats have been recorded in the various clerks' offices of this State in separate books from the deed books, and a question as to the validity of such plat books has arisen." The act then made the books a part of the official records of the office. It provided, however, that the clerk must make on the margin of each instrument an annotation giving the volume and page of the record

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1. In Prince George County there is a separate index for corporations, etc. apparently not required by law.
2. Henry Campbell Black, A Dictionary of Law, pp. 887, 947; Hening, Statutes, II, 101-102.
3. Ibid., III, 325; ibid., V, 426-427; Shepherd, Statutes, I, 64-77.
4. See footnotes 2, 3.
5. See footnote 3, Code 1819, I, 338-339.
6. Not mentioned, Code 1849; Acts 1865-66, pp. 197-199.
7. Acts 1866-67, pp. 601-602; Code 1873, pp. 884-886; Code 1887, secs. 2405-2412.
8. Acts 1883-84, pp. 210-211; Acts 1887, pp. 485-486.
9. Code 1819, I, 367; Code 1849, p. 514; Code 1887, sec. 2505; Code 1919, secs. 3392, 3393.

to which it relates.[1] There is on file in Prince George Courthouse a separate general index to these volumes.

Although not required or recommended by law, more than one set of books may be kept at the same time for the recording of different classes of deeds and other instruments.[2] Hence the record of trust deeds since 1904 and release deeds since 1886 are kept in separate series of books and indexed in the general index to deeds. Mortgages or deeds of trust to which the Federal Land Bank or other farm credit agencies are parties are required to be entered in separate books unless immediately recorded in the general series of deed books.[3] Liens on lands, claimed by dealers, laborers, or contractors for services or supplies used in the erection or repair of a building were for a while recorded in a separate book; in 1919 the clerk began to keep this record in the book of miscellaneous liens. This practice is still being followed.[4]

Some liens on and agreements affecting personal property are found in the deed books, but today separate books are provided for most of them. The originals are directed to be returned to the person entitled to claim under them.[5] Contracts of conditional sale, whereby title is reserved to the seller until the purchase price is paid, constitute a large percentage of such liens. The earlier acts relate only to rolling stock and other movable property to be used by railroad companies; but an act of 1894 embraces all classes of personal property. The clerk merely notes an abstract of such contracts, instead of copying them.[6] Certain specified liens, and all others not specifically directed to be recorded elsewhere, are entered in a series introduced by the revisors of the 1919 Code and known as the miscellaneous lien book.[7] Another series of volumes contains records of liens on growing crops held to secure the payment of advances made to farmers by individuals.[8] Still another series contains records of liens held by farm credit agencies of the Federal Government.[9]

Taxation records preserved in the clerk's office may have several functions. One important function is to enable purchasers of land to ascertain the amount of accrued taxes constituting a lien on land.[10] For these reasons the clerk receives copies of all records relating to the taxation on land. An assessment was required in 1850, and a quinquennial

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1. Acts 1918, p. 504; Code 1936, sec. 3393(a).
2. Acts 1889-90, p. 128; Code 1936, sec. 3392 (the former act apparently was to validate separate records previously made as well as to permit such divisions subsequently thereto).
3. Acts 1918, p. 437 (in accord with the Federal act of July 17, 1916); Code 1936, sec. 3393.
4. Acts 1842-43, p. 52; Acts 1869-70, pp. 444-445; Code 1919, secs. 3393, 6427; Code 1936, secs. 3393, 6427.
5. Code 1849, p. 514; Code 1936, sec. 3392.
6. Acts 1883-84, p. 27; Acts 1893-94, p. 422; Code 1936, secs. 3393, 5189.
7. Code 1919, sec. 3393; Acts 1920, p. 313; Code 1936, sec. 3393.
8. Acts 1891-92, p. 782; Code 1919, sec. 6452; Acts 1920, pp. 339-340; Code 1936, sec. 6452.
9. Acts 1936, pp. 540-541; Code 1936, sec. 4168(67).
10. Acts 1928, pp. 170-171; Tax Code 1936, sec. 251; see footnotes 6-10 on p. 67.

reassessment was required by the Constitution of 1869 and carried into effect at once.[1] Under the early acts the assessors made two copies of their book, filed one in the clerk's office for preservation and sent the other to the Auditor of Public Accounts. Beginning in 1885 a copy was sent to the commissioner of revenue; since 1928 the commissioner receives the original from the assessors, and no copy goes to the State. In 1930 the law relating to reassessments was amended to apply only to certain cities and counties. There were subsequent amendments in 1932, 1934, and 1936; today there may be a reassessment in any year, if the board of supervisors authorizes it, provided that it may not occur more than once every 4 years.[2]

The clerk directly aids the commissioner in preparing the land book by submitting to him a list of transfers or partitions by deed.[3] From this list the commissioner charges the land to the proper persons on the new land book;[4] the land is valued on the basis of the reassessment.[5] The commissioner retains the original land book and sends copies to the treasurer, clerk, and Department of Taxation.[6]

A list of lands on which county taxes are delinquent is sent to the county clerk each year. From these lists the clerk makes up a record of delinquent land taxes.[7] After selling the land, the treasurer returns to the circuit court and its clerk a list of lands on which the taxes were paid before he holds a sale, lands sold to the Commonwealth (because no individual offered a sufficient bid at the sale), and a list of lands sold to individuals. The lists of sales must be recorded in a book;[8] in practice, sales to individuals and to the State were until recent years recorded in separate sets. Today all three records are combined.[9] In order to become the owner of land sold to the Commonwealth, a person must apply in writing to the clerk and pay a certain percentage of the cost and accrued taxes in advance. The application contains material which enables the clerk to notify interested persons who might desire to save the property.[10] The clerk receives a copy of the personal property book. This was originally made to guide the court in laying the levy but is now kept to preserve

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1. Acts 1849-50, pp. 5-6; Const. 1869, art. X, sec. 6; Acts 1869-70, p. 335.
2. Acts 1874-75, p. 408; Acts 1884, pp. 113, 115; Code 1887, sec. 443; Code 1919, sec. 2247; Acts 1928, pp. 169-170; Acts 1930, p. 870; Acts 1932, pp. 117-118; Acts 1934, p. 24; Acts 1936, p. 54; Tax Code 1936, sec. 242.
3. Hening, Statutes, XI, 143; Code 1849, p. 179; Acts 1928, p. 174; Tax Code 1936, sec. 267.
4. Code 1849, p. 182; Acts 1928, p. 176; Tax Code 1936, sec. 273.
5. Code 1919, sec. 2251; Acts 1928, p. 170; Tax Code 1936, sec. 250.
6. Hening, Statutes, XII, 245-247; Acts 1928, p. 172; Acts 1932, p. 410; Tax Code 1936, sec. 255.
7. For full discussion, see sketch on county treasurer, pp. 145-153.
8. Acts 1831-32, pp. 63-64 (sheriff instead of treasurer); Acts 1872-73, p. 378 (treasurer); Acts 1885-86, pp. 411-412 (book required); Acts 1928, p. 217; Code 1936, secs. 2465, 2469, 2471, 2472, 2489, 2490; Tax Code 1936, sec. 391.
9. See entry 50.
10. Acts 1893-94, pp. 737-738; Code 1936, sec. 2495.

the record and to make the information available to the public.[1] A list of delinquent capitation and personal property taxes was formerly sent to the circuit court.[2] The clerk made the collections which he recorded in a book kept for the purpose. The county treasurer now collects these taxes.[3]

To protect persons dealing with corporations and partnerships two books, one for the registration of charters[4] and another for certificates of partnership,[5] are kept. Although originally the General Assembly granted or denied charters, it transferred this authority gradually to the local courts, 1852-70.[6] Since 1904 the State Corporation Commission chiefly has wielded this power.[7] The clerk sells hunting, fishing, and other wild life licenses, keeps a record of sales, and reports them periodically to the Comptroller and the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries.[8]

When Virginia was a royal colony, the parish clerk aided the county clerk in recording vital statistics by returning transcripts of the parish register annually or more often.[9] After the separation of church and state in Virginia, the official record of births and deaths lapsed and no record was again kept until 1853, when the county clerk began to maintain separate registers of births and deaths. Beginning in 1853 the commissioner of revenue annually reported to the clerk all births and deaths in his county or district.[10] The clerk transcribed the information into separate registers until 1872. Thereafter he merely filed and preserved the original lists.[11]

In 1898 those sections in the act which required the registration of births and deaths were repealed. Such registrations were not again compulsory until an act of 1912 made the Department of Public Health responsible for the registration of births and deaths. The act authorized a central bureau of vital statistics at Richmond with a State Registrar in charge, who must be Commissioner of Health, and local registrars, supervised by the bureau, who must report directly to the State Registrar. According to the act the local registrar "shall also make a complete and accurate copy of each birth and death certificate registered by him in a record book, supplied by the State registrar, and the local registrar of every district located in any county shall, within fifteen days after the end of each calendar year, transmit such record book to the county clerk's office of his county and shall take a receipt from the clerk therefor, which receipt shall be transmitted to the State registrar. Said record book shall be preserved by

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1. Hening, Statutes, XI, 113 (lists); Code 1849, p. 191 (book); Tax Code 1936, sec. 318.
2. See sketch on county treasurer, pp. 145-153.
3. Acts 1878-79, p. 326; Code 1919, sec. 2419; (repealed) Acts 1928, p. 243; Tax Code 1936, secs. 393, 394.
4. Acts 1852, p. 121; Acts 1870-71, p. 368; Code 1936, sec. 3851.
5. Acts 1922, p. 596; Code 1936, sec. 4722(1).
6. Acts 1852, p. 121; Acts 1853-54, p. 32; Code 1860, pp. 378-379 (notes); Acts 1870-71, pp. 367-368.
7. Acts 1902-3-4, p. 437; Code 1936, secs. 3849-3851.
8. Acts 1916, p. 262; Code 1919, sec. 3332; Acts 1936, p. 149; Code 1936, sec. 3305(29).
9. Hening, Statutes, I, 241.
10. Acts 1852-53, p. 41.
11. Acts 1871-72, pp. 452-453.

the clerk as a permanent record."[1] This record was not found in Prince George County.

The registration of marriages was not allowed to lapse in 1898 with that of births and deaths; it was continued in connection with the issuing of marriage licenses. The clerk received and filed bonds from those intending to marry, generally on the condition that there was no lawful impediment to the union, but this requirement was omitted from the code of 1849 and thus automatically repealed.[2] The new provision was that all marriages be under license, and that the officiating minister return a certificate of every marriage performed.[3] Although the return of the license itself was not required until 1861,[4] returned licenses are found as soon as marriage bonds are discontinued. The application is also kept by the clerk.[5] For a while, a separate record of each license was required. This record is found in some offices. Later it was combined with the marriage register.[6] In the marriage register is recorded pertinent information from the license and return. The register constitutes the permanent record of marriages. In recent years the clerk has sent this information to the Bureau of Vital Statistics.[7]

The clerk also keeps or has kept several other registers. These include a register for recording the reports of commissions summoned by a justice at the request of the finder to examine lost or strayed property;[8] a register of convicted felons giving names, descriptions, and previous records of conviction;[9] and a register for recording licenses issued by the medical examiners to practitioners in all branches of medicine, surgery, and dentistry as a prerequisite to practicing in the county.[10]

The memorial record of various military units drawn from the county in the War for Southern Independence, compiled by surviving members after the war,[11] is filed with the clerk, as are the minutes of the board which passed upon the applications of Confederate veterans and their dependents for State pensions.[12] From the beginning of the war with Germany in 1917 dates a

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1. Acts 1897-98, p. 1024; Acts 1912, pp. 440, 447; Code 1919, sec. 1578; Acts 1918, p. 111; Code 1936, sec. 1578.
2. Hening, Statutes, II, 28, 55; ibid., VI, 82-83; ibid., XI, 505; Code 1819, I, 398-399; Code 1849, pp. 469-471, 800.
3. Ibid., pp. 469-471.
4. Acts 1861, pp. 43-44; Code 1936, sec. 5076.
5. Acts 1857-58, p. 39; Code 1936, sec. 5074.
6. Code 1849, p. 469; Acts 1861, p. 43; Code 1919, sec. 5075 (two records merged).
7. Hening, Statutes, XI, 505; Acts 1852-53, p. 40; Acts 1857-58, p. 39; Acts 1861, p. 43; Acts 1910, p. 36; Code 1936, secs. 3393, 5074-5076, 5092, 5096 (copy to Bureau of Vital Statistics each year); Acts 1938, p. 151 (duplicate of each license and certificate sent instead of copy of register).
8. Hening, Statutes, VIII, p. 355; Code 1819, I, 445-447; Code 1849, p. 449; Code 1936, sec. 3565.
9. Acts 1869-70, p. 546; Acts 1897-98, p. 620; Code 1936, sec. 4787.
10. Acts 1883-84, p. 81; Code 1936, sec. 1612.
11. Acts 1897-98, pp. 290-291; Acts 1910, p. 292; Code 1936, sec. 5214.
12. Acts 1899-1900, p. 1261; Acts 1916, p. 734; Code 1919, secs. 2648, 2657.

similar service record or muster roll[1] and a collection of papers of the local draft registration board.[2]

Notices of candidates' intentions to stand for office[3] and their subsequent expense accounts[4] are submitted to the clerk and filed. A list of persons who paid the capitation taxes in time to vote is sent by the treasurer to the clerk, who is directed to make copies for the judges of election and for the Auditor.[5] The sheriff posts these lists throughout the county. His affidavit to that effect is recorded in a separate book.[6] Some of the older annual registration books and also a copy of the permanent registration book[7] are in the clerk's office for preservation.[8] The actual voting before the changes created by the Constitution of 1869[9] was in most cases viva voce; the vote of each elector was placed under the name of the candidate for whom he voted,[10] and, after the result was compiled, the books were returned to the clerk's office.[11] Today elections are by ballot,[12] and, as each voter offers himself, his name is placed on the poll book,[13] which is then returned to the clerk's office and preserved.[14] The clerk may destroy the poll books and ballots, after they have been retained for a year in his office.[15]

The clerk keeps an account of postage purchased and a file of general correspondence.[16]

Deeds

21. DEEDS TO BE RECORDED, June 1940--. 1 file box. Original deeds of bargain and sale, release deeds, and trust deeds not recorded but filed in clerk's office. Arr. chron. by date deed received. No index. Typed. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

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1. Acts 1918, p. 500; Acts 1924, pp. 471-472; Code 1936, secs. 5214(a)-5214(d).
2. Under Federal law; not mentioned in Virginia statutes.
3. Acts 1895-96, p. 764; Acts 1902-3-4, p. 927; Code 1936, sec. 154.
4. Acts 1902-3-4, p. 89; Code 1936, sec. 253.
5. Const. 1902, art. II, sec. 38; Acts 1904, p. 131; Code 1936, secs. 109-111.
6. Const. 1902, art. II, sec. 38; Acts 1904, p. 131; Code 1936, sec. 109.
7. Acts 1902-3-4, p. 543; Code 1936, sec. 108.
8. Acts 1869-70, p. 59; Acts 1871-72, p. 244; Code 1887, sec. 84; Acts 1906, p. 572; Code 1936, sec. 104.
9. Const. 1869, art. III, sec. 2.
10. Hening, Statutes, XII, 123; Code 1819, I, 151, 158; Code 1849, pp. 73-74; Const. 1851, art. III, sec. 4.
11. Code 1849, p. 79.
12. Const. 1902 (as amended 1928), art. II, secs. 27, 28; Code 1936, sec. 153.
13. Ibid., sec. 173.
14. Acts 1869-70, p. 87; Code 1936, sec. 180.
15. Acts 1897-98, p. 845 (5 years); Acts 1934, p. 79 (1 year); Code 1936, sec. 181.
16. Not required by law but kept as a matter of convenience.

22. RECORDED DEEDS TO BE VERIFIED, 1939--. 1 file box.
Original deeds, deeds of trust, release deeds, crop mortgages, and chattel deeds of trust which have been recorded but not verified. Arr. chron. by date recorded. No index. Typed and typed on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

23. DEEDS [Miscellaneous], 1816--. 17 file boxes (5 file boxes, 1816-1905, labeled 123-127; 12 file boxes, 1906--, unlabeled). Title varies: Deeds, Power of Attorney, 1816-1905.
Original instruments which have been recorded and filed in clerk's office including, 1816--, deeds of bargain and sale, deeds of gift, release deeds, trust deeds, orphans' indentures, powers of attorney, plats, lis pendens, and homestead deeds; 1918--, lists of heirs; 1922--, inventories and accounts; 1927--, discharge in bankruptcy and mechanics' liens. No obvious arrangement, 1816-95, 1906-14; arr. chron. by year, 1896-1902; arr. chron. by date recorded, 1903-5, 1915--. No index. Handwritten, 1816-80; handwritten and typed, 1881--. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

24. POWER OF ATTY. & AFFIDAVIT, 1895--. 2 file boxes (1 file box, 1895-1927, unlabeled; 1 file box, 1928--, labeled 356). Title varies: Power of Attorney and Authority for Rel. Deeds of Trust to 1927, 1895-1927.
Miscellaneous records of county clerk including powers of attorney to release deeds of trust, 1895--; abstracts of title, 1887; original deeds of trust, 1895, 1900, 1904-5, 1912, 1915; contract for adoption of minor, 1897; application for new trial, 1898; crop lien, 1893; justice's civil warrant, judgment and execution, 1898; and affidavits for lost or destroyed notes, 1928--. No obvious arrangement, 1895-1927; arr. chron., 1928--. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms, 1895-1927; typed, 1928--. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

25. LIST OF DEEDS, 1870-84, 1895--. 6 vols.
Clerk's record of all instruments recorded in the deed book series, including deeds of trust, 1870-84, 1895-1917, showing date of deed, when recorded, names of grantor and grantee, kind of instrument, kind and quantity of property, description of property, deed number, amount of money involved, and amount of tax. Arr. chron. by date recorded. No index. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms, 1870-84; handwritten on ptd. forms, 1895--. Aver. 144 pp. 15 x 11 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.
For other list of deeds of trust recorded, see entry 34.

26. DEED BOOK, 1713-28, 1759-60, 1787-92, 1842-48, 1851-58, 1865--. 97 original vols. (3 vols., 1713-28, 1759-60, 1787-92, unlabeled; 1 vol., 1842-48, labeled 18; 1 vol., 1851-55, labeled 22; 1 vol., 1855-58, labeled 24; and 91 vols., 1865--, labeled 27-116, including Virginia Electric and Power Company deed of trust vol., 1935, labeled 109A); also 10 vols. of photostats (4 vols., 1713-19, 1787-90, each labeled part 1; 4 vols., 1719-24, 1790-92, each labeled part 2; and 2 vols., 1724-28, each labeled part 3). Title varies: Deeds Etc., 1713-28, 1759-60.
Record of instruments relating to property includes:
i. Accounts of trustees' sales, 1876-79, showing date of sale, name of trustee, itemized statement of account, and clerk's attestation;
ii. Agreements, 1880--, showing names of parties, subject and nature of agreement, and clerk's attestation;

iii. Bills of sale of personal property, 1713-28, 1787-92, 1842-48, 1851-58, and 1865--, showing names of grantor and grantee, date, description of property, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation;

iv. Reports of commissioners in chancery to county court, 1855-58, showing names of commissioners, date and purpose of meeting, and clerk's attestation;

v. Crop liens, 1880-97. For description and subsequent records, see entry 42;

vi. Deeds of conveyance, 1713-28, 1759-60, 1787-92, 1842-48, 1851-58, and 1865--, showing date, names of grantor and grantee, description and location of property, consideration, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation;

vii. Deeds of partition of land, 1868--, showing date, names of partitioners, description and location of property, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation;

viii. Deeds of trust, 1713-28, 1760, 1787-92, 1842-48, 1851-58, and 1865--, showing date, names of grantor, trustee, and creditor, amount of debt, manner of payment, description and location of property, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation;

ix. Fiduciary bonds, 1713-28, 1787-92, 1842-48, 1851-58, 1865, showing date of bond, name and character of fiduciary, names of sureties, amount of bond, name of deceased or living person represented, condition of obligation, copy of signatures of fiduciary and sureties, date recorded, and clerk's attestation. For other records of fiduciary bonds, see entries 141, 154;

x. Homestead exemptions, 1917--, showing name of claimant and location, description, and condition of homestead, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation;

xi. Inventories and appraisements, 1713-28, 1759-60, 1787-92, 1842-48, 1851-58, showing name of deceased, date of inventory, name of person making inventory, itemized list of articles with appraised value, date recorded, and clerk's attestation. For other records, see entry 139;

xii. Leases, 1900--, showing date, names of lessor and lessee, description of property, duration and conditions of lease, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation;

xiii. Lis Pendens, 1871--, showing date, names of plaintiff, defendant, and plaintiff's attorney, object of suit, court in which pending, amount involved, description of property, and clerk's attestation;

xiv. Lists of heirs, 1915--, showing names of deceased and personal representative, names of heirs and relationship to deceased, age and last known address of each, and clerk's attestation;

xv. Marriage agreements, 1713-28, 1787-92, 1842-48, 1851-55, 1865-68, showing names of parties, conditions and date of instrument, dated acknowledgment, clerk's attestation;

xvi. Mechanics' liens, 1871-79, 1889-99. For description and subsequent records, see entries 37, 40;

xvii. Mortgages, 1868-79, 1889--, showing date, names of mortgagee and mortgagor, amount secured and terms of payment, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation;

xviii. Options to purchase land, 1913--, showing names of grantor and grantee, consideration, location and description of property, terms of agreement, and clerk's attestation;

xix. Plats of land, 1851-55, 1865-94. For description and other records, see entry 32; for index, see entry 33;

xx. Powers of attorney, 1713-28, 1760, 1787-92, 1865--, showing names of principal and attorney, date of appointment, and limitation of power;

xxi. Release deeds, 1713-28, 1787-92, 1842-48, 1851-55, 1865-84. For description and subsequent records, see entry 36;

xxii. Right of way contracts, 1911--, showing date, names of grantor and grantee, extent and limitation of right, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation;

xxiii. Transfers of tobacco, 1713-28, 1787-92, showing name of person transferring tobacco, name of person to whom transferred, date, amount and value transferred, and clerk's attestation; and

xxiv. Wills, 1759-60. For description and subsequent records, see entry 135; for index, see entry 144.

Arr. chron. by date recorded, 1713-28, 1759-60, 1787-92, 1842-48, 1855-58, and 1865--; no obvious arrangement, 1851-55. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of grantee, grantor, and other parties, 1713-28, 1759-60, 1787-92, 1851-55, 1865-1919; for separate index 1842-48, 1851-58, 1865--, see entries 27-29. Photostats, 1713-28, 1787-92; handwritten, 1713-28, 1759-60, 1787-92, 1842-48, 1851-58, 1865-1905; typed, 1903--; vol. 109A (Virginia Electric and Power Company deed of trust, 1935), ptd. Aver. 600 pp. 14 x 18 x 4. 3 vols., 1713-28, 1759-60, 1787-92, and 5 vols. (photostats), 1713-28, 1787-92, Archives Division, Virginia State Library; 94 vols., 1842-48, 1851-58, 1865--, and 5 vols. (photostats), 1713-28, 1787-92, clk's. off., record vault.

27. GENERAL INDEX TO DEEDS, 1797-1919. 4 vols. (2 vols., 1797-1900, unlabeled; 2 vols., 1900-1919, labeled 2, 3). Title varies: General Index, 1797-1841.

General index to recorded instruments in Deed Book, see entry 26, showing year recorded, names of grantor and grantee, type of instrument, volume and page of record. Arr. alph. by first letter of surnames of grantor and grantee. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 635 pp. 18 x 14 x 4. Clk's. off., record vault.

28. GENERAL INDEX TO DEEDS AND DEEDS OF TRUST, 1842--. 20 vols. (labeled by contained letters of the alphabet).

General index to record of deeds and deeds of trust, other than of corporations and firms, in Deed Book, 1842--, entry 26; in Federal Farm Loan Mortgage Book, 1919-35, entry 35; in Release Deeds, 1884--, entry 36, showing names of grantor and grantee, type of instrument, year recorded, volume and page of record. Arr. alph. by first letter of surnames and thereunder by first letter of given names of grantor and grantee and chron. thereunder. Typed on ptd. forms. Aver. 211 pp. 13 x 9 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

29. GENERAL INDEX TO DEEDS AND DEEDS OF TRUST, CORPORATIONS AND FIRMS, 1842--. 3 vols. (labeled by contained letters of the alphabet).

General index to record of deeds and deeds of trust of corporations and firms (entry 26), not included in regular index (entry 28), showing names of grantor and grantee, type of instrument, year of record, volume and page of record. Arr. alph. by first letter of surnames and thereunder by first letter of given names of grantor and grantee and chron. thereunder. Typed on ptd. forms. Aver. 236 pp. 13 x 9 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

30. PROCESSIONERS' REPORTS, 1869, 1882, 1888. 1 file box (223).
Reports on the determining and re-marking of land boundaries by processioners showing date of report, name of landowner, date of processioning, descriptions and marks of corners, names of persons present, lands not processioned and reasons therefor, and signatures of processioners. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.
For other processioners' reports, see entry 196.

31. [Record of] PROCESSIONERS' REPORTS, 1869-89. 2 vols. (1, 2).
Title varies: Processioners' Book, 1869-1883.
Record of reports of persons appointed to determine the boundaries of land by processioning, showing date of processioning, name of landowner, description and marks of corners, and names of persons present. Arr. chron. by date of processioning. No index. Handwritten. Aver. 277 pp. 16 x 11 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.
For original reports, see entries 30, 196.

32. PLAT BOOK, 1711-24, 1794--. 1 photostat (1711-24, unlabeled), 9 original vols. (2 vols., 1794-1893, unlabeled; 3 vols., 1894-1917, labeled 1-3; 1 vol., 1918-21, labeled 3; 3 vols., 1922--, labeled 5-7). Title varies: Surveyor's Plat Book, 1711-24; Surveyor's Record, 1794-1893.
Record of plats of land showing boundaries, adjoining land, location, and volume and page of record of deed containing references to plat. No obvious arrangement, 1711-24; arr. chron. by date of survey, 1794-1893; chron. by date recorded, 1894--. No index, 1711-24; indexed alph. by first letter of surname of landowner, 1794-1893; for separate index, 1794--, see entry 33. Photostat, 1711-24; handwritten, 1794-1893; handwritten and blueprinted, 1894--. Aver. 203 pp. 15½ x 18 x 2. 1 photostat, 1711-24, Archives Division, Virginia State Library; 9 vols., 1794--, clk's. off., record vault.
For other records, see entry 26(xix).

33. INDEX TO PLATS, 1794--. 1 vol.
General index to plats of land recorded in Plat Book, 1794--, see entry 32, and in Deed Book, 1851-55 and 1865-94, see entry 26(xix), showing year of record, names of owner or grantor and grantee, description of land, and volume and page numbers of record. Arr. alph. by first letter of surnames of grantor and grantee and chron. thereunder. Typed on ptd. forms. 205 pp. 14 x 12 x 2. Clk's off., record vault.

Liens

Real Property (See also entry 40).

34. LIST OF DEEDS OF TRUST, 1917-37. 2 vols.
Clerk's record of all deeds of trust recorded, showing information as in entry 25. Arr. chron. by date recorded. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 250 pp. 16 x 13 x 1. Clk's off., record vault.
For prior record, see entry 25.

35. FEDERAL FARM LOAN MORTGAGE BOOK, 1919-35. 1 vol. (1).
Record of mortgages held by Federal Land Bank of Baltimore on property in Prince George County showing names of mortgagor and mortgagee, date, amount

of loan, description of property, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of mortgagor and mortgagee; also separate index (entry 28). Typed on ptd. forms. 302 pp. 19 x 13 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

36. RELEASE DEEDS, 1884--. 5 vols. (1-5).
Record of instruments releasing deeds of trust showing date, names of trustee, grantor (creditor), and grantee, consideration, description of property, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of grantor and trustee; also separate index (entry 28). Handwritten, 1884-1904, 1912-23; typed, 1904-12, 1923--. Aver. 580 pp. 17 x 12 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.
For prior records, see entry 26(xxi).

37. MECHANICS' LIEN RECORD, 1900-1919. 1 vol. (1).
Record of obligations for services and materials which constitutes liens on real estate showing names of laborer or dealer (lienor), name of lienee, nature of supplies or services for which lien is security, date and amount of contract, amounts of credits, balance due, location and description of property subject to lien, copy of signature of creditor, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of plaintiff and defendant. Handwritten. 300 pp. 16 x 11 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.
For prior records, see entry 26(xvi); for subsequent records, see entry 40(i).

Personal Property

38. MEMORANDUM OF CONDITIONAL SALES, 1922-26. 1 file box (136).
Memoranda of sales in which there is reservation of title conditioned upon fulfilment of certain obligations of the vendee, showing contract number names of vendor and vendee, date of contract, amount of contract, amount of cash payment, amount of balance, amount of installments, conditions of payment, description of goods sold, and signature of vendor. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

39. CONDITIONAL SALES BOOK, 1891--. 18 vols. (1-18). Title varies: Vendor's Lien Docket, 1891-1919.
Docket of contracts of sale, in which title is reserved to vendor until payment of purchase price, recorded for public record of contracts and in order to give notice to prospective purchasers and creditors. Docket shows names of vendor and vendee, date of contract, amount due, when and how payable, description of property, date of docketing, and date vendor satisfied. Arr. chron. by date docketed. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of vendor and vendee. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 213 pp. 16 x 12 x 2. Clk's off., record vault.

40. MISCELLANEOUS LIENS, 1920--. 1 vol. (1).
Record of liens on personal property and real estate including:
i. Mechanics' lien record. For description and prior records, see entries 26(xvi), 37; and
ii. Miscellaneous liens showing date of lien, names of lienor and lienee, amount of contract, credits, balance due, location

and description of property, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation.
Arr. chron. by date recorded. Mechanics' lien record, not indexed; for index to miscellaneous liens, see entry 41. Typed. 381 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½. Clk's.off., record vault.

41. INDEX TO MISCELLANEOUS LIENS, ETC....AND INDEX TO PERSONAL PROPERTY IN DEED BOOKS..., 1908---. 1 vol.
General index to record of miscellaneous liens, 1920-- (entries 40, 43), and to record of instruments affecting personal property in deed book, 1908-20 (entry 26), showing names of grantor and grantee, kind of instrument, year recorded, and references to volume and page of record. Arr. alph. by first letter of surnames of grantor and grantee or plaintiff and defendant. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 310 pp. 15 x 9½ x 3. Clk's.off., record vault.

42. CROP LIEN DOCKET, 1892--. 5 vols. (2 vols., 1892-1911, unlabeled; 3 vols., 1911--, labeled 3-5).
Record of loans to farmers secured by liens on growing crops showing names of lienor and lienee, date and amount of lien, date docketed, description and location of crops, and date lienor satisfied. Arr. chron. by date docketed, 1892-1920, 1932--; arr. alph. by name of lienor, 1920-32. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of lienor and lienee, 1892-1920, 1932--; no index, 1920-32. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 197 pp. 13 x 17 x 2. Clk's.off., record vault.
For prior records of crop liens, see entry 26(v).

43. MISCELLANEOUS LIENS [Farm Credit Agencies], 1934--. 1 vol. (2).
Record of liens on personal property held by Farm Credit Administration, and Southside Production Credit Association, showing information as in entry 40. Arr. chron. by date recorded. For index, see entry 41. Typed on ptd. forms. 426 pp. 12 x 8 x 2½. Clk's.off., record vault.

44. FARM LOAN CREDIT LIEN BOOK, 1937--. 1 vol. (1).
Docket of claims on property held by Federal farm credit agencies showing names of grantor, grantee, and trustee, date of lien, amount advanced, limit of credit, date docketed, names and addresses of assignor and assignee, date of assignment, amount of debt when assigned, date assignment filed, brief description of property and premises on which located, and date of release. Arr. chron. by date docketed. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of grantor, and trustee or grantee. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 203 pp. 12 x 19 x 2. Clk's.off., record vault.

45. AUTHORITY FOR RELEASE OF JUDGMENTS, CONDITIONAL SALE CONTRACTS AND CROP LIENS, MISCELLANEOUS, 1880-84, 1886---. 1 file box (228).
Miscellaneous papers, including authority for release of judgments, 1894--; satisfaction of crop liens, 1927, 1932-36; satisfaction of conditional sales contracts, 1928, 1935--; reports on delinquent licenses, 1880, 1882-83; reports of notary public, 1880-84; forfeited forthcoming bonds, 1881; refunding bonds, 1882-83, 1887-88; vacation orders exonerating taxpayers from payment of delinquent taxes, 1886-87; treasurer's receipts to individuals for delinquent lands redeemed by owner, 1886-92; lists of real estate sold for nonpayment of taxes and levies, 1886, 1901-2; treasurer's receipts to individuals for purchase of delinquent lands, 1891, 1893, 1898-99; direct tax report of commissioners, 1893-96; indemnifying

bonds, 1895; escheat proceedings, 1895, 1902; and powers of attorney, 1922, 1930, 1932, 1934-36, 1938. No obvious arrangement. No index. Typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's.off., record vault.

Taxation

Real Property

46. REASSESSMENT OF LAND, 1925. 1 vol.
Record of reassessment of real estate for taxation delivered by assessors to clerk for preservation showing year, names of assessors, name and address of owner in possession, nature of the estate, whether held in fee or for life, name of each tract and description of the land in relation to contiguous tracts, water courses, mountains, or other places on or near which the land lies, distance and bearing from the courthouse, number of acres in each tract, fair market value of the land per acre including the value of timber trees if owned by the owner of the land, and not including the value of buildings, improvements, machinery and fixtures, value of land including timber trees, value of land not including timber trees, fair market value of dwelling house, barns, outbuildings, structures and improvements, fair market value of machinery and other fixtures attached to buildings, and remarks. Arr. by dist., by race, and alph. thereunder by name of landowner. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 201 pp. 18 x 22 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

47. LAND BOOK [and Reassessment of Land] , 1851, 1855, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865--. 38 vols.
Land assessment records include:

i. Land book, 1851, 1855, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865--, showing tax year, name and address of owner in possession, whether estate held in fee simple or for life, name and location of tract, number of acres, assessed value per acre including value of standing timber if owned by owner of land, total value of land including timber if owned by owner of land, assessed value of buildings and improvements, total value of land, buildings, and improvements, and amount of levy;

ii. Reassessment of land, 1875, showing name of person assessed, place of residence, whether estate held in fee or for life, number of acres in each tract, name of tract and description of land as to water courses, mountains, contiguous tracts, or other places near which it lies, distance and bearing from courthouse, value of land per acre, value of land and buildings, total value of land and buildings, and remarks.

Assessment, arr. chron. by tax year and alph. thereunder by name of landowner, 1851, 1855, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865-70; chron. by tax year, thereunder by township, and alph. thereunder by name of landowner, 1871-75; arr. chron. by tax year, thereunder by dist. and alph. thereunder by name of landowner, 1876-79; chron. by tax year, thereunder by race, thereunder by dist., and alph. thereunder by name of landowner, 1890-1918; by race, thereunder by dist., and alph. thereunder by name of landowner, 1919--; reassessment, 1875, arr. by dist. and alph. thereunder by name of landowner. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1851, 1855, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865-1927; typed on ptd. forms, 1928--. Aver. 163 pp. 17 x 24 x 1. 27 vols., 1851, 1855, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865-1928, SE. room, 11 vols., 1929--, record vault, clk's.off.

For commissioner's copy, see entry 235; for treasurer's copy, see entry 289.

48. DELINQUENT [Taxes on] LANDS, ETC., 1916-17. 1 file box (681). County clerk's copies of treasurer's lists including lists of improper assessment of lands, lands on which taxes are delinquent, and delinquent capitation, dog, fiduciary, and personal property taxes. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

For prior lists of improper assessment, see entry 57(iii); for subsequent lists, see entry 20.

49. DELINQUENT [Taxes on] LANDS, 1919-38. 1 vol., 23 rolls. Untitled, 1927-38.
List of landowners, who failed to pay taxes and levies, sent to the clerk and the board of supervisors by the county treasurer. List shows district, name of commissioner of revenue, tax year, race, name and address of landowner, location and description of land, number of acres or number of block and lot, page and line in land book, and amount delinquent not including penalty; collections with date, penalty, interest and costs, total amount collected, amount uncollected, and land sold to Commonwealth. Arr. chron. by tax year, thereunder by dist., thereunder by race, and alph. thereunder by name of landowner, 1919-26; and by dist. and alph. thereunder by name of landowner, 1927-38. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1919-28; typed on ptd. forms, 1929-38. Vol. 400 pp. 22 x 17 x 3; rolls aver. 20 pp. 17 x 18. Vols., 1919-26, SE. room; rolls, 1927-38, SW. room, clk's.off.

For prior lists, see entry 57(ii)..

50. DELINQUENT LAND SALES, 1884--. 4 vols. Last entry 1937.
Clerk's record of lands sold for nonpayment of taxes showing year taxes delinquent, name of person charged with taxes, quantity and description of land charged, total amounts of levies, penalties, interest, and costs, date of sale, quantity of land sold, amount of purchase money, and name of purchaser or, if redeemed, date and by whom. Arr. chron. by year delinquent, 1884-1915; alph. by name of person charged with taxes and chron. thereunder by year delinquent, 1916-37. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of person charged with taxes, 1884-1915; no index, 1916-37. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 215 pp. 16 x 13 x 2. Clk's.off., record vault.

For original lists, see entry 161.

51. LANDS NOT OFFERED FOR SALE, 1918-28. 2 vols.
Record of real estate not offered for sale for the nonpayment of taxes, penalties, costs, and levies due thereon because purchased by the Commonwealth, showing name of the person charged with taxes, quantity of land charged, local description of land, years for which taxes were returned as delinquent and land sold, amount of State taxes due, interest and expenses of sale not including commissions, amount of county taxes due, interest, and, if redeemed, by whom, date, and amount of purchase money. Arr. chron. by year delinquent and alph. thereunder by name of person charged. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 173 pp. 12 x 18 x 2. Clk's.off., record vault.

For original lists, see entry 161.

52. [LANDS PURCHASED BY THE COMMONWEALTH], 1929-30, 1932-33, 1935-37; 1939. 11 rolls.
Clerk's copy of treasurer's list of real estate sold for nonpayment of taxes

and levies and purchased by the Commonwealth, showing name of person charged with taxes, in whose name land was sold, quantity charged, years for which taxes delinquent, amounts of local levies, penalties, interest, and advertising costs, total amount delinquent, date purchased, signature of treasurer, and attestation of justice of peace. Arr. by dist. and alph. thereunder by name of person charged. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1929-30; typed on ptd. forms, 1932-33, 1935-37, 1939. Aver. 15 pp. 14 x 17. Clk's. off., SW. room.

53. [REAL ESTATE REDEEMED BEFORE SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES] , 1927-28, 1930, 1934-37. 8 rolls.

Clerk's copy of treasurer's list of land advertised for sale to satisfy unpaid taxes on which the unpaid taxes and costs were paid by owner or other interested person before the sale occurred. List shows name of treasurer, name and post office address of person assessed, location and description of property, number of acres or number of block and lot, amounts of local levies, penalties, interest, and advertising costs, total amount, and date of payment. Arr. by dist. and alph. thereunder by name of delinquent. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1927; typed on ptd. forms, 1928, 1930, 1934-37. Aver. 20 pp. 17 x 14. Clk's.off., SW. room.

For prior lists, see entry 161.

54. DELINQUENT LAND [Tax] BOOK, 1884--. 8 vols. Title varies: Delinquent Land Tax, 1884-1917.

Record of land, on which taxes and levies were not paid within a year after becoming due, compiled by clerk from lists delivered to him by treasurer to give notice of tax liens to interested parties. List shows tax year, name of person assessed, district or other subdivision in which the land is located, description of land, amount of levy, amount of penalty, total levy and penalty, and remarks. Arr. chron. by year delinquent, thereunder by dist., and alph. thereunder by name of landowner, 1884-1917; alph. by name of person assessed and chron. thereunder by year delinquent, 1918--. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of person assessed, 1884-1917; no index, 1918--. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 157 pp. 13 x 18 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

55. APPLICATION FOR PURCHASE OF DELINQUENT LANDS, 1898-1908, 1926-36. 2 file boxes. Title varies: Application for Purchase of Delinquent Land (Old Papers), 1898-1908.

Original applications of individuals to the county clerk to purchase land sold to the Commonwealth because taxes unpaid, showing location of land, description and amount of land, date of application, signature of applicant, amount paid by applicant, date of acknowledgment, signature of clerk. Arr. chron. by date of application, 1898-1908; no obvious arrangement, 1926-36. No index. Handwritten and typed, 1898-1908; handwritten and typed on ptd. forms, 1926-36. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's.off., record vault.

Personal Property

56. PERSONAL PROPERTY BOOK, 1918--. 22 vols.

County clerk's copy of record of taxes assessed on personal property by commissioner of revenue showing name of property owner, post office address, State capitation tax, intangible personal property for State taxation only (bonds, notes, other evidences of debt, demands, and claims, moneyed capital coming into competition with business of national banks, capital not otherwise taxed), total State taxes and penalties, county capitation levy (if

any), tangible personal property, machinery and tools and merchants' capital, total county and district levies. Arr. by race, thereunder by dist., and alph. thereunder by name of person assessed. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 155 pp. 17 x 30 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

For commissioner's copy, see entry 240; for treasurer's copy, see entry 300.

57. DELINQUENT CAPITATION AND PERSONAL PROPERTY [Taxes], 1865-1916, 1918-26. 7 file boxes (5 file boxes, 1865-1907, labeled 212-216; 1 file box, 1908-11, labeled 226; 1 file box, 1912-16, labeled 629), 1 vol., 1 roll. Title varies: Delinquent Lands, Insolv. Capitation and Prop. Tax, 1865-74, 1884-94; Delinquent Lands, Insolvent Capitation and Property, Improper Assessments, 1875-83, 1894-1911; Delinquent Land, Insolv. Capitation & Prop., List of Imp. Assessments, 1912-16. Untitled, 1926.

Clerk's copies of treasurer's lists of delinquent taxes including:

i. Lists of delinquent capitation and personal property taxes, 1865-1914, 1916, 1918-26, showing name of commissioner of revenue, name of person assessed, number of page and line on commissioner's book, year for which delinquent, amount delinquent on State capitation, tangible personal property, intangible personal property, money and income taxes, total State tax and penalty, total county levy and penalty, reason returned delinquent;

ii. List of delinquent Lands, 1865, 1867, 1869-74, 1912-15. For description and subsequent lists, see entry 49; and

iii. Lists of improper assessments, 1912-15. For description, see entry 20; for subsequent records, see entries 20, 48.

No obvious arrangement, 1865-74, 1884-94, 1912-16; arr. by dist., 1875-83, 1894-1907; chron. by year, thereunder by race, thereunder by dist., and alph. thereunder by name of person assessed, 1908-11; chron. by year, thereunder by race, 1918-25; by race, thereunder by dist., and alph. thereunder by name of person assessed, 1926. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. File boxes 10 x 5 x 11; vol., 500 pp. 18 x 22 x 4; roll, 10 pp. 22 x 17. File boxes, 1865-1916, record vault, vol., 1918-25, and roll, 1926, SW. room, clk's. off.

58. [TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY MACHINERY AND TOOLS AND MERCHANTS' CAPITAL DELINQUENT], 1936-37. 2 rolls.

List of tangible personal property, machinery and tools, merchants' capital, and local capitation assessed by the commissioner of revenue on which taxes delinquent, showing district, tax assessment year, name of commissioner, name of person assessed, post office address, page and line of commissioner's book, tangible personal property, machinery and tools, merchants' capital, local capitation, amount delinquent not including penalty, collection year, date paid, penalty, interest, total collections, and amount uncollected. Arr. by dist. and alph. thereunder by name of delinquent. No index. Typed. Aver. 15 pp. 17 x 18. Clk's. off., SW. room.

Corporations

59. CHARTER BOOK, 1894--. 2 vols. (1 vol., 1894-1915, unlabeled; 1 vol., 1915--, labeled 2). Last entry 1939. Title varies: Record of Charters, 1894-1915.

Record of charters of corporations having their main office in the county, granted by the circuit court, 1894-1903, showing date of order, name of

corporation, names of incorporators, purpose of corporation, location of place of business, and names of judge and clerk of court; and granted by the State Corporation Commission, 1904--, showing name of corporation, names of incorporators and officers, purpose of corporation, location of place of business, application to State Corporation Commission, certificate of circuit court judge as to form of application, certificate of State Corporation Commission, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of the name of corporation. Handwritten. Aver. 275 pp. 10 x 14 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

60. LIST OF OFFICERS & DIRECTORS OF CORPORATIONS, 1920. 1 file box (742).

Original lists of officers and directors of corporations, showing date, name of corporation, location of place of business, names, titles, and addresses of officers, names and addresses of directors, and signature and title of person making list. No obvious arrangement. No index. Typed. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

61. ANNUAL REPORTS CORPORATIONS AND CERT. OF DISSOLUTION, 1916, 1926-27, 1929. 1 file box (655).

Original reports on corporations, 1916, and copies of certificates of dissolution of corporations, 1926-27, 1929, sent to clerk of circuit court. Reports on corporations show date of report, name of corporation, titles and addresses of directors, and signature of secretary of corporation. Certificates of dissolution issued by State Corporation Commission show name and address of corporation, date of incorporation, date of certificate, signature of clerk of State Corporation Commission, and court and county to which certificate is sent. No obvious arrangement. No index. Typed, 1916; typed on ptd. forms, 1926-27, 1929. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

Partnerships

62. CERTIFICATES OF PARTNERSHIP, 1922--. 1 vol. (1). Last entry 1937.

Record of partnership agreements kept by the clerk as public notice of such partnerships showing names and addresses of partners, firm name, location of place of business, date of agreement, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of parties. Typed. 500 pp.(13 pp. used) 13 x 18 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

Conservation

63. RECORD OF LICENSES AND PERMITS SOLD, 1929--. 3 vols. Title varies: Hunting, Trapping and Fishing Licenses and Button Record, 1929-34.

Record of hunting and fishing licenses issued by the clerk showing date issued, name of licensee, post office address, age, color; serial number of license or permit; whether a resident license and what type (combination State, combination county, State hunting, State fishing, county elk, big game, shore blind, mat blind, county trap, State trap, county dip net, fyke net, gill net, haul seine); or whether a nonresident license and what type (combination State, State fishing, 2-day hunting, 2-day fishing, big game, shore blind, stationary water blind, mat blind, miscellaneous); and gross amount received. Arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 200 pp. 13 x 13 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

Vital Statistics

64. REGISTER OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 1865-1904. 1 vol. (1).
Record of vital statistics consisting of:

i. Register of births, 1865-96, showing date of birth, name of child (if named), race, sex, whether born alive or stillborn, place of birth, father's name in full if child born in wedlock, father's occupation and residence, mother's full name, number at this birth, deformity or any circumstances of interest, name of person giving information and relation of informant to person born, whether kin with degree of kinship, whether head of a family, a friend, neighbor, or midwife;

ii. Register of deaths, 1865-73, showing name in full, race, sex, date and place of death, nature of disease or cause of death, age, parents' names, place of birth, occupation, name of consort (if married), name of informant and whether physician, surgeon, coroner, head of the family, or friend; and

iii. Registerof marriages, 1865-1904, showing date and place of marriage, full names of parties, race, age, condition before marriage (single, widowed, or divorced), birthplace, residence, parents' names, husband's occupation, name of celebrant, and date license returned; for subsequent records, see entry 69.

Arr. by births, deaths, and marriages, and chron. thereunder. Births and deaths not indexed; for index to marriages, see entry 70. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 346 pp. 15 x 23 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

65. BIRTHS, ALL TO DATE, 1867-95. 1 file box (161).
Report on births during the year made annually by commissioner of revenue to the clerk, showing date and place of birth; name, race, and sex of child; whether born alive or dead; father's name, occupation, and residence; mother's name, name of person giving information and relation of informant to person born. Arr. chron. by year of report and alph. thereunder by name of child. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

66. RECORD OF DEATHS, 1865-96. 1 file box.
Reports on deaths during year made annually by commissioner of revenue to clerk, showing district, name in full, race, sex, date and place of death, name of disease or cause of death, age, names of parents, where born, occupation, consort of/or unmarried, source of information. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

67. MARRIAGE LIST AND CERTIFICATES ALL TO DATE [Consent Letters], 1865-75. 1 file box (159).
Letters of consent to clerk from parents or guardians of persons under age who wish to obtain a marriage license, showing names of clerk, parent or guardian, and persons obtaining license, date of consent, and signature of person giving consent. Arr. chron. by date of consent. No index. Handwritten. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

68. MARRIAGE [Applications, Certificates and] LICENSES, 1817-28, 1859--. 14 file boxes (9 file boxes, 1817-28, 1859-1915, labeled 150-158; 5 file boxes, 1916--, unlabeled).
Original marriage records including:

i. Applications for marriage licenses, 1929--, showing city or county,

full name of groom, clerk's number, present name of bride, age and race of groom, whether single, widowed, or divorced, number of times previously married, occupation, birthplace, father's full name, mother's maiden name, residence, and post office address; age and race of bride, whether single, widowed, or divorced, number of times previously married, maiden name, birthplace, father's full name, mother's maiden name, residence, and post office address; date and place of proposed marriage; oaths and signatures of man and woman; date of application, and signature of clerk or deputy clerk;

ii. Certificates of marriage, 1859--, showing identical personal history given on application and also name and denomination of celebrant, date and place of marriage, county or city in which celebrated, and address and dated signature of celebrant; and

iii. Marriage licenses, 1817-28, 1859--, showing authorization, names of bride and groom, court and county or city, date of license, signature of clerk, seal of court, and volume and page of marriage register.

Arr. chron. by date of license. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1817-28, 1859-1935; typed on ptd. forms, 1936--. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

69. REGISTER OF MARRIAGES, 1904--. 2 vols. (1A, 2).
Clerk's record of marriage licenses issued from his office, and of ceremonies performed in pursuance of such licenses. Record shows date license issued, date and place of marriage, full names of groom and bride; race, age, marital status before marriage, place of birth, present residence, and names of parents of each; occupation of groom, and name of celebrant. Arr. chron. by date license issued. For index, see entry 70. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 100 pp. 15 x 17 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.
For prior records, see entry 64.

70. INDEX TO MARRIAGES MALE & FEMALE, 1817--. 1 vol.
Index to record of marriages in missing record, 1817-64; in Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 1865-1904, entry 64; in Register of Marriages, 1904--, entry 69, showing name of male and of female, date license returned, volume and page of record, and license number. Arr. alph. by first two letters of surname, alph. thereunder by first letter of given names of parties, and chron. thereunder by date of license return. Typed on ptd. forms. 250 pp. 16 x 19 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

Registers

71. ESTRAYS & DRIFT PROPERTY, 1901-24. 1 vol.
Record of strayed or lost property showing names of three appraisers, person giving information, and justice of the peace, date property taken up, kind of estray, description and value, signature of justice of peace, signatures of appraisers, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of finder. Handwritten. 249 pp. (4 pp. used) 11 x 16 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

72. REGISTER OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF FELONY ETC., 1872-1925.
2 vols. (1 vol., 1872-1904, unlabeled; 1 vol., 1904-25, labeled 1). Untitled, 1872-1904.
Register, compiled by the clerk, of persons convicted in county and circuit

courts of felony or other infamous offenses showing name in full, aliases, and present and last known residence, race, height, description of eyes and hair, marks, apparent or known age, and date of conviction of convict. Arr. chron. by date of conviction. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of convict. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 100 pp. 17 x 12 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

73. MEDICAL REGISTER, 1887--. 2 vols. (1 vol., 1887-1917, unlabeled; 1 vol., 1918--, labeled 2). Title varies: Physicians, Dentists and Surgeons, 1887-1917.
Record of persons granted licenses to practice medicine, surgery, and dentistry, showing name of licensee, residence, place and date of birth, source, number, and date of license, school of practice, oath and signature of licensee, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date registered. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of licensee. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 163 pp. 16 x 11 x 1½. Clk's. off., record vault.

Military

74. MUSTER ROLL, 1861-65. 1 vol.
Roster of persons serving in the War for Southern Independence showing organization, name of person mustered, age, when and where mustered, by whom, when company was mustered in, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of company or organization and alph. thereunder by name of person mustered. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 204 pp. 15 x 17 x 1. Clk's.off., record vault.

75. MINUTES OF THE PENSION BOARD, 1902-32. 1 file box (663).
Original papers constituting rough minutes of the Confederate Pension Board showing date of meeting, names of members present, action taken on applications for Confederate pensions, and signature of chairman of board, and including a list of pensioners for the years 1904-5, 1914, 1916, 1922, 1923, No obvious arrangement. No index. Typed. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's.off., record vault.

76. MUSTER ROLL IN WAR WITH GERMANY, 1917-18. 1 vol.
Roster of persons mustered in War with Germany showing name, address, age, and race of person, selective service, and date drafted, whether volunteer in army, navy, or marine corps, and date accepted, or whether member of national guard or naval militia, date mustered, where mustered, rank, branch of service, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of person drafted or accepted. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 178 pp. 11 x 16 x 2. Clk's.off., record vault.

77. REGISTRATION FILE, 1917. 1 file box.
Miscellaneous papers of the local draft board including record of organization meeting, list of registrars appointed, notification from Governor as to quota for county, oaths of registrars, list of persons employed in filling out registration cards, summary blanks of citizens and declarants from countries not at war with the United States, list of persons registered for service, and correspondence. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

Elections

Candidates

78. STATEMENT OF CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE & NOTICE TO CLERK FOR 1903, 1903--. 1 file box (224). Last paper filed 1939.
Notices of candidacy for office showing name and for what office a candidate, date election is to be held, date notice was given, and signatures of candidate and clerk; also statements of candidates expenses showing name and for what office a candidate, date of election and itemized statement of expenses showing when, to whom, purposes, and amount paid. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

Voters

79. GENERAL REGISTRATION, 1902-3. 1 vol.
Roll of white voters registered at the general registration showing date of registration, number and name of voter, date of birth, age, occupation, residence, length of residence in State, in county, and in precinct, whether exempt from payment of poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, and if naturalized date of papers, by what court issued, and magisterial district and precinct in which registered. Arr. alph. by district and alph. thereunder by name of voter. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 156 pp. 11 x 15 x 1½. Clk's.off., record vault.

80. LIST OF VOTERS REGISTERED, 1902--. 1 vol.
List of voters added to registration rolls, showing date of registration, number, name, race, date of birth, age, occupation, and residence of voter, length of residence in State, in county, in precinct, whether exempt from payment of poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, and if naturalized date of papers, by what court issued, and magisterial district and precinct in which registered. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of voter. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 205 pp. 11 x 16 x 2. Clk's.off., record vault.

81. MISCELLANEOUS, TRANSFERRED TO PERMANENT ROLL OF VOTERS, 1904, 1909, 1911-17, 1919-27, 1929-30. 1 file box.
Original lists, sent to the clerk, of voters registered by the registrars, and certificates of registration used to transfer voters registered on permanent roll of voters showing race, precinct, district, county, date registered, register number, name, date of birth, age, occupation, and residence of voter, length of residence in State, county, and precinct, whether exempt from payment of poll tax as prerequisite to voting, and if naturalized date of papers and by what court issued, if transferred when and to what precinct, date certificate received in clerk's office, and signature of registrar. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

82. LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE PAID CAPITATION TAXES, VOTING LIST, 1904, 1906-7, 1923, 1926-29. 1 file box (151).
Original list compiled by the treasurer and sent to the county clerk for the printing of the voting list of all those who have paid the capitation tax not later than 6 months prior to election day, showing name of taxpayer, year for which paid, signature of treasurer and of notary public, and clerk's attestation. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten and typed. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

83. [VOTING LIST], 1936-38. 3 pamphlets and 61 duplicates.
List of all persons who have paid their capitation tax prior to November 2, showing district, years for which taxes paid, name, sex, and race of taxpayer, and oath of treasurer certified by justice of peace, and clerk's attestation. Arr. by dist., race, and sex, and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer. No index. Typed. Aver. 15 pp. 14 x 8½ x ½. Clk's. off., SE. room.

84. SHERIFF'S RETURNS OF VOTERS POSTED, 1904--. 1 vol.
Clerk's record of sheriff's oath, that he has posted list of qualified voters in precincts prior to elections, showing name of sheriff, voting place, where posted, date of posting, signature of sheriff, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date recorded. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 156 pp. 14 x 9 x 1½. Clk's.off., record vault.

85. COUNTY POLL BOOK, 1936--. 34 vols.
County poll books for use in general elections showing district, precinct, date of election, names of judges and clerks, numbers and names of electors, certificate of judges as to number of electors, number of votes received by each candidate, and signatures of judges and of clerks. Arr. and numbered in order of appearance. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 12 pp. 13½ x 8 x 1. Clk's.off., SE. room.

86. POLL BOOK, 1935, 1937. 4 vols.
Poll books, used in special elections held in Rives Sanitary District in June 1935 and 1937 to determine whether voters authorized the issuing of bonds, showing district, names of judges and of clerks, numbers and names of electors, certificate of judges as to number of electors, number respectively of votes favoring and not favoring issuance, and signatures of judges and clerks. Arr. and numbered in order of appearance. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 12 pp. 13½ x 8 x ½. Clk's.off., SE. room.

87. COUNTY POLL BOOK, DEMOCRATIC, 1937. 12 vols.
County poll books used in Democratic primary elections, showing district, precinct, date of election, names of judges and of clerks, numbers and names of electors, number of votes received by each candidate, and signatures of judges and clerks. Arr. and numbered in order of appearance. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 12 pp. 13½ x 8 x ½. Clk's. off., SE. room.

88. ABSTRACT OF VOTES, 1875--. 1 file box (218). Last abstract filed 1939.
Abstracts of votes cast at elections, showing date of election, name of each candidate, number of votes each candidate received, office for which elected, signatures of commissioners of election, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date of election. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's.off., record vault.

Correspondence

89. DAY BOOK [Postage Accounts], 1929--. 1 vol.
Clerk's record of postage accounts showing date, purpose, and amount of purchase. Arr. chron. by date of purchase. No index. Handwritten. 200 pp. 6 x 15 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

90. LETTERS, 1931--. 1 transfer file.
Original letters to the clerk, and copies of his letters and replies concerning matters relating to his official duties, including recordation of deeds, proving wills, issuing marriage licenses, remittances of State funds, and county audits. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Handwritten and typed. 12 x 11½ x 5. Clk's. off., SW. room.

(Next entry 91, p. 95)

III. CIRCUIT COURT

In the work of recording the circuit court has from its establishment been subject to more detailed and more specific regulation than the county court. So strong was the contemporary impression of the duality of the court in its common law and chancery jurisdictions that the act which established the circuit court in 1831 directed the clerks of the new court to procure two complete sets of books, one for law and one for chancery records.[1] This was perhaps natural inasmuch as the new agency was the immediate result of the union of two separate agencies, the district superior courts of chancery and the circuit superior courts of law. The realization that no need existed for complete separation of records, which in some courts extended even to the clerk's fee books, had apparently become evident by 1849. In that year the provisions of the law became less specific in requiring the separation of all records.[2] The judge of the circuit court is chosen by the vote of both houses of the General Assembly for a term of 8 years, and he serves in more than one county.[3] The county clerk, chosen for 8 years by popular election, is the clerk of the circuit court.[4]

So alike are the records and proceedings at common law and chancery that it would be repetition to trace the two separately. Both divisions[5] of the court employ similar methods for recording the records, and, unless specially noted, the records discussed are kept separately for the two jurisdictions.

Papers relating to each case are bundled together and filed for ready reference. Chancery case papers have a separate index. In the common law index cases are classified as civil or criminal.[6] Coroners' reports of inquests on the bodies of those who have died under suspicious circumstances take their place among the papers of criminal cases, provided foul play is indicated.[7] When a suit is to be instituted, or further process issued, the party, or his attorney, informs the clerk of the process desired and of the names of the persons on whom it is to be served. In criminal cases the clerk may act directly or at the instance of a county officer, such as the commonwealth's attorney. Record of the issuance and return of process is maintained in a separate volume; law and chancery are together. Space is also provided on the pages of the standard loose-leaf docket for notes on writs issued and returned.[8] In civil cases process is made returnable on a specified day,

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1. Acts 1830-31, pp. 47, 67, 70; for general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the circuit court in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Code 1849, pp. 625, 633, 699.
3. Const. 1902 (as amended 1928), art. VII, sec. 96.
4. See p. 64.
5. The terms "law side," "chancery side," have been commonly used in Virginia and elsewhere in referring to courts which had both jurisdictions, Henry Campbell Black, A Dictionary of Law, p. 1096.
6. Apparently for convenience only; not mentioned in statutes.
7. Shepherd, Statutes, I, 50; Acts 1902-3-4, p. 840; Acts 1926, p. 461.
8. Acts 1830-31, pp. 67, 70; Code 1887, sec. 3187; Code 1919, sec. 3403; Acts 1923, pp. 97-98; Code 1936, sec. 3403; see entry 93.

called rule day, which takes its name from a rule of court. Under the Code of Virginia, the first and third Mondays of every month are rule days, unless the term of a circuit court, or of the corporation or city court designated for the trial of civil cases in which juries are required, happens to start on the first or third Monday, or on either of the 2 succeeding days. A rule of court is an order made by a court at the instance of one of the parties to a suit. The order commands a ministerial officer, or the opposite party to the suit, to do some act, or to show cause why some act should not be done. When the required number of rule days have passed during which further pleadings may be entered, the case is matured for entry into court. Proceedings at rules are generally under the guidance and the control of the clerk of court. Prior to 1924 a separate docket was kept for recording proceedings at rules, but recordings are now made in a separate section of the general docket.[1] Before the adoption of the loose-leaf notebook, cases matured at rules were entered on a separate court or "issue" docket, in the order in which they were to be heard, and moved forward by the clerk's recopying the entry at each term.[2] The issue docket, however, as well as the rules docket, is superseded by the new loose-leaf dockets. Under the present loose-leaf system most of the proceedings in each case are noted briefly on a single sheet in the docket, and this is transferred, first from the rules section of the current docket to the section reserved for matured cases. At the final determination of the case the proceedings may be transferred to a separate section or volume reserved for ended cases.[3] Like case papers, common-law dockets are divided to keep civil and criminal affairs separate.[4] Records of the proceedings in court on every case are made in the minute book which in Prince George County may be used equally for common law or chancery cases. Subsequently the proceedings which were copied in the minute book are copied in better style in the common law or chancery order book according to the jurisdiction to which the case belongs. The recopying constitutes the final record.[5]

When the final order, or decree, or judgment is entered in a case, further proceedings are often necessary to enforce the performance of the court's requirements, especially when the payment of money is ordered.

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1. Code 1819, 1, 507; Acts 1825-26, p. 18; Acts 1847-48, p. 59; Code 1919, secs. 6074, 6075; Acts 1923, pp. 97-98; Black, Dictionary of Law, p. 1052; Code 1936, secs. 6243, 6245; see footnote 4.
2. Acts 1830-31, p. 47; Code 1849, p. 670; Code 1887, secs. 3378, 3379; Code 1919, secs. 6243, 6245.
3. Acts 1923, pp. 97-98 (the abolition of the separate rules docket is not mandatory, but the use of the loose-leaf form is); Code 1936, sec. 6245.
4. Code 1919, sec. 6244 (apparently by the revisors; a separate criminal docket is required, but there is no provision for a current-ended division); Code 1936, sec. 6244. The criminal docket seems to have been divided in accord with the act of 1923, which established the loose-leaf current and ended common law and chancery dockets. There are thus six separate dockets or sets of dockets.
5. Code 1819, 1, 237; Acts 1830-31, pp. 47, 70, 75; Code 1849, pp. 625, 646; Code 1887, sec. 3114; Code 1919, sec. 5962; Acts 1926, pp. 750-751; Acts 1936, pp. 301-302, 557-558; Code 1936, sec. 5962(a). The distinction between a rough minute and an order book is a matter of convenience; no statute has been found which compels or forbids a distinction to be made.

Any person interested may obtain an authenticated abstract of a judgment and deliver it to the clerk who records it in the judgment docket. The judgment thus abstracted may then be proceeded upon by or in any court to which the abstract is delivered.[1] All judgments for money, which are rendered by the courts of the county, or through the clerk's office, must be recorded on a docket. A judgment rendered by any other court in the State must be similarly recorded, provided a certified abstract of it is delivered to the clerk of the court within whose jurisdiction lies the property on which the judgment lien is claimed. After the judgments have been recorded, they constitute liens on any land owned by the judgment debtor within the county.[2] Effective January 1, 1917, the judgment lien docket was combined with the execution book, and the combined record is in use today.[3] The judgment docket and the combination record are indexed in a separate general index.[4]

Records which were kept by the justices of the peace in their minor judical functions had to be returned to the court and filed or recorded there. The right of the justices to issue executions on their own judgments was limited. In a civil case, if a justice issued an execution which was not returned to him, and renewed by him within a year, it had to be returned to the office of the clerk of the county court, later the circuit court, by the constable, or other officer, who had been ordered to serve it; the execution was then filed in the court.[5] Since 1898 a similar return has been required for all the papers of a case heard before an individual justice, including an abstract of the judgment rendered.[6] For instance, the papers in civil cases disposed of by the trial justice, who supplanted the justices of the peace, are sent to the circuit court after a period of 1 year, when they are proceeded upon in the same manner as judgments of the circuit court.[7] Until the power of the justice of the peace was taken over by the trial justice, each justice of the peace was required to keep a docket in which was entered every judgment rendered and every execution issued by him; these volumes, when all blank space on them was filled up, or when the justice left office or died, were returned to the court, where they were incorporated with its records.[8] Warrants and other papers belonging to cases tried by the justices were returned to court at once.[9] Since the

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1. Acts 1842-43, pp. 51-52; Code 1849, pp. 708-709; Acts 1872-73, p. 17; Acts 1902-3-4, p. 777; see footnote 3.
2. See footnotes 1, 3.
3. Acts 1916, p. 122; Code 1936, secs. 3393, 3394, 6461, 6463.
4. Ibid., sec. 3394. Neither these nor the following records are subject to the law-chancery division, unless so stated.
5. Shepherd, Statutes, III, 287; Code 1819, I, 253; Acts 1859-60, p. 139; Code 1887, secs. 2949, 2950; Code 1919, secs. 6030, 6031; (repealed) Acts 1934, p. 469.
6. Acts 1897-98, p. 638; Acts 1901-2, pp. 371-372; Code 1919, sec. 6030; (repealed) Acts 1934, p. 469.
7. Acts 1934, p. 472; Acts 1936, pp. 624-625; Code 1936, sec. 4987(j).
8. Acts 1820-21, p. 33; Code 1849, p. 596; Code 1887, sec. 2944; Code 1919, sec. 6024; (repealed) Acts 1934, p. 469.
9. Code 1819, II, 59 (criminal judgments); Code 1887, sec. 4107 (same); Acts 1897-98, p. 638; Code 1919, secs. 4989, 6030; Code 1936, sec. 4989 (this provision repealed so far as justice of the peace concerned by Acts 1934, p. 469).

trial justice took over the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace, case papers have been returned from his court. He may retain them a year, or, when the fine is paid in installments, he may retain them as long as 3 years.[1] The justices of the peace, albeit shorn of their power, still function. They may still issue warrants, though they may not try the offenders. Warrants authorizing county officers to search for illegal liquor may be issued by any justice. The warrant, after the search has been made, must be filed in the circuit court.[2] In substance, the same procedure applies to distress warrants which are returned unsatisfied.[3]

Executions issued on judgments of any nature are usually returned by the serving officer with notation of service and satisfaction or failure to satisfy. In Prince George County they are kept in a separate series of file boxes. A separate execution book was formerly maintained by the clerk for executions issuing from the court. This was done to systematize their satisfaction and to determine the date on which the lien became effective.[4] This record is now fused with the judgment lien docket.[5] A witness in a criminal[6] or civil case is paid through a certificate issued by the clerk for payment by the county treasurer on demand. The clerk retains the stub or another record of the certificate.[7]

The probate authority formerly held by the county court, and after 1809 shared by it with the superior and circuit courts, has since 1904 been transferred entirely to the circuit court and its clerk.[8] The clerk, who in some respects acts independently, partly fills the place in probate and fiduciary affairs left vacant when the county court was abolished in 1904. The circuit court has thus inherited all the original wills and all the records pertaining to probate and fiduciary matters. In addition to the clerk, commissioners assist the court in its purely administrative functions.[9] The original will, or a duly authenticated copy of a lost will, must be recorded as soon as it is admitted to probate. It must remain in the clerk's office unless it is taken to another court by court order. A certified copy of a will that is duly recorded in the court in which it was proved, may also be recorded in the court of any county in which the testator has real estate.[10] In addition to the original wills there is a series

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1. Acts 1934, p . 472; Acts 1936, p. 625-626; Code 1936, sec. 4987(j).
2. Acts 1916, pp. 230-231; Code 1919, secs. 4612, 4613; Code 1936, sec. 4987(f).
3. Acts 1897-98, p. 755; Code 1936, secs. 5522, 5523, 5528.
4. Hening, Statutes, VIII, 123; Shepherd, Statutes, I, 12-13; Acts 1830-31, p. 86; Code 1849, pp. 633, 711, 713; Acts 1881-82, pp. 200-201; Code 1887, secs. 3182, 3581, 3591; Acts 1897-98, p. 586; Acts 1916, p. 765; Code 1936, secs. 6480, 6491.
5. Acts 1916, p. 122; Code 1936, sec. 6463.
6. Hening, Statutes, XII, 749, 757; Code 1819, I, 518-519; Code 1936, secs. 6009, 6010 (pay of jurors). Witnesses in criminal cases are paid in much the same manner according to Code 1936, secs. 4957, 4958.
7. Ibid., sec. 3530; see footnote 4.
8. Acts 1872-73, pp. 383-384; see previously published inventories.
9. Acts 1869-70, pp. 442-444; Const. 1902, art. VI, sec. 101; Acts 1902-3-4, p.386; Code 1936, secs. 5249, 5401.
10. Hening, Statutes, I, 302-303; Code 1936, sec. 5262.

of will books in which wills and other matters relative to decedents' estates are recorded.[1] A separate index to these volumes is required.[2] Executors, administrators, guardians, and other fiduciaries are under the control and supervision of the circuit court, which is assisted by its commissioners and the clerk.[3] Fiduciary accounts, and inventories and appraisements, are submitted to the commissioner of accounts, and, after lying 30 days or longer for objections, are recorded in the will book, or in the fiduciary account book. After being approved and recorded, the originals are filed together.[4] A separate book for records of approved fiduciary accounts has been required except during a short period following the 1919 revision of the code.[5] Such a series, including a separate book for the circuit before its assumption of the powers of the county court, has been kept in Prince George County. The clerk's action in probate affairs, which was authorized by the Constitution of 1902 and by subsequent legislation, is recorded in a set of books kept for that purpose.[6] The entire series of fiduciary records is indexed in a general index which covers the clerk's order book and the various volumes in which wills, heirs, bonds, inventories and appraisements, and accounts are recorded.[7] The only index which the legislature requires for these records is the general index to wills. This index is also kept in Prince George County.[8]

Oaths of county officials are taken before the court,[9] and the recordings filed together. Official, fiduciary, and all other bonds taken and acknowledged before a court are recorded by the clerk. A special book for officers' bonds was first required in 1887; under the 1919 revision of the Code, all bonds, official and fiduciary, were directed to be recorded in the bond book.[10] According to long custom, several sets of bond books during certain periods have been kept for the different classes of bonds. It should be noted also that copies of paroles and conditional pardons have been returned by the penitentiary official to the sentencing court, and filed there to secure observance of the conditions of the parole or pardon.[11] Also, under the State prohibition law of 1916, the records of oaths of consignees of ardent spirits have also been sent to court to be filed.[12]

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1. Hening, Statutes, I, 302-303; Code 1936, secs. 3393, 5262.
2. Acts 1876-77, pp. 220-221; Code 1936, sec. 3394.
3. Ibid., secs. 5249, 5359, 5360, 5428; see footnote 1.
4. Code 1887, sec. 2698; Acts 1904, p. 268; Code 1936, secs. 3393, 5428.
5. Hening, Statutes, XII, 195-196; Acts 1869-70, pp. 442-443; Code 1919, sec. 5428; Acts 1922, p. 873; Acts 1928, pp. 23-24; Code 1936, secs. 3393, 5428.
6. See footnote 1; Acts 1926, pp. 750-751; Code 1936, secs. 5249, 5962(a).
7. Not required; compiled under the direction of the present clerk, Mr. George R. Walters, for his own and the public's convenience.
8. Acts 1876-77, pp. 220-221; Code 1936, sec. 3394; the general index to wills in Prince George County is now discontinued in favor of the more comprehensive one mentioned above.
9. Hening, Statutes, X, 22-23; Acts 1878-79, p. 318; Code 1936, sec. 2696.
10. Acts 1842-43, p. 22; Code 1887, sec. 812; Code 1919, sec. 3393; Code 1936, secs. 279, 2696, 3393.
11. Acts 1897-98, p. 732; Acts 1902-3-4, p. 282; Acts 1904, pp. 112-113; no current provision found.
12. Acts 1916, pp. 215 ff.; Code 1919, sec. 4634; Acts 1920, p. 594 (need not be filed if made in accord with Federal law).

Reports of the commissions called to examine persons thought to be insane, epileptic, feeble-minded, or addicted to the use of drugs are returned to the court for preservation. Until 1936 these reports included the questions and answers taken at the hearing, but today only the application and warrent of arrest, medical certificate, and order of commitment are returned. Usually these reports are filed, and the essential information abstracted in a record book.[1] Since 1936, however, the original reports, if in standard form, may be bound in loose-leaf binders for permanent preservation. These records must be indexed; in Prince George County they are indexed in a separate volume.[2]

The function of the circuit court in tax matters is at present largely confined to confirming the treasurer's reports on land sold for taxes and on land on which delinquent taxes were paid before the sale which had been ordered could take place. For instance, since 1928 reports of delinquent taxes which formerly went to the court have gone to other agencies.[3] On the other hand, while most financial records required of the circuit court or of its clerks are designed for accounting purposes, at least one acts as a taxation record. This is the record of money on deposit by order of court. A report on this record is made to the Auditor and Examiner of Records in order that the fund may be assessed for taxation.[4] The clerk of the circuit court must make, chiefly to the Comptroller, various types of reports on money passing through his hands. The Comptroller was formerly called Auditor of Public Accounts. The clerk makes out on forms provided him by the Comptroller a signed statement of all taxes and other money collected by him during the preceding month. On sending the statement to the Comptroller, the clerk pays into the treasury the amount of taxes which he has collected. He retains copies of the statements. The legal requirement to submit these financial statements compels the clerk to be regular in his financial transactions and enables the authorized Auditor to supervise the remittances of funds due the State Treasury.[5] Under the code chapters governing the operation of motor vehicles, the clerk of the court received reports of automobile accidents.[6] The clerk keeps notes to insure the return of case papers which he permitted attorneys to borrow from his office.[7] The commissioner of the revenue reports to the court a list of delinquent taxes on money and property in fiduciary status which are under control of the court.[8]

For the collection of fees due to the clerk and the court, a set of fee books for chancery[9] and a set for law were formerly required.[10] The provision

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1. Acts 1899-1900, pp. 1038-1040; Acts 1902-3-4, p. 125-126; Code 1919, secs. 5, 1017, 1018; Acts 1936, pp. 50-51; Code 1936, secs. 1017, 1019.
2. Acts 1936, pp. 50-51; Code 1936, sec. 1019; see entry 160.
3. See County Treasurer, p. 149.
4. Acts 1897-98, p. 758; Code 1936, see 6310.
5. Acts 1897-98, pp. 847-848; Acts 1918, p. 773; Acts 1926, pp. 29-30, 588; Tax Code 1936, sec. 406.
6. Acts 1926, p. 776; Acts 1932, pp. 648-649. By the act of 1932, the report is made to the Division of Motor Vehicles, rather than to the clerk; a copy may be secured by any officer or interested party.
7. Not covered by statute.
8. Apparently reported only under the general law governing list of delinquent taxes; there seems to be no specific provision in the Tax Code.
9. Acts 1825-26, p. 18; Acts 1830-31, pp. 70-75.
10. Code 1819, I, 233-234, 318; Acts 1830-31, pp. 70-75.

for separate sets of books for law and chancery was omitted from the revised code of 1849. The Code merely provided that the clerks of the circuit courts keep fee books.[1] Space for recording court fees is provided on the uniform docket established in 1924. Since 1924 it has been permissible to discontinue the fee books.[2] The justices collected fines and costs. This was done by means of officially numbered and registered forms issued by the State and charged to and distributed by the clerk of the court to the justices of the peace who were held accountable for them. The justices made out their receipts for their collections for fines and costs; the stubs and the justices' receipts presented by them in their settlement were filed by the clerk.[3] In the decade 1878-87 the justices could issue executions to recover the fines and costs which they imposed.[4] In all other periods each justice had to certify to court each month all fines and costs imposed.[5] The clerk recorded the fines and costs in a book and issued executions for their collection. The same procedure is followed in collecting fines and costs imposed by the trial justice.[6] By an act effective August 31, 1898, a record of all money collected by the clerk on account of the Commonwealth was ordered to be recorded in a book[7] called Tax Book. Later this Tax Book was known as Clerk's Receipt Book.[8] In 1918, by an amendment to the act of 1898, a new form called the Waring System was introduced on which to maintain this record.[9] In Prince George County in 1937, the Waring System form gave way to standard forms prescribed by the State Auditor of Public Accounts. So important is this record that a statute makes it a record of the court.[10] The book is now furnished by the Comptroller.[11] Since 1936 it has been in the form of duplicate and triplicate receipt books for the various classes of collections.[12] Three general account books complete the agency's financial records.

The great training station for the World War, at Camp Lee, near Prince George Court House, caused a great increase in the number of local naturalization petitions from those enlisted or drafted whose Americanization was incomplete. The form of these records is under Federal regulation[13] and is not covered by any Virginia statute.

The last of the Prince George circuit court records which should be mentioned constitute a miscellaneous series in three sets of file drawers and boxes.[14]

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1. Code 1849, p. 699; Code 1936, secs. 3484, 3494.
2. Acts 1923, pp. 97-98; Code 1936, secs. 6243, 6245.
3. Acts 1904, p. 225; Code 1936, sec. 2546.
4. Acts 1877-78, p. 376; (repealed) Code 1887, sec. 718.
5. Code 1887, sec. 718; Code 1936, sec. 2550.
6. Code 1819, II, p. 60; Code 1887, sec. 719; Code 1936, secs. 2550, 2552.
7. Acts 1897-98, pp. 847-848; Acts 1918, p. 774 (Waring System adopted); Tax Code 1936, sec. 406.
8. See entry 179.
9. Acts 1918, pp. 773-774; see entries 169-172, 174, 179-182.
10. See footnote 7.
11. Acts 1926, p. 588; Tax Code 1936, sec. 406.
12. See entries 169-172, 174.
13. See article on naturalization under Governmental Organization and Records Section, Judiciary, in recently published inventories.
14. Under the general law requiring the preservation of all public records.

Chancery

Case Papers

91. CHANCERY PAPERS , 1809--. 92 file boxes, 1 file drawer.
Original papers and related correspondence filed in chancery cases in the county court (1809-73) and circuit court (1831--) of Prince George County, concerning minors, persons of unsound mind, and wills and administrations and other equity matters, divided and arranged as follows:

i. Chancery causes at rules, 1916-29, 1937--. 2 file boxes. Original papers and related correspondence filed in chancery cases not yet matured for entry into court, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, names of attorneys, nature of case, and date filed. No obvious arrangement. No index;

ii. Chancery causes, decrees to be entered, Jan. - July 1939. 1 file box. Original final decrees issued by circuit court in chancery cases, showing court, names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of suit, final decree, order of judge to enter decree, date of order, and initials of judge. Arr. chron. by date of decree. No index;

iii. Chancery causes ended, 1809--. 66 file boxes (labeling varies). Original papers in ended chancery causes county court (1809-73) and circuit court (1831--), showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, names of attorneys, nature of case, date of trial, and disposition of case. The dates given are the earliest and latest dates on the papers in each box. All papers 1917-- (circuit court) are labeled by case numbers. Arr. numer. by file no. No index, 1809-1865; for index, 1866--, see entry 92;

iv. Chancery papers, 1917--. 1 file drawer. Original papers and related correspondence filed in connection with pending chancery cases showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, names of attorneys, nature of case, and date filed; and ended chancery cases showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, names of attorneys, nature of case, date of trial, and disposition of case. No obvious arrangement. No index; and

v. Chancery cases pending, 1893--. 23 file boxes (labeled by contained letters of alphabet). Original papers and related correspondence filed in pending chancery cases showing case number, name of plaintiff, defendant, and of attorneys, nature of case, and date filed. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index.

Handwritten and typed. File boxes 10 x 5 x 14; file drawer 16 x 11½ x 28. Clk's. off., record vault.

92. INDEX TO CHANCERY CAUSES, 1866--. 1 vol.
General index to papers filed in ended chancery cases, see entry 91(iii), showing names of parties, date suit ended, and file number. Arr. alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Handwritten. 300 pp. 11 x 18 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

Dockets and Proceedings

93. PROCESS BOOK, 1866--. 2 vols.
Record of issuance of processes in chancery and common law cases and returns thereon in the circuit court showing names of plaintiff and defendant, names of attorneys, kind of process, kind of action, date of issuance, return day, and date and to whom delivered. Arr. chron. by date of process. No index. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms, 1866-95; handwritten on ptd. forms, 1895--.

Aver. 180 pp. 12 x 10 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.
For records of county court processes, see entry 197.

94. CHANCERY RULE DOCKET, 1866-1917. 1 vol.
Circuit court clerk's record of chancery cases at rules showing case number, names of attorneys and parties, kind of action, date of process, and proceedings at rules. Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms. 400 pp. 11 x 16 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

95. CURRENT CHANCERY DOCKET, 1929---. 1 vol.
Record of suits in equity instituted in circuit court, and of proceedings at rules, showing case number, file number, names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, nature of suit, date docketed, return day of process, proceedings at rules, writ tax, and clerk's fees. Arr. numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of plaintiff and defendant; index also serves Ended Chancery Docket, 1929---, entry 97. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 197 pp. 13 x 10 x 2. Clk's. off., SW. room.

96. ISSUE DOCKET, 1870-1929. 4 vols. (2 vols., 1870-1911, unlabeled; 2 vols., 1911-29, labeled 3, 4).
Record of cases matured and set for hearing in the circuit court used to arrange order of appearance and to indicate status of case, showing case number, names of attorneys, names of parties, kind of action, and proceedings at each term of court. Arr. chron. by term of court, 1870-1920; arr. alph. by first letter of surname of plaintiff, 1921-29. No index. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms, 1870-99; handwritten on ptd. forms, 1900-1929. Aver. 264 pp. 12 x 18 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

97. ENDED CHANCERY DOCKET, 1916---. 2 vols.
Record of suits in equity determined in circuit court, and of proceedings at rules, showing information as in entry 95; and also memoranda of orders and proceedings, amount of costs charged against plaintiff and defendant on account of writ tax, attorney's fee, clerk's fees, sheriff's fees, exhibits, depositions, orders of publication, reports of commissioners in chancery, guardians ad litem, and allowances to witnesses, and total costs. Arr. numer. by case no. No index, 1916-29; for index 1929---, see entry 95. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 279 pp. 11 x 11 x 2. Clk's. off., SW. room.

98. CHANCERY ORDERS AND DECREES, 1859---. 8 vols. (1-8).
Record of orders and decrees of circuit court in chancery matters, including division and settlement of estates, divorce proceedings, cases affecting minors, and other chancery matters. Record shows names of parties, purpose of suit, proceedings, decision or final decree, signature of judge, and date of order or decree. Arr. chron. by term of court. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of plaintiff, defendant, or subject. Handwritten, 1859-1905; typed, 1905---. Aver. 520 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

Common Law

Case Papers

99. [MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS], 1892-93, 1905-9, 1912. 1 bundle.
Miscellaneous papers of county and circuit courts including chancery and common law case papers (county court papers, 1892, circuit court chancery

papers, 1908); declarations and notices of motion, 1906-7, 1909; bills of exception, 1893; garnishee summons, 1912; certificate to issue marriage licenses, 1905; and road reviewers' reports, 1892. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten and typed. 9½ x 4 x 5½. Clk's. off., SW. room.

100. INQUISITIONS, 1894--. 1 file box (1).
Coroners' original returns of inquests to the circuit court showing name of coroner, name of deceased, date of death, cause of death, date of inquest, and signature of coroner. Arr. chron. by date of inquest. No index. Handwritten and typed. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

101. COMMON LAW RULES [Miscellaneous Papers] , 1907-8, 1915-21, 1923-27. 1 file box.
General circuit court common law papers including papers relating to civil and criminal cases, 1907-8, 1915-20, 1923-27; petition of school board for special election on bond issue, and judge's order to hold same, 1921; appraisements of estray stock, 1923-24; copies of deeds of trust, 1923-25; returns of coroner's inquests, 1916, 1918; appointment and removal of officers, 1916, 1921; petition for and appointment of commissioners to study policing of Hopewell, 1918; and list of persons licensed to sell alcoholic beverages in the county, 1915-16. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

102. COMMON CASES DISMISSED AT RULES, 1915-16. 1 file box.
Papers pertaining to common law cases dismissed prior to coming before circuit court, including memoranda, summonses, pleadings, subpoenas, affidavits for attachment, and attachments. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

103. COMMON LAW CASES ENDED, 1915--. 27 file boxes (1 file box, 1915-18, labeled 30; 26 file boxes, 1916--, unlabeled). Title varies: Common Law Cases Pending, 1916-18, 1921; untitled, 1915-18.
Original declarations, motions, affidavits, summonses, subpoenas, petitions, pleas, answers, and other related documents and correspondence filed in common law cases tried and disposed of in circuit court, showing case number, names of parties in case, names of attorneys, cause of action at law, date of trial, disposition of case. No obvious arrangement, 1915-18, 1921; arr. numer. by filing no., 1916--. No index. Handwritten, typed, handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

104. CRIMINAL CASES ENDED, 1923--. 6 file boxes.
Original indictments, affidavits, summonses, subpoenas, warrants, motions, demurrers, pleas, and other documents filed in criminal cases appealed from justice of the peace and trial justice court, showing case number, filing number, names of defendant and attorneys, offense charged, date of trial, and disposition of case. Arr. numer. by filing no. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms and typed. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

Dockets

105. CIRCUIT COURT [Common Law] RULE DOCKET, 1866-1917. 1 vol.
Circuit court clerk's record of common law cases at rules showing case number, names of attorneys, names of parties, kind of action, date of process, and proceedings at rules. Arr. numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by first

letter of surnames of plaintiff and defendant. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms. 400 pp. 11 x 16 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

106. CURRENT LAW DOCKET, 1931---. 1 vol.
Record of cases at law instituted in circuit court in which final judgment has not been entered, and of proceedings at rules, showing case number, file number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of suit, date docketed, return day of process, and proceedings at rules. Arr. numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of plaintiff and defendant. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 205 pp. 13 x 10 x 2. Clk's. off., SW. room.

107. ENDED LAW DOCKET, 1916---. 3 vols. Untitled, 1916-26.
Record of proceedings in common law cases decided before circuit court showing case number, file number, names of plaintiff and defendant, and of attorneys, short style of suit, nature of suit, date docketed, process to commence suit, memorandum of serving process, proceedings at rules, memorandum of orders and proceedings, clerk's fees against plaintiff and defendant, amount of costs charged against plaintiff and defendant on account of writ tax, attorneys' fees, clerk's fees, sheriff's fees, exhibits, depositions, orders of publication, reports of commissioners in chancery, guardian ad litem, allowances to witnesses, and total cost. Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 195 pp. 13 x 10 x 1½. 1 vol., 1916-26, SE. room, 2 vols., 1923--, SW. room, clk's. off.

108. CURRENT CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1939---. 1 vol.
Record of criminal cases set for hearing in the circuit court showing case number, name of attorney for the Commonwealth, date docketed, whether an indictment or appeal, name, residence, and race of defendant, and nature of offense. Arr. numer. by case no. and chron. by date docketed. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 197 pp. 13 x 10 x 2. Clk's. off.,SW. room.

109. ENDED CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1923---. 2 vols.
Record of criminal cases decided by circuit court showing case number, name of attorney for the Commonwealth, registration and description of defendant, race, height, eyes, hair, weight, marks, apparent or known age, occupation, present or last known address, date of conviction, for what offense convicted, whether sentenced to penitentiary, or jail and/or fine, record of conviction with volume and page of order book, whether judgment reversed or pardon granted and date thereof, volume and page of order book where orders and proceedings recorded and date thereof, and itemized statement of costs recovered against accused. Arr. numer. by case no. No index, 1923-29; indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, 1930---. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 494 pp. 11 x 11 x 3½. 1 vol., 1923-29, SE. room, 1 vol., 1930---, SW. room, clk's. off.

110. MINUTE BOOK, 1866-70, 1926---. 7 vols. (1 vol., 1866-70, labeled 1; 6 vols., 1926---, unlabeled).
Memoranda of circuit court orders, judgments, and proceedings, from which is compiled the court order book, showing date of court term, names of jurors, style of suit, pleadings, and other actions of the court while in session. Arr. chron. by term of court. No index. Handwritten. 1 vol., 1866-70, 500 pp. (50 pp. used) 9½ x 14 x 2; 6 vols., 1926---, aver. 100 pp. 10 x 8 x ½. 1 vol., 1866-70, record vault, 6 vols., 1926---, SE. room, clk's. off.

111. COURT ORDER BOOK COMMON LAW, 1865--. 12 vols. (1-12). Title varies: Order Book, 1865-1915, 1919-21; Court Order Book, 1915-18, 1921-30.

Record of common law proceedings and orders of circuit court in regular sessions and in vacation showing style and disposition of cases, appointment of jury commissioners and lists of jurors for each term of court, and including at various dates qualifications of county officers and of attorneys, appointments of county officers and special police, allowances for public service, removal of prisoners to penitentiary, orders to issue marriage licenses, lists of fines reported by clerk, report of prisoners held in jail, confirmation of administrators' and executors' accounts, approval of lists of delinquent taxes, permissions to carry concealed weapons, applications for permits to sell medicinal and antiseptic preparations, bonds for automobile operators, applications for reductions of tax assessments, and examination of accounts against Commonwealth. Arr. chron. by term of court. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of plaintiff and defendant. Handwritten, 1865-1921; typed, 1921--. Aver. 565 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

Judgments

County and Circuit Court

112. JUDGMENTS AND ABSTRACTS FROM OTHER COURTS, 1866-93, 1904-10, 1912--. 2 file boxes (1 file box, 1866-93, 1904-10, 1912-31, labeled 167; 1 file box, 1931-39, unlabeled). Title varies: Judgments From Other Courts Docketed, County Court, for 1866-93, 1904-10, 1912-31.

Abstracts of judgment from other courts recorded in county court, 1866-93, and circuit court, 1904-10, 1912-39, showing date and amount of judgment, names of plaintiff and defendant, clerk's attestation, signature of plaintiff's attorney. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

113. OFFICE JUDGMENTS, 1866-1929. 1 vol. (1).

Record of judgments confirmed or confessed in the circuit court clerk's office and granted on rules of the clerk, showing date granted, names of plaintiff and defendant, amount of judgment and interest, and date from which it bears interest. Arr. chron. by date of judgment. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of plaintiff and defendant. Handwritten. 400 pp. 11 x 16 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

114. CIRCUIT COURT OFFICE JUDGMENTS, 1866-72, 1875-94. 2 file boxes (500, 501).

Original judgments rendered, wherein the defendant failed to appear after being served due notice, or after appearance failed to answer within the required number of rule days, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, names of attorneys, nature of action, conditions and amount of judgment, date of judgment, and signature of plaintiff's attorney. Arr. chron. by date of judgment. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

115. JUDGMENT DOCKET, 1866-88. 1 vol. (1).

Record of judgments from other courts recorded in county showing name of plaintiff's attorney, date docketed, date of judgment, court in which judgment rendered, parties' names, amount of judgment and of costs, and

amounts of debt, damage, interest, and credits. Arr. chron. by date docketed. No index. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms. 150 pp. 11 x 16 x 1½. Clk's. off., record vault.

116. JUDGMENT LIEN DOCKET, 1866-1916. 3 vols. (2-4). Title varies: Judgment Docket, 1866-1904.
Judgments from various courts docketed by the county clerk in order to make public liens on land in the county owned by the debtor, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, date and amount of judgment, alternative value of any specific property recovered, date docketed, amount and date of any credit thereon, name of court in which rendered or of justice by whom rendered, date paid or discharged in whole or in part, and by whom payment or discharge made. Arr. chron. by date of judgment, 1866-1904; chron. by date docketed, 1904-16. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of plaintiff and defendant; also separate index, see entry 118. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms, 1866-1904; handwritten on ptd. forms, 1904-16. Aver. 148 pp. 17 x 12 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.
For subsequent records, see entry 117.

117. JUDGMENT LIEN DOCKET AND EXECUTION BOOK, 1916--. 4 vols. (5-8).
Record of judgments granted by various courts and docketed by county clerk in order to make public liens on land owned by debtors, and record of executions issued on them, showing names of attorneys, creditors, and debtor, date of judgment, in what court rendered or name of justice rendering, when docketed, amount of judgment, date from which it bears interest, alternative value of any specific property recovered, amount of cost recovered, whether homestead can be claimed, dates and amounts of credits, date and nature of each execution, to whom directed, additional cost incident to issuing execution and docketing judgment, return day of execution, nature of return, date paid or otherwise discharged in whole or in part other than by officer's return, and if discharged, when, by whom, and how. Arr. chron. by date docketed. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of plaintiff and defendant; also separate index, see entry 118. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 302 pp. 18 x 13 x 2½. Clk's. off., record vault.
For prior record of judgments, see entry 116; for prior record of executions, see entry 124.

118. INDEX TO JUDGMENTS, 1866--. 1 vol. (A-Z).
General index to record of judgment liens, entry 116, and record of judgment liens and executions, entry 117, showing date recorded, names of plaintiff and defendant, and volume and page of record. Arr. alph. by first two letters of surnames of plaintiff and defendant and chron. thereunder by date recorded (Cott System). Handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 522 pp. 13 x 18 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

Justice of the Peace and Trial Justice (See also entries 130-133)

119. JUSTICES' CIVIL JUDGMENTS & EXECUTIONS, 1878-99, 1903-27. 2 vols. (1 vol., 1878-99, unlabeled; 1 vol., 1903-27, labeled 1). Untitled, 1878-99.
Record of civil judgments rendered by justices of the peace and of executions issued thereon by the circuit court, showing name of justice, names of parties, date and amount of judgment exclusive of costs, date from which judgment bears interest, date of execution, when and to whom execution delivered, when returnable, and return. Arr. chron. by date of judgment. Indexed alph. by first

letter of surnames of plaintiff and defendant. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 151 pp. 12 x 18 x 2½. Clk's. off., record vault.

120. JUSTICES' JUDGMENT LOCAL LAWS, 1920---. 1 vol. (1).
Circuit court clerk's record of fines and costs imposed by justices of the peace and trial justice for violation of local laws showing name of accused, offense charged, date of conviction, term of imprisonment, amount of fine, name of justice, amount of fees, name of constable, amount of his fees, names of witnesses, number days attended, number miles traveled, amount due witnesses, clerk's fees, total amount of costs, record of fines and costs paid justice in full or in part, date and kind of execution, date of return on execution, officer's return, and return day. Arr. chron. by date of conviction. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of person accused. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 139 pp. 17 x 15 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

121. TRIAL JUSTICE MONTHLY REPORT, 1930---. 12 file boxes.
Monthly reports of trial justice to circuit court clerk including reports on fees, fines, and costs in criminal cases, fees and costs in civil cases, and warrants in criminal cases disposed of. Criminal case reports show amount of fines in criminal and county cases, fees for officers, amounts of warrant, bail and trial fees, fees for issuing subpoenas, capias, rule, and other processes, and fees for circuit court clerk. Civil case reports show amount of fees for issuing civil warrants, trial fees in civil cases, fees for issuing distress warrants, fees for issuing subpoenas in civil cases, fees for issuing rule, summons to answer interrogatories for bonds, other processes, abstracts of judgments, and renewal of executions, amount of all fees of trial justice, amount payable into county treasury, amount of check to clerk of circuit court, and signature of trial justice. Criminal warrants show names of informant and defendant, date of alleged offense, brief description of law violated, date warrant issued, signature of justice of the peace; date warrant is executed, date of trial, disposition of case, signature of trial justice, amount of fine, amount of costs, and total amount. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

122. JUSTICE CRIMINAL JUDGMENTS RETURNED TO COURT, 1904---. 6 vols. (1-6). Title varies: Justices Criminal Judgments, 1904-22.
Record of criminal judgments of justices of the peace and trial justice returned to circuit court, showing name of person accused, offense charged, date of conviction, term of imprisonment, amount of fine, name of justice, amount of justice's fees, amount of commonwealth's attorney's fees, name of constable, amount of constable's fees, amount due witnesses, clerk's fees, total cost, whether the fine and cost or any part has been paid the justice or clerk, date and kind of execution, date of return on execution, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date of return, 1904-22; by date of conviction, 1922---. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 128 pp. 17 x 15 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

Executions

123. CIRCUIT COURT EXECUTIONS, 1865---. 4 file boxes (2 file boxes, 1865-1919, labeled 503, 504; 1 file box, 1915-27, labeled 748; 1 file box, 1923-24, 1926---, labeled 748A).
Original executions on judgments issued to sheriff or constable and returned to circuit court, showing name of defendant, amount of fine and costs,

offense charged, return day, date issued, kind of execution, and signature of clerk. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

For prior executions, see entry 202.

124. EXECUTION BOOK, 1866-1916. 2 vols. Title varies: Execution Docket, 1866-1903.

Record of executions on judgments of the circuit court, showing names of plaintiff's attorney and parties, date and amount of judgment, amount of costs, date and nature of execution, to whom delivered, when returnable, and officer's return. Arr. chron. by date of judgment. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of plaintiff and defendant. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms, 1866-1903; handwritten on ptd. forms, 1904-16. Aver. 210 pp. 12 x 18 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

For subsequent records of executions, see entry 117.

Witnesses

125. WITNESS ATTENDANCE BOOK, 1866---. 2 vols. Title varies: Witness Docket, 1866-1917.

Record of certificates issued to pay witnesses summoned and appearing before circuit court showing term of court, names of plaintiff and defendant, names of witnesses for plaintiff and defendant, number of days attended, mileage, ferriage, and tolls, and number and amount of certificate. Arr. chron. by term of court. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 256 pp. 11½ x 17 x 1½. Clk's. off., record vault.

Warrants

126. WARRANTS FOR VIOLATION LOCAL LAWS, 1920-30. 4 file boxes (1 file box, 1920-23, labeled 744; 1 file box, 1923-25, labeled 139; 1 file box, 1925-29, labeled 146; 1 file box, 1923-24, 1928-30, unlabeled).

Reports to clerk of circuit court on criminal cases disposed of by justices of the peace, 1920-25, showing name of justice, month, name of person tried, and whether offense charged a felony, misdemeanor, or prohibition; date of trial, date fine and costs paid justice, whether prisoner convicted, acquitted, or sent to grand jury, amount of fine imposed, fee of commonwealth's attorney, and statement of all costs of the prosecution including fees of justice of the peace for issuing warrant, trying or examining prisoner, and collecting bail, name and fee of officer making arrest, executing search warrant, and serving warrant or summons; number of witnesses and amount charged for summoning them; name of each witness, number of days attended court, miles traveled, amount for ferriage and tolls, and aggregate amount due each witness; name of prisoner, number of miles traveled to get him to jail, and amount charged, amount of clerk's fees, and total amounts of all costs; fine and costs paid justice, fine and costs paid clerk by justice; whether judgment for costs rendered against defendant, prosecutor, or Commonwealth; remarks, date of report, and signature of justice; also original warrants for violation of local laws, showing names of complainant and defendant, offense charged, date of warrant, name of arresting officer, amounts of fine, justice's fee, arrest fee, clerk's fee, total amount of fees, and signature of justice. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

127. SEARCH WARRANTS, 1921-38. 1 file box (746).
Original warrants to search for liquor showing name of person making complaint and of person against whom complaint is made, cause and condition of complaint, date of warrant, and signature of justice of the peace. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

128. COMMONWEALTH WARRANTS, 1876-1930. 21 file boxes (1 file box, 1876-90, labeled 165; 2 file boxes, 1890-1914, labeled 169, 170; 1 file box, 1914-15, labeled 633; 1 file box, 1915-16, labeled 305; 1 file box, 1915-16, labeled 653; 1 file box, 1915-16, labeled 656; 1 file box, 1916, labeled 650; 1 file box, 1917-18, labeled 679; 1 file box, 1917, labeled 661; 1 file box, 1918, labeled 680; 2 file boxes, 1917-20, labeled 682, 683; 1 file box, 1920-22, labeled 747; 1 file box, 1921-23, labeled 749; 1 file box, 1923, labeled 144; 1 file box, 1923-24, labeled 137; 1 file box, 1925-26, labeled 147; 1 file box, 1927-28, labeled 153; 2 file boxes, 1928-30, unlabeled).
Miscellaneous circuit court records including:

i. Commonwealth warrants issued by justices of the peace, 1876-1930, showing name of person making complaint, name of justice, name of person arrested, offense charged, date of arrest, and signature of justice of the peace;

ii. Justices' certificates of commitment, 1876-1900, 1914-30, showing name of person committed to jail, term of commitment, offense for which committed, and signature of justice of the peace; and

iii. Justices' reports on criminal cases disposed of, 1915-30, showing name of justice, name of person tried, offense charged, date of conviction, term of imprisonment, amount of fine, itemized statement of costs of prosecution, and pertinent remarks.

Arr. chron. by date of instrument. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

129. DISTRESS WARRANTS RETURNED TO CLERK'S OFFICE NOT SATISFIED, 1930-31, 1933, 1936. 1 file box.
Original affidavits and warrants of distress for rent returned to court showing name of plaintiff (landlord), of defendant (tenant), and of justice, amount due, date of warrant, and signature of justice. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

130. [Justice of the Peace and] TRIAL JUSTICE CIVIL WARRANTS [Judgments and Executions] 1865--. 8 file boxes (1 file box, 1865-78, unlabeled; 2 file boxes, 1879-1911, labeled 172, 173; 1 file box, 1912-21, labeled 635; 1 file box, 1921-27, labeled 751; 1 file box, 1927-34, labeled 157; 2 file boxes, 1934--, labeled 1, 2). Title varies: Civil Warrants, 1865-1934.
Original civil warrants, judgments, and executions of justices of the peace, 1865-1930, and of trial justice, 1930--. Civil warrants show county, name of sheriff, name of defendant, place to appear, name of plaintiff, amount and nature of claim, date of warrant, and signature of justice. Judgments show style of case, date and amount of judgment, date interest begins, amount of costs, and signature of justice. Executions show county, names of sheriff and defendant, amount of judgment on which execution issued, date interest begins, amount of costs, name of plaintiff, date of execution, signature of justice, and sheriff's return on execution. Arr. alph. by

name of defendant, 1865-78; chron. by date filed, 1879-1911; chron. by year, 1912-21; no obvious arrangement, 1921-34; chron. by date of warrant, 1934--. No index, 1865-1934; for index 1934--, see entry 131. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

131. INDEX TO CIVIL CASES FROM TRIAL JUSTICE COURT, 1934--. 1 vol. (1). General index to ended trial justice civil case papers, entry 130, showing date of judgment, names of parties, date judgment filed, and file number. Arr. alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant, and chron. thereunder by date of judgment (Cott System). Typed on ptd. forms. 300 pp. 12 x 18 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

132. CIVIL WARRANTS FROM J. E. COUSINS, J. P. [Justice of the Peace], 1916, 1922-31, 1937. 1 file box.
Case papers of the justice of the peace, including summonses, warrants, judgments, and executions, 1916, 1922-30; abstract of judgment, 1929; arrest warrant, 1929; recognizance bond, 1931; affidavits for search warrants, 1931, 1937; and justice's report to clerk of circuit court, 1927. Arr. chron. by year. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

133. [JUSTICES' CIVIL WARRANTS, JUDGMENTS, AND EXECUTIONS, AND TAX TICKETS], 1909, 1912-29. 1 carton.
Miscellaneous records including:

i. Justices' civil warrants, judgments, and executions, 1909, 1912-29, showing information as in entry 130;
ii. Statement of taxes and levies on subdivisions, 1927, showing tax year, name and race of taxpayer, district, page and line in land book, number of ticket, lot and block numbers, valuation, penalty, rate and amount of State tax, amount of county and district levies, and total amount levied; and
iii. Unpaid capitation tax tickets, white and colored persons, 1927, showing page and line in personal property book, ticket number, name and race of taxpayer, tax year, district, and amount.

No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 30 x 20 x 10. Storage in attic of office building.

Probate

Wills

134. WILLS, 1753, 1756, 1767-69, 1801--. 1 folder, 4 file boxes (1 file box, 1801-1904, labeled 206; 1 file box, 1860, 1871, 1903-19, labeled 203; 2 file boxes, 1920--, unlabeled).
Original wills, 1753, 1756, 1767-69, 1801--, probated in Prince George County, and copies of wills, 1860, 1871, 1903--, probated in other counties and recorded in Prince George County where testator owned property, showing date of will, name of testator, disposition of estate, names of beneficiaries, name of executor, and signatures of testator and witnesses. Arr. numer. by catalogue no., 1753, 1756, 1767-69; no obvious arrangement, 1801-1919; arr. chron. by year, 1920--. No index. Handwritten, 1753, 1756, 1767-69, 1801-1904; handwritten and typed, 1860, 1871, 1903-19; typed, 1920--. Folder 15 x 10; file boxes 10 x 5 x 14. Folder, 1753, 1756, 1767-69, Archives Division, Virginia State Library; file boxes, 1801--, clk's. off., record vault.

135. WILL BOOK, 1865---. 3 vols. (1-3).
Record of wills admitted to probate showing name of testator, disposition of estate, names of beneficiaries, name of executor, date of will, names of witnesses, date admitted to probate, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date probated. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of testator; also separate indexes, entries 136 and 144. Handwritten, 1865-1926; typed, 1926---. Aver. 469 pp. 17 x 13 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.
For other records of wills, see entries 26(xxiv), 141.

136. GENERAL INDEX OF WILLS, 1865-1938. 1 vol.
General index to record of wills, entry 135, showing name of decedent, date recorded, and volume and page record. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of decedent and chron. thereunder by date recorded. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms. 105 pp. 10 x 16 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

Fiduciary

137. INVENTORIES AND ACCOUNTS TO BE RECORDED, 1939---. 1 file box.
Original inventories and appraisements and periodical accounts of decedents' estates approved by commissioner of accounts but not yet recorded, showing information as in entry 138. Arr. chron. by date of attestation. No index. Typed. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

138. INVENTORIES AND ACCOUNTS, 1800-1907, 1909-18, 1922---. 10 file boxes (4 file boxes, 1800-1897, labeled 200-203; 2 file boxes, 1897-1907 and 1909-18, labeled 625; 4 file boxes, 1922---, unlabeled). Title varies: Inventories and Accounts Old, 1800-1868; Inventories and Accounts Old and to 1873, 1823, 1827-29, 1839-49, 1853-63, 1867-72.
Original inventories and appraisements and periodical accounts of decedents' estates approved by court officials. Inventories and appraisements show names of decedent, personal representative, and appraisers, articles appraised and appraised value, signatures of appraisers, personal representative, and commissioner of accounts, and clerk's attestation. Accounts show itemized statement of receipts and disbursements, signature of commissioner of accounts, and clerk's attestation. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of decedent, 1800-1868; no obvious arrangement, 1823, 1827-29, 1839-49, 1853-63, 1867-1907, 1909-18; chron. by date of final settlement, 1922---. No index. Handwritten 1800-1904; handwritten and typed, 1905-7, 1909-18, 1922---. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

139. INVENTORIES & ACCTS CIR CT., 1825-41, 1866---. 14 vols. (1 vol., 1835-41, unlabeled; 13 vols., 1866---, labeled 1-13). Title varies: Inventories & Acc'ts. Co. Court, 1835-41; Inventory & Account Book, 1866-1939.
Record of inventories and appraisements of decedents'estates showing names of decedent, personal representative, commissioner of accounts, and appraisers; articles appraised and appraised value; and clerk's attestation; also perodical accounts of fiduciaries' transactions showing itemized statement of receipts and disbursements; names of personal representative and commissioner of accounts; and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date recorded. No index, 1835-41; for index 1866---, see entry 144. Handwritten. Aver. 530 pp. 13 x 18 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.
For other records of inventories and appraisements, see entry 26(xi).

140. FIDUCIARIES, 1905-14, 1918. 1 file box.
Miscellaneous papers pertaining to fiduciary matters including receipted bills, paid checks, and tax bills used in fiduciary settlements, 1905-14; final settlements of fiduciaries, 1907-12; releases of fiduciaries by heirs approved by commissioner of accounts, 1907-12, 1914; statements of fiduciary accounts, 1907-12, 1914; copies of wills, 1911, 1918; clerk's certificates of qualification of fiduciaries, 1912; inventories and appraisements of estates, 1912; and list of fiduciaries posted, 1918. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's off., record vault.

141. WILLS, BONDS, FIDUCIARY ACTS., 1873-1908. 1 vol. (1).
Record of wills admitted to probate in the circuit court, of accounts rendered in court, and of official, fiduciary, and liquor license bonds. Wills show name of testator, division or distribution of property, names of heirs or beneficiaries and of executor, date of will, copy of signature of testator, date of probate, and clerk's attestation. Bonds show names of principal and surety, amount, condition, purpose, and date of bond, date recorded, copied signatures of principal and sureties, and clerk's attestation. Accounts show name of decedent or ward and of fiduciary, itemized statement of receipts and disbursements, distribution of estate, certificate of commissioner of accounts, date filed, date of recordation, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of principal. Handwritten, 1873-1903; typed, 1904-8. 410 pp. (96 used) 18 x 12 x 2½. Clk's. off., record vault.
For other records of fiduciary bonds, see entries 26 (ix), 154; for other records of wills, see entry 135.

142. FIDUCIARY'S ACCOUNT SETTLED, 1869-73. 1 file box (220).
Original final accounts of estates of wards and decedents by fiduciaries in county and circuit courts showing amounts received, amounts disbursed, balances, date of settlement, and approval and signature of commissioner of accounts. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

143. CLERK'S FIDUCIARY RECORD, 1904--. 2 vols. (1 vol., 1904-34, not labeled; 1 vol., 1934--, labeled 2).
Record of orders of the clerk in probate and fiduciary matters wherein he functions as a court, including appointment and qualification of executors, administrators, appraisers, and guardians ad litem; admission of wills to probate; commission of estates to sheriff for administration; orders of publication, and other official acts. Arr. chron. by date of order. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of fiduciary or subject of order; also separate index, entry 144. Handwritten. Aver. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

144. INDEX WILLS, FIDUCIARIES, ETC., 1865--. 1 vol. (A-Z).
General index to record of wills (entry 135), clerk's fiduciary record (entry 143), record of heirs (entry 26) record of bonds (entry 154), record of inventories and appraisements and fiduciary accounts (entry 139), showing beginning year of entries, names of decedent, trust, or ward, and volume and page of record of each instrument recorded in case. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of decedent, trust, or ward, and chron. thereunder. Typed on ptd. forms. 500 pp. 17 x 16 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

Oaths

145. OATHS OF OFFICE, 1870---. 3 file boxes (1 file box, 1870-1904, labeled 207; 1 file box, 1915-18, labeled 651; 1 file box, 1905-15, 1918---, unlabeled). Title varies: Official Oaths, 1870-1904.
Original oaths of county officers filed in the circuit court clerk's office showing name of officer, for what office appointed, purpose and date of oath, signature of officer, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date of oath, 1870-1904, 1915-18; no obvious arrangement, 1905-15, 1918---. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.
For other oaths of office, see entries 151, 193.

146. OATHS OF CONSIGNEES OF ARDENT SPIRITS, 1916-19. 4 file boxes (2 file boxes, 1916-18, unlabeled; 1 file box, 1916-19, labeled 660; 1 file box, 1917-18, labeled 663). Title varies: Affidavits for Ardent Spirits, 1915; Ardent Spirits Delivered in Prince George, 1917-18.
Affidavits for ardent spirits, special liquor record of transportation company, and druggists' monthly inventory of ardent spirits. Affidavits show name of consignee, point of origin of shipment, oath and signature of consignee, date of oath, and signature of witness. Transportation record shows name of company, destination of shipment, date received, affidavit number, name of consignee, kind and quantity, number and date of way-bill, origin of shipment, name of consignee, name and address of shipper, express charges, whether prepaid or collect, and date of record of notice. Druggists' inventory shows name and address of druggist, quantity purchased during month, quantity to be accounted for, used during month, and on hand at end of month, signature of druggist, and certification of notary public. No obvious arrangement, 1916-19, 3 file boxes; arr. chron. 1917-18, 1 file box. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1916-19; handwritten and typed on ptd. forms, 1917-18. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

Pardons

147. PARDONS [and Paroles] , 1899, 1901, 1908-9, 1911-12, 1926-27, 1931. 1 file box (308).
Copies of pardons, 1899, 1901, 1908-9, 1926-27, 1931, granted persons serving sentences in the State penitentiary, showing court in which convicted, county, date of conviction, name of prisoner, nature of offense, sentence, reason for pardon, order of Governor that prisoner be discharged, date pardon issued, signature of Governor, acceptance of conditions of pardon, and signatures of prisoner and witnesses; also paroles, 1911-12, showing name and number of prisoner, term of imprisonment, court in which convicted, date of court, county, recommendation by Board of Directors of Penitentiary that prisoner be paroled, and signatures of president of board, prisoner, and witnesses, with date. Arr. chron. by date filed. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

Bonds

Official (See also entries 141, 153)

148. MISCELLANEOUS AND OFFICIAL BONDS, 1816---. 3 file boxes (209-211). Title varies: Miscellaneous and Official Bonds, Old and to 1881, 1816-81.

Original miscellaneous bonds executed in county and circuit courts including bonds of county officers, 1816--; guardians' bonds, 1816, 1839, 1849, 1854; bridge bonds, 1828, 1831-32, 1841, 1859, 1866-68, 1876; executors' bonds, 1831, 1861; refunding bonds, 1835, 1841, 1845-46, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1858-60; forthcoming bonds, 1846, 1853, 1861; ordinary license bonds, 1881-1900; retail merchant bonds, 1881-1900; and retail liquor license bonds, 1881-1904, showing names of principal and sureties, amount, date,and condition of bond, signatures of principal and sureties, and clerk's attestation. No obvious arrangement, 1816-81; arr. chron. by date of bond, 1881--. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1816-1900; handwritten and typed on ptd. forms, 1901--. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

149. BONDS OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS, 1923, 1927--. 1 file box.
Original special commissioners' bonds showing names of principal and sureties, date and amount of bond, condition of obligation, signatures of principal and sureties, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date of bond. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.
For other special commissioners' bonds, <u>see</u> entries 151, 193.

150. OFFICIAL BONDS, 1865--. 4 vols. (2 vols.,1865-85, 1904-24, labeled 1; 2 vols., 1885-1904, 1925--, labeled 2).
Record of county officers' bonds showing names of principal and sureties, amount and date of bond, condition of obligation, dated acknowledgement, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of principal, 1865-1904; alph. by first letter of surname of surety, 1904--. Handwritten, 1865-1904; handwritten on ptd. forms, 1904--. Aver. 414 pp. 15 x 10½ x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

151. MISCELLANEOUS, 1910-20. 1 file box (624).
Original bonds of special commissioners, showing information as in entry 149; and oaths of office, 1911-15, 1918-20 showing information as in entry 145. No obvious arrangement. No index. Typed on ptd. forms, 1910-20; handwritten on ptd. forms, 1911-15, 1918-20. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

152. BOND BOOK, 1879--. 2 vols. (1 vol.,1879-1925, labeled 1; 1 vol., 1925--, unlabeled). Title varies: Commissioners Bond Book, 1879-1925.
Record of bonds of special commissioners appointed by the court showing information as in entry 149. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of principal. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 260 pp. 10 x 12 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

<u>Fiduciary and Miscellaneous</u> (<u>See also</u> entries 141, 148).

153. FIDUCIARY BONDS & RECEIVERS' BONDS, 1865--. 2 file boxes (150,208).
Title varies: Fiduciary Bonds, 1865-1922.
Original bonds of administrators, executors, guardians, receivers, curators, and committees, showing names of fiduciary and sureties, capacity in which fiduciary serves and name of person for whom he acts, amount of bond, date of bond, conditions of obligation, signature of principal, date recorded, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date of bond. No index. Handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.
For other fiduciary and receivers' bonds, <u>see</u> entry 193.

154. BOND BOOK, 1865--. 6 vols. (2 vols., 1865-1903, labeled A, B; 4 vols., 1904--, labeled 1-4). Title varies: Fiduciary Bonds, 1865-1903, 1921-34.
Record of bonds of guardians, executors, trustees, administrators, ministers, receivers, and committees; and of appeal, refunding, and suspending bonds, showing names of principal and sureties, date and amount of bond, conditions of obligation, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of decedent, ward, or principal, 1865-91, 1904--; no index, 1891-1903; also separate index, see entry 144. Handwritten on ptd. forms, Aver. 230 pp. 10 x 15½ x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.
For other records of fiduciary bonds, see entry 26(ix).

155. [FORTHCOMING BONDS] , 1876-1924. 1 vol.
Record of forthcoming bonds given to secure debt and forfeited in order to procure hearing in court showing date and amount of bond, amount secured, names of obligee and obligor, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date of bond. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 200 pp. 11 x 16 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

156. AUTO BONDS, 1917-20. 2 file boxes (1 file box, 1917-19, labeled 667; 1 file box, 1917-20, unlabeled). Title varies: Jitney Bonds, 1917-20, unlabeled file box.
Original bonds executed by persons operating automobiles for hire during and after War with Germany showing names of principal and surety, amount and date of bond, condition of obligation, signatures and seals of principal and surety, dated acknowledgment, clerk's attestation, and certificates as to net worth of sureties. Arr. numer. by bond no. and chron. by date of bond, 1917-19; chron. by date of bond, 1917-20. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

157. AUTOMOBILE BONDS, 1918-22. 1 vol. (1).
Record of bonds given by person wishing to operate a car for hire, showing names of principal and sureties, amount and date of bond, conditions of obligation, dated acknowledgment, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of surety. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 477 pp. 10 x 14 x 3. Clk's. off., record vault.

Lunacy

158. LUNACY WARRANTS, 1893--. 3 file boxes (1-3).
Original reports of commissions appointed to examine persons suspected of being insane, inebriate, or drug addicts, consisting of complaint and petition, warrant of arrest, medical certificate, findings and adjudication of commission, order of commitment, certificate of discharge, and 1893-1936, interrogatories and answers. Arr. numer. by case no. and chron. by date of commitment. For index, see entry 160. Handwritten, 1893-1900; handwritten on ptd. forms, 1900--. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

159. RECORD BOOK OF INSANE, EPILEPTIC, INEBRIATE, AND FEEBLE MINDED PERSONS, 1927-39. 1 vol. (1).
Record of insane, epileptic, inebriate, and feeble-minded persons showing name, age, and race of patient, where born, residence, occupation, education, and civil condition; name and address of guardian, nearest relative or

friend, names of judge, or justice, and physicians comprising commission, date of proceedings before commission, to whom or to what institution committed, and date of commitment. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of patient. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 112 pp. 18 x 13 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

160. GENERAL INDEX TO LUNACY CASES, 1893--. 1 vol. (1).
General index to papers in lunacy cases (entry 158), showing year, name, age, and race of patient, date of commitment, institution in which confined, file number, warrant number, and remarks giving date of discharge. Arr. alph. by name of patient and chron. thereunder by year. Typed on ptd. forms. 100 pp. 15 x 17½ x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

Land on Which Taxes Delinquent

161. TREASURER'S SALE OF DELINQUENT LANDS, 1876-1926. 2 file boxes (133, 222). Title varies: Treasurer's Sale of Delinquent Lands and Lands not Sold, 1876-1918.
Original lists, delivered to circuit court clerk by treasurer, of land not offered for sale because previously sold to Commonwealth, 1876-1926, land sold to others than Commonwealth, 1876-1926, and land redeemed before sale, 1919-26. Lists of land not offered for sale because previously sold to the Commonwealth show name of person charged with taxes, years for which taxes delinquent, quantity of land charged, location and local description of land, amount of taxes and penalty due, amount of levies and penalty due, and remarks. Lists of land sold to others than the Commonwealth show name of person charged with taxes, quantity of land charged, location and local description of land, amounts of tax, penalty, and interest, total amount due, quantity of land sold, date of sale, name of purchaser, amount of purchase money, and remarks. Lists of land redeemed before sale show name of person charged with taxes, local description of land, amount of taxes, interest, and costs due, name of person redeeming, and date paid. Arr. chron. by date of list. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.
For subsequent lists of land redeemed before sale, <u>see</u> entry 53; for records of land sales, <u>see</u> entry 50; for records of land not sold, <u>see</u> entry 51.

162. COPIES OF RECEIPTS FOR DELINQUENT LAND REDEEMED, 1886-1933. 5 file boxes (1 file box, 1886-1922, labeled 132; 1 file box, 1918-26, labeled 217; 1 file box, 1921, labeled 128; 2 file boxes, 1927-33, unlabeled). Title varies: Copies of Receipts for Delinquent Lands Redeemed, Capitation & Personal Property, 1886-1922; Copies of Receipts for Del. Lands, Capitation & Personal Property Redeemed, 1921; Copies of Receipts for Delinquent Lands Redeemed also P. & Capitation, 1927-30.
Receipted statements of delinquent land taxes, 1886-1933, delinquent personal property taxes, 1886-1926, and delinquent capitation taxes, 1886-1926, showing name of delinquent, subject of taxation, years for which taxes delinquent, amounts of county and State taxes, amount of interest on State and county tax, amount of State tax and interest, amount of county tax and interest, redemption fee, total, name of person paying, date paid, and signature of clerk. Arr. chron. by year, 1886-1933; no obvious arrangement, 1921. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

Financial

Fees

163. FEE BOOK, 1875-79, 1881--. 6 vols. (5 vols., 1875-79, 1881-1916, 1900-1923, unlabeled; 1 vol., 1924--, labeled 9). Untitled, 1875-79.

Record of fees paid clerk for recording deeds, filing and docketing judgments, agreements, crop liens, and vendors' liens, recording plats, making copies of wills, preparing pension papers, and performing other official acts, showing date of payment, name of payer, purpose of payment, amount paid. Arr. chron. by date of payment. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of payer, 1875-79, 1881-1916; not indexed, 1900--. Handwritten. Aver. 330 pp. 16 x 8 x 2. 2 vols., 1875-79, 1881-1916, storage in attic of office building; 4 vols., 1900--, clk's. off., record vault.

164. CLERK'S FEE BOOK, Jan. - July 1915. 1 vol.

Record of daily totals of fees, allowances, commissions and salary, and other compensation charged by circuit court clerk, both collected and not collected, including fees paid clerk by State for service in criminal matters, examining books of commissioner of revenue, reporting marriages, recording sales and redemptions of delinquent land, and for other service; commission retained on taxes, etc., collected and paid into State treasury; fees charged against others than State for recording deeds, contracts, and other writings, probating wills, and granting administrations; fees collected in law and chancery suits; fees for issuing marriage licenses; and fees charged defendant in criminal cases; also for allowances, commissions, salary, or other compensation received from county or city, showing date, total charge, amount collected, amount uncollected, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date of charge. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 150 pp. 18 x 12 x 1. Storage in attic of office building.

165. JUDGE [Marshall R.] PETERSON'S AND J. P. [Justice of the Peace] REPORT, STATEMENT OF ALL FEES, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES, 1927-31, 1933, 1936, 1938. 1 file box.

Annual reports, filed with clerk of circuit court, of circuit court judge on cases on docket, and cases disposed of, 1929; of justice of the peace, on all fees, allowances, and expenses, 1927-30; and of trial justice, 1931, 1933, 1936, 1938. Report of circuit court judge shows number of common law, chancery, and criminal cases on docket and number disposed of, with signature of judge. Report of justice of the peace shows name of justice, date of report, and receipts of office giving amounts for issuing warrants and for trials, charged against State and defendants in felony, misdemeanor, or prohibition cases, and against plaintiffs in civil cases, fees in lunacy cases, other compensation derived from any other outside source, salary or other compensation from county; expenses of office giving nature and amount of expenditures; signature of justice, and certification of notary public. Report of trial justice shows name of trial justice, date of report, amounts received for compensation, mileage, and office expenses; signature of trial justice, and certification of notary public. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

Collections and Disbursements

166. OFFICIAL RECEIPTS, FINES AND COSTS, 1924-37. 16 vols.

Stubs of receipts given by circuit court clerk to persons who paid fines and

costs, showing receipt number, date collected, amount of fine, amount of costs, total amount, name of person fined, name and signature of person to whom receipt is given, name of person making payment, and signatures of witnesses if person to whom receipt is given cannot write. Arr. numer. by receipt no. and chron. by date of receipt. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 75 pp. 4 x 8½ x ½. Clk's. off., SW. room.

167. OFFICIAL RECEIPTS, FINES AND COSTS, 1925-26, 1930. 2 vols.
Stubs of receipts for fines and costs, issued by justices of the peace and returned by them to the circuit court, showing information as in entry 166. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date of receipt. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 100 pp. 4 x 8½ x ½. Clk's. off., SW. room.

168. OFFICIAL RECEIPTS, FINES AND COSTS, 1930--. 60 vols. (35 vols., 1930-35, 1938--, unlabeled; 7 vols., 1935, labeled 1-7; 9 vols., 1936-37, labeled 1-9; 9 vols., 1937-38, labeled 1-9).
Carbon copies of receipts given by trial justice to persons who paid fines and costs showing name of court, date and number of receipt, name and title of collecting officer, name of person paying, for whom paid, amount paid, and purpose of payment. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date of receipt. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 50 pp. 11 x 7½ x ½. 23 vols., 1930-32, 1935-37, SW. room, 37 vols., 1933-35, 1937--, SE. room, clk's. off.

169. PLAIN RECEIPTS, 1937--. 7 vols.
Carbon copies used for auditing of receipts given by circuit court clerk to individuals who pay taxes and fees for various services rendered by him showing date, number, and amount of receipt, name of payer, account credited, and signature of clerk or deputy clerk. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date of receipt. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 50 pp. 10½ x 10½ x 1. Clk's. off., SE. room.

170. DEED RECEIPTS, 1937--. 12 vols.
Carbon copies of receipts, given by circuit court clerk to persons paying tax and fees for recording deeds, showing date, name of payer, for whom paid, and amounts paid for deed tax, transfer fee, clerk's fee, revenue stamps, and plats, and total amount paid, names of grantor and grantee, description of property, date recorded, type of conveyance, consideration, receipt number, deed number, and signature of clerk or deputy. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date of receipt. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 50 pp. 10½ x 10½ x 1. Clk's. off., SE. room.
For revenue commissioner's copy, <u>see</u> entry 250.

171. WILL RECEIPTS, 1937--. 1 vol.
Carbon copies of receipts given by circuit court clerk to persons paying taxes and fees for probating wills and for administration of estates, showing date, name of payer, for whom paid, amounts of tax, transfer fee, and clerk's fee, and total amount, name of decedent, value of personal property and of real estate, and total value, name of executor or administrator, volume and page of record of bond, receipt number, will number, and signature of clerk or deputy. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date of receipt. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 50 pp. 10½ x 10½ x 1. Clk's. off., SW. room.
For revenue commissioner's copy, <u>see</u> entry 250.

172. LAW & CHANCERY RECEIPTS, 1937--. 2 vols.
Carbon copies of circuit court clerk's receipts for writ tax in chancery causes or actions at law showing name of county, date of receipt, name of payer, person on whose account tax was paid, names of plaintiff and defendant, amounts of chancery or law writ tax and of chancery or law deposit, total amount, receipt number, docket number, and signature of clerk or deputy. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date of receipt. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 50 pp. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Clk's. off., SW. room.

173. DELINQUENT TAX RECEIPTS, 1933--. 3 file boxes.
Duplicate copies of receipts for payment of delinquent land taxes showing name of landowner, quantity and location of land, year for which delinquent, amounts of tax and interest, total amount of tax and interest, redemption fee, total amount paid, date of payment, and signature of clerk. Arr. chron. by date of payment. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

174. DELINQUENT [Tax] RECEIPTS, 1937--. 5 vols.
Triplicate copies used for auditing of circuit court clerk's receipts for payments on delinquent taxes on land showing name of person making payment, name of landowner, date of receipt, district, year for which delinquent, description of land, tax, penalty, interest, account number, total redemption fee, total amount paid, receipt number, and signature of clerk or deputy. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date of receipt. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 50 pp. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Clk's. off., SE. room.

175. COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT [Miscellaneous], 1883-1927, 1929. 2 file boxes (350, 740).
Clerk's copies of reports of commissioner of revenue 1883-1927, 1929 including reports on liquor licenses issued, 1883-1917; on licenses other than merchants' and liquor, 1883-1920; on merchants' licenses issued, 1883-1927; on licenses other than merchants', 1920-27; on assessment of taxes against public utility companies, 1921, 1929; on supplemental assessment of personal property and income, 1924; on omitted income, 1920; on omitted intangibles, 1921-23, 1925; on omitted real estate, 1921, 1925, 1927, 1929; on omitted fiduciaries, 1917-19, 1924; on merchants' licenses omitted, 1917-18, 1923; and on omitted capitations, 1914, 1921, 1927. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

176. MONEYS DEPOSITED BY ORDER OF COURT, 1902--. 1 vol.
Record of funds in pending cases deposited for safe keeping by order of court to prevent loss or waste showing names of bank, court, and county, names of parties to suit, deposits and disbursements, date, volume and page of record of order for withdrawal, and amount of each entry. Arr. by name of account and chron. thereunder by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of account. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 252 pp. 12 x 18 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

177. [RECORD OF PAYMENTS IN COMMONWEALTH CASES AND MINUTES OF TOWNSHIP BOARD], 1870-75, 1915-28. 1 vol.
Miscellaneous records including:
i. Minutes of Bland Township board, 1870-75, showing information as in entry 3; and
ii. Record of payments in Commonwealth cases, 1915-28, showing name

of defendant, number of cases, names of witnesses, names of special police, and amount paid each.

Minutes 1870-75, arr. chron. by date recorded; payments 1915-28, no obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten. 110 pp. 12 x 7½ x ½. Storage in attic of office building.

178. TAX BOOK, NO. I, WILLS, SUITS, QUALIFICATIONS & SEALS, 1893-1927. 1 vol.

Clerk's miscellaneous collection records including:

i. Record of collection of fines, showing date collected, names of justices of the peace, name of defendant making payment, and amount of fine;

ii. Record of delinquent county taxes, 1893-1927, showing date collected, in whose name and by whom paid, district, years for which delinquent, amounts of principal and interest, and total amount;

iii. Record of delinquent State taxes, showing date collected, in whose name and by whom paid, district, years for which delinquent, amounts of principal and interest, and total amount;

iv. Record of tax on seals, county and circuit courts, 1893-1900, showing date collected, name of payer, instrument or service, and amount collected;

v. Record of tax on suits, circuit court, 1893-1901, showing date collected, names of plaintiff and defendant, whether common law or chancery, and amount collected; and

vi. Record of tax on wills and administrations, county court, 1894-1903, showing date collected, names of administrator and decedent, and amount collected.

No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms. 200 pp. 15 x 8 x 1. Storage in attic of office building.

179. RECORD OF ALL TAXES AND FEES COLLECTED, 1898-1918, 1925-37. 7 vols., 1 bundle. Title varies: Tax Book, Circuit Court, 1898-1904; Clerk's Receipts, 1905-18.

Record, kept by the clerk of circuit court for his accounting with the Auditor of Public Accounts, of all money collected or which should have been collected by him, showing amounts of taxes and fees on deeds, contracts and other writings, wills and administrations, chancery suits, marriage licenses, and actions at law; fines, forfeited recognizances, forfeited property, and delinquent taxes; amount of clerk's salary from city or county, fees from State and other sources not specified, and of his expense account; monthly summary of taxes; and annual summary of fees by months. Arr. chron. by date of entry, 1898-1918; numer. by account no. and chron. by date of entry, 1925-37. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Vols. aver. 50 pp. 12 x 14 x 1; bundle 10½ x 12½ x 1½. 3 vols., 1898-1918, record vault, 4 vols. and 1 bundle, 1925-37, SW. room, clk's. off.

180. CLASSIFICATION OF REVENUE, 1937—. 1 vol.

Clerk's classification of revenue including:

i. Classification of clerk's fees for past 12 months showing date, amount of total revenue, and amount of fees from deeds, wills and administrations, chancery cases, actions at law, criminal cases, land redemptions, and for recording lands sold and delinquent, for issuing hunting, fishing, and marriage licenses, furnishing descriptive list of criminals, reporting marriages and divorces, making collections for commissioner of revenue,

and preparing and printing voting lists; also amounts of commissions on State revenue, miscellaneous fees, and ex officio salary;

ii. Classification of local revenue showing date, amount of total revenue, and amount of local fines, costs, commonwealth's attorney's fees, transfer fees, land redemption fees, other revenue, and town fines, costs, taxes, and other revenue; and

iii. Classification of State revenue showing date, amount of total revenue, and amount of tax on deeds, wills and administrations, chancery cases, and actions at law; fines or value of forfeited property; money received for hunting and fishing licenses, marriage licenses, land redemptions, penalties and interest; commonwealth's attorney's fees; and other revenue.

Arr. by classification and chron. thereunder. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 125 pp. 13 x 15 x 1. Clk's. private off.

181. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS [Journal], 1937--. 1 vol.
Record of clerk's receipts and disbursements. Record of receipts show date of receipt, amount, and from whom received, docket or deed number, name of Commonwealth and of city or county, and amounts of clerk's fees, revenue stamps, and other collections and from whom collected. Record of disbursements shows date of disbursement, amount deposited or paid over counter, amount deposited in bank with amount withdrawn by check, number of cash voucher or check, name of payee, other collections disbursed with description and amount of each, amount refunded in suits, with docket number, and whether chancery or law, and name and amount of each miscellaneous account. Arr. by receipts and disbursements and chron. thereunder. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 125 pp. 12 x 16 x 1. Clk's. private off.

182. GENERAL LEDGER, 1938--. 1 vol.
Clerk's general and subsidiary ledger showing date of entry, page number of journal containing entry in full, description, and amounts of debits, credits, balance of cash in office, cash in bank, collections due Commonwealth or county, clerk's fees, revenue stamps, other obligations, other accounts paid, and deposits in chancery and law. Arr. chron. by dates of debit and credit. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 200 pp. 13 x 12 x 2. Clk's. private office.

Citizenship

183. MILITARY PETITIONS [Citizenship Applications] , 1918-19. 15 vols. (I-XV).
Petitions of foreign-born soldiers, Camp Lee, Virginia, for naturalization, showing court, petition number, name, place of residence, occupation, and birthplace of petitioner, place from which he emigrated, whether married or single, length of residence in United States, date entered army, whether any other court petitioned for citizenship, signatures of petitioner and witnesses, dated affidavit, and clerk's attestation. Arr. numer. by petition no., and chron. by date of acknowledgment. For index, see entry 185. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 192 pp. 19 x 12 x 2. Clk's. off., SW. room.

184. STUBS TO NATURALIZATION PETITIONS, 1918-19. 2 file boxes (labeled by contained letters of alphabet).
Stubs of naturalization petitions of soldiers, Camp Lee, Virginia, showing certificate number, name, age, and declaration of intention number of

petitioner, name of clerk and court by whom petition issued, date issued, petition volume and page number, date order signed, name, age, and place of residence of wife, names, ages, and places of residence of minor children, signature of holder, and old or new certificate number. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of petitioner. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

185. INDEX TO PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION, 1918-19. 1 vol. General index to petitions for naturalization (entry 183), showing name and certificate number of petitioner, volume and page of record, and date petition canceled if canceled. Arr. alph. by name of petitioner. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 193 pp. 18 x 15 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

Reports and Records

186. CLERK'S REPORTS TO AUDITOR, CLERK, HOUSE OF DELEGATES, ETC., 1865-1927. 2 file boxes (225, 652). Title varies: Clerk's Report to Auditor, State Treasurer, and House of Delegates, 1865-1915.

Copies of reports of circuit court clerk include:

i. Annual report of circuit court clerk to Auditor of Public Accounts on fees, allowances, commissions, and salaries, derived from State or any other source, collected or received, or not collected, 1921-27, showing date of report, amounts charged State (collected and uncollected) in criminal cases, for reporting marriages and divorces, recording sales and redemption of real estate, and for commissions retained or paid from State Treasury; amounts charged others than State, collected and uncollected, for recording deeds, contracts and other writings, probating wills, issuing marriage licenses, and for collections in chancery suits, actions at law, criminal cases, delinquent taxes, other fees, and commissions or compensation; amount of salary or other compensation from county for services rendered; total amount collected or received and total not collected, signature of clerk, and certification of notary public;

ii. Copies of abstracts in books and reports of commissioner of revenue, 1865-1916, showing date of report, and aggregate amount of taxes on licenses for all purposes, or of capitation tax, personal property, income, real estate, and oyster business taxes, with total amount of taxes, remarks, and clerk's attestation;

iii. Report on all money belonging to the Commonwealth collected or which should have been collected, 1891-1927, showing name of clerk, date of report, taxes involved in law process including tax on deeds, contracts, and other writings, wills and administration, chancery suits, actions at law, motions, and removal and appeal warrants, with total amount of taxes; amounts involved in prohibition cases including amounts involved in fines and forfeited recognizances, costs, and forfeited property; similar cases not prohibition cases; delinquent capitation tax, delinquent personal property taxes, real estate with amounts for redemption, sales, penalty, and interest, total amount collected or which should have been collected for month, total for six months, and dated certification of clerk;

iv. Report to Auditor of Public Accounts and examiner of records on all money controlled by or in custody of the court, 1894-1927, showing names of clerk and court, style of suit or proceeding, date order issued to make deposit, bank or banking institution in which deposited, amount on deposit on January 1, name of person making deposit, date certificate of deposit delivered to court clerk, remarks, and certification of clerk;

v. Report to Auditor of Public Accounts on fines imposed by court and justice of the peace and paid to circuit court clerk, 1866-1915, 1921-27, showing name of justice or other officer, name of person fined, offense charged, date fined, amounts of fine and costs taxed, with total, date fine and costs paid clerk, amount paid clerk, disposition of costs, character of execution issued for unpaid fine and costs, to whom execution delivered for service, return day of execution, return on execution, remarks, and dated certifications of clerk and commonwealth's attorney;

vi. Report to House of Delegates, 1877-1915, 1918-27, showing number of circuit, date of report, actions at law with number of actions started, pending, decided, removed from other courts, and removed to other courts, suits in equity with number started, number pending, number of interlocutory decrees, number of final decrees, number removed from other courts, number removed to other courts, and prosecutions including number started, pending, decided, number nolle prosequis, and changes of venue to the court, number of days in session during regular term, and in special term, with total number of days in session, and dated certification of clerk;

vii. Statement of amounts received by clerk during month for redemption of lands, 1865-1927, showing name of person assessed in whose name land or lot was sold, quantity of land charged, quantity sold, local description of land, amount due State, interest from date of sale to date of redemption, amounts for taxes, penalties, and interest, total collected, amount due county, city, or town, interest from date of sale to date of redemption, amounts for levies, penalty, and interest, total collected for county, city, or town, name of person making payment, date of payment, total due State, total due county, aggregate, and dated certification of clerk; and

viii. Statement of delinquent capitation and personal property taxes collected, 1908-27, showing names of clerk and court, inclusive dates of report, name of person paying, years for which paid, amount of capitation tax paid, amount of personal property taxes paid, penalty, interest, total, date of payment, totals of each column, and dated certification of clerk.

No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

187. REPORT OF AUTO. ACCIDENTS, 1926, 1928-30, 1932, 1934, 1936. 1 file box (152).

Original reports of automobile accidents, made to circuit court clerk by person involved, showing date of report and of accident, place of accident, name and address of person making report, make of car, type of body, and State license number, name and address of owner, name, age, sex, and address of operator, driving experience, number of operator's permit, direction of travel, approximate speed, estimated amount of damage, date of last inspection of car, whether operated by owner, or by employee, friend, or

relative of owner, whether car insured against injury to persons and property, names and addresses of persons killed or injured, nature and extent of injury, disposition of persons injured, total estimated damage to vehicle and other property, names and addresses of witnesses, condition of driver, nature of traffic violation committed, nature of obstruction to driver's view, condition of each vehicle, action and condition of pedestrian if pedestrian involved, whether stationary object struck, to what extent traffic controlled, construction of road surface, condition of road, weather conditions, light conditions, and whether accident at railroad or interurban crossing. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Handwritten and handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

188. MEMORANDA, 1869-1913. 1 vol.
Rough memorandum of papers removed from the clerk's office for study by attorneys showing date of removal, name of case, signature of attorney receiving papers, date papers returned, date mailed if mailed, requests from attorneys for copies of wills, issuance of warrants, subpenas, and abstracts of decrees and judgments. Arr. chron. by date of entry. No index. Handwritten. 100 pp. 12 x 7½ x ½. Storage in attic of office building.

189. RECORD OF SUIT PAPERS TAKEN FROM AND RETURNED TO PRINCE GEORGE CLERK'S OFFICE, 1929--. 1 vol.
Record of suit papers taken from clerk's office showing names of parties, date received, by whom received, date returned. Arr. chron. by date received. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 93 pp. 8 x 9½ x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

190. [DELINQUENT TAXES ON FIDUCIARY HOLDINGS], 1926. 1 sheet.
Treasurer's annual report to circuit court, based on report of examiner of records to commissioner of revenue, on personal property, funds, money, and income under the control of the courts, court receivers, and fiduciaries, and on boats of five tons burden or more, on which taxes are delinquent, showing name of person assessed, number of page and line in personal property book, amount of State taxes delinquent on boats, tangible personal property, money, intangible personal property, and income, amount of penalty and amount of total State taxes; amounts of county, town, and district levies delinquent, road tax on intangibles, amount of penalty, why returned as delinquent, dated certification of treasurer, and signed approvals of examiner of records and chairman of board of supervisors. Arr. by dist. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 22 x 16½. Clk's. off., SW. room.

191. MISCELLANEOUS, 1822-1903. 3 file boxes (175-177).
Miscellaneous papers including:

i. County docket of Commonwealth cases, 1865-69, showing plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, names of parties, action, plea, and proceedings;
ii. List of delinquent county taxes, 1839-58, showing name of person who has failed to pay tax, amount of tax, and why returned delinquent;
iii. List of delinquent town lots, 1822-65, showing name, residence, and kind of estate of owner, number of lots, name of town, value of buildings, value of lots including buildings, yearly rent of lots, amount of tax, and remarks;
iv. List of licenses, 1876-88, showing name of assessing officer, year for which tax assessed, name of treasurer or officer to

whom list of licenses delivered, date on which list delivered to treasurer or collector, date of issue and of expiration of each license, name of each person, firm, business, or profession licensed, amount derived from tax on each license and information on which assessment based, amount derived from tax on each class of license, total amount derived from taxes on all licenses, remarks, and acknowledgment and signature of assessing officer and of clerk;

v. List of transfers, 1865-75, showing date of deed, when recorded, names of grantor and grantee, number of acres, distance and bearing from courthouse, value, district, and remarks;

vi. Peace warrants, 1865-1903, showing names of sheriff, complainant, and accused, description and condition of warrant, date of warrant, and signature of justice of the peace;

vii. School commissioner's report, 1822-63, showing names and ages of children, names of parents or guardians, dates children entered and number of days attended school, cost per day, amounts for tuition, branches of learning studied, school books used, date of report, and signature of school commissioner;

viii. Subpenas, 1865-70, showing name of sheriff, name of person summoned to testify, term of court at which ordered to appear, names of plaintiff and defendant, date of subpena, and signature of clerk; and

ix. Taxes, fines and other public moneys assessed by commissioner of revenue with which clerk of the circuit court is chargeable, 1865-1903, showing name of commissioner of revenue, name of clerk, year for which assessed, amount of taxes on law process, deeds, and fines, amount of other public money, remarks, and dated acknowledgment and signature of commissioner of the revenue.

No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms, 1822-65; handwritten and handwritten on ptd. forms, 1865-1903. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

192. [Miscellaneous County and] CIRCUIT COURT PAPERS, 1800-1864, 1866-84, 1886-1902, 1904--. 27 file boxes (1 file box, 1800-1864, 1869-83, 1886-87, labeled 552; 1 file box, 1827, 1829, 1832, 1836-37, 1839-41, 1843-47, 1849-61, 1863-64, 1869, 1884, 1895, labeled 551; 1 file box, 1863-64, 1866-68, 1874-81, labeled 550; 1 file box, 1866-69, 1884-87, labeled 508; 1 file box, 1888-94, 1896-99, labeled 553; 1 file box, 1900-1902, 1904-6, labeled 554; 1 file box, 1915, labeled 616; 1 file box, 1923-25, labeled 138; 1 file box, 1925-28, labeled 149; 1 file box, 1928-30, labeled 149A; 17 file boxes, 1906-23, 1931, unlabeled). Title varies: Circuit Court Papers, 1800-1864, 1869-83, 1886-94, 1896-1902, 1904-34; Circuit Court Papers Old, 1827, 1829, 1832, 1836-37, 1839-41, 1843-47, 1849-61, 1863-64, 1866-69, 1874-81, 1884, 1895; Miscellaneous, 1866-69, 1884-87; Papers Circuit Court, 1915.

Miscellaneous county court and circuit court papers including, at various dates, claims against the Commonwealth, grand jury presentments, refunding bonds, forthcoming bonds, road petitions, road viewers' reports, grand jury indictments, appointments of guardians, coroner's inquisitions, office judgments, lists of licenses other than merchants', jury lists, allowances to jurors, powers of attorney, appointments of commissioners in chancery, lists of fines reported by justices of peace, criminal and civil warrants

issued by justices of peace, sheriff's reports on prisoners confined in jail, treasurer's lists of persons paying capitation tax, appointments of special police, petitions to carry concealed weapons, court order to destroy poll books, appointments of substitute judge and trial justice, summons for special grand jury, applications for permits to sell alcoholic beverages, attachments, summons, declarations, motions, subpenas, affidavits, pleas and judgments in common law cases. No obvious arrangement, 1800-1864, 1866-84, 1886-1902, 1904-6; arr. by term of court, 1906--. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten on ptd. forms, 1800-1864, 1866-84, 1886-1902, 1904-16; handwritten, typed, handwritten and typed on ptd. forms, 1916--. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

193. MISCELLANEOUS, 1861, 1863, 1865-66, 1868-69, 1873, 1880-99, 1901-27. 2 file boxes (1 file box, 1861, 1863, 1865-66, 1868-69, 1873, 1880-99, 1901-13, 1915-16, 1918, labeled 507; 1 file box, 1913-27, labeled 745).

Miscellaneous papers filed in clerk's office including judgments confessed in clerk's office, 1861, 1863, 1865-66, 1868, 1884, 1889-90, 1894-96, 1899, 1908-9, 1912-13, 1915-16, 1918; fiduciary accounts, 1869, 1880, 1882-83, 1888-89; qualification of county officers, 1873, 1882, 1887, 1904-5, 1908-9; special commissioners' bonds, 1881, 1884-88, 1892-94, 1909, 1920-26; appeals, 1882; writs of habeas corpus, 1882; affidavits, 1884; attachments, 1884; petitions to sell church property, 1884; trustees' bonds, 1884, 1895-96; appointments of trustees for churches, 1884, 1895, 1908-10; declarations, 1885-86; receivers' bonds, 1891, 1901; fiduciary bonds, 1891, 1903; injunction bonds, 1896; suspending bonds, 1897; powers of attorney, 1898; escheator's inquisitions on estates, 1902; report of Board of Pension Commissioners, 1902; list of taxpayers eligible for jury service, 1904; court orders authorizing board of supervisors to employ special detectives, 1904; accepting resignations of road commissioners, 1904; granting permits to sell religious literature, 1904-5; appointments of county officers, 1904-10; appointment of guardians, 1904-5, 1908-10; lists of veniremen selected for jury service, 1904-24; qualification of guardians, 1905; court orders issuing writs of mandamus, 1906; permits to carry concealed weapons, 1906; instructions to administrator of treasurer's estate to deliver official records to county, 1908; approval of deed to real estate for school purposes, 1908; acceptance of resignation of justice of peace, 1909; authorizations to release prisoners who were jailed for nonpayment of fines, 1909; to ministers to perform marriage ceremonies, 1909; and to jailer to deliver prisoners to State penitentiary, 1909; appointments of trustees for lodge property, 1909-10; letters of consent, 1915-20; divorce decrees, 1920; official oaths, 1920-27; indemnifying bonds, 1921; and court orders in reference to settling estates, 1922. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten on ptd. forms, 1861, 1863, 1865-66, 1868-69, 1873, 1880-99, 1901-13, 1915-16, 1918; handwritten, typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms, 1913-27. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

(Next entry 194, p. 122)

IV. COUNTY COURT

The county court which sat on the south side of James River in 1657 was probably the first county court to sit within the bounds of the future Prince George County. The commission issued for holding the first court after the county was organized is lost; it probably was dated 1703.[1]

An act of 1870 replaced the many justices of the county court by one judge in each county. The judicial functions of some counties were placed under the jurisdiction of a judge who held alternate sessions in two or more counties. The judicial functions of the county courts of Prince George and Surry were thus joined.[2]

To describe the records of the county court in detail would be to repeat in large part the essay on the circuit court.[3] Most of the extant books and papers date subsequent to 1865, and, to a greater extent than happens in most county court archives of earlier date, they present a comparatively clear division of law and chancery jurisdiction. The main distinction in them is that the majority deal with the administrative activities of the court. This is normal, however, since before 1870 the county court exercised most of the powers now granted to the board of supervisors. It is more notable that the county court should have retained as much of its old administrative authority as it did up to the date on which it was abolished in 1904.[4]

The only record of the county court which has no counterpart in the circuit court is the book of copies of court orders appointing minor road officials such as surveyors or commissioners of roads. Beginning in 1819, the clerk was required to post a list of these appointees, and the sheriff to notify them of their appointment. It does not appear that a permanent record was intended, but the book found in Prince George is duplicated in other counties in Virginia and was probably kept for the clerk's convenience in posting the list.[5]

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1. See pp. 1, 51. For general provisions relating to this agency in Virginia as a whole, see essay on the county court in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Const. 1869, art. VI, sec. 13; Code 1873, p. 1028 (Prince George and Surry form sixty-first district); Order Book, County Court, vol. 3 (1871-75), January 1874, pp. 264-265, in Order Book [and Minutes], see entry 200; oral statement of Mr. Jordan Temple, commonwealth's attorney, June 1940.
3. See Circuit Court, pp. 88-94.
4. See previously published inventories.
5. Code 1819, II, 234-235; Acts 1834-35, p. 58; Code 1849, p. 270; Acts 1874-75, p. 180; Acts 1883-84, pp. 459-465; Code 1887, secs. 963-1004 (under this and the preceding act, the board of supervisors might appoint surveyors of roads in Prince George County, but only if the board voted to adopt this method of appointment).

Chancery

194. CHANCERY RULE DOCKET, 1864-73. 1 vol.
County court clerk's record of chancery cases at rules showing case number, names of attorneys and parties, kind of action, and proceedings at rules. Arr. numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms. 400 pp. 11 x 16 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

195. CHANCERY ORDER BOOK CO. COURT, 1836-53, 1865-73. 2 vols.
Title varies: Chancery Book Co. Court, 1836-53.
Record of chancery orders and decrees of the county court in matters pertaining to divisions of estates of intestate decedents, divisions of estates in slaves, reports of commissioners in chancery, plats, surveyors' reports, and all other chancery matters coming before this court; and shows names of parties to each suit, purpose of suit, proceedings, decision, and final decree. Arr. chron. by term of court. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of plaintiff and defendant, or subject. Handwritten. Aver. 400 pp. 11 x 17 x 2½. Clk's. off., record vault.

Common Law

196. COUNTY COURT PAPERS, 1865-1904. 12 file boxes (4 file boxes, 1865-79, labeled 110-113; 1 file box, 1880-83, unlabeled; 3 file boxes, 1884-91, labeled 115-117; 1 file box, 1892-94, labeled 115; 2 file boxes, 1895-1900, labeled 119, 120; 1 file box, 1901-4, labeled 122). Title varies: County Court Papers, Tinney & Others vs. Temple, 1892-94.
Papers pertaining to administrative and judicial matters handled by the county court including civil and criminal case papers, venire facias, grand jury lists, warrants of inquest, vacation orders, certificates of witness attendance, accounts of sheriff and deputy sheriff against Commonwealth, petitions to alter roads, road commissioners' reports, processioners' reports, applications for liquor licenses, and ministers' bonds. Arr. chron. by term of court. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.
For other processioners' reports, see entry 30; for record of processioners' reports, see entry 31.

197. PROCESS BOOK, 1865-95. 1 vol.
Record of the issuance and return of process in the county court showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and plaintiff's attorney, kind of action, writ tax, kind of process, when returnable, to whom delivered, and officer's return. Arr. chron. by date of process. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 108 pp. 9 x 13 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.
For other records of processes, see entry 93.

198. RULE DOCKET [Common Law], 1866-73. 1 vol.
County court clerk's record of common law cases at rules showing case number, names of attorneys, and names of parties to the suit, kind of action, and proceedings at rules. Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms. 400 pp. 11 x 16 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

199. ISSUE DOCKET, 1870-1904. 1 vol.
Record of cases matured and scheduled for trial in the county court showing

case number, names of attorneys, names of plaintiff and defendant, kind of action, plea, and proceedings. Arr. chron. by term of court. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 175 pp. 16 x 11 x 1½. Clk's. off., record vault.

200. ORDER BOOK [and Minutes], 1714-20, 1737-40, 1811-14, 1863-1904. 14 original vols. (4 vols., 1714-20, 1737-40, 1811-14, 1863-67, unlabeled; 10 vols., 1865-1904, labeled 1-10) and 4 photostats. Title varies: untitled, 1714-20; Minute Book, 1737-40; Order Book Justice Court, 1863-67. Title on photostats varies: Orders and Return of Execution, 1714-20; Minute Book, 1737-40.

Record of administrative and judicial proceedings of county court at various dates, including appointment, and swearing and bonding known as qualification of county officers, permissions granted to keep ordinaries and to sell ardent spirits, filing of reports of commissioners of elections, reports of inspectors of county jail, and sheriff's reports on prisoners confined in county jail; payment of jurors, consideration of applications presented by veterans who served in War for Southern Independence; names of persons making complaint as to erroneous assessment of taxes, applications to purchase delinquent lands, lists, presented by treasurer, of insolvents who failed to pay capitation and property taxes, allowances made surveyors for repairs to roads and bridges, names of persons tried for felony, inspection of qualifications of attorneys applying for permission to practice before the county court, cases tried, appointment of fiduciaries, lists of deeds, wills, inventories and appraisements, and other writings admitted to record; estimate of amount to be raised by levy, and orders for collecting levy. Arr. chron. by term of court. No index, 1714-20, 1811-14, 1863-71; indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of plaintiff and defendant or person concerned, 1737-40, 1871-1904. Handwritten, 1714-20, 1737-40, 1811-14, 1863-1904; photostats, 1714-20, 1737-40. Aver. 386 pp. 17 x 12 x 2½. 2 original vols., 2 photostats, 1714-20, 1737-40, Archives Division, Virginia State Library; 2 photostats, 1714-20, 1737-40, 12 original vols., 1811-14, 1863-1904, Clk's. off., record vault.

Judgments

201. COUNTY COURT OFFICE JUDGMENTS, 1865-74. 1 file box (166).

Original judgments rendered in clerk's office showing names of plaintiff and defendant, nature, date, and amount of judgment, and signature of plaintiff's attorney. Arr. chron. by date of judgment. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

Executions

202. EXECUTIONS COUNTY COURT, 1811-61, 1865-1904. 3 file boxes (163-165). Title varies: Executions Circuit and County Court, Old, 1811-61.

Original executions of circuit court, 1811-61, and county court, 1811-61, 1865-1904, showing date and kind of execution, names of plaintiff and defendant, amount of debt, date interest begins, signature of issuing clerk, and dated return on execution. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

For subsequent circuit court executions, <u>see</u> entry 123.

203. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1867-1903. 1 vol.
Record of executions on judgments of the county court showing names of plaintiff and defendant, names of attorneys, date and amount of judgment, cost, date and nature of execution, to whom delivered, when returnable, and officer's return. Arr. chron. by date of judgment. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms. 175 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

204. JUSTICE JUDGMENT & EXECUTION BOOK, 1866-1904. 1 vol.
Abstracts of civil judgments kept by each justice of the peace and returned to county court when the book was filled in order to provide a permanent record of each judgment, systematize the satisfaction thereof, and provide the clerk with a record for issuing abstracts of judgment, showing names of attorneys, names of parties, amount of judgment, costs, return day of execution, to whom delivered, and results of service by officers. Arr. chron. by date of judgment. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of plaintiff and defendant. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms. 198 pp. 12 x 14 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

Financial

205. COUNTY COURT [Tax Book], 1898-1904. 2 vols. Title varies: Tax Book, County Court, 1898-1902.
Record kept by the county clerk, of all money collected or which should have been collected for the Commonwealth by him for his accounting with the State Auditor, showing amounts of taxes and fees from deeds, contracts, and other instruments, wills and administrations, law processes, fines, costs, redemption of lands heretofore purchased by the State at tax sales, sales of lands heretofore bought by the State at tax sales, and insolvent capitation and personal property tax, with date collected, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date of collection. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 64 pp. 17 x 14 x ½. Clk's. off., record vault.

Witnesses

206. WITNESS DOCKET [County Court], 1867-1904. 1 vol.
Clerk's record of compensation paid witnesses appearing in cases before the county court showing for each case names of attorney, parties, and witnesses, term of court, and number of days served, miles traveled, and amount paid to each witness. Arr. chron. by date paid. No index. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms. 300 pp. 12 x 18 x 1. Clk's. off., record vault.

Condemnation Proceedings

207. COUNTY COURT PAPERS, POSTAL TEL. CO. VS. N. & W. R. R. [Norfolk and Western Railroad], 1889-91. 1 file box (121).
Original proceedings, filed in court, to condemn land for public uses including petitions for condemnation of land, notices of suit, exhibits, appointment of commissioners to assess damage, reports of commissioners, and final orders of court. No obvious arrangement. No index. Typed. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

Roads

208. ROAD BOOK, 1865-90. 1 vol.
Record of appointment of road surveyors by county court showing name of surveyor, date of appointment, district, description of road, and list of hands employed to work on each road. Arr. by dist. and chron. thereunder by date of appointment. No index. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms. 400 pp. 11 x 16 x 2. Clk's. off., record vault.

Bonds

209. OFFICIAL BONDS CO. COURT, 1865-1904. 2 vols. (1, 2).
Record of officers' bonds and liquor license bonds, showing names of principal and surety, date, amount, and purpose of bond, copy of signature and seal of principal and surety, and clerk's attestation. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of principal. Handwritten, 1865-85; handwritten on ptd. forms, 1885-1904. Aver. 554 pp. 11 x 16 x 3½. Clk's. off., record vault.

(Next entry 210, p. 128)

V. COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY

The statute providing for the appointment of the commonwealth's attorney was passed in 1800.[1] The precedent for this office is found in Virginia records as early as 1643 which refer to persons appointed by the Attorney General in several counties to prosecute for the crown.[2] At present (1941), the commonwealth's attorney in each county is elected by popular vote for a term of 4 years.[3]

As county prosecutor, the commonwealth's attorney originates many records. In Prince George County he does not retain his records but immediately turns them over to the clerk of the court before which he acts as prosecutor. The clerk then files them with the case papers which constitutes archives of the court.[4]

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1. Hening, Statutes, XII, 730, 758. For general provisions relating to this agency in Virginia as a whole, see essay on the commonwealth's attorney in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Bruce, Institutional History, I, 570-571.
3. Code 1936, sec. 123.
4. See Circuit Court, pp. 88-120; County Court, pp. 121-125.

(Next entry 210, p. 128)

VI. TRIAL JUSTICE

A justice was authorized to hold a juvenile and domestic relations court in Prince George County, and in the city of Hopewell, 8 years before the office of trial justice was established in Prince George County. Appointed by the judge of the circuit court, July 6, 1922, this forerunner of the trial justice took office on the day on which he was appointed.[1] On June 18, 1930, the judge of the circuit court of Prince George County appointed a trial justice to serve 4 years from the date of his appointment.[2] Three days later the trial justice gave bond before the clerk of the appointing court.[3] Thus the office of trial justice was established in Prince George County 4 years before the General Assembly of Virginia passed the act which required that a trial justice be appointed in every county.

The trial justice is required to keep a docket on a form prescribed and supplied by the State and approved by the Auditor of Public Accounts. This docket contains the full record of all causes which came or were prosecuted before him. It also contains a record of their final disposition and an account of all fines and costs imposed.[4]

In Prince George County there are separate dockets for civil cases pending, civil cases ended, criminal cases pending, the record of criminal cases disposed of, criminal cases ended, ended cases of county ordinance violations, juvenile and domestic relations cases, and civil judgments. Civil judgments have a separate index. The juvenile and domestic relations docket includes a docket inherited from the court established under an act of 1922. At that time the form was prescribed by the State Board of Public Welfare, and the book was directed to remain in the office of the judge of the court.[5] When, under acts of 1934 and 1936, all original papers were ordered to be returned to the circuit court, the only juvenile and domestic relations record left in the court of the trial justice was the permanent order book. The juvenile and domestic relations docket is the current continuation of this book.[6]

It is a function of the trial justice's clerk to keep the trial justice's accounts.[7] The trial justice or his clerk, or a justice of the peace, is required to give to any person paying any fines or costs a receipt on a

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1. Court Order Book, vol. 7 (1921-24), July 6, 1922, p. 133, in Court Order Book Common Law, see entry 111. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the trial justice, in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Court Order Book, vol. 9 (1928-30), June 18, 1930, p. 530, in Court Order Book Common Law, see entry 111.
3. Clerk's Fiduciary Record, vol. 1904-34, June 21, 1930, p. 359, see entry 143.
4. Acts 1934, p. 472; Acts 1936, p. 625; Code 1936, sec. 4987(i).
5. Acts 1922, p. 838; see footnote 1, p. 128.
6. Acts 1934, pp. 472-473; Acts 1936, pp. 625-626; Code 1936, secs. 4987 (j) and (l); see entry 217.
7. Acts 1934, p. 471; Acts 1936, p. 624; Code 1936, sec. 4987(g).

form prescribed by law. The trial justice's clerk retains the current book, but the duplicate pages of used receipt books may be returned to the clerk of the circuit court.[1] Canceled checks and cash receipts are also kept[2] as a basis for accounting for fines and costs collected.[3] The trial justice's accounts consist of the cash book and the general ledger. The general ledger has separate volumes for open and closed accounts.[4] There are other records, chiefly general correspondence relating to financial reports and to cases before the courts. There are also copies of the monthly report, to the circuit court, of criminal cases handled.[5]

Papers connected with cases tried by the trial justice remain in his office for 1 year, or as long as 3 years if a fine is paid in installments. But cases may be removed or appealed, or otherwise directed to be returned to the court either within the year or, when the fine is paid in installments, before the 3 years have elapsed. Abstracts of judgments may be granted within the time limits, and original and additional executions may be issued in accordance with the general laws of the State. At the end of the year, or of the 3 years period, they are directed to be returned to the clerk of the circuit court to be filed, indexed, and preserved. As soon as they are indexed and filed in the circuit court, they may be proceeded upon in the same manner as judgments of the circuit court.[6]

Juvenile and domestic relations case papers are not covered by the provisions for the trial justice papers, inasmuch as the trial justice when trying these cases acts as judge of a separate court known as the juvenile and domestic relations court.[7]

The trial justices of Virginia have banded themselves into an association for mutual help and advice; the present trial justice of Prince George County (1941) is secretary of this organization.[8]

Case Papers

210. CIVIL WARRANTS, 1930-34, 1939--. 3 file boxes.
Original civil warrants issued by trial justice showing county, name of officer serving warrant, name of defendant, date and time to appear before trial justice, amount of claim, date interest begins, date due, date of warrant, and signature of officer issuing warrant. Arr. numer. by warrant no. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 11 x 5 x 15. T. J. off.

211. JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS WARRANTS, 1930--. 2 file boxes.
Confidential records not open for public inspection. 11 x 5 x 15. T. J. off.

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1. Acts 1904, p. 225; Code 1936, sec. 2546.
2. See entries 222, 223.
3. Acts 1934, pp. 468-469, 472; Acts 1936, pp. 625, 627; Code 1936, sec. 4987 (i) and (m).
4. See entries 224-226.
5. Acts 1920, p. 67; Code 1936, sec. 2551.
6. Acts 1934, p. 472; Acts 1936, pp. 625-626; Code 1936, sec. 4987 (j); see entry 215.
7. Acts 1934, p. 473; Acts 1936, p. 626; Code 1936, sec. 4987 (l).
8. Mr. W. Francis Binford.

Dockets

212. CIVIL DOCKET, 1939--. 1 vol.
Record of civil cases instituted before trial justice in which final judgment has not been rendered, and of civil cases disposed of. Record of cases on which judgment has not been rendered shows name of trial justice, case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, object of action, dates of warrant, trial, and continuances, date papers filed in circuit court clerk's office, names of attorneys and witnesses for plaintiff and defendant, by whom warrant issued, statement of costs, and name of officer serving papers. Arr. numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of plaintiff. Typed on ptd. forms. 300 pp. 13 x 12 x 2. T. J. off.
For description of cases disposed of, see entry 213.

213. CIVIL DOCKET, ENDED CASES, 1934-39. 1 vol.
Record of civil cases disposed of by trial justice showing name of trial justice, case number, style of action, object of action, date of warrant, date of trial, continuance dates, date filed in circuit court clerk's office, disposition of case, names of witnesses for plaintiff and defendant, statement of costs, name of officer issuing warrant, name of officer serving papers, names of attorneys for plaintiff and defendant, and judgment rendered for plaintiff or defendant. Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 500 pp. 13 x 12 x $3\frac{1}{2}$. T. J. off.
For pending cases, see entry 212.

214. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1938--. 1 vol.
Record of criminal cases instituted in trial justice court showing name of county, name of trial justice, number of case, style of case, description of defendant, record of case, description of charges, names of witnesses and of arresting officers, disposition of case, statement of fees and costs, by whom warrant issued, record of bail, and remarks. Arr. numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant. Typed on ptd. forms. 200 pp. 13 x 12 x 2. T. J. off.

215. CRIMINAL DOCKET, ENDED CASES, 1934--. 10 vols.
Record of criminal cases determined by trial justice showing name of county, name of trial justice, number and style of case, description of defendant, record of case, description of charges, names of witnesses and of arresting officers, disposition of case, statement of fees and costs, by whom warrant issued, record of bail, and remarks. Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. Aver. 500 pp. $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x $3\frac{1}{2}$. T. J. off.

216. ENDED CASES COUNTY ORDINANCES, 1934--. 2 vols.
Record of cases involving violations of county ordinances and determined by trial justice showing name of county, name of trial justice, number and style of case, description of defendant, record of case, description of charges, names of witnesses and of arresting officers, disposition of case, statement of fines and costs, by whom warrant issued, record of bail, and remarks. Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. Aver. 500 pp. $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x $3\frac{1}{2}$. T. J. off.

217. JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS DOCKET, 1930--. 2 vols.
Record of juvenile and domestic relations cases which have been decided, and of such cases pending before trial justice court, showing name of county, name of trial justice, number of case, name, age, race, and marital status of complainant, name, address, occupation, and place of birth of defendant,

nature of offense, names, sex, and ages of dependent children, dates of complaint, trial, continuances, and dismissal if dismissed, names of witnesses, mileage and fee claimed by each witness, conditions under which bailed, record of payments made under order of court, name and fee of person issuing warrant, and of officer making arrest and serving papers in case, statement of costs, and comments of trial justice on case. Arr. numer. by case no. No index, 1930-34; indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, 1934--. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1930-34; typed on ptd. forms, 1934--. Aver. 262 pp. 15 x 17 x 2½. T. J. off.

218. [RECORD OF REPORTS OF CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF], 1930-34. 1 vol. Record of criminal cases disposed of by trial justice showing name, age, race, and height of defendant, name of arresting officer, offense charged, date of trial, term of imprisonment, amount of fine, statement of costs of prosecution, date of fieri facias, and remarks. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of defendant. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 100 pp. 15 x 17½ x 2½. T. J. off.

219. JUDGMENT DOCKET, 1930-34. 2 vols. Untitled 1930-34, 1 vol. Record of civil judgments rendered in trial justice court showing number and date of judgment, names of parties, amount of debt with interest, amount of costs, by whom warrant issued, to whom execution delivered, return day of execution, and remarks. Arr. numer. by warrant no. and chron. by date of warrant. For index, see entry 220. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 75 pp. 22 x 15½ x 1½. T. J. off.

220. [INDEX TO JUDGMENTS], 1930-34. 1 vol.
Index to record of judgments (entry 219), showing names of plaintiff and defendant, kind of action, volume, and page number of record. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 300 pp. 12 x 10 x 3. T. J. off.

Financial

221. OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FOR FINES AND COSTS, June 1940--. 2 vols. Carbon copies of receipts given to individuals paying fines and costs to trial justice showing name of court, name of county, receipt number, date of payment, name of person paying fine, account credited, amount of fine, amount of costs, total amount, and signature of clerk of trial justice court. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date of payment. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 100 pp. 10 x 10½ x 1. T. J. off.

222. CANCELLED CHECKS, 1930--. 2 file drawers.
Canceled checks of the trial justice court showing date, name of bank, name of payee, amount of check, signature of trial justice, and bank's cancellation. Arr. numer. by check no. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 10 x 5 x 19. T. J. off.

223. CASH RECEIPTS, 1930-34. 1 vol.
Record of cash received, maintained by trial justice, showing in each case date, name of payer, amounts of State and county fines, and amounts of fees for warrant, witness, trial, clerk, officer, bail, commonwealth's attorney, subpoena, rules, etc., magistrate if warrant issued by magistrate, also total cash received for fees less constable fee, and total net cash. Arr chron. by date of entry. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 50 pp. 22x 15½ x 1½. T. J. off.

224. CASH BOOK, 1934--. 2 vols.
Trial justice's record of cash receipts showing date, docket number, amount collected, and from whom and for what purpose; also record of disbursements showing date, name of payee, docket number, and purpose of disbursement. Arr. by receipts and disbursements and chron. thereunder by date of entry. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 75 pp. 14½ x 18 x 2. T. J. off.

225. GENERAL LEDGER - CLOSED ACCOUNTS, 1934-39. 1 vol.
Record of fees, fines, and other money collected and disbursed by trial justice, including cash in office, cash in bank, county revenue, Commonwealth revenue, fees for clerk of circuit court, fees for sheriff, partial fines, accounts of individuals, giving title of account, date of entry, posting references, debits, credits, and balances. Arr. alph. by account and chron. thereunder by date of entry. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 500 pp. 12½ x 12½ x 3½. T. J. off.

226. GENERAL LEDGER, 1935--. 1 vol.
Record of money partially collected and of money disbursed by trial justice for the following accounts: cash in office, cash in bank, county revenue, Commonwealth revenue, fees for clerk of circuit court, fees for sheriff, partial fines, and individuals, giving title of account, date of entry, posting references, debits, credits, and balances. Arr. alph. by account and chron. thereunder by date of entry. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 500 pp. 12½ x 12 x 2. T. J. off.

Correspondence

227. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, 1934--. 1 file box.
Miscellaneous papers of trial justice relating to the functioning of his office including reports on criminal cases disposed of, accounts, and correspondence. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of correspondent. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten on ptd. forms. 14 x 12 x 16. T. J. off.

(Next entry 228, p. 133)

VII. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Before the office of trial justice was established in Prince George County in 1930, the justices of the peace exercised various functions. They are discussed in the essay on the circuit court.[1] However, the justices kept no permanent records. All of their papers and books were returned sooner or later to the county or circuit court to become records of that agency.

Since 1930, their responsibilities have been greatly curtailed. They have also not been required to keep records, and no records were found in Prince George County. The present law provides for three justices of the peace elected for a 4-year term from each of the five magisterial districts.[2]

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1. See Circuit Court, pp. 88-94. For general provisions relating to this agency in Virginia as a whole, see essay on the justice of the peace in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Code 1936, sec. 127.

VIII. SHERIFF

The office of sheriff was established in Virginia in 1634, and in Prince George County presumably when the county was first organized. Today (1941) he is elected by the qualified voters of the county for a term of 4 years. He is the law-enforcing agent of the county and as such makes arrests, serves papers, waits on the circuit court, and acts as jailer. The sheriff is required to keep a fee book.[1] This book is specially important as an act passed in 1920 limits the total amount of the annual compensation which the sheriff may receive.[2] As jailer, he is required to maintain a detailed record of the commitment and conduct of each prisoner in his care.[3] In Prince George County he keeps copies of his monthly statement to the Comptroller of the State prisoners confined in the county jail, and also copies of his monthly statement to the board of supervisors of county prisoners in the county jail. In addition he maintains a file of miscellaneous papers.[4]

Miscellaneous Papers

228. SHERIFF'S PAPERS, 1897-1910, 1912-15, 1918-34, 1936, 1939. 1 file box (360).

Miscellaneous papers concerning matters handled by sheriff including civil and criminal process and case papers, 1898-1900, 1902-7, 1909-10, 1912-15, 1918-27; petitions for habeas corpus, 1907-9; official bonds, 1923-25, 1928-29, 1931-33, 1936, 1939; commissioners' bonds, 1902; lists of heirs, 1924; inventories and appraisements, 1921-22; reports of fees, allowances, commissions, and salaries, 1921-24, 1926, 1929-32; stubs of receipts for fines, 1922-25; commutation of sentence, 1904; lists of veniremen, 1904, 1907; copies of orders appointing road commissioners, 1903; road applications, 1906; deeds of trust, 1901; applications and notices to purchase delinquent land, 1904; invoices for orders of publication, 1926; order from Secretary of Commonwealth to hold election, 1931; orders to sheriff to take possession of estates, 1902; sheriff's accounts and vouchers for sale of estates, 1903, 1921; orders appointing officers, 1897-1900, 1907, 1913; and petitions for appointment of deputy sheriff, undated. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten and typed. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

Financial

229. [RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS], 1933--. 2 vols.

Sheriff's fee record maintained to determine the amount collected in excess of the amount he is permitted to retain as compensation; also his record of disbursements. Record of receipts shows name of sheriff, date of receipt,

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1. Code 1936, sec. 3494. For general provisions relating to this agency in Virginia as a whole, see essay on the sheriff in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Acts 1920, p. 827; Acts 1926, p. 353; Code 1936, sec. 3516.
3. Acts 1910, pp. 374-375; Acts 1932, p. 815; Code 1936, secs. 2860, 2861.
4. See entries 228, 231, 232.

name of payer, and amount and kind of fee such as fee for serving writ, levy fees and commissions on sales, arrest fees and fees for serving papers in criminal cases, mileage for carrying prisoners to jail or returning them for trial, salary, and fees for attending courts and board meetings, caring for prisoners, and performing other duties. Record of disbursements shows date of disbursement, name of payee, check number, and amounts paid out for premium on bond, salaries for deputies, board for jurors, care of prisoners, and other purposes. Arr. by receipts and disbursements and chron. thereunder by date of entry. No index. Handwritten, 1933-38; handwritten on ptd. forms, 1938--. Aver. 140 pp. 14 x 14 x 1. Residence of R. B. Belsches, sheriff, Carson, Va.

Jail

230. [JAIL REGISTER], March 1933--. 2 vols.
Record kept by sheriff, who serves as jailer, of prisoners committed to jail, showing county, name of jailer, name, race, sex, and age of prisoner, whether charged with felony, misdemeanor, violation of prohibition law, character of charge, whether State or county case, reason for being in jail, date of trial, number of years, months, and days sentenced, amount of fine and costs, date to be released, reason for release, actual date committed, actual date released, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date committed. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 150 pp. 14 x 12 x 1. Residence of R. B. Belsches, sheriff, Carson, Va.

231. [STATEMENT OF COUNTY PRISONERS CONFINED IN JAIL], March 1940--. 4 sheets.
Copies of monthly statements, sent board of supervisors to settle for county prisoners confined in jail, showing month for which statement made, name of county, names of jailer and prisoner, number days confined, actual date committed, actual date released, amount of committal fees, aggregate number of prisoners for month, total amounts for board of prisoners for day and month, total amount of committal fees for month, aggregate amount of board and committal fees. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten. 11 x 9. Residence of R. B. Belsches, sheriff, Carson, Va.

232. [STATEMENT OF STATE PRISONERS CONFINED IN COUNTY JAIL], March 1940--, 4 sheets.
Copies of monthly statements sent the Comptroller to settle with the State for State prisoners confined in county jail. For description, see entry 231. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 20 x 18. Residence of R. B. Belsches, sheriff, Carson, Va.

(Next entry 233, p. 138)

IX. CONSTABLE

A statutory reference to the constable in Virginia dates back to 1643. He has never been required in Virginia to keep permanent records.[1] The nearest approach to a permanent record maintained by him is a fee book, but this was not found in the public records of the county. A record of executions served by the constable of Prince George County was maintained by the circuit court clerk when the unsatisfied executions were returned to the court for its further action. This file is preserved in the clerk's office.[2] In 1851 the office became elective,[3] and in 1903 the length of term was changed from 2 to 4 years.[4] At present there is legal provision for one constable in each of the five magisterial districts.[5]

X. CORONER

The coroner's office was probably established in Prince George County when the county was first organized in 1703. At present he is appointed by the judge of the circuit court for a term of 4 years, and he must be a registered physician. His chief duty is to hold an inquest over the body of any person who has met sudden, violent, or unexplained death, and, like a justice of the peace, he may issue a warrant for the arrest of persons he holds to be implicated in the homicide.[6]

The coroner acting in his judicial capacity is required to keep a record of deaths in relation to which he acts officially.[7] Since the coroner makes returns on all inquisitions, written testimonies, and recognizances, to the circuit court, he keeps no permanent public records. His returns and reports on inquests on dead bodies are filed with and become records of the circuit court.[8]

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1. Hening, Statutes, I, 246. For general provisions relating to this agency in Virginia as a whole, see essay on the constable in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. See entry 123.
3. Const. 1851, art. vi, sec. 30.
4. Acts 1902-3-4, p. 506.
5. Code 1936, sec. 127.
6. For general provisions relating to this agency in Virginia as a whole, see essay on the coroner in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
7. Shepherd, Statutes, I, p. 50; Acts 1902-3-4, p. 840; Code 1919, sec. 4812; Acts 1926, p. 461.
8. See entries 100, 101.

(Next entry 233, p. 138)

XI. COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE

The office of the commissioner of revenue was created by the Revolutionary Government of Virginia in 1777. Since many of the eighteenth century records of Prince George County were lost, the date on which the office was established in the county has not been determined. In Prince George County, as elsewhere, the office was suspended during 1870-75, the township period. The first commissioner subsequently elected was chosen at the general election, May 25, 1875, to take office the following July 7 for a term of 4 years.[1]

As the commissioner's primary duties concern the assessment of property for taxation, most of his records relate to taxation. He keeps a card record of changes in ownership and valuation of real estate, based on information which he obtains from the record of the general reassessment of land, a copy of which he receives from the assessors.[2] From these cards and from the former land books, he compiles the land book each year.[3] He retains the original land books and sends copies of them to the clerk, the treasurer, and the Department of Taxation.[4] The State Corporation Commission assesses the value of all property of public service corporations for purposes of taxation. The evaluation is based on reports sent to the Commission by an official of the corporation. A certified copy of the assessment is sent to the Comptroller, who was formerly the Auditor of Public Accounts; to the head of the corporation; and to the county board of supervisors.[5] The board examines the record for correctness.[6] When assured of its correctness, the board uses it as a guide in determining the amount of the county levy. The rate must be uniform on public service corporations,[7] on other corporations, and on individuals. The commissioner of revenue must compute the appropriate levies on tangible personal property, rolling stock, real estate,[8] and merchants' capital of public service corporations.[9] It is for this reason that the record is kept in the commissioner's office. The commissioner certifies a

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1. E. R. Marks. Order Book, vol. 4 (1875-78), June 1875, pp. 24-36, in Order Book [and Minutes], see entry 200. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the commissioner of revenue in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of those inventories, see p. 276.
2. Code 1887, secs. 437, 443; Code 1919, sec. 2247; Tax Code 1936, secs. 242, 247.
3. Tax Code 1936, secs. 253-264; for full discussion, see essay on county clerk, pp. 64-70.
4. Code 1849, pp. 189-191; Code 1919, secs. 2341, 2342; Acts 1926, p. 996; Acts 1928, p. 172; Acts 1932, p. 416; Tax Code 1936, sec. 255.
5. Acts 1902-3-4, pp. 167-169, 171-172, 175-176; Acts 1915, pp. 197-209; Acts 1916, pp. 800-804; Acts 1926, pp. 650-654; Acts 1928, pp. 141-145, 147-149, 152-153, 155-159; Acts 1934, pp. 199-201; Tax Code 1936, secs. 215, 216(a), 217, 218, 221, 225, 228.
6. Code 1919, sec. 3704; Acts 1928, p. 163; Tax Code 1936, sec. 233.
7. See footnote 5; Tax Code 1936, secs. 216, 217, 219, 222, 226, 229.
8. Acts 1928, pp. 163-164; Tax Code 1936, secs. 216, 217 (rolling stock only), 219 (real estate and tangible personal property only), 222 (same), 226 (same), 229 (same), 234 (commissioner to extend).
9. See entry 237.

copy of the assessment, with the appropriate levies, to the county treasurer for collection.[1]

Any person aggrieved by an assessment made by the commissioner of revenue may request the commissioner to correct it,[2] or may petition the court to order the commissioner to correct it.[3] If the assessing officer made the erroneous assessment, he may petition the court to have it corrected.[4] The commissioner keeps a record of all corrections.

Each taxpayer makes an annual return to the commissioner on all his property, except real estate.[5] The commissioner retains a copy of the personal property book which he compiles from the returns and other records, and sends copies to the clerk, the treasurer, and the Department of Taxation. Formerly he sent a copy to the Auditor.[6] The assessment of individual incomes is directed to be made in a separate book, and the book to be kept under lock and key by the commissioner and other officers who have a copy of it.[7] Capitation taxes are included on the tax returns and the personal property book;[8] omitted assessments, however, are handled differently. Any person not taxed by a capitation tax, either because it was omitted or because he did not come of age until after a certain date, may apply to the commissioner of revenue and have himself assessed. On being given the assessment certificate by the commissioner, he pays the amount to the treasurer and receives a receipt. The commissioner keeps a record of assessments and makes to the proper State agency a periodical report which is the basis for charging the treasurer with the amount collected. The commissioner keeps a duplicate of this report.[9]

The commissioner of revenue computes license taxes, and he issues a license which, when receipted by the treasurer, constitutes a license to prosecute the desired business or profession. Formerly a more cumbersome procedure was required, but the commissioner still issued the license.[10] A special type of license is that issued to persons desiring to use a machine for picking peanuts, and these are handled in the same manner.[11] The commissioner retains copies of all licenses assessed and makes a periodical report of license assessments to the Department of Taxation.[12] This list may be used to charge the collecting officer with the amount of taxes which it shows.[13]

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1. See footnote 8, p. 136.
2. Acts 1928, pp. 227-228; Tax Code 1936, sec. 413.
3. Acts 1928, pp. 228-229; Tax Code 1936, sec. 414.
4. Acts 1928, pp. 229-231; Tax Code 1936, sec. 415.
5. Acts 1852-53, p. 13; Code 1860, p. 202; Code 1919, sec. 2254; Tax Code 1936, sec. 307.
6. Code 1849, pp. 188-191 (book replaces the former list); Tax Code 1936, secs. 317, 318.
7. Code 1919, sec. 2343; Acts 1928, p. 49; Tax Code 1936, sec. 33.
8. See entries 239, 240.
9. Acts 1902-3-4, p. 559 (clerk performs duties); Acts 1910, pp. 465, 584 (commissioner performs duties); Code 1919, secs. 116, 117, 2420; Acts 1928, p. 233; Tax Code 1936, sec. 420.
10. Acts 1885-86, pp. 467-468; Code 1919, sec. 2360; Tax Code 1936, sec. 129.
11. Acts 1936, p. 750.
12. Acts 1928, pp. 100-101; Tax Code 1936, sec. 145.
13. Acts 1928, p. 101; Tax Code 1936, sec. 146.

The commissioner retains copies of his reports to the Department of Taxation, and in Prince George County he keeps card records of licenses issued.[1]

The commissioner keeps files of miscellaneous receipts and reports. In addition he keeps copies of the live stock report and the fiduciary reports.[2]

Tax Assessment

233. [REAL ESTATE CARDS], 1935--. 8 file drawers.
Revenue commissioner's card record of changes in valuation and in ownership of taxable land owned by white and colored persons in the magisterial districts of Prince George County, which are Bland, Brandon, Blackwater, Rives, and Templeton, and in Bland Sanitary District Number 1, and Rives Sanitary District Number 1, compiled from the list of land transfers, sent him by the county clerk, to aid him in compiling the land book, showing name and address of landowner, district, location of land, number of acres, value per acre, total value of land, total value of buildings, total value of land, buildings, and improvements, amount of tax, changes in valuation or quantity, immediate source of title if obtained after 1935, transfer of entire tract, or part of it, with number of acres transferred, number of acres in tract from which separated, to whom transferred, and date transferred. Arr. by race and dist., and alph. thereunder by name of landowner. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. Aver. 6 x 11 x 18. Off. of comm. of rev.

234. TRANSFERS [Dead Land Transfer File], 1935--. 1 file drawer.
Real estate cards, taken from the active transfer files, after original owner has transferred his entire tract to other parties, used by the commissioner of revenue to determine owners of subdivided tracts, showing information as in entry 233. Arr. by dist. and alph. thereunder by name of original owner of entire tract. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 6 x 11 x 18. Off. of comm. of rev.

235. LAND BOOK, 1928--. 12 vols. Title varies: County Land Book, 1928-30, 1932; untitled, 1931, 1933.
Original record of assessment of the fair market value of real estate in the county and in incorporated towns compiled by the commissioner of revenue, showing information as in entry 47. Arr. by race, thereunder by dist., and alph. thereunder by name of landowner. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. Aver. 269 pp. 17 x 24 x 1. Off. of comm. of rev.
For treasurer's copy, see entry 289.

236. TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE, 1932-37. 1 file box.
Lists of land transfers sent to the commissioner of revenue by the clerk to indicate changes in ownership, and lists of mortgages and deeds of trusts sent to enable the commissioner of revenue to make an assessment on the debt secured by the mortgage or deed of trust. Lists include deeds for the conveyance or partition of land; judgments and decrees for partition or recovery of land; land devised by wills; and deeds of trust and mortgages made to secure the payment of debts. Lists of deeds show date list made, names of clerk, court, and county, date of deed, when admitted to record,

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1. See entries 245-248.
2. See entries 249-252; Acts 1930, p. 782; Tax Code 1936, sec. 3, 29a.

name and race of grantor and of grantee, quantity and description of land conveyed, specified value, assessed value, and amount of recordation taxes paid. Lists of judgments and decrees show date list made, names of clerk, court, and county, date of judgment or decree, quantity and description of land, and between whom and in what proportions land divided. Lists of land devised by will show date list made, date of will, when admitted to record, names of devisor and devisee, quantity and description of land. Lists of deeds of trust and mortgages show date list made, names of clerk, court, and county, date of instrument, when admitted to record, names of grantor and creditor, amount of debt secured to each creditor or mortgagee, total amount secured by instrument, and description of property. Arr. chron. by date of list and chron. thereunder by date recorded. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 5 x 11½ x 16. Off. of comm. of rev.

237. CORPORATION, 1932--. 1 file box.
Original lists of local levies on real estate, tangible personal property, and capital of public service corporations, based on values ascertained by the State Corporation Commission, showing county, tax year, name of commissioner of revenue, name, post office address, and class or kind of corporation, name of district or incorporated town where property is located, rate of levy, assessed value of real estate, tangible personal property, and merchants' capital, amount levied on each, total assessed value, total amount levied on real estate, personal property, and merchants' capital. Arr. alph. by name of corporation. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 11 x 5 x 18. Off. of comm. of rev.

238. CORRECTED ASSESSMENT, 1932--. 1 file box.
Original memorandum of corrected assessment of unpaid local levies showing name and address of taxpayer, county, date of correction, original assessment with year, page and line in commissioner's book, class and value of property, local levy on property, local license tax, local capitation tax, penalty, and total tax and penalty; abatement with year, page and line in commissioner's book, class and value of property, local levy on property, local license tax, local capitation tax, penalty, and total tax and penalty; corrected assessment with year, page and line in commissioner's book, class and value of property, local levy on property, local license tax, local capitation tax, penalty, and total tax and penalty. Arr. chron. by date of correction. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 11 x 5 x 20. Off. of comm. of rev.

239. [INTERROGATORIES], 1934--. 49 bundles, 12 stacks.
Original tax returns from property owners to commissioner of revenue of tangible personal property, machinery and tools, and merchants' capital for local taxation only, showing tax year, name, race, and address of tax payer, amount of local capitation tax if any, quantity and fair market value of each type of tangible personal property, total value of all tangibles, fair market value of machinery and tools, and merchants' capital, total taxable merchants' capital, dated oath of taxpayer, and signature of officer administering oath. Arr. by race, by dist., and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 17 x 10 x 8. Bundles, 1934-38, storage; stacks, 1939--, off. of comm. of rev.

240. PERSONAL PROPERTY BOOK, 1929--. 11 vols.
Revenue commissioner's copy of record of assessment of personal property for taxation, showing information as in entry 56. Arr. by race, thereunder by dist., and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer. No index. Handwritten

on ptd. forms, 1929; typed on ptd. forms, 1930--. Aver. 144 pp. 17 x 24 x 1. Off. of comm. of rev.

241. STATE INCOME BOOK, 1932--. 8 vols.
Revenue commissioner's record of assessments on individual income and on income handled by fiduciaries, and summary of incomes. Record of assessments on individual income other than fiduciaries shows name of commissioner of revenue, name, address, and race of person assessed with taxes; value of net income, personal exemptions, and net income subject to taxation; tax rate and amount of taxes; penalty for failure to file return by June 1; and total taxes and penalties. Record of assessments on income handled by fiduciaries shows name of commissioner of revenue, name, character, and residence of fiduciary; name of decedent or beneficiary, or title of suit; value of net income subject to taxation; amount of taxes; penalty for failure to file return by June 1; and total taxes and penalties. Summary of incomes shows name of commissioner of revenue, name and race of person assessed, page of record, value of net income subject to taxation, amount of taxes, amount of penalties, and total taxes and penalties; total number of white persons assessed for State income tax, total number of whites and fiduciaries; total number of colored; total number of whites, fiduciaries, and colored; number of returns of taxpayers whose entire taxable income is $3,000 or under; over $3,000 but not over $5,000; over $5,000; total number of returns assessed; oath of commissioner of revenue, and certification of oath. Arr. by subject of taxation and alph. thereunder by name of person assessed. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. Aver. 50 pp. 16 x 16 x ½. Off. of comm. of rev.

242. OMITTED CAPITATION, 1932--. 1 file box.
Revenue commissioner's copy of his report to the county treasurer and State Department of Taxation on omitted State capitation taxes and capitations not assessed because taxpayer did not come of age until January 1 of ensuing year, but later assessed on the application of the taxpayer, showing date of report, name, sex, and post office address of taxpayer, date certificate issued, for what year assessed, tax, penalty, interest on tax and penalty, total tax, penalty, and interest, oath of commissioner of revenue, and certification of person authorized to administer oath. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 5 x 11 x 18. Off. of comm. of rev.

Licenses

243. [APPLICATIONS FOR AND LICENSES OF PEANUT PICKERS], 1937--. 1 vol.
Carbon copies of applications for peanut pickers' licenses, showing county, name of applicant, post office address, signature of applicant, date of application; also copies of paid peanut pickers' licenses showing county, name of licensee, and signature of commissioner of revenue. Arr. chron. by date of license. No index. Typed on printed forms. 63 pp. 7 x 8 x ½. Off. of comm. of rev.

244. [APPLICATIONS FOR STATE LICENSES], 1939--. 1 vol.
Carbon copies of applications to commissioner of revenue for merchants' licenses, and State licenses other than merchants, showing duration of license, name and address of applicant, name and address of business, nature of business or profession, date applicant began business at given address, number of employees, annual rental of premises, monthly sales of previous

year and probable sales of coming year of retail and wholesale merchants, gross receipts or other basis for ascertaining tax, amounts of tax, fees, and penalty, oath of applicant, signatures of applicant and commissioner of revenue, and date of application. Arr. chron. by date of license. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 175 pp. 17 x 9 x 1½. Off. of comm. of rev.

245. LICENSE, 1935--. 1 file box.
Card record of licenses issued by revenue commissioner showing name of licensee, type of license, date issued, basis for ascertaining tax, and amount of tax. Arr. by kind of license and alph. thereunder by name of licensee. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 11 x 6 x 18. Off. of comm. of rev.

246. TRANSFERS OF LICENSE, 1935--. 1 file box.
Card record of transfers of licenses by revenue commissioner showing name of licensee, type of license, date issued, basis for ascertaining tax, amount of tax, and to whom license transferred. Arr. alph. by name of licensee. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 11 x 6 x 18. Off. of comm. of rev.

247. [LICENSE REPORTS], 1938--. 1 vol.
Carbon copies of revenue commissioner's monthly report to Department of Taxation on licenses issued including classification of licenses sheet. Reports show name of commissioner of revenue, county, month, name of treasurer to whom license tax paid, name and trade name of applicant, location of place of business, business or profession licensed, date license issued, beginning and expiration dates, basis for assessing tax, amount of tax, amount of penalty, total tax and penalty, fee, and total amount of tax, penalty, and fee. Classification of licenses, shows name of commissioner of revenue, county, month, number, total taxes and penalties, fees, total taxes, penalties, and fees for each class of license; total number of licenses, amount of all taxes and penalties, of all fees, and amount of all taxes, penalties, and fees. Arr. chron. by month of report. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 75 pp. 17 x 22 x ½. Off. of comm. of rev.
For prior records, see entry 250.

248. BUILDING PERMITS, 1931--. 1 vol.
Copies of building permits issued by commissioner of revenue showing date issued, name of person to whom issued, location and number of acres on which building is to be erected, type of building, kind of material to be used, size, number of stories, number of rooms, type of roof, estimated cost, name of person or firm preparing plans, and signature of commissioner of revenue. Arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1931-35; typed on ptd. forms, 1936--. 198 pp. 9 x 6 x 2. Off. of comm. of rev.

Reports

249. [REPORTS], 1916, 1920. 1 file box.
Miscellaneous reports, including report of commissioner of revenue to local board of review, on merchants who have applied for licenses and on merchants conducting business who have not applied for licenses, showing date of report, date of application for license if license applied for, name of merchant, firm, or corporation applying, location of place of business, dates of beginning and expiration of license, amount purchased by consumers, amount of license tax paid to treasurer, total amount covered by report, and dated certification of commissioner of revenue; also report of examiner of records to local board of review, on his examination of interrogatories of merchants

for the purpose of making a correct assessment on which to base the State license tax, and report of local board of review to commissioner of revenue, county treasurer, and Auditor of Public Accounts on its action on report of the examiner of records, and on its own investigation as to what constituted a correct assessment for the license tax, 1920, showing date of license application, name of merchant, location of place of business, dates of beginning and expiration of license, amount purchased by consumers, amount of license tax as ascertained respectively by commissioner of revenue, examiner of records, and by examiner of records as approved by local board of review, amount of consumer purchases added by local board of review for additional license tax, total additional license tax to be paid treasurer, and dated certifications of examiner of records and chairman of local board of review. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

250. [RECEIPTS AND REPORTS], 1933--. 1 file box.
Miscellaneous papers of commissioner of revenue include:

i. Deed receipts, showing information as in entry 170;
ii. Probate receipts, showing information as in entry 171; and
iii. License reports, 1933-37. For description and subsequent records, see entry 247.

No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 8 x 5 x 18. Off. of comm. of rev.

251. REPORT OF LIVE STOCK, 1932--. 1 file box.
Revenue commissioner's copy of annual report to the Commissioner of Agriculture on livestock owned in county showing date of report, district, and number of horses and mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 11 x 5 x 20. Off. of comm. of rev.

252. FIDUCIARY REPORTS, 1932--. 1 file box.
Annual reports of examiner of records, made to the commissioner of revenue and the Department of Taxation, on values, ascertained for the purpose of assessing personal property under the control of fiduciaries, showing year, name, character, and residence of fiduciary, name of decedent or beneficiary, or title of suit, intangible personal property for State taxation only such as value of bonds, notes and other evidences of debt, money, income, and capital, with amount of tax, and value for local taxation only of tangible personal property, machinery and tools, and merchants' capital, with amount of tax. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 11 x 5 x 20. Off. of comm. of rev.

(Next entry 253, p. 144)

XII. ASSESSORS

This office was first established in Virginia by the Revolutionary Government in 1777. Since 1926 assessors have not been permanent officials. However, the term assessors is applied to such officers as may be appointed by the circuit court to serve for any current general reassessment year.

The entire duty of the assessors is to compile information for entry on the land books. They keep no permanent records, but the original copies of their books are distributed among other county offices. The original assessment book of Prince George County is filed in the clerk's office. Copies are sent to the commissioner of the revenue and to the local board of equalization. Copies of the recapitulation sheets are sent to the State Department of Taxation.[1]

No records for this office were found in Prince George County.

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1. Acts 1884, p. 115; Code 1887, sec. 443; Code 1919, sec. 2247; Tax Code 1936, sec. 247. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the assessors in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.

XIII. LOCAL BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

A local board of equalization to review erroneous or unjust taxation was appointed in Prince George County in 1924. Appointments, which are temporary, are made by the judge of the circuit court under the act of that year, the earliest act to authorize the agency anywhere in the State. The board of 1924, having performed its duty, dissolved. When matters arose requiring attention, members to compose a second board were appointed in 1930.[1] These boards were preceded by a local board of review, established by authority of an act of 1915. The act was repealed in 1922, and the board abolished.[2] It is probable that the abolition of the local board of review made obvious the need of an agency other than the courts for the periodical review of erroneous or unjust taxation. Appointments follow a general reassessment.[3] No appointments appear to have been made in Prince George County since 1930.

The only record of the local board of equalization is that of assessments adjusted by the board. The clerk of the circuit court was ex officio clerk of the board of review and was ex officio clerk of the board of equalization until 1926. A secretary elected by the board from among its own membership now keeps the records.[4]

253. [ASSESSMENTS], 1930. 2 vols.
Record of adjusted assessments made by the board of equalization showing county, district, name and post office address of landowner, year, page and line in land book, assessment and equalized assessment as described in land book, number of acres in each tract, value of land per acre including the value of standing timber trees if property of the landowner, value of the land and of standing timber trees not owned by the landowner, value of buildings and improvements, value of standing timber trees not owned by the landowner, total value of land, standing timber trees, buildings, and improvements owned by the landowner, also standing timber trees not owned by the landowner, date of assessment, and signature of the chairman and secretary of the board. Arr. by dist., thereunder by race, thereunder by subdivision, and alph. thereunder by name of landowner. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. Aver. 400 pp. 12½ x 8 x 4. Clk's. off., SE. room.

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1. Acts 1924, pp. 574-575; Court Order Book, vol. 8 (1924-27), May 19, 1924, p. 214 in Court Order Book Common Law, see entry 111; ibid., vol. 9 (1928-30), May 22, 1930, p. 512, Tax Code 1936, sec. 344. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the local board of equalization in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Acts 1915, pp. 155-156; Acts 1916, pp. 416-420; Acts 1922, p. 514.
3. See footnote 1.
4. Acts 1915, pp. 155-156; Acts 1924, pp. 574-575; Acts 1926, p. 257; Tax Code 1936, sec. 344.

(Next entry 254, p. 153)

XIV. COUNTY TREASURER

The first official to hold office under the title of treasurer of Prince George County was elected November 8, 1870, to take office January 1, 1871, and to serve 3 years from that date. In the county court, December 8, 1870, the treasurer-to-be gave the required bond in the penalty of $25,000.[1] This was the year in which the office was first established in the State. Prior to 1870 the law required the sheriff in each county of Virginia to perform the duties of the county treasurer.[2]

The treasurer is elected for a term of 4 years and is the principal financial officer of the county. All the records in his office relate to a system of accounting for money. After he has received the tax books from the commissioner of the revenue,[3] he makes out tax tickets in triplicate to indicate the amount of taxes charged against each taxpayer.[4] Before 1928 the treasurer was required only to give a receipted ticket to the person paying taxes to him.[5] Tax bills or tickets remaining in the office represented unpaid taxes. Until some time in 1928, these tickets were delivered at the end of the fiscal year to the clerk of the court with the delinquent lists.[6] Tax bills or notices,[7] as well as receipts,[8] have been required since 1928. Under the present system the tax bill is made in triplicate; one copy is sent to the taxpayer and the other two are placed in a file or binder where they remain as long as the taxes, or any part of them, remain unpaid. When payment is made in full, one of these filed copies serves as a receipt, and the other, with a notation on its face that payment has been made, is filed as a record of payment.[9]

The treasurer keeps several sets of books as a basis for accounting for State[10] and county funds.[11] Every sum collected is entered in the classified journal-warrant register and in a collection register. Journal entries are posted regularly to the cash books and general ledger, and also to the distribution ledger which furnishes a valuable analysis of the county's

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1. Richard T. Daniel; Order Book, vol. 2 (1867-71), November 1870 (pages not numbered), in Order Book [and Minutes], see entry 200; Official Bonds, vol. 1 (1865-85), December 8, 1870, pp. 44-45, see entry 209.
2. Acts 1869-70, p. 257. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the county treasurer in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
3. Hening, Statutes, IX, 358; Code 1849, pp. 189-190 (sheriff receives); Acts 1874-75, p. 233 (treasurer receives); Tax Code 1936, sec. 318.
4. Code 1919, sec. 2408; Tax Code 1936, sec. 370.
5. Code 1919, secs. 2408, 2409; see footnote 6.
6. Code 1887, sec. 608; Code 1919, sec. 2417; Acts 1924, p. 719; (repealed) Acts 1928, p. 216.
7. Ibid., p. 209; Tax Code 1936, sec. 371.
8. See footnote 6; Acts 1928, p. 208; Tax Code 1936, sec. 370.
9. See entry 254.
10. Acts 1869-70, p. 261; Acts 1932, p. 327; Tax Code 1936, secs. 369, 372.
11. Acts 1869-70, p. 259; Acts 1930, p. 345; Tax Code 1936, sec. 354.

receipts and disbursements for various purposes. These accounts are required by the Comptroller, who has general supervisory power over the treasurer's records. The Auditor formerly exercised this supervision.[1] The procedure of the State accountants is to a large extent discretionary but may vary according to local conditions. For instance, the board of supervisors, or other local officials, may request a special bookkeeping system.[2] The treasurer makes a periodical report and submits to the local board of supervisors a statement of his accounts with the county.[3] He settles his accounts with the board at annual meetings. If his term of office is about to expire, he makes a final settlement. If he dies in office, his personal representative makes the final settlement of his accounts.[4]

All county funds must eventually pass through the hands of the treasurer. He receives from the trial justice remittances and reports of that officer's collections for the county and State,[5] and he must himself report monthly to the Comptroller his receipts of State funds,[6] in addition to his remittance letters, reports, and receipts for State funds sent to the State Treasury.[7] Copies of reports of the Auditor of Public Accounts,[8] and of the reports of public accountants of their audits of the financial records of other county officers, are filed in the treasurer's office.[9] The treasurer[10] and depositories handling county funds alike are required to be bonded;[11] the treasurer keeps a file of bonds and related correspondence. He receives from the Comptroller a statement of taxes which individuals owning property in Prince George County owe to the Commonwealth,[12] and from the commissioner of the revenue a list of assessments on the property of public service corporations operating within the county.[13] He may employ deputies to aid him in performing his duties, and he maintains a file of accounts between himself and his deputies, and of the bonds given by them to him.[14] To him also come

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1. Acts 1878-79, p. 324; Code 1936, sec. 565; Tax Code 1936, sec. 374.
2. Acts 1914, p. 202; Code 1936, sec. 565.
3. Acts 1869-70, p. 259; Tax Code 1936, sec. 360.
4. Acts 1869-70, p. 259; Tax Code 1936, sec. 359.
5. Acts 1934, p. 473; Code 1936, sec. 4988(1).
6. Code 1919, sec. 2412 (semiannually, or upon request); Tax Code 1936, sec. 374 (monthly or oftener).
7. Not specifically required; probably under general provision. See footnote 6.
8. Acts 1914, p. 202; Code 1919, sec. 565; Acts 1936, pp. 83-84.
9. The board of supervisors may order and pay for such audits; the filing of copies here is probably by its order; Acts 1869-70, p. 259; Code 1887, sec. 833; Code 1919, secs. 2719, 2756; Code 1936, sec. 2719; Ernst vs. Patrick County, 158 Va. 565, 164 S. E. 543.
10. Acts 1869-70, p. 258; Acts 1878-79, p. 319; Acts 1930, p. 922; Code 1936, sec. 2698.
11. Acts 1932, pp. 833-834; Tax Code 1936, sec. 350.
12. No statute found; probably under general authority of Comptroller.
13. Acts 1928, pp. 163-164; Tax Code 1936, sec. 234.
14. The treasurer is responsible for the actions of his deputies, and their bonds are made payable to him: Acts 1869-70, p. 258; Acts 1871-72, pp. 222, 251; Acts 1877-78, pp. 181-182; Acts 1928, p. 203; Code 1936, sec. 2701; Tax Code 1936, sec. 352; Acts 1938, p. 17.

copies of the annual budget of the board of supervisors, giving the expected amount and distribution of the county levy.[1]

All county funds collected are paid to the county treasurer, and they are disbursed by him only upon receipt of warrants lawfully authorized and issued.[2] To determine the order of payment especially when the funds in the treasury are not sufficient for immediate settlement, and to keep a record of paid warrants, the treasurer since his office was established has been required to enter in a well-bound book a record of every warrant drawn upon him by the board of supervisors.[3] The same procedure was required when formerly the county and circuit courts drew directly on the treasurer.[4] Before 1932 it was required that a record of each warrant presented for payment be entered in the warrant register, that the treasurer pay it in cash or by check,[5] and that the warrant be canceled and returned to the agency which issued it. The county finance board was created in 1932, and the method of payment limited to checks drawn upon an authorized depository, although in a few instances, payment of cash was permitted.[6] Now, in most cases, instead of recording the issue of warrants in bound volumes, the treasurer files a carbon copy of each warrant issued.[7]

Another change in the treasurer's warrant records took place in 1936. No specific law requiring the change has been found, but authority for it may be traced to the Finance Board Act of 1932, which provides, in part, that county funds in depositories shall be disbursed only when checks are "drawn in payment of lawfully issued and properly drawn orders or warrants"; it is stipulated that the act "shall not be construed as imposing upon any depository any obligation to determine whether any [such] check ... was issued for any purpose other than those specified herein or as imposing any liability upon any such depository for paying any check so issued." This provision was reenacted in 1936.[8]

The present system, which is sometimes called the warrant-check plan, seems designed to fulfill both requirements, especially as to relieving the depository of responsibility. After the board of supervisors has passed on and allowed the claim, the chairman and clerk draw a draft (warrant), in triplicate, on a depository, and sign the original. There is also a blank in which the treasurer places his signature when the draft is presented to him to sign.[9] The board retains a copy as a warrant register;[10] another copy

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1. Acts 1869-70, pp. 272-273; Code 1873, p. 449; Code 1887, sec. 847; Acts 1902-3-4, p. 859; Acts 1906, pp. 534-536; Acts 1927, p. 127; Code 1936, secs. 2577(1) and 2577(m); sending of copy to treasurer not required, but copies found among records of treasurer in Prince George.
2. Acts 1926, p. 846; Acts 1928, pp. 202-203; Acts 1932, pp. 834-835; Acts 1936, p. 29; Tax Code 1936, sec. 350; Acts 1940, p. 321.
3. Acts 1869-70, p. 259; Code 1919, sec. 2781; Tax Code 1936, sec. 355.
4. Acts 1869-70, p. 259; (repealed) Acts 1878-79, p. 321.
5. Acts 1869-70, p. 259; Code 1919, sec. 2782; Tax Code 1936, secs. 355, 356.
6. Acts 1932, pp. 831-835; Tax Code 1936, sec. 350; Acts 1940, p. 321.
7. See entries 279, 280.
8. Acts 1932, pp. 831-835; Acts 1936, p. 29; Tax Code 1936, sec. 350.
9. Code 1936, secs. 5563-5578; see entry 278.
10. Board of supervisors' duplicate warrants bound as register, not found in Prince George County survey.

is sent to the treasurer to serve him as a warrant register and check stub.[1] When bound or filed, these copies of draft warrants become permanent records of the office.

The treasurer also pays and files jury certificates issued by the court clerk to compensate jurors.[2] Warrants for particular purposes may vary in form, and they are accounted for and filed separately. In the period 1936-38 the treasurer issued warrants on the Virginia Public Assistance Fund on the order of the board of supervisors; since 1938, the local board of welfare has performed this duty.[3] A special separate series of accounts is kept of receipts and disbursements of sanitary district funds, probably because Prince George County has extensive water and sewer plants in operation in the neighborhoods of Petersburg and Hopewell.[4] In banking for the county the treasurer, like any other depositor, receives deposit slips and canceled checks and bank statements periodically and files the stubs of regular checks drawn by him for various special funds and purposes.[5] The treasurer's other records pertain mainly to his function of tax-collection. He receives from the commissioner of revenue a copy of the book containing assessment of real estate for taxation[6] and a copy of the personal property book.[7] From these, and from supplemental assessment records from different sources,[8] he makes out a tax bill for each taxpayer.[9]

The law requires five delinquent tax lists. These are (1) a "list of real estate on the commissioner's land book improperly placed thereon or not ascertainable, with the amount of the taxes and levies charged thereon"; (2) a "list of other real estate which is delinquent for the nonpayment of the taxes and levies thereon"; (3) a "list of such of the taxes and levies assessed on tangible personal property, machinery and tools, and merchants' capital, or other subjects segregated for local taxation, exclusively, except real estate, as he is unable to collect, including local capitation taxes, if any"; (4) a "list of such of the taxes on intangible personal property and

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1. See entry 280.
2. Acts 1895-96, p. 484; Code 1936, sec. 6010.
3. Acts 1936, pp. 376, 377; (repealed) Acts 1938, p. 669; now by local board of public welfare, Acts 1938, pp. 646-658.
4. The permission to establish sanitary districts in suburban areas by circuit court order has gradually been extended, 1926-33, to all counties. The board of supervisors has power to fix rates of charge for service, provide for collection, and issue bonds to finance construction; these bonds are handled by the treasurer, who receives and disburses funds thus created, and supervises the redemption of the bonds; Acts 1926, pp. 289-293; Acts 1928, p. 835; Acts 1930, p. 1002; Acts 1932, pp. 362-364, 371-373; Acts 1933, pp. 32-34, 70-72; Acts 1936, pp. 218-219, 463-464, 496-497; Acts 1938, pp. 18-19, 220-221, 570-571, 576.
5. See entries 286-288.
6. Hening, Statutes, IX, 358; Code 1849, pp. 189-190; Acts 1874-75, p. 233; Tax Code 1936, sec. 255.
7. Acts 1869-70, p. 283; Code 1919, sec. 2342; Acts 1932, p. 328; Tax Code 1936, sec. 318.
8. Code 1919, sec. 2258; Acts 1924, p. 572; Acts 1926, pp. 331-332, 899; Tax Code 1936, sec. 316.
9. See footnotes 4-9 on p. 145.

individual income, or other subjects segregated for State taxation exclusively, as he is unable to collect, excluding State capitation taxes"; and (5) a "list of unpaid State capitation taxes."[1]

List (1), the list of real estate improperly assessed, was formerly examined first by the commissioner of revenue, next by the board of supervisors, and finally by the commissioner of accounts who certified it to the court. The court was required to direct the clerk to send a copy to the commissioner of revenue who was instructed to make his land books conform with it. The clerk was also directed to send a copy to the Auditor. The original list was filed in the clerk's office. On the revision and codification of the tax laws in 1928, the treasurer was required merely to submit the list to the board of supervisors which might direct that a copy be sent to the commissioner of revenue.[2] Until 1934 the board re-submitted the list to the treasurer and ordered him to continue to collect for a year. The treasurer then returned the list to the board, showing the changes which had occurred in it. The board might then turn the list over to a special collector who reported his collections directly to the board. When the special collector reported that he could make no more collections, he returned the list to the board, which re-submitted it to the treasurer. The treasurer then became responsible for all collections of these delinquent taxes on real estate. In 1934 the act was amended to require that the list be submitted to the board of supervisors only, since it was obvious that the taxes remaining on the list could not be collected.[3]

Before 1928 list (2), the "list of other real estate" on which taxes were delinquent, was made out and handled in the same manner as list (1), except that a copy was not directed to be sent to the commissioner of revenue, and the clerk was directed to record the list in a book to be kept for the purpose.[4] The revision of 1928 made the same changes in the list of other real estate that were made in the list of improper assessments. The list of other real estate goes directly to the board of supervisors for examination and approval[5] and is re-submitted to the treasurer who is allowed one year in which to make the collections. At the end of the year the treasurer submits it to the board of supervisors to show the changes. The board may then return it to the treasurer, or to special collectors, for further collections. It is finally given to the treasurer, who is responsible for collections until the land is sold.[6] The treasurer sends a certified copy of the list to the clerk to be recorded in the book of delinquent lands.[7] The treasurer then offers for sale at public auction the real estate on which taxes are still delinquent at the conclusion of the two years allowed for collection. He reports the results of his sale to the Comptroller,

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1. Code 1887, sec. 605; Code 1919, sec. 2414; Acts 1928, p. 215; Tax Code 1936, secs. 387.
2. Acts 1831-32, p. 61; Code 1919, secs. 2414, 2417; Acts 1928, p. 216; Tax Code 1936, sec. 389.
3. Acts 1928, pp. 218-219; Acts 1934, pp. 761-762; Tax Code 1936, sec. 394.
4. Acts 1883-84, p. 744; Code 1919, sec. 2428; see footnote 2.
5. Acts 1928, p. 216; Tax Code 1936, sec. 389.
6. Acts 1928, pp. 218-219; Acts 1934, pp. 761-762; Tax Code 1936, sec. 394.
7. Acts 1928, p. 217; Tax Code 1936, sec. 390.

to the circuit court to be confirmed, and also to the clerk of the circuit court in order that it may be recorded.[1] The report on sales of land is accompanied by a list of land holdings on which the taxes were paid before the auction was held.[2]

To enable the treasurer to make out list (3), the list of personal property on which the taxes are delinquent,[3] the commissioner of revenue sends him a copy of the personal property book,[4] and a copy of the State income tax records.[5]

Before 1928 there were only three lists. Before that year the list of personal property on which the taxes were delinquent included capitation taxes, and taxes on both tangibles and intangibles. The list was handled in the same way as lists (1) and (2), except that a recapitulation of the total State taxes due was sent to the Auditor.[6]

The Constitution of 1902 allowed the General Assembly to provide for the segregation of different classes of property for State and local taxation after 1913 and provided that the rate be uniform on each class of property.[7] This apparently was impossible under the preceding Constitution, which provided that no species of property be taxed at a higher rate than any other species of property of the same value.[8] In 1915, acting under this power, the General Assembly segregated, for local taxation, real estate, all tangible personal property in section 6 of the tax bill of 1903, and the tangible personal property of public service corporations, except the rolling stock of steam railroads.[9] Intangible personal property and all other taxable property was segregated for State taxation only; but certain State taxes were allowed to continue on subjects of local taxation, and certain local taxes were allowed to continue on subjects taxed by the State.[10] The revision of 1919 added the capital of merchants to the subjects of local taxation, eliminated duplication, and retained a small State school tax on real estate and tangible personal property.[11] Segregation was completed in 1926, when the school tax on subjects of local taxation was repealed.[12] The Tax Code of 1928 followed out this segregation by dividing the delinquent personal property list into lists (3), (4), and (5).[13]

List (3), which deals with delinquent taxes on a number of different

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1. Acts 1872-73, pp. 378-380; Acts 1930, p. 796; Code 1936, sec. 2465, 2469, 2489.
2. Acts 1895-96, p. 489; Code 1919, secs. 2465, 2466; Acts 1920, p. 19 (sec. 2466 repealed); Code 1936, sec. 2465.
3. See footnote 13.
4. Acts 1869-70, p. 283; Tax Code 1936, sec. 318.
5. Code 1919, sec. 2343; Acts 1928, p. 49; Tax Code 1936, sec. 33.
6. Code 1887, sec. 608; Code 1919, sec. 2417.
7. Const. 1902, art. XIII, secs. 168, 169.
8. Const. 1869, art. X, sec. 1.
9. Acts 1902-3-4, pp. 156-157; Acts 1915, pp. 119-120.
10. Ibid., p. 120.
11. Code 1919, secs. 2205, 2206.
12. Acts 1926, p. 955; Const. 1902 (as amended 1928), art. XIII, sec. 168; Tax Code 1936, secs. 7, 8.
13. Acts 1928, p. 215; Tax Code 1936, sec. 387.

kinds of tangibles that are taxed locally only, is handled in the same way as list (2).[1] If the special collectors to whom the lists had been given for collection reported that no more collections were possible, the original law made the treasurer responsible for completing the collections.[2] In 1934 it was provided that the board could turn the list over to the treasurer for an additional collection period of 2 years, making a total of 3 years from the date on which the original list was made. Or the board could turn the list over to special collectors of delinquent taxes who reported back to the board. In either case the treasurer, since 1934, has ceased to be held responsible for collections after the expiration of the original 1 year period assigned him for collecting.[3]

A copy of list (4), which concerns delinquent taxes on various types of intangibles subject to State taxation only, is sent to the Department of Taxation to be audited and checked. The Department then notifies the Comptroller, who credits the treasurer with the amount shown and records the amount in a separate delinquent tax account charged to the treasurer.[4] The treasurer collects for 1 or 2 years, meanwhile, on the original list making notations of his collections. When the 2 years are up, he submits a revised list for which he is given credit on the delinquent tax account.[5]

List (5), the list of unpaid capitation taxes, is important because the payment of this tax is prerequisite to voting. Closely related to this list are many important records. One of these is the list of those who have paid the State capitation tax. The treasurer is directed to send to the clerk at least 6 months before each regular election, a list of the names of persons who have paid this tax for the preceding 3 years, and who are therefore eligible voters.[6] The treasurer is not required to keep a permanent record of such payments, but he usually records them for his own convenience. In Prince George County he keeps the State capitation tax record in two series, one for men, the other for women. He sends the clerk the list of those who have paid the State capitation tax and keeps copies for his own file. Persons who have not been assessed with the State capitation tax through omission, or because they had come of age during the current year and had not registered, may apply to the commissioner of the revenue for a certificate of assessment[7] and on receiving the certificate pay the treasurer the amount assessed. The treasurer was formerly required to give a receipt, made out on a special form, to the person who paid a certificate of an assessment that had been omitted from the regular list.[8] This form is no longer required. The law now requires the treasurer to deliver to

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1. See footnote 5 on p. 149.
2. Acts 1928, p. 218.
3. Acts 1934, pp. 761-762; Tax Code 1936, sec. 394.
4. Acts 1928, p. 218; Tax Code 1936, sec. 392.
5. Acts 1928, p. 219; Tax Code 1936, sec. 395; Acts 1940, p. 511.
6. Const. 1902, art. II, sec. 38; Acts 1902-3-4, p. 946; Code 1936, sec. 109. The fact that this is a State capitation tax has been emphasized here to distinguish it from the capitation tax which may be levied by a Virginia city or town government to create a local fund, Tax Code 1936, sec. 293.
7. Acts 1910, pp. 465, 584 (issued by commissioner of revenue); Code 1919, secs. 116, 117, 2420; Tax Code 1936, sec. 420.
8. Acts 1902-3-4, p. 559; (repealed) Acts 1910, pp. 465, 584.

the person the same form of receipt that is given when receipting for all types of taxes.[1] The treasurer keeps a separate record of these out-of-order collections and makes a monthly report on them to the Comptroller. Prior to 1928 the report was made periodically to the Auditor.[2] The Comptroller sends a list of delinquent taxes to the Department of Taxation. A year later he sends the same Department an amended report on them. The treasurer, however, continues meanwhile to collect those still delinquent.[3]

The treasurer collects most of the license taxes. In issuing a dog license he keeps a duplicate of the official form on which the receipt is made out[4] and sends the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries quarterly reports,[5] and an annual report of all dog licenses issued.[6] Under the original acts the treasurer, from lists compiled by the commissioner of revenue, made out tickets for license taxes on dogs and sent the tickets to the clerk. The treasurer gave the constable a list of the unpaid license taxes on dogs, and it was the duty of the constable to destroy the dogs listed as unlicensed.[7] The treasurer also received applications for a license authorizing the applicant to own a pistol or revolver, and he collected the tax charged on the license. He paid the amount collected into the State Treasury from which it was disbursed for the benefit of the Crippled Children's Hospital.[8] License taxes on corporations and individuals are assessed by the commissioner of revenue at rates fixed by law on the value or volume of business or at a flat annual rate, according to the nature of the privilege involved.[9] An application for license approved and endorsed by the commissioner, if presented to the treasurer, and receipted by him on its face, constitutes a license to pursue the specified occupation.[10] Sums arising from license taxes are accounted for under separate heads monthly,[11] but otherwise they are handled in the same manner as other forms of revenue. The treasurer files a duplicate assessment bill, keeps a list of licenses issued, and files copies of the reports which he sends to the State tax authorities.[12]

The funds of the local welfare agency are in the hands of the treasurer and are disbursed by him on the presentation of warrants issued by the local board. He receives a copy of the board's list of warrants issued; he files the warrants, which he pays and cancels; and he receives the vouchers which

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1. Code 1919, sec. 2408; Acts 1928, p. 208; Tax Code 1936, sec. 370.
2. Acts 1906, p. 18; Tax Code 1936, sec. 420.
3. Acts 1928, p. 219; Tax Code 1936, sec. 395.
4. Acts 1930, p. 662; Code 1936, sec. 3305(77).
5. Acts 1930, p. 663; Code 1936, sec. 3305(79).
6. Acts 1930, p. 663; Code 1936, sec. 3305(80).
7. Acts 1901-2, p. 401; Acts 1902-3-4, p. 61; Acts 1912, p. 499; Code 1919, sec. 2317; (repealed) Acts 1930, p. 664.
8. Acts 1926, p. 285; (repealed) Acts 1936, p. 486.
9. Code 1919, sec. 2366; Tax Code 1936, sec. 188.
10. Code 1919, sec. 2360; Tax Code 1936, sec. 129.
11. Code 1919, secs. 2372, 2381; Tax Code 1936, sec. 147.
12. Code 1919, secs. 2374, 2375, 2381; Tax Code 1936, secs. 145-147. The lists of licenses are made out by the commissioner of revenue, who reports them monthly to the Department of Taxation. The Department may dictate the forms of lists and reports, and order that they be made in duplicate or triplicate.

accompany the remittances of the State's share of welfare funds, appropriated under the Virginia Public Assistance Acts of 1936 and 1938.[1] The treasurer was also made custodian of the funds expended in the county by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and apparently also of the Civil Works Administration, since both RFC and CWA records of accounts covering such funds remain in his office.[2]

The county school board issues warrants on the treasurer for school funds to be disbursed by him for the purpose designated on the warrant.[3] Prior to 1928 the treasurer returned the canceled warrants to the division superintendent. The treasurer now retains them in his office.[4] Bonds may be issued by the school board, with the approval of the board of supervisors and of the voters of the county. The State Board of Education may purchase these bonds out of the proceeds of the Literary Fund; or any person wishing to make an investment for personal reasons may purchase them. A sinking fund may be established in the county treasury out of which the principal on the bonds may be paid. Interest is paid out of the school tax levied on the district for whose schools the school board issued the bonds.[5] The treasurer makes to the board of supervisors an annual report on and statement of receipts and disbursements of school funds,[6] and files copies of them in his office.

In addition to the records discussed in this essay, the treasurer keeps a correspondence file, a mailing list, and a file of miscellaneous reports.[7]

Accounts

Collections and Receipts

254. [TAX TICKETS, WHITE AND COLORED], 1892-1908, 1910-20, 1928-39. 13 file boxes (4 file boxes, 1892-1900, labeled 301-304; 3 file boxes, 1901-8, 1910-12, labeled 309-311; 1 file box, 1913-16, labeled 630; 3 file boxes, 1918-19, labeled 684-686; 1 file box, 1920, labeled 130; 1 file box, 1917, unlabeled), 8 bundles, 88 vols.

Original tax tickets representing paid, unpaid, and partially paid taxes in the magisterial districts of Prince George County, which are Rives, Brandon, Blackwater, Bland, and Templeton, and in Bland and Rives Sanitary

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1. Acts 1936, pp. 376-377, 529-530; Acts 1938, pp. 648, 658, 669.
2. See entries 288, 328-331. The CWA papers include original letters of officials of the Veterans Administration concerning veterans employed on CWA projects in Prince George County.
3. Acts 1902-3-4, pp. 814, 821; Code 1919, secs. 726, 728; Acts 1928, p. 1221; Acts 1936, p. 513; Code 1936, sec. 700.
4. See footnote 3 (return required until 1928 only).
5. Acts 1906, pp. 446, 448-449; Acts 1908, pp. 103-104, 106; Code 1919, secs. 614, 765, 773; Acts 1928, pp. 1196, 1210-1211; Code 1936, secs. 633, 673-675.
6. Acts 1871-72, pp. 83-84; Code 1887, sec. 1484; Code 1919, sec. 728; Acts 1928, p. 1221; Code 1936, sec. 700.
7. See entries 335-337.

Districts, showing ticket number, tax year, name and address of taxpayer, page and line in commissioner's book, value of taxable property, tax rate, amount of State taxes and local levies, total taxes and levies, credits, and balances, and signature of treasurer. Arr. by race, thereunder by dist., and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1892-1908, 1910-20, 1928-32, 1937-38; typed on ptd. forms, 1936-39. File boxes 10 x 5 x 14; bundles aver. 5 x 12 x 6; vols. aver. 500 pp. 14 x 8 x 6. 13 file boxes, 1892-1908, 1910-20, record vault, clk's off.; 8 bundles, 1928-32, storage in attic of office building; 86 vols., 1933-39, room 2, 2 vols., 1936, room 4, treas. off.

255. CURRENT TAX COLLECTIONS, 1932-39, 5 vols.
Treasurer's record of taxes collected showing district, tax year, date paid, number of tax ticket, name of taxpayer, subject of taxation, amounts of penalty and interest, and total amount paid. Arr. by dist. and chron. thereunder by date paid. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 200 pp. 16 x 12 x 2. Room 2, treas. off.

256. RECEIPTS FROM STATE OFFICIALS, 1930--. 1 file box.
Receipts for funds paid over to the State by the county treasurer showing date, name and address of county treasurer, amount paid, purpose for which paid, name of State Treasurer, and initials of person issuing receipt. No obvious arrangement. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 8 x 5 x 12. Room 2, treas. off.

Journals, Cash Books, and Ledgers

257. [JOURNAL AND WARRANT REGISTER], 1934--. 2 stacks, 1 vol.
Treasurer's record of running accounts, and his record of warrants issued by board of supervisors. Journal records accounts showing deferred items, uncollected county and State taxes, funds collected and disbursed for Commonwealth, general, public welfare, school, literary, and dog tax funds, and for county bonds. Register records warrants for general purposes showing date, number, and amount of warrant, payee, and explanation. Stacks, 1934-37, no obvious arrangement; vol., 1937--, arr. by subject, by dist., and chron. thereunder by date of entry. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Stacks aver. 13 x 12 x ½; vol. 154 pp. 13 x 12 x 1½. Room 2, treas. off.

258. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1935--. 1 vol.
County treasurer's record of cash receipts and disbursements maintained for the purpose of accounting for cash in office and for bank balance. Record of receipts shows date, name of payer, amounts received for county and State taxes on property, and on State and dog licenses, and from other sources. Record of disbursements shows date, amount deposited in bank or paid over counter, amount withdrawn from bank, with name of payee and explanation, county and State warrants paid, and amount paid on miscellaneous accounts. Arr. by receipts and disbursements and chron. thereunder by date of transaction. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 235 pp. 22 x 17 x 2. Room 2, treas. off.

259. [GENERAL LEDGER], 1932--. 1 vol.
County treasurer's record of accounts used for arranging each day's transactions under the appropriate headings in order to obtain immediately the receipts, disbursements, and balance of each account. Ledger shows subjects of accounts, such as cash, deferred items, uncollected county taxes,

uncollected State taxes, receipts and disbursements on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, general county fund, dog tax fund, county school fund, school sinking fund, and Virginia Public Assistance Fund, with date, explanation of transaction, page in journal from which information is taken, amounts of debits and credits, and balance. Arr. by subject of account, thereunder by dist., and chron. thereunder by date of entry. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 156 pp. 13 x 12 x 1½. Room 2, treas. off.

260. [DISTRIBUTION LEDGER], 1932--. 1 stack, 1 vol.
County treasurer's record of distribution of taxes collected, showing date of collection, tax, penalty, interest, advertising costs, summary of collections, memorandum of distribution, and amount distributed; also his record of bank accounts showing date of deposit, amount of deposit, and number and amount of each check drawn. Ledger arr. by subject, thereunder by dist., and chron. thereunder by date of entry; bank accounts arr. alph. by name of bank and chron. thereunder by date of deposit. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Stack 13 x 12 x 1; vol. 155 pp. 13 x 12 x 1½. Stack, 1932-36, room 4, vol., 1937--, room 2, treas. off.

Statements, Settlements, and Reports

261. TREASURER'S REPORTS, ANNUAL, BI-MONTHLY AND STATE AUDITS, 1926-30. 1 file box.
Treasurer's papers including State audits of accounts, 1926-29, including audits of money received for and disbursed from general fund, primary election fee fund, dog tax fund, county road fund, State and county school fund, and school sinking fund, showing date of audit, and for each fund source of money received, purpose for which disbursed, and balance in fund after disbursement; bi-monthly reports, 1926-28, showing information as in entry 12; and annual reports, 1928-30, showing information as in entry 13. No obvious arrangement. No index. Typed and typed on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

262. BI-M. STATS. [Bi-Monthly Statements], 1920-22, 1924-26. 1 file drawer.
Copies of miscellaneous statements of county treasurer, including annual statement to school board, 1920-21; annual settlement, 1920-22; annual settlement to judge of circuit court, 1920-22, 1924-26; report to bonding company, 1922; financial statement of treasurer, 1922; and report of Auditor of Public Accounts, 1922. No obvious arrangement. No index. Typed. 2 x 11 x 16. Room 2, treas. off.

263. TREASURER'S REPORT, 1928, 1930--. 3 file drawers. Title varies: Outgoing Letters, 1928, 1930-32, 1934-37; Report of J. A. G. Simpson, 1932-33.
Copies of county treasurer's annual report to the board of supervisors on receipts and disbursements of general, emergency relief, dog tax, county school, and county school sinking funds. Receipts show year, month, date, and purpose of tax, person from whom received, amount, and balance. Disbursements show year, month, date, purpose for which paid, and balance. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Typed. 2 x 11 x 16. Room 2, treas. off.

264. ANNUAL SETTLEMENT, 1919-23. 1 file drawer.
Copies of treasurer's annual report to judge of circuit court on balances of all funds due the county, showing fund, balance at last report, warrants

drawn since last report, and balance on hand at date of present report. No obvious arrangement. No index. Typed. 2 x 11 x 16. Room 2, treas. off.

265. COLLECTION FROM W. FRANCIS BINFORD TRIAL JUSTICE & [Treasurer's] MONTHLY REPORT TO COMPTROLLER, 1934-39. 2 file boxes. Title varies: Report to Treasurer, 1934-36.

Report of trial justice which accompanies his remittance to the county treasurer showing county, date, name of treasurer, month covered by report, number, date, and amount of each check, purpose for which drawn, total amount of all checks, and signature of trial justice; also county treasurer's reports to Comptroller on collections of State monies showing code number, current tax year, date of report, collections of taxes assessed on personal property and income recorded in tax books, special assessments, collections of capitation taxes, taxes on intangible personal property, taxes on income of individuals and fiduciaries, collections of delinquent capitation taxes, delinquent taxes on intangible personal property and delinquent taxes on income of individuals and fiduciaries, with penalties, collections on omitted and specially assessed taxes, with penalties, and interest, collections on licenses issued by commissioner of revenue, total collections for the month, and signature of treasurer. Arr. chron. by month of report. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 5 x 17. Room 2, treas. off.

266. REMITTANCE LETTERS, 1919-31. 1 card file.

Miscellaneous records relating to transactions of the county treasurer with State officials including remittance letters, 1921-31; State Auditor's report of State taxes charged to treasurer, 1922; copies of treasurer's settlement with Auditor, 1921-22; report of State taxes remitted to Auditor, 1920; statement from State Treasurer to county treasurer of fees and costs of advertising delinquent lands, 1921; Auditor's statement of licenses, 1920; treasurer's statement to Auditor of distribution of delinquent taxes, 1921; statement from Auditor of Public Accounts of State funds due Auditor by county treasurer, 1919; receipts for county warrants on funds which were overdrawn, 1923; Auditor's receipts to treasurer for amount remitted on omitted capitation taxes, 1921-22, 1924; Auditor's receipt for miscellaneous taxes, 1921; Auditor's receipt for dog taxes, 1921; statement from Auditor of taxes taken over by incoming treasurer, 1920; statement by Auditor of Public Accounts of assessment of real estate, 1920; statement of final settlement of accounts by State Auditor to county treasurer, 1921-23; copy of statement to Auditor by treasurer for licenses collected, 1922; recapitulation of values on property and land books, 1924; and statement from Auditor of merchants' licenses taken over by incoming treasurer, 1921. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 4 x 6 x 10. Room 2, treas. off.

267. BILLS FOR BD. OF SUPERVISORS [Miscellaneous Tax Bills and Reports], 1921, 1929-33. 1 file drawer.

Miscellaneous papers and reports including list of merchants' license reports and attached classifications, 1921, 1929, 1931; omitted assessments, 1929-30, 1933; omitted capitation tax reports, 1929-30, 1933; supplemental assessments of personal property, 1929-31; omitted local levies, 1929-31; duplicate memorandum of assessments corrected by commissioner of revenue, 1929, 1931-33; list of State taxes assessed, 1930; monthly report of taxes collected by deputies, 1930; report to Auditor of Public Accounts of State taxes collected, 1930-31; supplemental assessment of individual income, 1931; and statements of delinquent capitation taxes, 1931-32. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten and typed. 6 x 9½ x 16. Room 2, treas. off.

268. [REPORTS], 1920-23, 1927, 1930-32, 1938. 1 card file.
Miscellaneous papers of county treasurer including omitted income reports, 1920; copies of reports of dog medals sold, 1920, 1923; list of dog taxes collected, 1921-22; corrections of erroneous assessments on income and personal property, 1922; copies of treasurer's report of receipts and disbursements, 1927, 1932, 1938; and bank statements and paid checks, 1930-32. Arr. chron. by year. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 4 x 6 x 10. Room 2, treas. off.

269. AUDITOR'S REPORTS, 1920--. 2 file drawers.
Copies of audits by public accountants of all county agencies giving complete account of receipts and disbursements with financial standing and condition of funds. No obvious arrangement. No index. Typed. 2 x 11 x 16. Room 2, treas. off.

270. SCHOOL BOARD SETTLEMENT [Treasurer's Audit], 1923, 1925, 1929, 1931. 1 file drawer.
Treasurer's copies of audits, by the State Auditor of Public Accounts, of funds handled by county agencies showing itemized account of receipts and disbursements, assets, and liabilities and operating costs. Arr. chron. by year. No index. Typed. 2 x 11 x 16. Room 2, treas. off.

271. SURETY BONDS, 1919--. 1 file box.
Miscellaneous papers of county treasurer including surety and depository bonds, cancellation notices, and related correspondence. Arr. chron. by year. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 8 x 5 x 12. Room 2, treas. off.

272. STATEMENT OF STATE TAXES, 1930--. 1 file box.
Statements sent county treasurer by State Comptroller of taxes due Commonwealth from Prince George County, showing date, amount of taxes charged, amount collected, amount returned delinquent. Arr. chron. by date of statement. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 8 x 5 x 12. Room 2, treas. off.

273. [Assessment of] PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS, 1935--. 10 sheets.
Treasurer's copy of assessment of local levies on real estate, tangible personal property, and capital of public service corporations operating in Prince George County, and of distribution by districts of levies assessed. Face shows county, name, post office address, and class or kind of corporation, name of district in which property is located, real estate and tangible personal property with assessed value, regular levy, and local levies, merchants' capital with assessed value, regular levy, and local levies. Reverse side shows name of district, total value assessed on real estate, tangible personal property, and merchants' capital, county levies for general purposes and for county schools, rate of levy, total county levies, total district levies, oath and signature of commissioner of revenue, and signature of person administering oath. Arr. by dist. and alph. thereunder by name of corporation. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 17 x 21. Room 4, treas. off.

274. ACCOUNTS WITH DEPUTIES, 1922--. 1 file box.
Miscellaneous original papers of county treasurer relating to the collection of taxes by deputy collectors including receipts from deputy to treasurer for tax bills, bonds of deputies, and deputies' monthly reports. Receipts from deputies show name of treasurer, date of receipt, amounts to be collected by deputy on personal property and real estate of white and colored persons, and signature of deputy. Bonds of deputies show names of principal and surety, date and amount of bond, condition of obligation, and signatures of principal,

surety, and clerk before whom acknowledged. Deputies' monthly reports show amount and nature of State and district taxes collected, month covered by report, date of report, and signature of deputy collector. Arr. chron. by year. No index. Typed. 8 x 5 x 12. Room 2, treas. off.

275. ACCOUNTS WITH DEPUTIES, 1930--. 1 vol.
Treasurer's record of taxes collected by deputies showing name of deputy, amount of tax bills charged to deputy, amount collected, and date paid treasurer. Arr. chron. by date of payment by deputy. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of deputy. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 277 pp. 14 x 9 x 1. Room 2, treas. off.

276. COPIES OF BUDGETS, 1927-32. 1 file box.
Annual budget of estimated receipts and disbursements, prepared by board of supervisors as a guide in laying the county levy, showing name of county, fiscal year, classification of all receipts and expenditures, appropriations and expenditures for the two previous years, appropriation for one year, estimated amount on this budget, increase or decrease in each item over former year, and amount allowed by board of supervisors. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 5 x 8. Room 2, treas. off.

277. J. B. BAILEY, TREAS. PAPERS [Miscellaneous], 1918-19, 1929-30, 1932-34. 1 file drawer.
Miscellaneous records of county treasurer including delinquent capitation tax tickets, 1918; statement of receipts and disbursements of treasurer's office, 1919; annual statements of receipts and disbursements of road levy, 1919; list of delinquent capitation taxes collected by treasurer, 1929-30; and copies of licenses, 1932-34. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 6 x 9½ x 16. Room 2, treas. off.

General Fund

278. WARRANTS PAID, 1932-34, 1938--. 2 file boxes. Untitled, 1932-34.
Canceled warrants issued by the board of supervisors to pay county expenses, showing number, date, amount, and purpose of warrant, fund against which warrant is drawn, payee, signatures of chairman and clerk of board, endorsement of payee, and date paid; also certificates issued by circuit court clerk to pay individuals for serving as jurors in circuit court, 1933-34, showing term of court, date issued, name of juror paid, number days attended court, number miles traveled, amount for attendance, mileage claimed, total amount, clerk's attestation, and date paid. Arr. by type of record and chron. thereunder. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 5 x 17. Room 2, treas. off.

279. TREASURER'S WARRANTS [Copies], 1936--. 1 stack.
Carbon copies of warrants issued by the county treasurer by order of board of supervisors on Virginia Public Assistance Fund, 1936-37, and on sanitary district funds, 1937--, showing date, number, purpose, and amount of warrant, name of county, bank on which drawn, and name of payee. Arr. numer. by warrant no. and chron. by date issued. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 13 x 8½ x ½. Room 4, treas. off.

280. GENERAL FUND WARRANTS ISSUED, 1937--. 1 stack, 2 vols. Title varies: Warrant Register, 1937.
Treasurer's carbon copies of warrants issued on general and dog tax funds showing name of fund, number, date, purpose, and amount of warrant, and name

and address of payee. Arr. by fund and chron. thereunder by date of warrant, 1937; numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date of warrant, 1937--. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1937; typed on ptd. forms, 1937--. Stack 11½ x 12 x ½; vols. aver. 500 pp. 15 x 9 x 2. Stack, 1937, room 4, vols., 1937--, room 2, treas. off.

281. [WARRANT REGISTER], 1939--. 1 vol.
Record of warrants issued by board of supervisors for general purposes other than school or welfare and paid by the treasurer showing date, number, purpose, and amount of warrant, and name of payee. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 109 pp. 10 x 14 x 1. Room 2, treas. off.

Sanitary District Funds

282. [WARRANT REGISTER, SANITARY FUNDS], 1937--. 2 vols.
Record of warrants issued by the board of supervisors on Bland Sanitary District fund, and Rives Sanitary District fund, 1938--, and paid by county treasurer, showing information as in entry 281. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. Aver. 108 pp. 10 x 14 x 1. Room 2, treas. off.

283. BLAND SANITARY DISTRICT NO. 1, 1937--. 1 file box.
Miscellaneous papers relative to financing Bland Sanitary District Number 1 including clerk's monthly financial reports to treasurer, and canceled coupons for interest paid on bonds issued. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 8 x 5 x 12. Room 2, treas. off.

284. BILLS FOR WATER AND SEWER CONNECTION, 1937-39. 3 file drawers.
Title varies: Bland Sanitary Dist. No. 1, 1937-38. Untitled, 1938-39.
Miscellaneous papers of the county treasurer including duplicate bills for water and sewer connections, applications for connection of water and sewers, duplicate water bills, and receipts for meter deposits. Bills for water and sewer connections show date, name of sanitary district, account number, service number, name and address of applicant, location of water and sewer connections, itemized list of materials used with price, labor and supervision charges with amount, total amount of bill, and signature of superintendent of public utilities. Application for connection of water and sewer shows sanitary district, number and date of application, location of connection, purpose for which used, amount of deposit, name and address of owner or tenant, and signature of superintendent of district. Duplicate water bills show name and number of sanitary district, amount of bill for month, date, meter reading, amount consumed, total amount of bill, name and address of consumer, and account number. Receipts for meter deposits show name and number of sanitary district, date and amount of receipt, name of payer, amount of bill, sewer connection deposit, and amount of water service deposit, total of bill, and signature of superintendent of district. Arr. by type of record and chron. thereunder. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 9½ x 6 x 16. Room 2, treas. off.

285. RIVES SANITARY DISTRICT NO. 1, 1920-23. 1 file box.
Financial papers of Rives Sanitary District Number 1 including deposit slips, canceled checks, and bank statements, showing information as in entry 286. Arr. chron. by date of bank statement. No index. Handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 8 x 5 x 12. Room 2, treas. off.

Checks and Bank Statements

286. [BANK STATEMENTS], 1920--. 7 file boxes, 9 file drawers, 3 card files, 3 bundles.
Treasurer's deposit slips, canceled checks, and statements returned from the following Virginia banks: The Bank of Southside Virginia, Carson; State Planters Bank, Hopewell; Bank of Waverly, Waverly; Citizens National Bank, Petersburg; and Petersburg Savings and Trust Company, Petersburg. Deposit slips show name of bank, name of depositor, date of deposit, amounts of specie, bills, and checks, and total amount deposited. Canceled checks show name of bank, date, purpose, and amount of check, name of payee, and his endorsement. Bank statements show name of account, name and location of bank, dates and amounts of deposits, dates and amounts of checks, and amounts of balances. Arr. chron. No index. Handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. File boxes 12 x 5 x 17; file drawers 9½ x 5½ x 16; card files 6 x 5 x 16; bundles aver. 10 x 4 x 6. File drawers, 1920--, file boxes, 1930--, card files, 1932-35, room 2, bundles, 1920-32, 1936-38, room 4, treas. off.

287. CHECKS [Stubs], 1927--. 18 vols.
Stubs of checks issued by county treasurer showing date, number, and amount of check, and name of payee. Arr. chron. by date of check and numer. thereunder by check no. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 100 pp. 13 x 9 x 1. Room 2, treas. off.

288. [CHECK STUBS], Aug. - Oct. 1934. 1 vol.
Stubs of checks drawn on road fund of Reconstruction Finance Corporation showing number of check, date, payee, purpose, and amount. Arr. chron. by date of check and numer. by check no. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 146 pp. 13 x 9 x 1. Room 2, treas. off.

Taxation

Real Property

289. COUNTY LAND BOOK, 1917, 1926, 1928, 1933--. 11 vols.
Treasurer's copy of record of assessment of taxes on lands, lots, standing timber, buildings, and improvements, showing information as in entry 47. Arr. by race, thereunder by dist., and alph. thereunder by name of landowner. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1917, 1926; typed on ptd. forms, 1928, 1933--. Aver. 265 pp. 17 x 24 x 1½. Room 4, treas. off.
For revenue commissioner's copy, see entry 235.

290. OMITTED AND SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS, 1934--. 1 file box.
Miscellaneous papers of county treasurer including memoranda of corrected assessments on real estate by commissioner of revenue, and omitted and supplemental assessments on personal property, and on capitation. Arr. chron. by year. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 8 x 5 x 12. Room 2, treas. off.

291. REPORT OF IMPROPER ASSESSMENTS, 1933-34, 1937--. 4 sheets.
Report from commissioner of revenue to county treasurer on improper assessment of land showing name and address of person assessed, district, name of commissioner of revenue, tax year, number of acres or of block and lot, description of land, page and line in commissioner's book, local levies, and explanation. Arr. by dist. and alph. thereunder by name of person assessed. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 17 x 14. Room 4, treas. off.

292. TAX BILLS FOR IMPROPER ASSESSMENTS, 1935--. 1 card file.
Treasurer's tax tickets on improper assessments showing name of person assessed, page and line in land book, district, tax year, name and address of treasurer, location and description of land, value of land, and local levies. Arr. chron. by year. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 4 x 6 x 10. Room 4, treas. off.

293. CERTIFICATES FURNISHED BY STATE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, 1919-21. 1 file drawer.
Certificates sent by the clerk of the circuit court to the Auditor of Public Accounts, and to the county treasurer, declaring that deeds have been recorded transferring certain land to the United States Government, showing names of clerk, court, and county, date of transfer, names of grantor and magisterial district, description of land, and clerk's attestation. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 9½ x 6 x 16. Room 2, treas. off.

Real Property on Which Taxes Delinquent

294. [DELINQUENT REAL ESTATE TAXES], 1920-21, 1923-30, 1932-39. 17 rolls, 1 vol.
Treasurer's copies of lists pertaining to delinquent real estate taxes including:

i. List of collections of taxes delinquent on real estate, made by treasurer before sale, 1921, 1924-28, 1933-37, showing tax year, name and post office address of person assessed, location and description of land, number of acres, amounts of local levies, with penalties, interest, and costs, total amounts, and dates of collections;

ii. List of real estate on which taxes delinquent, sold to Commonwealth, 1920-21, 1923-30, 1932, 1935-39, showing year tax delinquent, name of person charged with taxes, person or concern in whose name land was sold, quantity and description of land charged, amounts of local levies, penalties, and advertising costs, total amount, quantity of land sold, date of sale, and signatures of treasurer and person administering oath; and

iii. List of real estate, on which taxes delinquent, sold to individuals, 1935, 1939, showing name of person charged with taxes, quantity of land and description of land charged, years for which tax delinquent, amounts of local levies, interest, expenses of sale, and commissions, quantity and description of land sold, date of sale, amount of purchase money, name of purchaser, date, if redeemed, and by whom, and to whom redemption money paid. For prior lists, see entry 298.

Arr. chron. by year, thereunder by type of list, thereunder by dist. and race, and alph. thereunder by name of delinquent. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. Rolls aver. 15 pp. 22 x 17; vol. 152 pp. 15 x 17 x 1. Room 4, treas. off.

295. DELINQUENT TAX COLLECTIONS AND OTHER COLLECTIONS, 1922--. 2 file boxes.
Reports on collections of delinquent taxes and on other collections including transfer fees on deeds and wills, fines, sale of machinery owned by county, and fees for commonwealth's attorney, showing date, name of delinquent or type of fee, amount, and signature of clerk; also treasurer's copies of clerk's official receipts for payments on delinquent lands, 1937--, showing information

as in entry 173. Arr. by type of record and chron. thereunder. No index. Typed. 12 x 5 x 17. Room 2, treas. off.

296. DELINQUENT TAX COLLECTOR'S REPORT TO COUNTY TREASURER, 1933-38. 1 file box, 1 bundle.
Deputy tax collector's reports to county treasurer, 1935-38, copies of receipts to taxpayers who paid delinquent taxes, 1935-38, and bank statements with canceled checks, 1933-36. Reports show name of treasurer, name of collector, dates covered by report, names of taxpayers, receipt numbers, amounts, dates of receipts, total amount paid to treasurer less commission due collector, and signature of treasurer. Receipts show name of county, date and number of receipt, name of taxpayer, amount paid, years for which taxes paid, total amount, district, and signature of deputy collector. For description of bank statements and canceled checks, see entry 285. Arr. chron. No index. Typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. File box 8 x 5 x 12; bundle 9 x 7 x 4. File box, 1933-36, room 2, bundle, 1937-38, room 4, treas. off.

297. REPORT OF LANDS NOT OFFERED FOR SALE, 1924, 1927-28. 3 sheets.
Copies of treasurer's report to circuit court on lands, on which taxes delinquent, not offered for sale because previously sold to the Commonwealth showing date of report, name of person charged with tax, years tax delinquent, quantity and local description of land charged, amount of taxes and penalty due, and remarks. Arr. by dist. and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 17 x 18. Room 4, treas. off.

298. REPORT OF COUNTY TREASURER OF SALE OF DELINQUENT LAND TO INDIVIDUALS, 1925. 1 sheet.
Treasurer's list of lands sold to individuals for nonpayment of taxes and levies due showing county, date, district, year delinquent, name of person charged with taxes and of person in whose name sold, local description of land, amounts of State tax, penalty, interest, and cost of advertising, total amount, amounts of county levies, penalty, and interest, total amount of county levies, date of sale, name of purchaser, and amount of purchase money. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 16 x 21. Room 4, treas. off.
For subsequent lists, see entry 294(iii).

299. [DELINQUENT LISTS], 1921--. 1 vol., 26 sheets.
Treasurer's lists of delinquent taxes including lists of tangible personal property, machinery and tools, and merchants' capital, 1933-38, and lists of real estate, 1921--, on which taxes delinquent. Lists of personal property, machinery and tools, and merchants' capital show tax year, district, name and address of person assessed, page and line in personal property book, amount delinquent not including penalty, amounts of penalty and interest, collections during year ending June 1, date paid, and total collections. Lists of real estate show tax year, district or ward, name and address of person assessed, location and description of property, number of acres or of block and lot, page and line in land book, amount delinquent not including penalty, amounts of penalty and interest, amounts of collections, dates of collections, total amount collected, amount uncollected, and land sold to Commonwealth prior years and this year. Sheets arr. by race, by dist., and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer, 1921--; vol. by type of list, chron. thereunder by year delinquent, thereunder by dist., and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer, 1933-38. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. Vol., 206 pp. 19 x 18 x 2; loose sheets, 19 x 18. Room 4, treas. off.

Personal Property and Income

300. PERSONAL PROPERTY BOOK, 1932--. 8 vols.
Copy of personal property book sent to the treasurer by commissioner of revenue as a guide for making out tax bills and collecting taxes, showing information as in entry 56. Arr. by race, thereunder by dist., and alph. thereunder by name of person assessed. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. Aver. 150 pp. 17 x 24 x 1. Room 4, treas. off.

301. STATE INCOME BOOK, 1927, 1930, 1933--. 9 vols.
Treasurer's copy of record of assessments on which State income taxes based showing names of county, district, and commissioner of revenue, name, post office address, total gross income, deductions, net income, personal exemptions, and net income subject to tax, of individual whose income assessed, rate of tax on each classification, amount of penalties, and total tax and penalties. Arr. by dist. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 10 pp. 17 x 22 x ½. Room 4, treas. off.

302. LOCAL LEVIES ON MERCHANTS' CAPITAL, 1925-26. 4 sheets.
Reports of commissioner of revenue to the county treasurer on assessments of property of merchants, corporations, and bank stock not accepted as private property and thus not found in personal property books, showing year, county, name of commissioner of revenue, name and address of taxpayer, value of and levy on capital of public service corporations and on merchants' capital, bank stock, and other property, total levies, and remarks. Arr. by dist. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 17 x 28. Room 4, treas. off.

Personal Property, Delinquent Taxes

303. DELINQUENT INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY & INCOME, 1927, 1932, 1935-38. 6 sheets.
Treasurer's list of intangible personal property and income on which taxes are delinquent showing names of county, district, and commissioner of revenue, year, page and line in commissioner's book, and name and address of person assessed, bonds, notes, and other evidence of debt, money and capital not otherwise taxed, income, and total delinquent State taxes of individual whose property was assessed. Arr. by dist., by race, and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 17 x 14. Room 4, treas. off.

304. REPORT OF DELINQUENT PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES, 1936--. 1 file box.
Deputy collector's report to treasurer on collections of delinquent personal property taxes showing date of collection, name of delinquent, receipt number, and amount. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 12 x 5 x 17. Room 2, treas. off.

305. FIDUCIARIES [Delinquent], 1920. 15 sheets.
Treasurer's list of personal property, money, and income handled by fiduciaries on which taxes are delinquent, made out for purposes of collection, showing race, district, county, name of commissioner of revenue, page and line in commissioner's book, name and post office address of person assessed, amount of State taxes delinquent, tax rate, total State tax and penalty, amount of county and district levies and penalty, why delinquent return made, certifications of treasurer, examiner of records, board of supervisors, and commissioner of accounts, and clerk's attestation. Arr.

by race and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 22 x 17. Room 4, treas. off.

306. [DELINQUENT TAX RECORD], 1920, 1922, 1928-30, 1932-38, 1940. 8 rolls, 1 vol.
Treasurer's delinquent tax lists of State capitation tax, 1920, 1922, 1928-30, 1932-38, 1940; intangible personal property and income taxes, 1920, 1933-34; and taxes on real estate lots in subdivisions, 1920, 1922, 1928-30, 1932, 1937, 1940. Arr. chron. by year, thereunder by type of list, thereunder by race and dist., and alph. thereunder by name of delinquent. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. Rolls aver. 15 pp. 22 x 17; vol. 172 pp. 23 x 16 x 1½. Room 4, treas. off.

307. DELINQUENT TAX COLLECTIONS, 1930-37. 2 vols.
Treasurer's record of collections of delinquent taxes showing tax year, number on tax bill, name of taxpayer, subject of taxation, amounts of tax, interest, and penalty, total amount, and date paid. Arr. by dist. and chron. thereunder by date paid. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 178 pp. 16 x 12 x 2. Room 2, treas. off.

Capitation (See also entry 277)

308. RECORD OF MEN'S CAPITATION TAXES, 1918--. 2 vols.
Treasurer's record of capitation taxes paid by men showing name of taxpayer, date paid, and amount. Arr. by dist. and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer, 1918-39; by dist., by race, and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer, 1937--. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1918-39; typed on ptd. forms, 1937--. Aver. 325 pp. 15 x 18½ x 3. Room 4, treas. off.

309. RECORD OF WOMAN'S CAPITATION, 1921--. 2 vols.
Treasurer's record of capitation taxes paid by women showing name of taxpayer, date paid, and amount. Arr. by dist. and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer, 1921-39; by dist., by race, and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer, 1937--. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 274 pp. 13½ x 17 x 2½. Room 4, treas. off.

310. VOTING LIST, 1934--. 1 file drawer.
Treasurer's copy of list of all persons in county who have paid the State capitation tax within the required time, made up from information sent by the treasurer to the clerk and posted at precincts, showing election year, district, name and race of voter, and years for which tax paid. Arr. chron. by election year. No index. Typed. 5 x 3 x 17. Room 2, treas. off.

311. CAPITATION TAX REPORTS [Miscellaneous], 1931--. 2 file boxes.
Miscellaneous records of county treasurer including:

i. Paid school warrants, 1935--, showing date, number, amount, and purpose of warrant, and fund on which drawn, name of payee, and signatures of clerk and chairman of county school board. For other paid school warrants, see entry 333;

ii. Paid jury certificates, 1935-38, showing date and number of certificate, term of court, name of juror, number of days served, number of miles traveled, amounts for mileage and attendance, total amount allowed, and signature of circuit court clerk. For other paid jury certificates, see entry 333;

iii. Report to registrar on paid capitations, 1931-37, showing name of taxpayer, tax year, and date tax paid;

iv. Teachers' pay rolls, 1935--, showing dates of pay rolls, names of schools and teachers, amounts of salary under contract, pension deductions, and salaries to be paid, classification of teachers, and amount to be paid each; and

v. Warrants paid registrar of vital statistics, 1935-38, showing date and amount of warrant, name of registrar, number of births and deaths, number of "no report" cards, signature of State Registrar of Vital Statistics, endorsement of local registrar, cancellation of treasurer, and date warrant paid.

No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 5 x 8. Room 2, treas. off.

312. OMITTED CAP. [Capitation] BILLS, 1934-38. 1 card file.
Copies of reports on omitted State capitation taxes sent county treasurer by commissioner of revenue, showing county, names of commissioner of revenue, person assessed, and district, years omitted, date of assessment, amount of tax, penalty, and interest, and signature of commissioner of revenue; also copies of delinquent capitation tax bills showing name of taxpayer, district, year, amount of State capitation tax, and name of treasurer. Arr. chron. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 6 x 5 x 16. Room 2, treas. off.
For prior records, see entry 324(iii).

313. OMITTED CAPITATION REPORT, 1930--. 2 file boxes.
Treasurer's copy of lists of omitted State capitation taxes and of State capitation taxes of persons becoming of age after January 1, who were assessed by commissioner of revenue showing name, race, and post office address of person assessed, date certificate issued, for what year assessment made, amount, penalty, total amount, and signatures of commissioner of revenue and person authorized to administer oath. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 12 x 5 x 17. Room 2, treas. off.

314. MAIL ADDRESSES, 1918-27. 1 vol.
Treasurer's record of persons who have paid State capitation tax, 1918-19, of nonresidents owning land in county, 1918-27, and of county school teachers, 1922. Record of capitation tax paid shows name of taxpayer, tax year, and date and amount paid. Record of nonresidents owning land in county shows name and address of landowner, and description of land. Record of school teachers shows name of teacher, and school and home addresses. Arr. by type of record, thereunder by dist., thereunder by race, and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer or school teacher. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 50 pp. 15½ x 10 x ½. Room 2, treas. off.
For other record of nonresident land owners, see entry 336.

Licenses

315. DUPLICATE AND KENNEL DOG LICENSE RECEIPT BOOK, 1935--. 1 vol.
Carbon copies of receipts issued by treasurer to individuals paying for kennel licenses, Feb. - May 1935, showing receipt number, name and residence of kennel owner, district, kennel tag number, tax year, date of receipt, amount paid, and signature of treasurer; also receipts given when duplicate licenses issued after loss of originals, 1935--, showing name and address of dog owner, district, date and number of duplicate receipt, date and number of original receipt, number of original dog tag, date original issued, duplicate tag number, and signature of treasurer. Arr. by type of receipt, chron. thereunder by date of receipt and numer. by receipt no. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 150 pp. 12½ x 8 x 1½. Room 2, treas. off.

316. RECORD OF DOG LICENSE TAG SALE, 1922, 1926-27. 3 vols.
Carbon copies of treasurer's reports to State Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, on dog licenses sold, showing name of county, inclusive dates covered by report, serial number of each license, date paid, and name, address, and race of dog owner, number of licenses sold annually for male, for female, and for unsexed female dogs, number of plain kennel and fox-hound kennel licenses and number of duplicate licenses sold annually, and total amount received annually for licenses. Arr. chron. by date license paid. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 27 pp. 16 x 12 x ½. Room 4, treas. off.

317. DOG MEDAL REPORT [and Pistol Licenses], 1928--. 1 file box.
Records of county treasurer including:

i. Application for a license to own a pistol or revolver, 1931-35, showing date of application, name of treasurer to whom application made, name, occupation, residence, age, sex, race, height, weight, color of eyes and hair of applicant, name or make, number, calibre, and style of pistol or revolver, date and from whom purchased, purpose in owning, and oath and signature of owner;

ii. Dog license sales report, showing license year, county or city, date of report, number unsold tags on hand at close of this report with number for male, for female, and for unsexed female dogs, and for kennels, number on last tag reported in last report, number on last tag reported in this report, number of tags stated in this report which must be accounted for, gross value of each kind of tag, quantity and gross value of tags to be accounted for after deducting missing tags and errors in gross value, gross amount collected for dog licenses, amount sent State Treasurer, and signed certificate of county treasurer; and

iii. Pistol or revolver license stubs, 1930-35, showing name, address, occupation, age, sex, race, height, weight, color of eyes, and color of hair of licensee, calibre and style of pistol or revolver, date purchased, and date of issue and of expiration of license.

Arr. by type of record and chron. thereunder. No index. Handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 12 x 5 x 17. Room 2, treas. off.

318. DOG LICENSE RECEIPT BOOK, 1934--. 22 vols. Title varies: Female Dog License Receipt Book, Jan. - Oct. 1935; Unsexed Dog License Receipt Book, Jan. - July 1935; Male Dog License Receipt Book, Feb. - Oct. 1935.
Office copies of treasurer's receipts given persons paying taxes on dogs and kennel licenses showing date and number of receipt, name and address of person to whom issued, district, tax year, whether license for male, female, or unsexed female, or for kennel, license tag number, amount paid, and signature of treasurer. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date of receipt. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 150 pp. 12½ x 8 x 1½. Room 2, treas. off.

319. RECEIPTS FOR DOG MEDALS [Stubs], 1934-37. 1 file box.
Stubs of receipts for dog licenses sold outside of the office showing date of receipt, name and address of owner, whether license for male, female, or unsexed female dog, and amount received. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 5 x 17. Room 2, treas. off.

320. [LICENSES], 1928--. 1 vol.
Record of paid license taxes of various kinds to be reported to State showing

date, name of licensee, type of license, and amount paid. Arr. chron. by date of license. No index. Handwritten. 398 pp. 9 x 14 x 1½. Room 2, treas. off.

321. [COUNTY LICENSES], 1935--. 2 card files.
Duplicate copies of business licenses issued in the county showing name of applicant, certification of commissioner of revenue as to correctness of application, type of license, location of place of business, date of license, amounts of tax, penalty, and fee, total amount, and signatures of commissioner of revenue and treasurer. Arr. chron. by date of license. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 10 x 4 x 6. Room 2, treas. off.

322. MERCHANT AND OTHER LICENSE [Reports], 1930--. 1 card file, 1 file drawer, 1 file box. Title varies: License Report, 1933-34; untitled, 1930-33.
Monthly report on persons who have been issued business or professional licenses compiled by commissioner of revenue and sent to the treasurer for collection purpose showing date of report, name of commissioner of revenue, name of person, firm, or corporation to whom license issued, location of business or profession licensed, name of treasurer to whom license tax paid, date license issued, date license begins, expiration date, amount of commissions, sales, capital, receipts, contract, purchases or information necessary to verify tax assessed, amounts of tax and penalty, total tax and penalty, total taxes and penalties on each class of license, and signatures of commissioner of revenue and person administering oath. Arr. chron. by year, 1930-33; chron. by date of report, 1933--. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. Card file 10 x 4 x 6; file drawer 7 x 5 x 14; file box 12 x 5 x 17. Room 2, treas. off.

323. RECORD OF PISTOL OR REVOLVER LICENSE, 1926-35. 1 vol.
Treasurer's record of persons holding licenses to own pistols and revolvers showing date license issued, amount of tax, name and address of licensee, make, calibre, and style of weapon, factory number, from whom purchased, and month, day, and year of purchase. Arr. alph. by name of licensee. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 100 pp. 19½ x 12½ x ½. Room 4, treas. off.

324. 1930 DELINQUENT BILLS [Miscellaneous Records], 1929-32. 1 card file.
Miscellaneous records filed in treasurer's office including:

i. Classification of licenses, showing name of commissioner of revenue, name of county, period covered by report, kinds of licenses, number of each license issued, and total taxes and penalties;
ii. License reports, showing names of commissioner of revenue and county, dates covered by report, name of licensee, place of business, business or profession licensed, name of treasurer to whom license tax paid, date license issued, beginning and expiration dates, unification of tax assessed, amount of tax, penalty, total tax and penalty on each class of license, and certification of commissioner of revenue; and
iii. Report on omitted capitation tax, showing name of commissioner of revenue, name of county, date of report, name, address, and race of taxpayer, date certificate issued, year for which assessed, amount of tax and penalty, and certification of commissioner of revenue. For subsequent records, see entry 312.

No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 4 x 6. Room 2, treas. off.

Relief Funds, Federal and State

325. [WARRANT REGISTER, LOCAL BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE], 1938--. 1 vol. Triplicate lists of warrants drawn on the Virginia Public Assistance Fund by local board of public welfare to cover expenses for the month showing date, warrant number, payee or explanation, certificate of award number, case or code number, amount of warrant, signatures of chairman and secretary of local board, treasurer's certification that warrants have been paid and returned to board, and signature of treasurer. Arr. chron. by date issued, and numer. thereunder by warrant no. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 112 pp. 14 x 9 x 1. Room 2, treas. off.

For board of welfare's record, see entry 368.

326. [Paid] WELFARE WARRANTS, 1938--. 1 bundle. Canceled warrants which were paid out of Virginia Public Assistance Fund showing date and amount of warrant, welfare case or code number, award number, name of payee, signature of chairman and attestation of secretary of local public welfare board, and signature of county treasurer. Arr. chron. by date of warrant. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 7 x 9 x 5. Room 2, treas. off.

327. VOUCHERS OF APPROPRIATION FROM STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE [Miscellaneous], 1919-23, 1936--. 1 file box. Miscellaneous papers filed in treasurer's office include treasurer's statement of school funds received and expended, 1919-20; remittance letters of poll taxes to and from the Auditor of Public Accounts, 1920; statement of school taxes remitted to State by county treasurer, 1920-21; statement of school tax apportionment for each county, 1921-23; authorization of Department of Public Welfare for transfer of funds, 1936--; reimbursement vouchers, 1936--; and reimbursement to commission for blind, 1936--. Arr. chron. No. index. Typed on ptd. forms. 12 x 5 x 8. Room 2, treas. off.

328. R. F. C. PAY ROLL COPIES [and Related Papers, and ERA Financial Papers], 1932-34. 4 file boxes. Title varies: Canceled Checks R. F. C. Fund, 1932-33. Miscellaneous financial papers including checks drawn on Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, bank statements, copies of State Auditor's audit of the accounts of the agent representing Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Prince George County (the county treasurer), warrants drawn on Emergency Relief Administration fund, and correspondence relating to relief matters. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 5 x 17. Room 2, treas. off.

329. R. F. C. [Reconstruction Finance Corporation] ROAD FUND, 1932-34. 1 vol. Record of checks drawn by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation agent (who was the county treasurer) on the Corporation's road fund, for labor on roads, showing date of check, for what purpose drawn, check number, debits, credits, and balance. Arr. chron. by date of check. No index. Handwritten on hand-drawn forms. 500 pp. 14 x 9 x 2. Room 2, treas. off.

330. RECORDS OF R. F. C. FUNDS, 1932-33. 1 file box. Miscellaneous records of Reconstruction Finance Corporation including authorization to employ men and teams on road work, correspondence pertaining to work, monthly pay rolls of State Highway Commission, instructions on making reports, and paid bills for traveling expenses. Arr. chron. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten on ptd. forms. 8 x 5 x 12. Room 2, treas. off.

331. CWA PAY ROLL, ETC. [Including Correspondence With Veterans Administration], 1934. 1 file box.
Miscellaneous papers of Civil Works Administration projects in Prince George County consisting of CWA pay rolls and pay roll analyses, travel vouchers, weekly financial reports, copies of outgoing letters relative to travel and office expenses, original letters of officials of the Veterans Administration concerning veterans employed on CWA projects, and other correspondence with CWA officials. Arr. by type of record and chron. thereunder. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 8 x 5 x 12. Room 4, treas. off.
For CWA assignment slips, see entry 333.

Miscellaneous

332. TEMPLETON & BLACKWATER SCHOOL BONDS, 1924-38. 1 file box.
Retired Literary Fund bonds, paid interest coupons from bonds, and correspondence relating to school funds and bonds. Bonds show date, time, payee, name of fund, amount of bond, rate of interest, date signed, signature of chairman of school board, names of county, person registering bond with official designation, school and district, and date bond due. Interest coupon shows serial number, date due, amount, names of district and county, bank at which due, date of bond, and facsimile of signatures of secretary and chairman of State Board of Education for Literary Fund. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 8 x 5 x 12. Room 2, treas. off.

333. SCHOOL WARRANTS [Miscellaneous, Including CWA Assignment Slips], 1932--. 2 file boxes.
Papers of county treasurer including paid jury certificates, 1932-38; notice of assessment made by commissioner of revenue for omitted State capitation tax, 1933-34; Civil Works Administration assignment slips, 1933-34; and school warrants, 1933--. No obvious arrangement, 1932-36; arr. by type of record and chron. thereunder, 1937--. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 5 x 17. Room 2, treas. off.
For other paid school warrants and paid jury certificates, see entry 311(i) and (ii); for other CWA records, see entry 331.

334. ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT, 1919--. 1 file box.
Treasurer's miscellaneous papers including report to school board on receipts and disbursements of school funds, 1919-21; treasurer's settlement with school board, 1927; estimate of expenses expected to be incurred by county treasurer and commissioner of revenue, 1929, 1933, 1935-36; statement of county receipts and disbursements, 1922-26; report of county treasurer, to Auditor of Public Accounts, on receipts, commissions, and expenses of office, 1922, 1925-28, 1932--; estimate of State school funds, 1928-29; statement of dog fund remitted to the State by the county treasurer, 1928-31; and statement from Auditor to treasurer of delinquent taxes to be credited, 1932. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 12 x 5 x 17. Room 2, treas. off.

335. [TREASURER'S CORRESPONDENCE], 1921--. 1 file box, 2 file drawers, 1 card file (file box, 1921-38, labeled Correspondence; 1 file drawer, 1927-36, labeled R. C. Burrow, Personal; 1 file drawer, 1937--, labeled County Warrants, Levy; card file, 1934--, labeled D. A. Lyon, Jr.).
General correspondence of the county treasurer with county officials, State

officials, and individuals, concerning taxes and other fiscal matters of the county. File box and file drawers, 1921--, arr. chron.; card file, 1934--, no obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten and typed. File box 8 x 5 x 12; file drawers 9½ x 6 x 16; card file 6 x 5 x 16. File box and file drawers, room 2, card file, room 4, treas. off.

336. [MAILING LIST], undated. 1 vol.
List of nonresidents owning real estate in the county showing name and address of taxpayer and description of real estate. Arr. alph. by name of real estate owner. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 100 pp. 11½ x 15 x 1. Room 2, treas. off.

For other records of nonresident real estate owners, see entry 314.

337. JUDGE'S SALARY & COURT ORDERS [Miscellaneous], 1920-33, 1937-38, 1940--. 1 file box.
Treasurer's papers including orders of board of supervisors relative to distribution of State Highway funds, 1920, 1922, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1932-33; apportionment of juages' salaries, 1920-21, 1923-25, 1927-30, 1937, 1940; notices of candidacy, 1921, 1938; court order relieving taxpayer of taxes erroneously assessed, 1921, 1926-27; court order authorizing refunds of taxes paid on property erroneously assessed, 1921, 1925, 1927, 1930-31, 1933; court order confirming sale of school property, 1924; board of supervisors' order transferring money from one fund to another, 1926; board of supervisors order authorizing the treasurer to borrow money, 1927; court order referring to inheritance tax, 1928; and treasurer's stubs from all types of licenses, 1940--. No obvious arrangement. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 12 x 5 x 8. Room 2, treas. off.

XV. COUNTY FINANCE BOARD

The county finance boards throughout the State owe their origin to an act of 1932. The purpose of the act was to safeguard county funds, especially from losses occasioned by bank failures or unwise banking policies.[1]

The county finance board consists of the chairman of the board of supervisors and the county treasurer, who both sit as ex officio members, and one other citizen of the county, appointed by the circuit court. It keeps a minute book in which are recorded the orders and proceedings of the board respecting county funds and depositories.[2] In Prince George County the board keeps a file of papers, reports, and escrow agreements.[3]

338. FINANCE BOARD PAPERS [and Escrow Agreements], 1932--. 1 file box. Finance board papers including treasurer's monthly reports of receipts and disbursements of funds such as general, special contingent, school operating, dog tax, school debt, Bland Sanitary District, Rives Sanitary District, and public welfare; escrow agreements; and related correspondence. Reports show date of report, date filed, and date and amount of receipts and disbursements of each fund. Escrow agreements show date of agreement, name of county treasurer, name of bank of deposit, name of bank acting as escrow agent, number, kind, and amount of securities deposited with agent, terms of agreement, and signatures of county treasurer, chairman of finance board, president of bank of deposit, president of bank acting as escrow agent, and witnesses. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Typed. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., SW. room.

339. MINUTE BOOK, 1932--. 1 vol. (1).
Record of orders and proceedings of the county finance board at regular and special sessions, including selection and approval of depositories for county funds, approval of collateral of such depositories, and acceptance of treasurer's report. Record shows date and place of meeting, members present, and signatures of chairman and clerk. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. No index. Typed. 255 pp. 9 x 14 x 1½. Clk's. off., record vault.

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1. Acts 1932, pp. 831-835; Tax Code 1936, sec. 350. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the county finance board in the inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Acts 1932, p. 832; Acts 1936, p. 27; Tax Code 1936, sec. 350.
3. Acts 1932, p. 833; Acts 1936, p. 28; Tax Code 1936, sec. 350; see entry 338.

XVI. COUNTY ELECTORAL BOARD

The earliest precedent for the county electoral board is found in the five freeholders appointed by the county clerk for each electoral district, and three commissioners appointed by the county court to assist the sheriff in conducting elections in and after 1831.[1] The practice of appointing special election officials was continued,[2] and by 1884 the board had assumed practically its present form.[3] By the provisions of the Constitution of 1902, effective December 1903, the circuit court in each county appoints for a term of 3 years three qualified voters to constitute an electoral board which appoints election officials and conducts regular elections in each precinct.

The clerk of the board keeps a minute book in which are recorded the proceedings and orders of the board.[4]

340. [MINUTES OF ELECTORAL BOARD], 1922--. 1 vol.
Record of the orders and proceedings of the county electoral board at regular and special sessions, including appointment and removal of election judges, clerks, and registrars, showing date of meeting, place of meeting, members present, and signature of secretary. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. No index. Handwritten. 200 pp. 14 x 9 x 2. In office of Thomas E. Fennor, Jr., secretary of electoral board, located in Bank of Southside Virginia, Prince George, Va.

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1. Acts 1830-31, pp. 19-22, 33; Acts 1833-34, p. 59; Acts 1857-58, pp. 18-19. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the county electoral board in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of those inventories, see p. 276.
2. Acts 1869-70, pp. 55-56, 82; Acts 1870-71, pp. 371-372; Acts 1871-72, p. 244.
3. Acts 1884, pp. 146-151; Const. 1902, art. II, sec. 31; Acts 1902-3-4, pp. 922-925; Code 1936, secs. 84, 148.
4. Acts 1884, pp. 149-150; Code 1919, sec. 87; Code 1936, sec. 87.

(Next entry 341, p. 174)

XVII. SCHOOL TRUSTEE ELECTORAL BOARD

The school trustee electoral board was created in 1877. It is composed of three members appointed by the circuit court for a 4-year term, and it elects the school trustees who make up the county school board.[1]

The only record regularly required of the board is a book of minutes. This volume embodies a brief record of its proceedings when selecting persons to serve on the county school board. It also contains the board's proceedings when one of its duties was to record the proceedings of the district school board. These proceedings are recorded in the same volume that contains the minutes of the county school board.[2]

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1. Acts 1876-77, p. 9; Acts 1883-84, pp. 177-178; Acts 1884, p. 119; Code 1919, secs. 629-630; Acts 1928, pp. 1202-1203; Code 1936, sec. 633. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the school trustee electoral board, in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Acts 1883-84, p. 178; Code 1887, sec. 1456; Acts 1902-3-4, p. 807; Code 1919, sec. 634; Acts 1928, pp. 1202-1203; see entry 341.

XVIII. COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

The origin of the county school board may be traced to the apparently ineffective act of 1796; it owes its actual existence to an act of 1818, which required the county court to appoint school commissioners.[1] Many of the provisions under which it operates date back to 1870, the year in which a uniform public free school system was first established in the State.[2]

The board consists of one member from each school district elected for a 4-year term by the school trustee electoral board. It chooses its own chairman and, with the recommendation of the division superintendent, its own clerk. The board elects the division superintendent from a list of eligibles certified to it by the State Board of Education, and, working in cooperation with the division superintendent, it oversees the expenses of operating the schools, makes contracts with teachers, and in general administers the business affairs of the school system. A brief record of the proceedings of the board are kept in a series of minute books.[3] The board's clerk files all vouchers and other official papers relating to matters which come before the board.[4] He also files several account books, some of which were formerly kept by the district school board.[5] Warrants issued by the county school board are recorded in the manner and form required by the State Board of Education, and until 1936 by the Auditor of Public Accounts.[6] Today the warrant-check system is used, and carbon copies of each warrant supersede the warrant register.[7] In Prince George County the school board keeps separate records for warrants issued and for warrants canceled.[8]

Proceedings

341. [SCHOOL BOARD MINUTES], 1922--. 2 vols.
Record of orders and proceedings of the county school board and school trustee electoral board at regular and special meetings. School board minutes show date of meeting, names of members present, appointments of chairman and clerk, action taken on recommendations for building improvements, insurance, supplies, and on other school matters, and signatures of members present. School trustee electoral board minutes show date of meeting,

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1. Shepherd, Statutes, II, 3-5; Morrison, Beginnings of Public Education, pp. 22-24; Acts 1817-18, pp. 11-12; Code 1819, I, 87-90. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the county school board in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Acts 1869-70, pp. 403-410; Code 1873, pp. 684-689.
3. Acts 1871-72, p. 82; Code 1919, sec. 642; Acts 1928, p. 1189; Code 1936, sec. 614.
4. Acts 1928, p. 1189; Code 1936, sec. 614.
5. Acts 1869-70, p. 409 (district boards); Code 1919, sec. 657; Acts 1928, p. 1189 (county boards); Code 1936, sec. 614.
6. Acts 1932, p. 549; Acts 1936, p. 505; Code 1936, sec. 656.
7. For full discussion of this system see County Treasurer, pp. 147-148.
8. See entries 346, 347.

election of trustees, resolutions concerning pupils, finances, and other school matters. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. No index. Typed. Aver. 250 pp. 10 x 11 x 2. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

Financial

342. [MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS], 1924-33. 1 vol.
County school board's record of monthly finances showing budget classification, budget appropriation, amount expended previous to this month, unexpended balance at beginning of month, expenditures during month, unexpended balance at end of month, and total expenditures and unencumbered balance. Arr. chron. by year and thereunder by month. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 200 pp. 17 x 11 x 2. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

343. PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY VOUCHERS, 1926--. 12 file boxes. Untitled, July 1939--.
County school board's vouchers, for payment of school expenses, issued when warrants for payment were issued, showing warrant number, date, amount, to whom issued, and purpose. Arr. chron. by date of voucher. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10½ x 5 x 17. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

344. [DISBURSEMENT LEDGER], 1936--. 1 vol.
Record of disbursements of school funds for Prince George County showing date, payee, warrant number, amount spent for maintenance of school plant including repairs on buildings and grounds, repairs on furniture and equipment, and other plant expenses, amount of capital outlay for purchase of land, and for new buildings, architects' fees, equipment for buildings, alterations on old buildings, improvements of sites, and for other equipment; debt service including payment of bonds and temporary loans, payment on sinking fund, interest on loans and bonds, and other debt service; administration expenses of school board, including salaries of clerk, superintendent, and secretary, travel of superintendent, office equipment, office supplies, express and freight charges, telephone and telegraph charges, census surveys, and other expenses; instruction costs for regular day, evening, and part time schools; other instructional costs; and costs for coordinate activities including medical inspection, dental inspection, nursing service, compulsory attendance, and child labor administration. Arr. chron. by date of warrant and numer. by warrant no. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 200 pp. 12 x 20 x 1½. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

345. [GENERAL LEDGER], 1937--. 1 vol.
Record of money received and disbursed by the county school board, divided into receipts showing date, description, folio, debits, credits, and balance; and expenditures with activities tabulated in the margin under administration, instruction, coordinate activities, auxiliary agencies, housing, debt service, capital outlay, and debt fund, each showing fund, activity, sub-activity, object, date, warrant number, appropriation, debits, total expenditures, and unexpended appropriation. Arr. by subject and chron. thereunder by date of transaction. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 200 pp. 10 x 12 x 2. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

346. PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY SCHOOLS, COUNTY WARRANT BOOK, 1923--. 3 vols. Untitled, 1923-28, 1932--.
Record of warrants issued by county school board showing date, name of payee, warrant number, and amount and purpose for which authorized. Arr. chron. by

date of warrant and numer. by warrant no. No indox. Handwritten on ptd. forms, 1923-36; typed on ptd. forms, 1932--. Aver. 325 pp. 13½ x 17 x 2½. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

347. PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY RETURNED SCHOOL WARRANTS, 1918-32. 3 file boxes.

Canceled warrants which were issued by school board, paid by county treasurer, and returned to school board for filing, showing warrant number, date, county, name of payee, amount, purpose, signatures of chairman and clerk of school board, endorsement of payee, and treasurer's stamp that warrant has been paid. Numbered consecutively and arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Handwritton on ptd. forms. 10½ x 5 x 17. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

XIX. DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

The division superintendent of schools did not take office in Virginia until 1905.[1] His office was preceded by the office of county superintendent of schools. Under various optional laws county superintendents of schools were appointed by school commissioners in some Virginia counties as early as 1846.[2]

By the provisions of the Constitution of 1902 the county school board elects the division superintendent of schools from a list of eligibles certified to it by the State Board of Education. His term is 4 years. The records of the division superintendent reflect his varied duties. He receives applications for teaching positions[3] and maintains a record of certificates filed by teachers,[4] and a file of teachers' rating cards. He also files various types of teachers' reports, and reports of the work done on the schools of Prince George County and Hopewell under the auspices of the Work Projects Administration. He keeps lists of graduates of elementary schools and of high schools, and of pupils in Negro schools.[5]

The division superintendent also files orders, purchase slips, and correspondence relating to text books used in the Prince George County schools.[6] His file constitutes a valuable source for the study of public education in the State.

Financial

348. [TEXTBOOK RECORDS], 1925--. 4 file drawers.
Records of the division superintendent of schools, pertaining to textbooks used in schools of Prince George County and the City of Hopewell including accounts against schools for books, estimates of books needed, freight bills, publishers' invoices to schools, lists of books returned for credit, principals' orders to publishers for books, paid textbook bills, principals' textbook reports, requests for books not supplied, reports of free books issued, school and teachers' manual, and general correspondence relating to textbook matters. Arr. by subject. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 12 x 12 x 24. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

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1. Acts 1902-3-4, pp. 802-803. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the division superintendent of schools in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Acts 1845-46, pp. 29, 33; Code 1849, p. 379.
3. Acts 1928, p. 1205. The employment of teachers is subject to approval of the county school board, but the division superintendent assigns and recommends them.
4. Acts 1906, p. 441; Code 1919, secs. 610, 688; Acts 1928, p. 1205.
5. The powers, duties, and records of the division superintendent are to a large extent prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the State Board of Education; hence few of his records are mentioned in the statutes or codes.
6. Acts 1928, pp. 1191-1192; Code 1936, secs. 619-621.

349. SALES SLIPS, 1939--. 1 file box.
Sales slips for school books showing date, name of school, address, item, and amount. Arr. chron. by date of slip. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10½ x 5 x 17. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

350. HOPEWELL CITY AND PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY APPLICATION FILE, 1937--. 1 file drawer.
Record of applications for teaching positions showing date of application, applicant's name, home address, age, height, weight, health, marital status, church affiliation, ability to sing, and play piano, academic and professional education with name and location of schools, dates enrolled, and degree; experience, with name of school, position held, subject taught, with date; summer school or institute giving name and location of school; kind of work, position, and when desired; name and address of last employer, and character references. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. No index. Handwritten on mimeographed forms. 12 x 12 x 24. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

351. PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1939--. 1 file drawer.
Record of teachers' certificates, maintained by division superintendent of schools. Face of certificate shows name of teacher, college attended, grade, term, and date of certificate, signatures of director of higher education and State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Reverse side shows name, age, race, and post office address of teacher applying for certificate, date of application, name and post office address of educational institution attended, and of president of the institution, date of entrance and of graduation, and number of years attended; high school record with name and post office address of school, date of entrance and of graduation; college credits in academic subjects and education, and indorsements. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 4 x 5 x 7. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

352. HOPEWELL AND PRINCE GEORGE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS' RATING CARDS, 1926-37. 2 file drawers.
Division superintendent's record of rating of teachers showing teacher's name, grade assigned, building in which located; rating as to personality, maintenance of discipline, technique of teaching, pupil-teacher cooperation, preparation of daily work, initiative, classroom management, social service activities, achievements of pupils, professional attitude, health and personal appearance; also remarks and signature of principal, with date. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of teacher. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 6 x 8½ x 17. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

353. TEACHERS' MONTHLY REPORTS, 1935-38. 3 file drawers.
Teacher's monthly report to division superintendent of schools showing names of county, school, and teacher, month, year, number of days teacher taught this month, number of days taught this session, total enrollment in class to date, number on roll for month, average attendance, number absent, and number tardy. Arr. chron. by month. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 5 x 6½ x 17. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

354. [TEACHERS' TERM REPORTS], 1920--. 2 file drawers.
Teacher's term report showing division, district, school, inclusive dates of school year, total enrollment, average daily attendance, number promoted, number retained, and number dropped in each grade; statistics on each pupil giving name, distance living from school, number of days on roll, total number of days present, percent attendance, and subjects studied such as lan-

guage, arts, social studies, arithmetic, fine and industrial arts, music, physical and health education, home economics, and science; statistics on teacher giving name, race, and age, number of years of teaching experience, number of years attended normal school or college, whether graduate of normal school or college, grade of certificate. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 12 x 24. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

Pupil Records

355. [ENROLLMENT IN NEGRO ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOLS], 1939--. 1 file drawer.

Lists of pupils in Negro elementary and high schools showing name of pupil, place of birth, year, month, and day of birth, date vaccinated, name and occupation of parent or guardian, pupil's latest place of residence, place of residence before entering this school, school last attended, grade last attended, date discharged from last school, age when discharged, date admitted to this school, age as of September 1, grade, room, number of days present, and record of health, conduct, and scholarship. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of pupil. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 5 x 6½ x 17. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

356. GRADUATE FILE, 1926--. 3 file drawers (labeled by contained letters of alphabet).

Lists of pupils graduating from high school showing name, and place and date of birth of graduate, date of graduation, and name and occupation of parent or guardian. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of graduate. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 5 x 6½ x 17. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

357. [SEVENTH GRADE GRADUATES], 1927--. 4 file drawers (2 file drawers, 1927-39, labeled by contained letters of alphabet; 1 file drawer, 1940, labeled Dupont School; 1 file drawer, 1940, labeled Patrick Copeland).

Division superintendent's record of graduates of the seventh grade. Face shows name, place, year, month, and day of birth of graduate, date vaccinated, name and occupation of parent or guardian, and date of graduation. Reverse side shows date admitted to school, age, grade, room, number of days present, and record of health, conduct, and scholarship. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of graduate. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 5 x 6½ x 17. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

Reports

358. [SCHOOL REPORTS AND PAPERS], 1922--. 2 file drawers.

Miscellaneous papers and reports of the division superintendent of schools on Prince George County and City of Hopewell schools, including budgets, teachers' contracts, lists of teachers contracted with, annual school reports, annual high school library reports, enrollment reports, gas tax refund reports, lunch room reports, principals' weekly, monthly, and high school reports, preliminary high school reports, teachers' first month and monthly reports, truck drivers' daily and gas reports, visiting teachers' reports, and related correspondence. Arr. by subject. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 12 x 12 x 24. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

359. WPA HOPEWELL AND PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, 1937--. 1 file drawer. Records of division superintendent of schools pertaining to Work Projects Administration work on City of Hopewell and Prince George County schools including improvement to school grounds, data on agricultural building in Hopewell and home economics cottage, heating specifications, pay rolls, sponsors' contributions, requisitions for school improvements, and general correspondence on these matters. Arr. alph. by subject. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 12 x 12 x 24. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

360. [MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS], 1924--. 1 file box, 24 file drawers (labeled by contained letters of alphabet). Miscellaneous records of the division superintendent pertaining to Prince George County and City of Hopewell schools, including applications for positions as substitutes, petitions to school board, insurance policies, deeds for school property, assignments to teachers, auditor's reports, bids for materials and supplies for truck routes and for gas and oil, data on cooperative education association and current teachers' association, list of white and colored teachers with addresses, certificates of teachers who have left the division, lists of pupils enrolled, reports on janitors and truck drivers, amounts of teachers' salaries, summer school applications, teachers' contracts, term reports for elementary and high schools, transfers of school funds, truck drivers' contracts, and correspondence relating to these and other school matters. File box, no obvious arrangement; file drawers, arr. alph. by subject and alph. thereunder by first letter of surname of correspondent. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. File box 10½ x 5 x 17; file drawers 12 x 12 x 24. Supt. school off., Hopewell, Va.

(Next entry 361, p. 182)

XX. LOCAL BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE
(Overseers of the Poor)

The earliest record of the activities of overseers of the poor found in Prince George County is dated January 1811.[1] In 1936 the office of overseer of the poor passed out of existence. At that time the board of supervisors of Prince George County under the guidance of the State Department of Public Welfare appointed the first director of public welfare to be appointed in Prince George County.[2] Under the Virginia Public Assistance Act of 1938, the judge of the circuit court for Prince George County in the same year appointed a local board of public welfare consisting of three members, residents of the county, to take over most of the duties in connection with the public welfare of the county, which had been performed by the board of supervisors.

The records of the local board of public welfare, and of the county superintendent, consist of a minute book in which are briefly recorded the proceedings of the board;[3] a file of cards recording applications for assistance;[4] files of case histories compiled by the superintendent, and her aides, for which there is a separate card index;[5] copies of purchase orders; a record of receipts and disbursements;[6] a warrant register;[7] and a file of cards containing statistical information abstracted from the case records.[8] The local board also keeps many records concerned with the activities within the county of the Work Projects Administration, the Surplus Commodities Corporation, and the former Civil Works Administration and Emergency Relief Administration.[9] The local board is required to cooperate with the State Commission of Public Welfare and with the Federal Social Security Board, and other Federal agencies, in relation to executing the provisions of the 1938 act.[10] The superintendent also keeps a file of official correspondence.[11] Between

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1. Order Book (1811-14), Jan. 8, 1811, p. 7, see entry 200. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the local board of public welfare in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Supervisors' Order Book, vol. 6 (1931-37), Aug. 6, 1936, p. 337, see entry 2. The appointee was Dr. W. C. Webb.
3. Acts 1938, p. 643.
4. Ibid., pp. 646, 651, 657. Apparently the record of proceedings of the local board of public welfare was not required by law.
5. The superintendent must investigate each case, and make a report in writing of such facts as the local board or the State Commissioner of Public Welfare may require; Ibid., pp. 647, 651-652, 657.
6. See entries 366, 367.
7. The State reimburses the local authorities for a certain part of their expenditures; this record may also be used in accounting with the State Welfare Board, Acts 1938, pp. 663-665.
8. See footnote 5.
9. See entries 370-374.
10. Acts 1938, pp. 641-642.
11. Not required by law, but kept as a matter of convenience in the business of the office.

1936 and 1938 many papers relating to public assistance were filed with the board of supervisors.[1]

Proceedings

361. MINUTES PUBLIC WELFARE BOARD, 1938--. 1 vol.
Record of orders and proceedings of the local board of public welfare showing date of meeting, action taken on endorsement and appointment of superintendent, review of applications, list of persons approved for general and old age assistance, and signature of chairman of welfare board. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. Indexed alph. by subject of order. Typed. 397 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Wel. off.

362. APPLICATIONS, 1936-38. 2 bundles.
Original applications for assistance showing name, address, nearest telephone connection, code classification, race, religion, and civil status of applicant; date of application, and whether made for first time or reopened, wife's maiden name, names and birth dates of children, names, relationship, and financial resources of others in household; name and address of merchant with whom applicant deals, names of other individuals or agencies to whom application referred, action taken on application, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 8½ x 5 x 10. Storage in attic of office building.

363. RECORD OF APPLICATIONS, 1938--. 1 card file, 1 card transfer file.
Card record of the types of assistance given by local board of public welfare showing district, name, race, and case number of applicant, type of assistance given, date of application, date case disposed of, name of social worker, and status of application. Arr. by active and inactive cases and alph. thereunder by name of client. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Card file 8½ x 6½ x 16; card transfer file 9½ x 7½ x 11. Wel. off.

364. CASE HISTORIES, 1938--. 4 file drawers.
Case records of local board of public welfare include:

i. Application for aid to dependent children, showing name, address, case and award numbers, race, and sex of person having custody of child or children, names of children, relationship to applicant, birth dates, date and method of verification of birth dates, and by whom verified, length of residence in State, or if under 1 year old, length of residence of mother, why deprived of parental support, assertion of applicant of inability to provide for child, oath and dated signature of applicant, signatures of witnesses if applicant signs by mark, name of social worker verifying application, date and method of verification, amount of budgetary deficiency, recommendation and reason given by social worker as to whether applicant is eligible or ineligible, disposition of case by local board stating whether accepted as eligible with date accepted, amount of monthly grant, and effective date, or denied as ineligible with date denied, and reason; certification of chairman, and attestation of secretary;

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1. See entry 1.

ii. Application for general assistance, showing name, sex, address, case number, award number, and race of applicant, names, sex, and birth dates of children under 16 years old in household, names, sex, and birth dates of children and others in household over 16, whether applying for financial assistance, Work Projects Administration or National Youth Administration certification, or Civilian Conservation Corps enrollment, statement of eligibility and dated signature of applicant, or signatures of witnesses if applicant signs by mark; recommendation of superintendent, date recommendation submitted to board, signature of superintendent, disposition of case by board stating whether accepted as eligible for general or other relief, with date accepted and effective date, or whether denied as ineligible with reason for denial and date, certification of chairman, and attestation of secretary;

iii. Application for old age assistance, showing name, address, case number, award number, race, sex, age, and birth date of applicant; whether a resident in State at least 5 years out of last 9 years and continuously for 1 year, whether an inmate of an institution, and if so name and location of institution; by whom cared for, total cash monthly income, source of income, whether any one connected with applicant is able to give additional support, owns or has interest in property and if so what property, whether applicant has had any property assigned or transferred for past 5 years in order to become eligible for assistance, or has any other resources or means of support, oath and dated signature of applicant, or signatures of witnesses if applicant signs by mark, name of social worker by whom verified with date and method of verification, recommendation of worker with statement as to whether applicant is eligible or ineligible with reason, date recommendation submitted to board, signature of superintendent, disposition by local board with date of monthly grant and effective date if application accepted, of if denied as ineligible, date of denial with reason, certification of chairman, and attestation of secretary;

iv. Certification of eligibility of out of school youth for NYA project work prior to July 1940, showing name, address, sex, race, marital status, place of birth, date of birth, and execution of youth's citizenship affidavit, date of application, name, case number, address of case head, whether family receiving public relief, type of relief received, total number in family, number employed, number in school, relation of youth to case head, other youths in case eligible for National Youth Administration aid, total family monthly income at date of certification, total for past 12 months, name and address of certifying agency, date certified, and signature and title of certifying agent;

v. Face sheet, showing name, alias, race, and case number of applicant, date of application, and by whom placed, type of relief requested, action taken, date and type of relief approved, current, former, and subsequent addresses of applicant, and addresses during past year, address of absent spouse if couple is not living together; names, birth dates, place of birth, and dates of death of members of immediate family, names and birth dates of others in household and relationship to applicant,

names, birth dates, and addresses of children away from home with marital status, and names of persons to whom married if married; number of marriages of applicant and of spouse with date and place, whether applicant naturalized, date of papers and place taken out; names, addresses, and relationship of other relatives; employment record of all wage earners in relief group with education or training, names of former employers, dates employed, specific types of work, and wages or usual earnings;

vi. Household statistical card, showing name, address, sex, and case number of applicant, total number in relief group at various dates, general relief classification stating whether employed, unemployed, nonresident, 65 or over, blind, family with dependent children, foster home, date if certified for Work Projects Administration with date canceled; name, sex, and birth date of members of household, current status of case by month showing respectively for household, old age assistance, blind, aid to dependent children, and general relief, whether continued from last month, new, reopened, recurrent, transferred, recipient of financial assistance, recipient of surplus commodities but no financial assistance, recipient of service only, whether totally inactive, transferred out, closed, or carried over to next month; grand totals of each class of benefit received, and dates and amounts of cancellations;

vii. Record of application card, showing name, address, race, and case number of household, applicant's name, type of assistance applied for, date of application, date case disposed of, remarks, statistical disposition by months, such as received, approved, denied, pending, service only, old age assistance, aid to blind, aid to dependent children, and general relief;

viii. Virginia household budget, 1938--, showing case number, date, by whom prepared, by whom approved, names of persons included in grant with age of each and estimated monthly needs for clothing, health, church, recreation, education, insurance, and other needs; and total amount estimated; amounts for household supplies, shelter, fuel, lights, livestock and garden, and other necessities; standard budget; estimated monthly resources regarding self-help and contributions, and cash amount needed for food, clothing, health, church, recreation, education, insurance, household supplies, shelter, fuel, lights, livestock and garden, and other needs, with estimate of total amount needed; total amount recommended, type of aid, name of recipient, total amount allowed; and whether source of aid self-help or contributions; and

ix. Worker's statement of family resources, 1938--, showing name, race, case, security, and identification numbers, address, sex, marital status, and citizenship of worker, whether WPA form 604 filed, whether worker a veteran, list of all members of household group, relation to head; sex, whether dependent on head, date of birth, whether employable, if employed name and address of employer and monthly earnings; others in household, relation to head, sex, age, dependent on head, whether employable; source and amount of contributions; names and addresses of "first priority" worker, position held and duties, dates of employment and rate of pay; primary classification, industry; secondary

classification, industry; height, weight; whether "first priority" worker speaks, reads, and writes English, education, supervisory experience, other qualifications, and physical condition.
Arr. numer. by case no. For index, see entry 365. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 14 x 10 x 18. Wel. off.

365. ALPHABETICAL FILE-INDEX, 1938--. 1 card file.
Index to case histories, entry 364, showing name, race, and case number of client, name of worker, names and addresses of children in family, and cross references. Arr. alph. by name of client. Handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 3 x 5 x 14. Wel. off.

Financial

366. MERCHANTS PAID [Purchase Orders], 1936-38. 1 card file, 1 card transfer file. Title varies: Purchase Orders, 1936-37.
Carbon copies of purchase orders for direct assistance given for medical care, hospitalization, burial expenses, groceries, and fuel, showing case number, serial number and name and address of client, date, name of vendor, amount of order, description of service or commodity, and signature of welfare superintendent. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of client, 1936-37; alph. by name of vendor, 1937-38. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Card file 8 x 6 x 11; card transfer file 8 x 6½ x 16. Wel. off.

367. [RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS], 1936-38. 1 vol.
Monthly record of obligations incurred for public assistance, and memorandum of administrative expenses paid out of operating funds by the county department of public welfare. Record of obligations incurred shows county, amount of Virginia Public Assistance Fund, month recorded, amount of funds available, balance forwarded, amount contributed by the State, amount of local matching funds, amounts of refunds, amounts of expenditures this month, and balance forwarded; date of disbursement, name of vendor, case number, purchase order number, warrant number, total amount of orders; distributions made: amount for general home aid, aid to persons 65 and over, aid to blind persons, approved special mother's aid, child welfare and all other child work, and miscellaneous expenditures, with descriptions and amounts. Record of distribution of administrative expenses shows county, month of record, date of disbursement, description, warrant number, total amount of voucher; distribution: amounts for compensation to superintendent and to clerks, rent, telephone and telegraph, travel expenses, stationery and office supplies, and miscellaneous purposes. Public assistance record arr. chron. by month and numer. thereunder by purchase order no.; administrative record chron. by month. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 40 pp. 17½ x 13 x ½. Clk's. off., record vault.

368. WARRANT REGISTER, 1938--. 1 vol.
Record of warrants issued by local board of public welfare showing number, purpose, and amount of warrant, date issued, name of payee, certificate of award number, case or code number, signatures of chairman and secretary of local board of public welfare, treasurer's certification that warrants have been paid, and signature of treasurer. Arr. chron. by date of warrant and numer. thereunder by warrant no. Typed on ptd. forms. 92 pp. 14 x 18 x 1½. Wel. off.
For treasurer's copy, see entry 325.

369. STATISTICAL CARDS, 1936--. 2 card files.
Record of department of public welfare of assistance given applicants showing name and address of applicant, case number, sex, date of birth, marital status, mental and physical condition, occupational and educational status, names and ages of dependent relatives, date, purchase order number, and description of service or commodity, and itemized account of assistance given. Arr. alph. by name of recipient. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 10 x 8 x 11½. Wel. off.

Federal Agencies

370. [MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM], 1931-34. 1 carton.
Miscellaneous papers concerning the Emergency Relief Administration including reports on relief cases investigated, 1931-33; financial reports on obligations incurred for unemployment relief, 1933; applications for work on highways, 1932-33; certification and identification cards, 1932-33; applications for enrollment in Civilian Conservation Corps, 1934; list of men employed on State highways, 1932; list of men discharged from forestry corps, 1933; pay rolls, 1932-33; lists of persons requiring hospitalization, 1933; daily reports from reemployment office, 1933; work relief reports, 1933; mileage reports, 1933; report on physical examinations of persons employed with Department of Highways, 1933; purchase orders on Emergency Relief Fund, 1933-34; and reports on receipts and disbursements of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, 1933. No obvious arrangement. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 20 x 15 x 12. Storage in attic of office building.

371. EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND FROM NOV. 1933, 1933-34. 1 file box.
Copies of purchase orders payable from county emergency relief fund authorizing merchants or individuals to permit persons to purchase provisions showing date of order, name of individual or merchant authorized to supply provisions, name and address of person to whom provisions delivered, subject of purchase, amount limit, and signatures of client and relief director. Arr. chron. by date of order. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 10 x 5 x 14. Clk's. off., record vault.

372. WPA WORK RECORDS, 1935--. 4 card file drawers (labeled by contained letters of alphabet).
Carbon copies of notices to report to work (WPA Form 402), notices of termination of work (WPA Form 403), and certificates of eligibility (WPA Form 600). Arr. alph. by name of worker. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 8 x 6½ x 11. Wel. off.

373. CWA, 1933-34. 1 file drawer.
Miscellaneous file of Civil Works Administration records including administrative orders, requisitions, assignment and identification cards, daily and weekly time sheets, pay rolls, personnel record cards, employees' classification slips, transmittal sheets, travel vouchers, vouchers for supplies, notices of injury to employees, claims for compensation, medical certificates, and general correspondence. Arr. by type of record. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 11 x 14 x 26. Storage in attic of office building.

374. SURPLUS PRODUCTS, 1936-39. 1 letter file, 1 carton. Untitled, 1936-39, carton.

Carbon copies of purchase orders issued to individuals by local board of public welfare on Virginia Emergency Relief Administration warehouse, 1936, and Works Progress Administration warehouse, 1936-39, for surplus commodities, showing name and address of client, date of order, case number, number of persons authorized to receive commodities on each order, quantity and description of commodity, size or weight of commodity, and signatures of client receiving order and superintendent of public welfare. Letter file, 1936, no obvious arrangement; carton, 1936-39, arr. chron. by date of order. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. Letter file 12 x 11 x 3½; carton 10 x 15 x 18. Storage in attic of office building.

Correspondence

375. CORRESPONDENCE, 1936--. 1 file drawer.

Original letters to the local superintendent of public welfare from the State Board of Welfare and individuals, and copies of replies and other related correspondence concerning applications for and administration of assistance. Arr. alph. by subject. No index. Handwritten and typed. 9 x 11 x 19. Wel. off.

(Next entry 376, p. 189)

XXI. SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR

The first superintendent of the poor to hold office in Prince George County was chosen by the board of supervisors, September 12, 1870, and gave bond before the county court on October 13, 1871.[1] The election was conducted according to the procedure in effect after 1875 when the board chose and recommended a superintendent to the county court for appointment, and no explanation of why the election was held in this manner appears in the record.[2]

In 1874 a committee was appointed to select a site for a poorhouse;[3] the institution was established in or soon after that year but was discontinued in 1928 as a measure of economy.[4] The office of superintendent of the poor was abolished on the death of the incumbent in 1936,[5] and its remaining duties are incorporated with those of the local public welfare agencies.[6]

No records of the superintendent of the poor were found in Prince George County.

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1. Meetings of the Board of Supervisors, vol. 1870-95, Sept. 12, 1870 (pages not numbered), in Supervisors' Order Book, see entry 2; Order Book, vol. 2 (1867-71), Oct. 13, 1870 (pages not numbered), in Order Book [and Minutes], see entry 200. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the superintendent of the poor in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Const. 1869, art. VII, sec. 1; Acts 1869-70, p. 79; Code 1873, p. 140; Const. 1869 (as amended 1874), art. VII, sec. 1 (popular election replaced by appointment); Acts 1874-75, p. 133.
3. Meetings of the Board of Supervisors, vol. 1870-95, March 9, 1874 (pages not numbered), in Supervisors' Order Book, see entry 2.
4. Supervisors' Order Book, vol. 5 (1921-31), p. 322, see entry 2; oral statement Mr. R. C. Burrow, county treasurer, June 1940.
5. Supervisors' Order Book, vol. 6 (1931-37), May 23, 1936, p. 319, August 1936, p. 337, see entry 2.
6. See footnote 5, and sketch of local board of public welfare, pp. 181-182.

XXII. PARISH VESTRY

What appears to be the earliest extant continuous record maintained by the vestry of any parish in Prince George County begins in 1720.[1] A Charles City County order book records a meeting of a vestry on James River within the boundaries of the modern Prince George County before the county was created.[2] Extant Prince George County records also show that on May 8, 1716, commissioners were elected to list tithables in the parishes of Bristol, Martin's Brandon, Weyanoke, and Westopher in Prince George County. The parishes of Westopher (or Westover) and Weyanoke, at this date, lay on both sides of the river.[3]

The vestry, which was responsible for the welfare of all who lived within the parish, and for the community as a whole, kept records of its meetings and its actions although not required to do so by law. Colonial legislation, however, required the parish register. In 1632 the ministers registered all christenings, weddings, and burials, and in 1660 every parish was required to register births and deaths as well as marriages. An enactment of 1672 required that all Negro children and slaves be registered in the parish register.[4] No copy of a parish register was found in the county. The original and a photostat copy of the register of 1720-92 are on file in the Archives Division of the Virginia State Library, Richmond. The volume has also been printed.[5]

376. BRISTOL PARISH REGISTER VESTRY BOOK, 1720-92. 1 original vol., 1 photostat copy.

Record of the vestry of Bristol Parish including:

i. Minutes of vestry, 1720-92, showing date and place of meeting, names of members present, itemized account of expenditures, levies for tithe, and signature of clerk; and

ii. Parish register, 1720-92, of births of white and slave children showing name of child, names of parents or name of owner if child of slave parents, date child born and date baptized; and deaths of white and slave children and adults, with name of deceased, and date of death and of burial.

Minutes of vestry, arr. chron. by date of meeting; parish register, arr. alph. by first letter of surname of infant or of deceased, and chron. thereunder. No index. Original vol. handwritten. 300 pp. 17 x 14½ x 2. Archives Division, Virginia State Library.

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1. See entry 376. For general provisions relating to this agency in Virginia as a whole, see essay on the parish vestry in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Charles City County Orders (1655-65), MS. volume, Archives Division, Virginia State Library, Richmond.
3. Order Book (no title), 1714-20, May 8, 1716, p. 38, in Order Book [and Minutes], see entry 200.
4. Hening, Statutes, I, 159, 542; ibid., II, 296.
5. Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne, ed., The Vestry Book and Register of Bristol Parish.

(Next entry 377, p. 192)

XXIII. LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Authorized by an act of 1900, the local board of health first functioned in Virginia under the auspices of the State Board of Health.[1] It consists of the chairman of the board of supervisors, the county clerk, and three other members appointed each year by the State Board of Health. In Prince George County it acts chiefly in an advisory capacity. Of the three appointed members, one must be a physician. The board is responsible for the sanitary affairs of the county. A secretary is elected by the board from its own membership.

Since the secretaries of the local boards of health in Virginia usually keep the records of the boards in their homes, the records of this office are seldom found among the archives of the Virginia counties. None were found at Prince George County courthouse.

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1. Acts 1899-1900, pp. 1250-1252; Acts 1901-2, pp. 329-330. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the local board of health in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.

(Next entry 377, p. 192)

XXIV. COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

In 1919, and for some time later, Prince George County had a public health nurse paid from Red Cross funds.[1] In the same year the county employed a sanitary inspector. The establishment of this office was considered necessary on account of the densely populated urban area which had developed around Hopewell during the war with Germany. In 1923, however, Hopewell annexed the congested area which surrounded the city. This act, and the consequent loss of revenue, led to the abolition of the office, effective September 1, 1923.[2] Seven years later the county agreed with the State Department of Health to employ a full-time sanitary officer at a salary of $2,500 a year, $1,500 to be paid by the county and the balance by the State.[3]

In 1937, according to a resolution of the board of supervisors, the county decided to establish a health unit, if the city of Hopewell or some other city or county would share the responsibility of supporting it. The proposed unit consisted of a health officer, a secretary, two nurses, and two sanitary officers. One nurse and one sanitary officer would devote their full time to Prince George County alone. On May 3, 1938, the board received a copy of the resolution of the Hopewell city government which accepted the proposition. The first formal report of the health officer was filed August 2 of the same year. The total cost of establishing the units and of operating them during the first year was $16,500. The county appropriated $3,500, as its share of the total costs.[4]

In July 1939 the board decided that a unit separate from that of Hopewell might be more beneficial to the county, and in due course it established the independent county unit.[5] The unit today administers a general public-health program of wide scope, and employs one doctor, two nurses, one sanitation officer, and one clerk. These persons are chosen, appointed, and, when necessary, relieved from duty by State Health authorities. There is no specified term of office. The unit's functions include disease control with especial emphasis upon tuberculosis and venereal diseases, pre-school and school hygiene, supervision of midwifery and maternity, and orthopedic service.[6]

The records of the local health unit, which are kept principally by its secretary-clerk, are covered by no statute, but are required and prescribed by the Department of Health. In Prince George County a separate record is maintained of active and of inactive cases, with a cross-file index to both.

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1. Oral statement of Miss Martha Hardaway, public health nurse, Prince George County, June 1940. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the county health unit in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Supervisors' Order Book, vol. 5 (1921-31), Aug. 13, 1923, p. 110, see entry 2.
3. Ibid., Feb. 24, 1930, p. 401.
4. Supervisors' Order Book, vol. 7 (1937-39), Sept. 17, 1937, p. 17, May 3, 1938, p. 77, Aug. 2, 1938, p. 96, see entry 2.
5. Ibid., July 1939, p. 177.
6. See footnote 1.

377. LETTERS, POSITIVE AND SUSPICIOUS CASES [of Tuberculosis], 1938--. 1 file box.
Miscellaneous papers on tuberculosis patients including records of laboratory examinations, clinical records of children and adults, clinical histories of patients, positive cases reported by clinics, arrested cases, health bulletins, and related correspondence. Arr. alph. by subject and alph. thereunder by name of patient. No index. Handwritten, typed, and printed. 10 x 8 x 18. Health off.

378. MATERNITY & INFANCY CLINIC RECORDS, 1938--. 1 file box.
Clinical records of prenatal cases showing name of clinic, name, age, race, address, and marital status of patient, date patient registered, name of person referring patient to clinic, history of past illnesses, physical findings, and signature of examining physician; also clinical record of infant and preschool cases, showing date registered, file number, name of clinic, name, age, sex, race, birth date, and address of patient, whether birth registered, name and address of parent, name of person referring patient to clinic, history of past illnesses, types and dates of immunizations, age at which administered, and result. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 8 x 5 x 20. Health off.

379. VENEREAL DISEASES, 1938--. 1 file box.
Clinical record of venereal diseases treated showing file number, name of clinic, name, age, sex, race, marital status, address, and occupation of patient, name of person who referred patient to clinic, and date patient admitted, name of employer, essential medical information on patient, and signature of examiner. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 8 x 5 x 20. Health off.

380. [Laboratory] REPORTS GENERAL, 1938--. 1 file drawer.
Report from Virginia State Department of Health bacteriological laboratories to the local board of health on examination of various specimens, showing number and date of report, name of patient, type of specimen, and signature of State Health Commissioner. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 x 20. Health off.

381. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, 1938--. 1 file drawer.
Record of communicable disease cases showing name, address, age, sex, and race of patient, type of disease, date of onset, by whom reported, date reported, occupation or school, name of head of house, name and address of physician, by whom case investigated, and date patient released. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 3 x 5 x 20. Health off.

382. ACTIVE GENERAL, 1938--. 1 file drawer.
Active record of patients receiving treatment showing name of head of family, name, age, and address of patient, home situation, data on sanitary and health conditions of home, name of disease being treated, kind of treatment used, and progress of case. Arr. alph. by name of head of family. For index, <u>see</u> entry 384. Handwritten and typed on ptd. forms. 5 x 7 x $17\frac{1}{2}$. Health off.

383. INACTIVE CASES, 1938--. 1 file drawer.
Record of closed cases, showing information as in entry 382. Arr. alph. by name of head of family. For index, <u>see</u> entry 384. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 5 x 3 x 20. Health off.

384. CROSS-FILE INDEX, 1938--. 1 file drawer.
General index to active cases (entry 382), and inactive cases (entry 383), showing name of patient and of family head, date and type of case, reference to family folder and to active or inactive file, and date case placed in file, and reference entered in index. Arr. alph. by name of patient. Typed on ptd. forms. 5½ x 4 x 19. Health off.

385. IMMUNIZATION CARDS [White and Colored], 1938--. 3 file drawers (2 file drawers labeled by contained letters of alphabet; 1 file drawer unlabeled).
Record of persons immunized against diptheria, smallpox, and typhoid fever, showing name and address of patient, name of parent, of school, and of disease for which inoculated. Arr. by race and alph. thereunder by name of patient. No index. Typed on ptd. forms. 3 x 5 x 20. Health off.

386. SANITATION SURVEY, 1938--. 1 file drawer.
Records, compiled from survey made by sanitation officer, of sanitary conditions in homes showing district, name of property owner, name, race, and address of occupant, type of house, number of rooms, type and sanitary status of water supply, type and sanitary status of screening, comment on fly breeding, sources of mosquito breeding giving types bred; recommendations; method and sanitary status of excreta disposal, source of milk supply, number of cows owned and whether tested for tuberculosis and Bangs' disease, comments on drainage, general sanitation, and other problems; date of survey, and signature of sanitation officer. Arr. by month of survey and alph. thereunder by name of property owner. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 8 x 5 x 20. Health off.

387. SANITATION [General Correspondence, Sanitation Officer], 1938--. 1 file drawer.
Sanitation officer's general correspondence, reports, and other papers relative to complaints, septic tank locations, home water supply, pumps, privies, road side surveys, summer camps, bacterial examination of water, deep well construction, ordinances, and Farm Security Administration activities. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent or subject. No index. Handwritten and typed. 11 x 13½ x 27. Health off.

388. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, 1938--. 1 file drawer.
General correspondence and other papers of the health officer including reports to board of supervisors, nurses' monthly reports, and reports of doctors and of sanitation officer; vital statistics; and expense accounts. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent or subject. No index. Handwritten and typed. 11 x 13 x 27. Health off.

(Next entry 389, p. 197)

XXV. COUNTY SURVEYOR

Although the first surveyor came to Virginia in 1621, persons appointed to serve as county surveyors seem not to be mentioned in the acts of the Virginia Assembly until 1655.[1] By the time Prince George County was formed in 1703, the office was well established in Virginia counties.[2] At present one surveyor for each county is appointed by the circuit court judge, on recommendation of the board of supervisors, for a term of 4 years.[3]

No permanent records of the surveyor have been found in Prince George County. The records which the surveyor returns to the clerk's office are incorporated in the deed and plat book series.

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1. Kingsbury, Records of the Virginia Company, III, 451, 477, 486. For general provisions relating to this agency in Virginia as a whole, see essay on the county surveyor in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Hening, Statutes, I, 404; ibid., VII, 645; ibid., X, 53.
3. Code 1936, sec. 126.

(next entry 389, p. 197)

XXVI. TOBACCO INSPECTOR

The office of tobacco inspector was authorized by the Virginia Assembly of 1619; thus it was one of the first local offices to be established in the colony. The Assembly ordered that "tasters" of tobacco be appointed in each corporation.[1] It is not surprising, therefore, that as early as 1680 there was a rolling house, or warehouse, for the storage of tobacco at Flowerdew Hundred one of the oldest settlements in what is now Prince George County.[2]

After the passage of the tobacco act of May 1730, effective 1731, which supplied a frame work for all Virginia tobacco legislation up to the American Revolution, there were warehouses, or rolling houses, which were designated as public utilities, even though privately owned, at Powell Creek, Mumford's (probably Munford's), Appomattox Point, and Merchant's Brandon (possibly Martin's Brandon). This fundamental act of 1730 was built on the existing warehouse system. It required that no tobacco might be shipped except from designated public warehouses and in hogsheads, casks, or cases which had been examined and passed by three inspectors. Under their eyes, the containers were broken open, and the tobacco which they pronounced unsound and unmerchantable sorted out and burned in the owner's presence. The responsible nature of the tobacco inspector's office is testified to by this act which required an inspector to give bond, with good security, in the penalty of one thousand pounds of lawful money.[3]

No record belonging to this agency has been found in Prince George County.

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1. Colonial Records of Virginia, pp. 23-24; Records of the Virginia Company, III, 228-229. For general provisions relating to this agency in Virginia as a whole, see essay on the tobacco inspector in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Hening, Statutes, II, 472; ibid., III, 58.
3. Ibid., IV, 247-271.

XXVII. COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS

In 1907 the first county agent to be appointed in Virginia was established in Nottoway County on funds granted for the purpose by the General Education Board.[1] On March 17, 1910, an act of the Virginia Assembly authorized the county boards of supervisors to make allotments from county funds for agricultural demonstration work.[2] On October 11, 1910, the board of supervisors of Prince George County resolved to approve the employment of a demonstrator or county agent.[3] The fact that the board of supervisors declined in January 1913 to continue to make an appropriation for a salary of the county agent indicates that this officer had been functioning in Prince George County. On January 5, 1914, the board of supervisors made an appropriation for an agent's salary. On March 27, 1914, in anticipation of the passage of the Smith-Lever Act of Congress to make Federal funds available for the support in part of demonstration work in the counties, the Virginia Assembly passed an act which met the conditions of the Smith-Lever Act.[4] A county agricultural agent has been employed continuously since the office was restored in the county in 1914.

Prince George County employs a white agent to serve full time, and a colored agent to serve part time.[5] The work hours of the colored agent are divided among the counties of Surry, Sussex, and Prince George.[6]

The Extension Division, at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, constitutes the headquarters of the Virginia Extension Service. The county agricultural agents are appointed by the Extension Division at Blacksburg with the approval of the Department of Agriculture and the board of supervisors. There is no specified term of office. The service is directed and financed by the State, County, and Federal governments in cooperation. The records of the agricultural agent are prescribed by the Extension Division under the direction of the State and Federal agencies to which it is responsible. Using Federal forms both the white and the colored agent make to the Extension Division weekly and monthly reports on their activities. They also make two annual reports on Federal forms, one in statistical style in a prepared booklet, and one in narrative

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1. Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration and Extension Work for 1914, [Extension Division Bulletin no. 2] (Blacksburg, Virginia), p. 7. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the county agricultural agent in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Acts 1910, p. 576.
3. Supervisors' Order Book, vol. 3 (1903-15), Oct. 11, 1910, p. 276, see entry 2.
4. Supervisors' Order Book, vol. 3 (1903-15), Jan. 6, 1913, p. 383, see entry 2; ibid., Jan. 5, 1914, p. 434; Acts 1914, p. 710.
5. Supervisors' Order Book, vol. 4 (1916-21), p. 209, and subsequent volumes of the series. A colored demonstrator was recommended for the year 1918.
6. Information supplied by Mrs. E. W. Hamlin, chief clerk, county agent's office, June 1940.

form on an outline suggested in the booklet. The prepared booklet is made out in cooperation with the home demonstration agent. The county agricultural agent's records consist mainly of papers, contracts, compliances, correspondence, and reports dealing with former and present crop limitations and soil conservation programs. In Prince George County the white agent keeps separate files for tobacco compliance contracts and for allotment cards for flue-cured tobacco. The permanent records of the county agents are in the custody of the Extension Division at Blacksburg.[1]

Contracts

389. COTTON PROGRAM, 1933--. 3 file drawers (labeled by contained letters of alphabet).
Contracts on cotton crops showing name of producer, district, amount of land in cultivation, amount of land planted in cotton, total acres in farm, amount of land planted in wheat, peanuts, tobacco, and rice. Arr. alph. by name of producer. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 11 x 22. Co. agt's. off.

390. PEANUT CONTRACTS, 1935--. 3 file drawers (labeled by contained letters of alphabet).
Compliance contracts and supervisor's certificates on peanut crops showing name of producer, amount of acreage rented, average permitted under Agricultural Adjustment Administration ruling, evidence of noncompliance, amount of noncontracted peanuts, and percentage produced. Arr. alph. by name of producer. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 11 x 22. Co. agt's. off.

391. TOBACCO CONTRACTS, 1933--. 3 file drawers (labeled by contained letters of alphabet).
Agricultural Adjustment Administration contracts for limiting production of flue-cured tobacco showing name of producer, terms of contract, number of acres owned by party, number of acres under cultivation, location of land and crops, manner of payment, and signatures of producer and official. Arr. alph. by name of producer. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 11 x 22. Co. agt's. off.

392. TOBACCO CONTRACTS COMPLIANCE, 1935. 1 file drawer.
Compliance contracts on flue-cured tobacco showing name of producer, average amount of tobacco raised, amount of acreage rented, average acreage permitted under Agricultural Adjustment Administration ruling, notation as to whether share tenants or croppers, and signature of supervisor who inspected farms. Arr. alph. by name of producer. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 11 x 22. Co. agt's. off.

393. ALLOTMENT CARDS FLUE-CURED, 1936--. 2 file drawers (labeled by contained letters of alphabet).
County agricultural agent's record of allotting and marketing flue-cured tobacco showing name of producer, date, number of acres cultivated, number

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1. The Survey of Federal Archives, a division of the Historical Records Survey of Virginia, has published an Inventory of Federal Archives in the States: No. 45, Virginia, Department of Agriculture, which includes the records of the Extension Division at Blacksburg.

of acres planted, number of acres withdrawn, number of pounds of tobacco for which compensation allowed under contract, and signature of farmer and Agricultural Adjustment Administration representative. Arr. alph. by name of producer. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 11 x 22. Co. agt's. off.

Reports

394. MONTHLY AND WEEKLY REPORTS, 1934--. 1 file drawer.
County agricultural agent's monthly and weekly reports, made to Virginia Polytechnic Institute Extension Division, on Agricultural Adjustment Administration Program, showing date of report, and number and names of farmers complying with program. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 11 x 22. Co. agt's. off.

395. ANNUAL REPORT, 1936--. 1 file drawer.
Annual report of the activities of the county agricultural agent sent to the Virginia Polytechnic Institute Extension Division, showing year of report, number of field trips, number of meetings attended, and number of demonstrations given. Arr. chron. by year of report. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 12 x 11 x 22. Co. agt's. off.

396. REPORTS [Miscellaneous], 1930--. 1 file drawer.
Miscellaneous records of colored county agricultural agent including monthly and annual reports of activities, reports of county and community organizations, 4-H Club enrollment lists, mailing lists, communications from State colleges and from State agricultural directors and supervisors, and copies of county agent's correspondence. Arr. by type of record and chron. thereunder. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten on ptd. forms. 11½ x 13 x 24. In office of W. Herbert George, colored co. agt., at Elberon, Virginia.

397. INFORMATION, 1930--. 1 file drawer.
Data on club work in schools, county fairs, conferences, and animal diseases, and related correspondence. Arr. chron. No index. Typed and mimeographed. 11½ x 13 x 24. In office of W. Herbert George, colored co. agt., at Elberon, Virginia.

Correspondence

(See also entries 396, 397)

398. CORRESPONDENCE, 1935--. 2 file drawers.
General correspondence of county agent with individuals in Prince George County on tobacco, wheat, peanut, and cotton contracts and on other matters coming under the jurisdiction of his office. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of correspondent. No index. Handwritten and typed. 12 x 11 x 22. Co. agt's. off.

(Next entry 399, p. 200)

XXVIII. HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

Home demonstration to aid the farmer's wife was started in Virginia shortly after agricultural demonstration was begun to aid the farmer. Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture was active in promoting and establishing farm and farm-home demonstration on a permanent basis. In May 1910 at a conference called at Richmond by the Governor of Virginia, Dr. Knapp outlined his plan for "Girls' Tomato Clubs" somewhat on the lines of the Corn Clubs for boys. The following June Miss Ella G. Agnew was appointed State Agent for these girls clubs in Virginia, and first home agent in the United States. In July 1910 Miss Agnew made her first field trip, and in 1911 club work was started in three Virginia counties. The general title, "Girls' Canning Clubs," was adopted about the same time.[1] It does not appear however that Prince George County made an appropriation for a regular home demonstration agent until long after home demonstration had been introduced elsewhere in Virginia. An agent was appointed in Prince George County in 1922, and the demonstration program carried on until 1928, when for lack of funds it was discontinued.[2] The earliest Prince George County record of a regular appropriation for the home demonstration work is dated July 1937. It records the appropriations made, and the concurrence of the board of supervisors in the appointment of an agent by the Extension Division at Blacksburg. Since that date the board has made appropriations regularly for home demonstration work.[3]

The Extension Division, Blacksburg, Virginia, constitutes the headquarters of the Virginia Extension Service, and it appoints the home demonstration agent. The service is directed and financed by the State, County, and Federal governments. The records of the home demonstration agent, like those of the county agricultural agent, are not covered by statute but are prescribed by the Extension Division. They deal mainly with 4-H Club work and are kept on forms for the most part prescribed by the extension service headquarters and the cooperating State and Federal agencies. From these records is compiled the home demonstrator's share of the joint annual report of the county agricultural agent and herself, the original of which is sent to the headquarters office of the Extension Division, at Blacksburg. The home demonstration agent keeps at will a file for general correspondence and one for reports. The permanent records of her office are in the custody of the Extension Division, Blacksburg.[4]

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1. Ella G. Agnew, Hand Book for the Use of County Agents in Home Demonstration Work in Virginia, pp. 7-8, 14. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the home demonstration agent in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Information from Miss Nancy Tyree, home demonstration agent, June 1940.
3. Supervisors' Order Book, vol. 7 (1937-39), especially July 1937, p. 10, see entry 2.
4. The Survey of Federal Archives, a division of the Historical Records Survey of Virginia, has published an Inventory of Federal Archives in the States: No. 45, Virginia, Department of Agriculture, which includes the records of the Extension Division at Blacksburg.

399. SECRETARY'S MINUTE BOOK, 4-H CLUB RECORDS, ENROLLMENT CARDS, 1938. 1 letter file.
Reports on 4-H Club members showing date of report, name and age of member, grade if attending school or whether member out of school, number of years in club work, names and number of meeting of club, record of activities relating to health, accounts, inventories and budgets, home, yard, and garden improvements, poultry, food and nutrition, and clothing or other articles made; also enrollment cards showing date of enrollment, names of project, county, school, and club, name, age, school grade, and post office address of enrollee, number of years a member, name and address of teacher, signed agreement of member, and signed consent of parent or guardian. Arr. chron. No index. Handwritten on ptd. forms. 9 x 3 x 7. Storage in attic of office building.

400. [HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT'S RECORDS], 1937-39. 1 crate.
Miscellaneous records of home demonstration agent including weekly and monthly reports of activities, annual narrative and statistical reports, plans of work, 4-H Club enrollment sheets, circulars, and general correspondence. Arr. by subject. No index. Handwritten, typed, and handwritten on ptd. forms. 15 x 12 x 26. Storage in attic of office building.

401. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, 1937--. 1 box, 1 file drawer, 1 folder.
Miscellaneous records of home demonstration agent including schedules, mailing lists, bulletins, notices of meetings, topics for club meetings, and general correspondence. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent or subject. No index. Handwritten and typed. Box 12 x 12 x 26; file drawer 11 x 13½ x 27; folder 10½ x 9. Box, 1937-38, storage in attic of office building; file drawer and folder, 1938--, home demonstration agt's. off.

XXIX. GAME WARDEN

The office of game warden in Virginia originated in 1903.[1] The office has been established in Prince George County at least since 1916.[2] At present (1941), the game warden is appointed by the Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries, and he holds office at the pleasure of the county board of supervisors. The sheriff, the constables, and certain other peace officers are also ex officio game wardens. It is the duty of the game warden to enforce game and wild life protective laws; he has power of arrest, search, and seizure.

The game warden usually keeps his records in his home, which probably explains why none were found for his office among the archives of Prince George County.

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1. Acts 1902-3-4, p. 333. For general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the game warden in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Information supplied by the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, December 3, 1940.

XXX. COUNTY MILITIA

A compulsory military system to provide for the defense of the colony from Indians and other enemies was in existence when the eight original shires were created in 1634. Under the shire system the office of county lieutenant for each county was established.[1] A little more than a century and a half later, when England's colonies had become the United States of America and had adopted the Constitution of 1787, Virginia continued her compulsory militia, organized it on the basis of the system employed by the Federal Government,[2] and continued to use it until her military forces were totally disbanded at the end of the War for Southern Independence.[3] The compulsory militia system has never been revived in Virginia.

Records of the militia, since they were for the most part kept by the clerks of courts of enquiry and the officers of the various military units, rarely appear among the papers of the county courthouse. No records of the militia were found in Prince George County.

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1. Hening, Statutes, I, 131-132, 224. "In like manner according to the said order (of March 14 past [1634]) Capt. Wmll Clayborne being appointed Leftennt for this Shire did appoint and constitute Obedience Robins, Gent., his deputy to perform all such services yt are to be done in that office" (Accomack Order Book, July 5, 1634, in ms. transcript p. 18, Virginia State Library, Archives Division). For general provisions relating to this agency in Virginia as a whole, see essay on the county militia in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. For a list of these inventories, see p. 276.
2. Ibid., XIII, 340-356.
3. Code 1860, pp. 137-156; Const. 1869, art. ix, secs. 1, 2; Code 1873, p. 22.

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APPENDIX A

LISTS OF LAND PATENTS, PETITIONS, GRANTS, AND SURVEYS, WITH TENTATIVE ANALYSES BASED ON LAND PATENTS IN CHARLES CITY AND PRINCE GEORGE COUNTIES FOUND AMONG LAND PATENTS IN VIRGINIA LAND OFFICE, RICHMOND, LISTS OF SURVEYS IN PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY DEED BOOK, 1713 - 1728, AND PETITIONS IN COLONIAL PAPERS, 1719 - 1720 IN ARCHIVES DIVISION, VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY, RICHMOND

I. Land Patents

(a) Charles City County Land Patents, 1635-1702, judged on evidence of place names to be in area out of which Prince George County was organized in 1703, taken from Land Patents in Virginia Land Office.[1]

Thomas Bailie: July 9, 1635, 150 acres. Near the mouth of a creek called Bayly's Creek (Patents I, 215)

Edward Sparshott: Nov. 20, 1635, 100 acres. At Merchants Hope Creek (Ibid., 314)

William Barker, Marriner, John Sadler, and Richard Quyening: Nov. 26, 1635, 1250 acres. From a seat or tract of land called Merchants Hope (Ibid., 320)

William Barker: Nov. 26, 1635, 400 acres. Bounded upon a creek at Chappels Creek (Ibid., 321)

Rice Howe: May 2, 1636, 1200 acres. Near Martin's Brandon (Ibid., 338)

Cheneye Boyse: May last, 1636, 1550 acres. North upon the line hill swamp - west upon Merchant Hope (Ibid., 352)

Edward Sparshott: July 11, 1636, 200 acres. At Merchants Hope Creek upon the south side of the land formerly granted unto him (Ibid., 372)

Elizabeth Stephens: Oct. 15, 1636, 1000 acres. From the creek called Flower-de-hundred Creek, down the main river, unto the Spring swamp (Ibid., 395)

Thomas Causey: July 14, 1637, 500 acres. At the mouth of Appomattox river, at the south side (Ibid., 440)

Cheney Boyse: Aug. 24, 1637, 1550 acres. North upon the line hill swamp, west upon Merchant Hope Creek (Ibid., 468)

Christopher Woodward: Aug. 24, 1637, 600 acres. Upon Appomattox river, north upon the river adjoining land lately belonging to William Farrar (Ibid., 469)

James Warradine: Nov. 3, 1637, 350 acres. Butting westerly upon Bayly's Creek (Ibid., 494)

Capt. Francis Epes: May 29, 1638, 1700 acres. East upon Bayley's Creek (Ibid., 537)

Rice Hoe: May 9, 1638, 1200 acres. Near Martin Brandon and Captn. Wards lands (Ibid., 549)

Walter Chiles: May 2, 1638, 250 acres. In Appomattox river, above land of Edward Tonstall (Ibid., 551)

Thomas Bagwell: May 12, 1638, 450 acres. On Appomattox river, bounded south upon a creek north toward the Conjurers field (Ibid., 550)

Roger Davis: May 4, 1638, 550 acres. On Appomattox river, south upon the swamp belonging to Henry Miller (Ibid., 552)

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1. Spelling is as in original manuscript; see also Nell Marion Nugent, Cavaliers and Pioneers, passim.

Abraham Wood: May 14, 1638, 400 acres. On Appomattox river, adjoining the land of John Baker (Ibid., 557)
Joseph Farye: May 27, 1638, 250 acres. On Appomattox river, west upon the falls in said river (Ibid., 561)
Edward Hill: July 25, 1638, 450 acres. Near a place called by the name of Jordans or Beggars bush (Ibid., 579)
Edward Sparshott: May 6, 1638, 350 acres. Beginning at the north side of a small Indian field and nw up Merchant Hope creek (Ibid., 546)
Nathaniel Tatum: July 25, 1638, 100 acres. On Appomattox river (Ibid., 579)
John George: July 25, 1638, 900 acres. On Bayley's Creek (Ibid., 581)
Edward Sparshott: July 25, 1638, 400 acres. Beginning toward the head of a creek called by the name of Merchant Hope (Ibid., 581)
William Barker, Marriner, his associates and company: Feb. 12, 1638, 1850 acres. Part of the land being heretofore called by the name of Powlebrook, and now known by the name of Merchants Hope (Ibid., 609)
Thomas Wheeler: Nov. 10, 1638, 200 acres. At the head of a creek called Merchants Hope (Ibid., 621)
Walter Chiles: Mar. 1, 1638, 400 acres. Upon Appomattox river westerly upon the river. Easterly upon the land of Edward Tunstall (Ibid., 625)
James Merryman: Dec. 20, 1643, 100 acres. Called by the name of Martin Brandon opposite against Weyanoake (Ibid., 933)
Pierce Sennon: Feb. 28, 1642, 200 acres. Between two creeks of Martin Brandon side near to the mouth of Wards Creek opposite against Weyanoak Marsh (Ibid., 951)
John Hacker: Oct. 17, 1645, 150 acres. Lying on the west of Chipoake near Martin Brandon (II, 35)
Captn. Francis Poythres: May 8, 1648, 750 acres. Lying or near unto the mouth of the creek, called Baylyes Creek (Ibid., 139)
Captn. Jess Johnson: June 6, 1649, 639 acres. On the south side of James river, opposite to Weyanoak (Ibid., 175)
Walter Chiles: Oct. 29, 1649, 813 acres. On the southly side of Appomattox river, beginning a run of water that parteth this from the land of Nath. Tatum, adjoining the land of Mr. Tunstall (Ibid., 193)
Richard Tye, Charles Sparrowe: Aug. 12, 1650, 500 acres. Lying near the head of Powell's Creek, adjoining to the land called Weynoake old town (Ibid., 248)
David Peobles: Aug. 5, 1650, 833 acres. Lying up Powells Creek, at the head thereof (Ibid., 261)
Richard Jones, clerk: Aug. 30, 1650, 950 acres. Lying two miles or thereabouts from the river on the back of Merchants Hope (Ibid., 263)
Thomas Drew: Oct. 26, 1650, 490 acres. Lying on the north side of the flower De hundred Creek bounded north on the land purchased by Mr. Pace, south upon Flower de hundred Creek (Ibid., 268)
James Ward: June 7, 1651, 150 acres. Up Powells Creek upon a swamp issuing thereout called the Reedy Swamp (Ibid., 323)
John Dipdall, clerk: Nov. 24, 1653, 756 acres. On the south side of James river, between the heads of Florida hundred and Powells Creek (III, 55)
Nicholas Perry: Mar. 11, 1652, 250 acres. Swamp and Marsh on the south side of James River, on the north west side of Upper Chipoakes Creek (Ibid., 76)
Major Abraham Wood: June 9, 1653, 1557 acres. On the south side of Appomattox river beginning on the back of a little swamp on Appomattox river, etc. (Ibid., 77)
Robert West: Aug. 2, 1652, 700 acres. Upon the branches of Baylies Creek, towards the south side of the head of the said creek (Ibid., 144)
George Pace: Dec. 6, 1652, 507 acres. On the south side of James river, and on the east side of Powell's Creek (Ibid., 170)

Colo. Francis Epps: Jan. 23, 1653, 280 acres. On the south side of James river, on the south side of Appomattox river, adjoining the land of Captn. Batts, etc. (Ibid., 219)

Walter Brookes: Mar. 12, 1654, 460 acres. In the parish of Bristoll, part of the land on the easterly side of the City Creek, where it bounds (Ibid.,303)

Thomas Felton: Feb. 6, 1654, 150 acres. On the south side of James river, and on the west side of an Indian swamp, commonly called and known as Ohoreek (Ibid., 322)

William Sea: Feb. 6, 1654, 500 acres. On the south side of James river, and on the west side of an Indian swamp, commonly called and known as Ororeek (Ibid., 322)

Richard Jones: Mar. 12, 1655, 1500 acres, 950 acres part thereof lying 2 miles or thereabouts from the river on the back of Merchants Hope (Ibid., 377)

Symon Symons: Sept. 15, 1655, 320 acres. On the south side of James river and the east side of Powells Creek (Ibid., 377)

Patrick Jackson & Richard Baker: Mar. 18, 1662, 1500 acres. Part of the land lies two miles or thereabouts from the river on the back side of Merchants Hope (V, 83)

John Drayton: June 14, 1665, 150 acres. On Powells Creek upon a swamp issuing thereout called the Reedy Swamp (Ibid., 90)

John Coleman: Mar. 18, 1662, 813 acres. Upon the southerly side of Appomattox river, adjoining the land of Mr. Tunstall (Ibid., 166)

William Heath: Mar. 5, 1663/4, 250 acres. Beginning in the swamp which parts Surry and Charles City Counties (Ibid., 273)

Rob't. Coleman, Sr.: Oct. 20, 1665, 450 acres. On the south side of Appomattox river, beginning at Robert Coleman Sen's head line (Ibid., 519)

Robert Burgess: Nov. 12, 1666, 343 acres. On the south side of Appomattox river adjoining the land of Gilbert Platt, Rob't Coleman, senr. and Robert Coleman junr. (VI, 39)

William Wilkin: Mar. 13, 1665, 472 acres, 3 rods, 1 pole. On the south side of James river on the head of Flowerdee hundred creek on the east side of the southern run going to Wm. Harris (Ibid., 85)

Thomas Batts & Henry Batts, sons of John Batts, dec'd.: Apr. 29, 1668, 878 acres, 2 rods, 8 poles. On the south side of James river, in Appomattox, beginning at the heads of Jordans land and Merchants (Ibid., 126)

William Batt: April 22, 1670, 700 acres. On the branches of Baylies Creek toward the south side of the head of the said creek (Ibid., 285)

James Thweate: Apr. 22, 1670, 600 acres. On the south side of Appomattox River. Beginning on the westward run of Baylyes creek (Ibid., 286)

Hugh Lee: Oct. 28, 1673, 374 acres, 2 rods. On the south side of Appomattox river, beginning in to the Blackwater (Ibid., 480)

Henry Batts & John Sturdivant: Oct. 28, 1673, 3528 acres. On the south side of Appomattox river, on the second branch of the Blackwater (Ibid., 480)

Francis Whittington: Oct. 30, 1673, 1200 acres. On the southside of Appomattox, beginning at the point of swamp at the head of Bayleys Creek (Ibid., 484)

Richard Taylor: Oct. 3, 1673, 1000 acres. On the south side of James river on the Blackwater where Merchants Hope at a place named saw tree (Ibid., 488)

Hugh Lee: Apr. 8, 1674, 2000 acres. Named Aberonaway, on the South side of Appomattox on the north side of 3rd branch of the Blackwater (Ibid., 510)

Wm. Randolph & Robert Bolling: Nov. 20, 1682, 623 acres, 14 rods. In the parish of Bristol - On the south side of Appomattox river, at the swamp known by the name Waughrick swamp (VII, 199)

Wm. Edmonds & John Williams: April 20, 1682, 888 acres, 2 rods, 15 poles. On the south side of James river, in the parish of Jordans, adjoining the land Majr. Poythries (Ibid., 124)

Hercules Flood: Apr. 20, 1685, 396 acres. On the south side of the James river "nigh the Blackwater," adjoining land of Henry Batt, & his own land (Ibid., 469)

Hen. Randolph, James Cocke, John Golightly & Solomon Crooke: Apr. 19, 1690, 647 acres. At a place known by the name of the second swamp (VIII, 60)

Capt. Roger Jones: Oct. 23, 1690, 347 acres. On south side of Appomattox river, adjoining land of Robert Bolling (Ibid., 104)

Robert Bolling: Oct. 23, 1690, 400 acres. On the Blackwater called by the name of Rowanamy (Ibid., 106)

John Banister: Oct. 23, 1690, 1730 acres. On the south side of Appomattox river in parish of Bristol at a place known by name of Hatchers run (Ibid., 111)

William and Richard Vaghan: 281 acres. On west side of Maccosoneck Main swamp (Ibid., 149, no date given)

James Hall, Senr.: Apr. 28, 1691, 157 acres. Adjoining the land of Robert Bolling & Samuel Woodward (Ibid., 165)

John Smith, son & heir of Jacob Smith: Apr. 28, 1691, 200 acres. In Diggs hundred. Bounded west upon Turkey Island Creek (Ibid., 165)

Henry Batt: Oct. 20, 1691, 700 acres. On the branches of Bayliss Creek, towards the southside of the head of the said Crooke (Ibid., 173)

Wm. Knott: Oct. 20, 1691, 216 acres. Beginning on the north side of the western branch of Uppor Chipokes creeks (Ibid., 174)

Solomon Crooke: Apr. 29, 1692, 89 acres. In the parish of Bristol adjoining the land of Robert Burdges, thence by Baleys meadow (Ibid., 218)

Ralph Jackson, Joseph Maddox, and John Duglas: Apr. 29, 1692, 784 acres. In Bristol Parish, beginning on a small branch falling into Moncusaneck Creek (Ibid., 244)

Rich. Turberfield: Apr. 29, 1693, 200 acres. On the south side of Appomattox river. At a place known by the name of Monkeys neck (Ibid., 267)

William Low: Apr. 20, 1694, 674 acres. South side Appomattox, at a place called Moncusaneck (Ibid., 315)

Thomas Parram: Apr. 20, 1694, 70 acres. On the north side of Blackwater Swamp, adjoining the land of James Thweat, John Clay (Ibid., 368)

Thomas Chappell: Apr. 20, 1694, 423 acres. On the south side James river on the Otterdam Swamp (Ibid., 371)

Capt. Henry Batt: Apr. 24, 1695, 270 acres. On the south side of Appomattox river. Between the lands of Christopher Woodward on the river and the land called Baylys (Ibid., 411)

Instance Hall: Oct. 28, 1697, 215 acres. On the south side of James in Bristol Parish, adjoining land of Robert Bolling (IX, 87)

Hugh Lee: Oct. 15, 1698, 950 acres. In the parish of Bristol at a river known by name of Nottoway river (Ibid., 157)

Richard Jones: Oct. 15, 1698, 230 acres. On the south side of Appomattox river, adjoining land of Henry Wall, thence on the western branch of Rohowicke (Ibid., 163)

John Hunt: June 6, 1699, 1839 acres. Down along and over a branch called the Cattailes till it meets with the land of Edward Clark (Ibid., 185)

William Randolph: Oct. 26, 1699, 292 acres. On a swamp known by the name of Pigeon Swamp on the south side James river (Ibid., 220)

Thomas Busby: Apr. 25, 1701, 5400 acres. Upon and between Joseph's Swamp and Jones hole otherwise called Barlethorpe Creek in new rutland on the north side Nottoway (Ibid., 337)

Richard Smith: Oct. 24, 1701, 550 acres. On the south side of Moncusneck Creek, on a branch known by name of Cottail branch (Ibid., 381)

Thos. Thrower and George Passmore: Oct. 24, 1701, 680 acres. On the north side of Jones Hole swamp and the western side of Cotesuroh branch coming out of Jones Hole Swamp (Ibid., 393)

James Williams, Charles Williams and John Williams, sons of John Williams, dec'd.: Apr. 25, 1702, 650 acres. In Bristol Parish beginning standing below the mill on the south side of Gravely Run (Ibid., 451)

(b) Prince George County land patents, 1705-1706, issued when Prince George County was bounded on the East by Surry County, on the North by the Appomattox and the James Rivers, on the South by Carolina, and on the West by the undefined limits of Virginia; taken from Index Book, no. 26 in Virginia Patent Office, Richmond.

Benjamin Evans: May 2, 1705, 300 acres. In Prince George and Surry Counties, being escheat lands late in the possession of Mathew Yates dec'd. (Patents, IX, 663)

Adam Heath: May 2, 1705, 681 acres. In Prince George and Surry Counties beginning by the side of the western run of Upper Chippoary adjoining William Salvage (Ibid., 676)

Lewis Green: Nov. 2, 1705, 97 acres. Beginning on the south side Jones Hole, adjoining William Jones, Sen'r, Thomas Wynn (Ibid., 705)

Richard Bland: Nov. 2, 1705, 1254 acres. Upon Blackwater on the Eastern side of the Reedy Branch adjoining Wm. Harris, Adam Topley, Henry Batts (Ibid., 711)

Robert Bolling: May 1, 1706, 1973 acres. Beginning at the mouth of Moccosoneck Creek thence up the same to Stone Creek thence down said creek to Nottoway river, thence down river (Ibid., 714)

Rob't. Mumford: May 1, 1706, 351 acres. On Moccosoneck Creek. Beginning on the side of Rowanty Swamp adjoining Mutus Butler (Ibid., 714)

John Anderson & Robert Mumford: May 1, 1706, 405 acres. Beginning in a line of Henry King's land on Moccosoneck Creek (Ibid., 715)

Richard Bland: May 1, 1706, 16 acres. Adjoining Robert Mumford and Capt. Stith and on Bicors Creek (Ibid., 718)

Same: May 1, 1706, 43 acres. Adjoining Robert Mumford, John Woodlief and William Mayes on Bicors Creek (Ibid., 718)

Benjamin Harrison Jr.: June 10, 1706, 4583 acres. On both side of Nottoway river (Ibid., 740)

(c) Alphabetical list of persons who patented lands in Charles City County, 1635-1702, in the area organized as Prince George County in 1703, and of those who patented lands in Prince George County, 1705-1706, with the number of acres, and, where possible, the number of patents for each patentee, based on the preceding lists, I (a) and (b)[1]

	Acres
Anderson, John, & Robert Mumford	405
Bagwell, Thomas	450
Bailie, Thomas	150

1. No patents for land in these areas were found in the records searched by Historical Records Survey workers for the period, 1702-1710. No account has been taken of the probability that the same land was sometimes patented twice.

	Acres
Baker, Richard, & Patrick Jackson	1500
Banister, John	1730
Barker, William	400
William, mariner, his associates, & company	1850
William, Marriner, John Sadler, and Richard Quyening	1250
Batt (Batte), Henry	700-270
Henry, & Thomas (sons of John)	878
Henry, & John Sturdivant	3528
Thomas, & Henry (sons of John)	878
William	700
Bland, Richard	1254-16-43
Bolling, Robert	400-1973
Robert, & William Randolph	623
Boyse (Boys), Cheneye	1550-1550
Brookes, Walter	460
Burgess, Robert	343
Busby, Thomas	5400
Causey, Thomas	500
Chappell, Thomas	423
Chiles, Walter	250-400-813
Cocke, James, & Hen. Randolph & John Golightly & Solomon Crooke	647
Coleman, John	813
Robt., Sr	450
Crooke, Solomon	89
Solomon, & Hen. Randolph & James Cocke & John Golightly	647
Davis, Roger	550
Dipdall, John	756
Drayton, John	150
Drew, Thomas	490
Duglas, John, & Ralph Jackson & Joseph Maddox	784
Edmonds, Wm., & John Williams	888
Epps (Epes), Francis	1700-280
Evans, Benjamin	300
Farye, Joseph	250
Felton, Thomas	150
Flood, Hercules	396
George, John	900
Golightly, John, & Hen. Randolph & James Cocke & Solomon Crooke	647
Green, Lewis	97
Hacker, John	150
Hall, Instance	215
James, Sr	157
Harrison, Benj., Jr	4583
Heath, Adam	681
William	250
Hill, Edward	450
Howe (Hoe), Rice	1200
Hunt, John	1839
Jackson, Patrick, & Richard Baker	1500

	Acres
Jackson, Ralph, & Joseph Maddox & John Duglas	784
Johnson, Jesse	639
Jones, Richard	950-1500-230
Roger	347
Knott, William	216
Lee, Hugh	374-2000-950
Low, William	674
Maddox, Joseph, & Ralph Jackson & John Duglas	784
Merryman, James	100
Munford (Mumford), Robert	351
Robert & John Anderson	405
Pace, George	507
Parram, Thomas	70
Passmore, George, & Thomas Thrower	680
Peobles, David	833
Perry, Nicholas	250
Poythres, Francis	750
Quyening, Richard, & William Barker & John Sadler	1250
Randolph, Hen., & James Cocke & John Golightly & Solomon Crooke	647
William	292
William, & Robert Bolling	623
Sadler, John, & William Barker & Richard Quyening	1250
Sea, William	500
Sennon, Pierce	200
Smith, John (son of Jacob)	200
Richard	550
Sparrowe, Charles, & Richard Tye	500
Sparshott, Edward	100-200-350-400
Stephens, Elizabeth	1000
Sturdivant, John, & Henry Batts	3528
Symons, Symon	320
Tatum, Nathaniel	100
Taylor, Richard	1000
Thrower, Thomas, & George Passmore	680
Thweate, James	600
Turberfield, Rich	200
Tye, Richard, & Charles Sparrowe	500
Vagham, William, & Richard	281
Ward, James	150
Warradine, James	350
West, Robert	700
Wheeler, Thomas	200
Whittington, Francis	1200
Wilkin, William	472
Williams, James, & Charles, & John (sons of John, dec'd)	650
John, & Wm. Edmonds	888
Wood, Abraham	400-1557
Woodward, Christopher	600

II. Petitions

Petitions for Leave to Take Up Land in Prince George County, 1719-1720, found in the series entitled Colonial Papers, 1719-1720, in the Archives Division, Virginia State Library.[1]

		Acres
1719	William Kennon	2400
1720	Captain Henry Harrison	2000
1720	Stith Bolling "as much land . . . . as together with his former Entrys there will include"	1000
1720	Robert Bolling	3000
1720	Richard Kennon	3000

III. Grants

From memorandum of Proceedings of Council, March 1, 1720, at the Capitol, Williamsburg, found among Colonial Papers, orders for grants to the following persons in Prince George County.

	Acres
Richard Kennon	3000
Stith Bolling including his former entrys	1000
Drury Bolling	3000
John Bolling 1500 acres and	2500
Robert Bolling, John Hamelin and John Fitzgerald	8000
Robert Bolling	3000
Robert Bolling	5257
Henry Harrison, John Mason, Wm. Cocke, and Thomas Hollinghurst	5000
George Robertson	3300
William Edwards	2000

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1. In each petition appears the phrase "he being ready to cultivate the same according to law."

IV. Land Surveys

(a) Prince George County Land Surveys, 1710-1727, reported by the surveyor, and reproduced here as recorded in the deed book entitled Deeds, Etc., 1713-1728, in the Archives Division, Virginia State Library.[1]

		Acres
1710		
Aug. 10	To Survey for Elizabeth Mecham, on the West Side of Powell's Creek in P - G - C.	299
Aug. 10	To 1 D° for Edward Goodrich, on D° Creeke of	99
1710/11		
Mar. 17	To 1 Survey for Roger Edwards, on the East side of the Ponds Runn of	73
1711/12		
Feb. 13	To 1 Survey for Mr. John Nicholls, on the South side of Blackwater Swamp of	217
Feb. 13	To 1 Survey for William Rives, on the South side of Blackwater Swamp of	119
Feb. 20	To 1 Survey for Wm. Stainback, on the North Side of Joanshole Swamp of	200
Feb. 21	To Survey for Thomas Dean, on Doby's branch of the great branch of Joseph's Swamp of	97
Feb. 22	To 1 Survey for John Scott, on the South Side of Warwick Swamp, adjoining his own Land of	221
Feb. 22	To 1 Survey for Thomas Mitchell, on the North side of Josephs Swamp, above the Path of	250
Feb. 23	To 1 Survey for Henry Chamnis, on both sides of Warwick Swamp of	112
Jan. 11	To 1 Survey of Mr. Edward Goodrich, known by the name of Dodds of	114
Mar. 4	To 1 Survey for David Williams, on the South Side of Sapponee Creek, and on the East side of the great or Horspen branch of	100
Mar. 4	To 1 Survey for George Tillman, on the South side of Sapponee Creek, and on the east side of the great or Horspen branch of	100
Mar. 5	To 1 Survey for William Pettypool, on the South side of Moccosoneck Creek, adjoining his own Land of	65
Mar. 6	To 1 Survey for John Stroud, on the South side of Moccosoneck Creek, adjoining his plantation of	46
Mar. 6	To 1 Survey for Thomas Parram, on the South side of Moccosoneck, on the upor side of Glancy's Quarter of	54
Mar. 6	To 1 Survey for Richard Smith, on the South side of Moccosoneck, adjoining the Land he lives on of	83
Mar. 5	To 1 Survey for Capt. John Evans, on the South Side of Stony Creek, adjoining his Plantation of	175

1. The surveys that were made for several years prior to 1713 were evidently not permanently recorded until they were recorded in the volume 1713-1728, see entry 26. The sequence of dates follows the original text rather than strict chronology.

		Acres
1711/12		
Feb. 23	To 1 Survey for Hugh Golightly, on the South Side of Warwick Swamp of	80
Mar. 14	To 1 Survey for John Golightly, on the North Side of Josephs Swamp of	82
Mar. 14	To 1 Survey for John Edwards, Son of Thomas Edwards, on the South Side of Second Swamp	50
Mar. 17	To 1 Survey for Samll Lee, on the North Side of the Warwick Swamp, and on the East side of the great Branch thereof of	172
Mar. 13	To 1 Survey for Thomas Simmons Minor, on the North side of the Second Swamp of	299
1712		
Mar. 28	To 1 Survey for ffrancis Coleman on the South Side of Butterwood Swamp of	338
Mar. 29	To 1 Survey for Capt. John Epes, on the reedy-branch on the South Side of Butterwood Swamp of	400
Mar. 29	To 1 Survey for Mr. Peter Wynne, on the South Side of Butterwood Swamp of	355
Mar. 31	To a Survey for Robert Davis, on the North side of White Oake Swamp of	108
Mar. 31	To a Survey for Christopher Roberson, on the North Side of White Oake Swamp of	115
Mar. 31	To a Survey for Jos. Prichard, Lying on the South Side of Butterwood Swamp of	147
Apr. 1	To a Survey for Thomas Sands, on the South side of White Oake Swamp of	111
Apr. 11	To a Survey for Thomas Burge in the forke of Joans hole Swamp, called the Rich Neck of	196
Apr. 15	To a Survey for Thomas Parrum on the South Side of Sapponee Creek, adjoining to Capt. Robt. Munford Land of	100
Apr. 15	To a Survey for Capt. Rob't Munford, on the South-side of Sapponee Creek, on the West Side of the Horsepen Branch of	390
Apr. 16	To a Survey for Richard Smith, on the South Side of Sapponee Creek of	370½
Apr. 17	To a Survey for Capt. Richard Jones, on both sides of Stony Creek, adjoining to his own Plantation of	521
Apr. 28	To a Survey for Samuell Sentall, on both sides of Hatchers run, below Richard Hudsons Land on the James* of	400
Apr. 17	To 1 Survey for Thomas Jones, Son of Capt. Richard Jones, in the forke of the Great Creek, on the North Side of Nottoway River of	242
Apr. 29	To a Survey for George Crook on both Sides of Gravily runn of	150
Apr. 29	To a Survey for John Browder, on both sides of Gravily runn of	100
Apr. 30	To a Survey for William Butler, son of John Butler, on the North side of Gravily runn of	200
Apr. 30	To a Survey for Joseph Butler, Son of John Butler, on the North Side of Gravily runn of	200
May 1	To a Survey for Mrs. Eliza. Epes, on the South Side of Gravily runn of	538

1712		Acres
May 8	To a Survey for John Tucker, on the Great branch of Nummisseen Creek, known by the names of Ellingtons branch of	200
May 8	To a Survey for John Ellington, on both sides of Ellingtons branch of	200
May 8	To a Survey for Robert Tucker, on the West Side of Nummisseen Creek, on both sides of the River Path of	141
May 9	To a Survey for John Tally, on the South Side of Appomattox River, above the Mouth of Nummisseen Creek of	300
May 9	To a Survey for John Tally, on the South side of Appomattox River, above the mouth of Nummisseen Creeke of	181
May 20	To a Survey for Wm Tucker, on the West side of Nummisseen Creek of	100
May 19	To a Survey for Wm Coleman Senr. on the West Side of Nummisseen Creek, below the path of	100
May 19	To a Survey for Jos. Tucker, on the West Side of Nummisseen Creek adjoining to William Colemans Survey of	100
May 10	To a Survey for Henry Ally, on the Indian Branch of	198
May 10	To a Survey for Thomas Whood, on the Indian Branch of	199
May 22	To a Survey for ffrancis Tucker, on the West side of Mawhipponock Creek of	100
May 21	To a Survey for ffrancis Tucker, on both sides of Mawhipponock Creek of	289
May 21	To a Survey for Henry Mayes, on both sides of Mawhipponock Creek of	200
May 21	To a Survey for Wm. Coleman Minor, on the East Side of the Great branch of Mawhipponock Creek of	185
May 22	To a Survey for Math. Mayes, on both sides of Mawhipponock Creek of	398½
May 3	To a Survey for Wm. Anderson, on both sides of Mawhipponock Creek of	301
May 23	To a Survey for John Spain, on the West side of Mawhipponock Creek of	287
May 29	To 1 Survey for Wm. Skoyles, on the reedy or great branch of Oronok of	149
May 30	To a Survey for John Leadbetter, on the North side of Warwick Swamp, adjoining his own Land of	100
May 6	To a Survey for John West, in the forke of the Deep Creek known by the name of the Island of	183
May 6	To a Survey for Thomas Hobby, in the forke of Deep Creeke above the Island, known by the name of Seller forke of	151
May 7	To 1 Survey for Lawrance Hobby, on the East Side of Deep Creek, opposite to West's Island of	233
June 18	To a Survey for Wm. Bobbit, on the South Side of Joan's hole Swamp of	90
June 18	To a Survey for Richd. Leadbetter, on the South Side of Joan's hole swamp of	116
June 19	To a Survey for Henry Mitchell, on the South Side of Joan's hole swamp	179

		Acres
1713		
May 7	To a Survey for Thompson Stapley and Robert Davis, on the Northside of Bear Swamp	200
1714		
June 17	To a Survey for Richard Dearden, Lying on Lows Branch	100
Nov. 19	To a Survey for John Lowthrop, on the South Side of Second Swamp	125
1714/15		
Jan. 20	To a Survey for Abram Heath, Lying on the South side of Warwick meadows	151
Jan. 22	To a Survey for Charles Williams, Junr., on the South Side of Second Swamp	197
1715		
May 17	To a Survey for Shaws Rains, on the Northside of Joans hole swamp	230
May 17	To a Survey for Daniel Malone, on both sides of Joans hole Swamp, and the reedy branch	99
May 18	To a Survey for William Stainback, Junr., on the North Side of Joans hole swamp	224
May 18	To a Survey for Michael Hill, on the South Side of Joans hole Swamp	225
Oct. 19	To a Survey for Jos. Stroud, on both sides of Sapponee Creek	150
Oct. 19	To a Survey for Richd. Westmoreland, on both sides of Sapponee Creek	49
Oct. 17	To a Survey for Wm Rives, on the South Side of Nottoway River	206
Oct. 18	To a Survey for William Russell, on the South Side of hardwood run	292
Oct. 20	To a Survey for Jos. Tucker, on both sides of Stony Creek	403
Oct. 21	To a Survey for Jos. Wynne, on both sides of Stony Creek	153
Oct. 27	To a Survey for Stephen Evans, on both sides of Stony Creek	200
Oct. 28	To a Survey for Peter Jones Junr. on the North Side of Nottoway River, at the Mouth of the Great Creek	222
Oct. 28	To a Survey for William Davis, on the North Side of Nottoway River, between the mouth of the reedy and great Creeks	233
Oct. 28	To a Survey for Henry Embry, on the South side of Nottoway River	239
Oct. 29	To a Survey for George Smith, on the North Side of Nottoway River	75
Oct. 29	To a Survey for Samuel Harrowell, on the North Side of Nottoway River	218
Oct. 31	To a Survey for John Wall, on the South Side of Nottoway River and on both sides of Waquiyough Creeks	185
Nov. 1	To a Survey for Capt. John Evans, on both sides of Sapponee Creek	350
Nov. 6	To a Survey for Timothy Harris, on the South Side of Appomattox River, at the mouth of Nummisseen Creek	274
Nov. 16	To a Survey for John Lee, on both sides of Sapponee Creek	151

		Acres
1715		
Nov. 16	To a Survey for Morgan Mackenny on the South Side of Sapponee Creeke	150
Dec. 6	To a Survey for William Coleman, Senr., on the West side of Nummisseen Creek	154
Dec. 7	To a Survey for Thomas Clay, on the West Side of Tuckers branch of Nummissoen Creek	223
Dec. 8	To a Survey for Essex Bevil, on the South side of Appomattox River	127
Dec. 8	To a Survey for Capt. John Coleman, on the South Side of Appomattox River, at the Horsepen branch	313
Oct. 20	To a Survey for William Tucker, on the Northside of Stony Creeke	143
1716		
Nov. 22	To a Survey for John Lewis, on the North Side of Nottoway River, and upon side of Buckskin Creek	251
Nov. 22	To a Survey for Majr. Robert Munford, on the North Side of Nottoway River	219
Nov. 23	To a Survey for William Davis, on the South side of Nottoway River	138
Nov. 24	To a Survey for Abram Jones, on the North Side of Nottoway River	141
Nov. 24	To a Survey for Peter Mitchell Junr., on the North side of Nottoway River	142
Nov. 27	To a Survey for Charles Cuzens, on the North side of Appomattox River	269
Nov. 22	To a Survey for John King, on the South side of Nottoway and both sides of the mouth of Sturgeon Run	97
Nov. 28	To a Survey for Timothy Harris, on the South Side of Appomattox River	258
1716/17		
Jan. 15	To a Survey for Thomas Simmons, minor, on the South side of Joans-hole Swamp	97
Jan. 15	To a Survey for Thomas Burges, on the North side of Joans-hole Swamp	126
Jan. 16	To a Survey for Edward Woodleif, on the South side of Warwick Swamp	204
1716		
Nov. 21	To a Survey for The Indian Company	1063
1718		
Nov. 4	To a Survey for Mathew fford, on the South Side of Appomattox River, above Mawhipponock Creek	287
Nov. 5	To a Survey for Godfrey Ragsdale, on the Lower or East-side of Nummisseen Creek, adjoining John Ellington's Line	320
Nov. 4	To a Survey for James ffrankling, on both Sides of Nummisseen Creeke	152
Nov. 12	To a Survey for Roger Reess, adjoining Col. Edward Hills, burleigh Tract	100
Nov. 12	To a Survey for John Brewer, on the West Side of Tanners run, adjoining Col. Edward Hills Line	145
Nov. 14	To a Survey for Christopher Davis, on both sides of Warwick Swamp	88
Nov. 14	To a Survey for Richard Butler, upon the great branch of Joseph Swamp	140
Nov. 15	To a Survey for Cuthbert Williamson, on the North Side of Joans-hole Swamp	85

		Acres
1718		
Nov. 15	To a Survey for John Whittmore, on the North Side of Joans-hole swamp	250
Dec. 4	To a Survey for Instance Hall, on the Northside of White Oake Swamp	286
Dec. 5	To a Survey for Henry Thweatt, on the North Side of White Oake Swamp	242
Dec. 6	To a Survey for John Hill and Cuthbert Williamson, on both sides of Rocky run	364
Dec. 8	To a Survey for Math. Anderson, on the West side of Butterwood Swamp	293
Dec. 2	To a Survey for Wm Grigg, Junr., on both sides of White Oake Swamp	394
Dec. 6	To a Survey for William Bobbit, on the West Side of Rocky runn	254
1717/18		
Jan. 10	To a Survey for John Davis, on the West Side of Wallice's Creeke	400
1718		
Dec. 27	To a Survey for William Grigg, Junr., on both sides of White Oake Swamp, adjoining his former Survey	88
Dec. 5	To a Survey for Edward Mitchell, on the South Side of White Oake Swamp	283
1719		
Oct. 1	To a Survey for Peter Jones, Junr., on the North Side of Nottoway River, and on the uper side of the Harricane Swamp	183
Oct. 2	To a Survey for Daniel Jones, on the North Side of Nottoway River	166
Oct. 2	To a Survey for William Jones, Son of Richd. Jones on the North side of Nottoway River	179
Oct. 3	To a Survey for Capt. Peter Jones, on both sides of the great creek, on the North side of Nottoway river	393
Oct. 3	To a Survey for Thomas Thrower, on the uper side of the great creek of Nottoway River	211
Oct. 5	To a Survey for Henry Embry, on the South side of Nottoway River adjoining his old Land	400
Oct. 5	To a Survey for Joshua Irby, on the uper side of Waquyough Creek, on the South side of Nottoway river	400
Oct. 6	To a Survey for George Booth, on both sides of Turkey Egg Creek	202½
Oct. 6	To a Survey for Indian Will Mathews, on the Lower side of the great creek of Nottoway River	321
Oct. 8	To a Survey for Richard Jones, Junr., on both sides of Smiths run on the North side of Nottoway Rivers	150
Oct. 8	To a Survey for Jos. Wall, on the north side of Nottoway River	202
Oct. 8	To a Survey for William Davis, known by the name of the richneck of Buckskin Creek	270
Oct. 9	To a Survey for Gabriel Harrison, on the North side of Nottoway River, and on both sides the Linking place branch	211
Oct. 9	To a Survey for John Harrowell, on the north side of Nottoway River, adjoining his ffather Samll. Harrowells land	183

1719		Acres
Oct. 9	To a Survey for John Rayborn, on the north side of Nottoway River	300
Oct. 27	To a Survey for William Cotton, on the South Side of Joseph's Swamp, and on both sides the Nottoway River Road	81
Oct. 27	To a Survey for Richard Carlisle, on the South Side of Josephs Swamp	177
Oct. 28	To a Survey for Mathew Lee, Lying between Warwick and Joseph Swamp	148
Oct. 29	To a Survey for James Howard on the South side of second swamp	174
Oct. 29	To a Survey for Thomas Addison, on the South side of Warwick Swamp, adjoining his old land	239
Oct. 30	To a Survey for James Banks, on both sides of Roocnty branch	231
Nov. 3	To a Survey for Samuell Lee, on the Lower Side of the great branch of Warwick, adjoining his old Land	153
Nov. 4	To a Survey for Richard Titmarsh, on both sides of Joan's-hole Swamp	309
Nov. 5	To a Survey for William Epes, Senr., on both sides of Gravily runn	137
Nov. 6	To a Survey for Edmond Browder, Senr., on both sides of Gravily runn	264
Nov. 9	To a Survey for Richard Tally, on the South Side of Appomattox River	99
Nov. 20	To a Survey for Thomas Whood, on both sides of Nummisseen Creeke	237
Nov. 21	To a Survey for Hall Hudson, on both sides of Ellingtons branch of Nummisseen Creeke	254
Nov. 20	To a Survey for James Tucker, on the Lower Side of Nummisseen Creeke	450
Nov. 24	To a Survey for David Williams, adjoining his plantation at the Horsepen branch of Sapponee Creeke	60
Nov. 24	To a Survey for George Tillman, on both sides the Southern branch of Harry's Swamp	400
Nov. 24	To a Survey for Jos. Tucker, on the head of the Reedy branch of Sapponee Creek	180
Nov. 26	To a Survey for Charles King, on the Lower side of the Reedy branch of Sapponee Creek	290
Nov. 26	To a Survey for Major Robert Munford, on both sides of Sapponee Creek	396
Nov. 26	To a Survey for Major Robert Munford, on both sides of Sapponee Creek	394
Dec. 2	To a Survey for Stephen Evans, on both sides of Sapponee Creeke	202½
Dec. 2	To a Survey on both sides of Sapponee Creek for Stephen Evans	200
Dec. 12	To a Survey for Thomas Hardyway, on both sides of Stony Creek	399
Dec. 11	To a Survey for Allen Howard, on both sides of Stony Creek	338
Dec. 15	To a Survey for John ffitzgerrald, on the Southside of White Oake Swamp	400
Dec. 16	To a Survey for James Anderson, on the West or upper side of Butterwood Swamp	308

		Acres
1719		
Dec. 17	To a Survey for Jos. Pritchet, on the uper side of Butterwood Swamp	136
Nov. 19	To a Survey for Capt. Drury Bolling, on the West side of Tuckers branch, on the upper side of Nummisseen Creek	972
Nov. 30	To a Survey for Robert Bolling, on the northside of Sapponee Creeke	2504
1720/21		
Jan. 5	To a Survey for Henry Allen, on the Otterdam Swamp, adjoining Christopher Hinton's Line	252
Jan. 6	To a Survey for Nicholas Overby Senr., on the Lower side of Wallices Creeke	292
Jan. 6	To a Survey for Nicholas Overby Senr., adjoining the Land he Lives on	95
Jan. 7	To a Survey for William Andrew's, in the forke of Wallices Creeke	100
Jan. 11	To a Survey for William Spiller, on both sides of Wallices Creeke	202
Jan. 11	To a Survey for Capt. Peter Wynne, on both sides of Nummisseen Road, between Nicholas Overby and Capt. Buller Herberts Lines	342
Jan. 20	To a Survey for Jos. Pattyson, on the South Side of Appomattox River	322
Jan. 20	To a Survey for Timothy Harris, on the South side of Appomattox River, adjoining the Land he Lives on	350
Jan. 20	To a Survey for Timothy Harris, on the Lower side the Indian Branch, adjoining Thomas Hobbys Line	280
Jan. 24	To a Survey for John Gillam, on the forke of Bowens branch of Nummisseen Creek	366
Jan. 24	To a Survey for Drury Oliver, on the head branches of Hatchers Run	300
Jan. 25	To a Survey for William Anderson Senr., on the Lower side of Mawhipponock Creek	292
Jan. 25	To a Survey for Mr. Mathew Mayes, on both sides of Mawhipponock Creek	994
Jan. 27	To a Survey for Richard Hudson, Lying between the lines of Hall Hudson, John Ellington, and John Spain	187
Jan. 27	To a Survey for John Ellington, Lying between Mawhipponock and Nummisseen Creeks	347
Feb. 1	To a Survey for Thos. Clay, on the upper side of Nummisseen Creek, adjoining the Land he Lives on	168
Feb. 1	To a Survey for John Bradshaw, Lying between Nummisseen and Mawhipponock Creeks	91
Feb. 2	To a Survey of Robert Bolling, on the South Side of Appomattox River, adjoining Capt. Jo. Colemans Land at the Horsepen Swamp	204
Feb. 7	To a Survey for Allin Howard, on the upper side of Nummisseen Creeke	222
Feb. 8	To a Survey for Allin Howard, on the Cattail Meadow, opposite to Richard Tallys Land	241
Feb. 8	To a Survey for Richard Tally, on the South Side of Appomattox River, adjoining his old Land	204
Feb. 8	To a Survey for Sith Pettypool, Lying between Drury Bolling's Land and the midle Creeke	134

1720/21		Acres
Feb. 9	To a Survey for William Coleman, Senr., on the upper side of Winticomake Creeke	297
Feb. 9	To a Survey for Robert Tucker on the Lower side of Winticomake Creeke	331
Feb. 10	To a Survey for Thomas Mitchell, Son of William Mitchell, on the West side of Mawhipponock Creeke	142
Feb. 10	To a Survey for Math. Tucker, Son of ffrancis Tucker, on the West side of Mawhipponcok Creek	99
Feb. 10	To a Survey for Thomas Gent, on both sides the Little Cattail run of Monosoneck Creek	150
Feb. 18	To a Survey for John Tally, on the South Side of Appomattox River, above the mouth of Nummisseen Creeke	878
Feb. 21	To a Survey for Richard Nance, on the South Side of Gravily run	142
Feb. 23	To a Survey for John Nance, on both sides of Hatchers Runn	150
Feb. 22	To a Survey for James Baugh, on the East side the Great branch of Chamberlains bedd	199½
Feb. 21	To a Survey for William Scoggan, on both sides Hatchers runn	150
Feb. 22	To a Survey for Henry Thweatt, on both sides of Chamberlains Bead	350
Feb. 23	To a Survey for John Smith, on both sides of the Cattail run of Monosoneck Creeke	182
Feb. 24	To a Survey for John Pattyson, on the Lower side of Chamberlains Bead	400
Mar. 7	To a Survey for Thomas Grigory, on both sides of White Oake Swamp	250
Mar. 7	To a Survey for Christopher Roberson, on the South Side of White Oake Swamp	103
Mar. 7	To a Survey for Robt. Moody, on the South side of White Oake Swamp	40
Mar. 9	To a Survey for Roger Moor, on the North side of Bear Swamp	163
Mar. 9	To a Survey for Robt. West, on both sides of White Oake Swamp	400
Mar. 10	To a Survey for Chichester Sturdivant, on the North Side of White Oake Swamp	225
Mar. 10	To a Survey for Leadbetter Jones, on both sides of George Branch of Nummisseen Creek	167
Mar. 11	To a Survey for John West, on the North Side of Hatchers run, adjoining Nicho. Vaughans Land	271
Mar. 16	To a Survey for Mr. John ffitzgerrald, on the South side of White Oake Swamp	182
Mar. 17	To a Survey for Charles Howell, on both sides of Bear Swamp	100
Mar. 17	To a Survey for George Stell, on both sides of Bear Swamp	225
Mar. 18	To a Survey for Elizabeth Standley, between White Oake Swamp and the head branches of Bear Swamp	250
Mar. 18	To a Survey for James Grigg, on the North Side of White Oake Swamp, adjoining Wm. Griggs Line	198
Mar. 20	To a Survey for Joseph Pritchett, on the South side of Butterwood Swamp	199

		Acres
1720/21		
Mar. 20	To a Survey for Thomas Nunnally, on the South Side of Butterwood Swamp	146
Mar. 21	To a Survey for Thomas Hardyway, between butterwood Swamp and Rocky run, on Russells Meadow	400
Mar. 22	To a Survey for William Parson's, on both sides of Rocky runn	301
Mar. 22	To a Survey for Capt. ffrancis Poythres, on the upper or West Side of Butterwood Swamp	387
Mar. 23	To a Survey for Mr. John Woodleif, on the Upper side of Butterwood Swamp	212
Mar. 23	To a Survey for Richard Rains, on the North or upper side of Butterwood Swamp	275
Mar. 23	To a Survey for John Clayton, on the South Side of Butterwood Swamp	331
1721		
Mar. 27	To a Survey for ffrancis Coleman, Senr., on the upper side of Butterwood Swamp	350
Mar. 27	To a Survey for Capt. James Thweatt, on both sides of Butterwood Swamp	300
Mar. 28	To a Survey for Robert Wynne, on both sides of the Miery-Meadow of Beaverpond Creeke	400
Mar. 28	To a Survey for Math, Sturdivant, on both sides of Beaver pond Creeke, on the North Side of Nottoway River	537
Mar. 29	To a Survey for Will. Parrum, on the North Side of Nottoway River between Beaver pond and Turkey Egg Creeks	126
Mar. 29	To a Survey for George Booth, on both sides of Turky Egg Creek	351
Mar. 29	To a Survey for Nathll. Malone, on both sides Turky Egg Creeke	300
Mar. 30	To a Survey for Slowman Wynne, on the North side of Nottoway River, between the Reedy and Turky Egg Creek	176
Mar. 31	To a Survey for Thomas Thrower, on both sides the reedy creek on the North side of Nottoway River	400
Mar. 31	To a Survey for Peter Jones, son of Robt. Jones, on the North side of Nottoway River	161
Mar. 31	To a Survey for William Davis, on the North Side of Nottoway River	394
Apr. 27	To a Survey for Capt. Stith Bolling, on both sides of Buckskin Creeke	1340
Nov. 9	To a Survey for John Simmons, Junr., on both sides of Waquiyough Creek on the South Side of Nottoway River	204
Nov. 10	To a Survey for Capt. Howell Edmonds, on both sides of the great Creek of Meherrin River	485
Nov. 11	To a Survey for John Moore, Son of Richard Moore, on the Lower or Eastern forke of the Great Creeke of Meherrin River	204
Nov. 11	To a Survey for Capt. William Browne, on the Lower side of the Great Creeke of Meherrin River	223
Nov. 13	To a Survey for Mr. John Simmons, on both sides of the Southern Main Branch of the Great Creek of Meherrin River	1967

		Acres
1721		
Nov. 14	To a Survey for John Bradford, on the Lower Side of the Great Creek of Meherrin River	191
1722		
Apr. 24	To a Survey for Roger Raney, on the South Side of Warwick Swamp, adjoining Edward Woodleifs Line	144
Apr. 25	To a Survey for Hugh Golightly, on both sides of Warwick Swamp	272
Apr. 25	To a Survey for Thomas Mitchell, on the Reedy branch, or the North Side of Warwick Swamp	103
Apr. 25	To a Survey for Richard fflewellin, on the South Side of Warwick Swamp	209
Apr. 26	To a Survey for Arthur Leath, on both sides of Warwick Swamp	335
Apr. 26	To a Survey for Peter Leath, on both sides of Warwick Swamp	131
1720/21		
Jan. 17	To a Survey for Robert Bolling, on the upper side of Nummisseen Creek	2664
1722		
Nov. 7	To a Survey for William Gent, on the upper side of Sturgion Runn, on the South Side of Nottoway River	212
Nov. 7	To a Survey for George Williams, on both Sides of Sturgion Runn	250
Nov. 8	To a Survey for Roger Tillman, on the Lower side of Stony Hill Runn	208
Nov. 8	To a Survey for Nicholas Lanire, on the Beaver-pond branch of Sturgion runn	87
Nov. 10	To a Survey for Thos. Loyd, on the Lower Side of Sturgion Runn	283
Nov. 10	To a Survey for Samll. Harrowell, on both sides of Sturgion Runn	180
Nov. 10	To a Survey for Gabriel Harrison, on both sides of Sturgion Runn	180
Nov. 12	To a Survey for Samuell Harrowell, Junr., Son of Thomas Harrowell, on the South side of Nottoway River opposite to his Uncle Samll. Harrowells Land	228
Nov. 12	To a Survey for Mark Harrowell, Son of Samll. Harrowell, on the North Side of Nottoway River	338
Nov. 16	To a Survey for Richard Scoggin Junr., on the North Side of Hatchers runn	154
Nov. 16	To a Survey for Robt. Abbernathy, Junr., on the South Side of Moccosoneck Creek	52
Nov. 17	To a Survey for William Pettypool, Senr., on the Lower Side of Glancys Quarter branch of Moccosoneck Creek, adjoining his old land	177
Nov. 28	To a Survey for Richard Rains, on both Sides of Joans-hole Swamp	120
Nov. 28	To a Survey for George Rives, Lying on the forks of the Cherry Oarchard branch of Joans-hole Swamp	225
Dec. 5	To a Survey for Robert Abbernathy, on the upper side of Sturgeon runn	197
Dec. 5	To a Survey for John King, on the South side of Nottoway River, above the mouth of Sturgion Runn	80

1722		Acres
Dec. 6	To a Survey for Peter Mitchell, Senr., on the South Side of Nottoway River, opposite to his son Peters Land	238
Dec. 6	To a Survey for William Wall, on the South Side of Nottoway River, and on both sides the mouth of Waguiyough Creek	80
Dec. 6	To a Survey for John Winfield, on both sides of Waguiyough Creeke	200
Dec. 7	To a Survey for Jarvis Winfield, on both sides of Waguiyough Creeke	200
Dec. 7	To a Survey for William Jones, Senr., on the North Side of Nottoway River and on both sides of Turky Egg creek	389
Dec. 8	To a Survey for Robt. Lyon, on the South Side of Nottoway River, and on both sides the mouth of Hiccory runn	190
Dec. 8	To a Survey for Peter Jones, Junr., on the South Side of Nottoway river, between Robt. Lyon & Will. Davis's Lines	560
Dec. 8	To a Survey for Edward Colwell, on the . . . of the great creek of Nottoway River, and on both sides of the old road	375
Dec. 10	To a Survey for Godfrey Raggsdell, Lying between the Reedy & Great Creeks on the North side of Nottoway River	335
Dec. 10	To a Survey for Thomas Jones, on both sides of the great Creek, on the North Side of Nottoway River	1237
Dec. 12	To a Survey for Robert Evan, on the upper side of Butterwood Swamp	184
Dec. 12	To a Survey for Thomas Poythres, on both sides of the uper Rocky run of Stony Creek	248
Dec. 13	To a Survey for William Poythres, on both sides of the reedy branch of Butterwood Swamp	206
Dec. 13	To a Survey for Robert Poythres, on the Lower side of Butterwood Swamp	291
Dec. 14	To a Survey for Majr. John Epes's Executors, on the Lower side of Butterwood Swamp	388
Dec. 14	To a Survey for Majr. John Epes's Executors, on the Lower side of Butterwood Swamp	385
Dec. 17	To a Survey for Majr. Robt. Munford, on both sides of Sapponee Creek	5960
Dec. 18	To a Survey for Thomas Wilkinson, on both sides of the Spring branch of Harry's Swamp	100
Dec. 18	To a Survey for Samuell Vandry, on both sides of Hardwood run	274
Dec. 18	To a Survey for Daniel Tucker, on the upper side of the Reedy branch of Sapponee Creek	129
Dec. 19	To a Survey for Roger Abbernathy, on both sides of Buckskin Creeke	80
Dec. 19	To a Survey for Israel Roberson, on the North Side of Buckskin Creeke	100
Dec. 19	To a Survey for John High, on the South Side of Buckskin Creeke	87
Dec. 19	To a Survey for John Lisles, on the North side of Buckskin Creek	151

		Acres
1722		
Dec. 19	To a Survey for Jos. Stroud, on the North side of Buckskin Creeke	183
Dec. 19	To a Survey for Henry King, Junr., on both sides of Buckskin Creeke	301
Dec. 20	To a Survey for Edward Roberson, on the Southside of Buckskin Creek	100
Dec. 20	To a Survey for John Roberson, on the heads of the Horsepen branch, on the North side of Nottoway River	250
1722/23		
Feb. 5	To a Survey for Henry Tatum, between the head branches of Goorgos branch & Bear Swamp	300
Feb. 6	To a Survey for John Hill, on both sides of Rocky run of Stony Creeke	200
Feb. 7	To a Survey for John Ellis, Junr., on Ellis's Meadow branch, on the north side of White Oake Swamp	260
Feb. 7	To a Survey for Edward Mitchell, on the South Side of White Oake Swamp at the Pigeon roost	231
Feb. 8	To a Survey for William Westbrook, on both sides of white Oake Swamp	387
Feb. 8	To a Survey for Henry Roberson, on both sides the mouth of Bear Swamp, and on the North Side of White Oake Swamp	110
Feb. 21	To a Survey for Richard fflewellin, on the South side of Warwick Swamp, adjoining his Old Land	296
Feb. 22	To a Survey for Peter Tatum, Junr., Son of Nathll. Tatum, on the North side of Josephs Swamp	281
Feb. 22	To a Survey for Lewis Green, Senr., on both sides of Nottoway River Road, adjoining the County Line	294
Mar. 15	To a Survey for William Jackson, on both sides of Cattail Swamp	249
Mar. 16	To a Survey for William Rives, on the South Side of Blackwater Swamp, adjoining his old Land	260
Mar. 16	To a Survey for William Epes, Junr., on the South Side of Josephs Swamp	172
Mar. 19	To a Survey for Robt. Tucker, on the upper side of Middle Creeke, on the South side of Appomattox River	200
Mar. 19	To a Survey for Richard Chambers, on the South Side of Appomattox River	340
Mar. 19	To a Survey for Thomas Mampus, on the uper Side of Mawhipponock Creek	168
Mar. 20	To a Survey for John Brown, on the uper side of Mawhipponock Creek	76
Mar. 20	To a Survey for Jos. Granger, on the uper side of Mawhipponock Creek	126
Mar. 20	To a Survey for Timothy Harris on the uper side of Mawhipponock Creek	452
Mar. 21	To a Survey for Leadbetter Jones, on the forke of Mawhipponock Creek	223
Mar. 21	To a Survey for Abraham Cocke, on both sides of Agents branch of Hatcher Run	342
Mar. 22	To a Survey for Richard Jones, Jr. on the South side of Hatchers Run, and on both sides of Beach branch	451
1723		
Mar. 29	To a Survey for Paul Sears, on the north side of Stony Creek adjoining Capt. John Evans Line	158

		Acres
1723 Apr. 17	To a Survey for John Nance, on the South side of Nottoway River, adjoining the Indian Companys Line	142
Apr. 17	To a Survey for Roger Tillman, in the fork of Stony Hill Run, on the South side of Nottoway River	308
1722	To a Survey for Thomas Ravenscroft, William Hamlin and William Epes, on the Lower side of Nummisseen Creeke	2593
1723 Oct. 14	To a Survey for John Anderson, on the Southside of Nottoway River, and uper side of Stony Hill runn	792
Oct. 15	To a Survey for William Gent, on both sides Sturgion Run, on the South side of Nottoway River	376
Oct. 15	To a Survey for Thomas Loyd, on the Beaver Pond branch of Sturgion run	294
Oct. 17	To a Survey for Henry Embry, on the South Side of Nottoway River, adjoining his old Land	162
Oct. 18	To a Survey for Henry Embry, on the Lower side of Sturgion Run	129
Oct. 18	To a Survey for Thomas Sissom, on both sides of Iseinglass Creeke of Meherrin River	536
Oct. 18	To a Survey for William Macklin, on both sides of Iseinglass Creek of Meherrin River	836
Oct. 18	To a Survey for John and Baxter Davis, on both sides of Sturgion Run	300
Oct. 20	To a Survey for Thomas Alester, on both sides of the Lower forke of Iseinglass Creeke	150
Oct. 22	To a Survey for Jerremiah Mice, on both sides of a branch of the great Creek of Meherrin River	150
Oct. 23	To a Survey for George Hix, on the South side of Meherrin River, and on both sides the mouth of Jeneto Creek	429
Oct. 23	To a Survey for Daniel Hix, on the North side of Meherrin River, opposite to his Brother George Hix's	137
Oct. 25	To a Survey for Joseph Renn, Junr., on the Lower side of the Reedy Creek of Meherrin River	220
Oct. 25	To a Survey for Charles Kemball, on the Lower or Inward Side of the Reedy Creek of Meherrin	280
Oct. 31	To a Survey for William Jones, Senr., on Hiccory run, on the South side of Nottoway River	147
Oct. 31	To a Survey for William Parrum, on the uper side of Hiccory Run, & on the South side of Nottoway River	145
Oct. 31	To a Survey for Capt. Richard Jones, on the outward Side of Hiccory run, & on the South Side of Nottoway River	453
Oct. 29	To a Survey for Abraham Cocke, on the South side of the Otterdam Run	216
Nov. 1	To a Survey for James Williams, on the South side of Nottoway River	261
Nov. 19	To a Survey for Robert Beavill, on the upper side of Winticomake Creek	224

		Acres
1723		
Nov. 19	To a Survey for Charles Judkins, on the Lower side of Winticomake Creeke	254
Nov. 20	To a Survey for Capt. John Hamlin, at the forke of Nummisseen Creek	731
Nov. 20	To a Survey for Mr. John ffitzzerrald, on the South-side of Nummisseen Creeke	853
Nov. 21	To a Survey for William Coleman Minor, on the Lower Side of the Sweat house branch of Deep Creek	235
Nov. 22	To a Survey for Thomas Booth, on the Lower or Inward Side of Sweat house branch of Deep Creek	150
Nov. 22	To a Survey for Thomas Simmons, Junr., on the Lower Side of the Sweat house branch of Deep Creek	75
Nov. 23	To a Survey for Capt. Drury Bolling, on the Lower Side of the Seller forke of Deepe Creeke	697
Nov. 25	To a Survey for John Mayes Senr., on the Lower side of the main forke of Deep Creeke	243
Nov. 25	To a Survey for Daniel Sturdivant, on the Lower side of the main middle forke of Deep Creeke	400
Nov. 26	To a Survey for Richard Jones, Junr., on the Lower side of the Seller forke of Deep Creek	254
Nov. 26	To a Survey for John Gillum, Junr., on the upper side of the main and middle forke of Deep Creek	122
Nov. 27	To a Survey for Henry Mayes, on the Lower side of Deep Creek, and on both sides the mouth of Sweat house branch	104
1723/24		
Jan. 28	To a Survey for Mathew Anderson, on both sides of Butterwood Swamp	493
Jan. 29	To a Survey for Capt. Peter Wynne, on the North Side of Butterwood Swamp	150
Feb. 1	To a Survey for John William's Junr., son Charles Williams, on the North side of White Oake Swamp	200
Jan. 31	To a Survey for William Eaton, on both sides of Butterwood Swamp	303
Feb. 1	To a Survey for Roger Reess, on the North side of White Oake Swamp	300
Feb. 4	To a Survey for Edward Mitchell, on the Lower Side of Bear Tree branch, on the South Side of White Oake Swamp	200
Feb. 4	To a Survey for Edward Crassland, on the South side side of White Oake Swamp	149
Feb. 18	To a Survey for Nicholas Overby Senr., on the Inermost forke of Georges branch of Nummisseen Creeke	100
Feb. 18	To a Survey for Christopher Rowland, on the Lower side of Nummisseen Creek	200
Feb. 18	To a Survey for William Stoa, on the Lower side of Nummisseen Creek	400
Feb. 19	To a Survey for John Ellington, on the upper side of Mawhipponock Creek	300
Feb. 26	To a Survey for John Beard, on both sides of Savages Runn	521
Feb. 27	To a Survey for John Burrough, on the South side of the Otterdam branch or Swamp	200
Feb. 28	To a Survey for George Brewer, on the Lower side of the reedy branch	100

		Acres
1723/24		
Mar. 3	To a Survey for William Browder, on Gravily run, adjoining George Andrew Browder's Line	100
Mar. 4	To a Survey for ffrancis Epes, Senr., on the North side of Chamberlains bead	200
Mar. 5	To a Survey for ffrancis Epes, Junr., on the South-side of Gravily runn	200
Mar. 6	To a Survey for James Buttler, on both sides of Crooks branch of Gravily Runn	150
Mar. 19	To a Survey for Mr. Thomas Ravenscroft, on the Lower side of Nummisseen Creek	2418
1724		
Mar. 25	To a Survey for Thomas Bott, on the South side of Appomattox River	300
Mar. 26	To a Survey for Capt. Henry Randolph, on the Lower Side of the Beaver pond branch of Deep Creek	1053
Mar. 27	To a Survey for Peter Raggsdell, on both sides of Smacks Creek	400
Mar. 30	To a Survey for Thomas Bottom, on the forke of Knibbs, and Flats Creeks	300
Mar. 31	To a Survey for Maj. William Kennon, on the South side of Appomattox River at the mouth of Flat Creek	1024
Mar. 31	To a Survey for Maj. William Kennon, on the Lower side of Flat and Knibbs Creeks	976
Apr. 1	To a Survey for Capt. Richard Kennon, on the upper side of flat Creek between the upper & Lower Horsepen branches	2353
Apr. 1	To a Survey for Thomas Webster, Lying in the forke between Smacks Creeke & Appomattox River	800
Apr. 2	To a Survey for George Roberson, Clerke, on the uper side of fflatt Creeke	599
Apr. 24	To a Survey for James Pattilo, on the North Side of Monosoneck Creek, adjoining John Tillmans Lines	200
Oct. 27	To a Survey for Cornelius ffox on the South side of Stony Creeke & on both sides of the Mortar branch	100
Oct. 28	To a Survey for Joseph Tucker on the South side of Stony Creeke adjoining his old Land	150
Oct. 29	To a Survey for Capt. Richard Jones, on the South side of Stony Creeke, adjoining his own and Capt. Evans Land	930
Oct. 31	To a Survey for Robert Bolling, on Sappone Creeke adjoining his old Land	983
Nov. 2	To a Survey for John Stroud, on both sides of Sappone Creeke	104
Nov. 3	To a Survey for Math. Sturdivant, on the South side of Harrys Swamp, adjoining the County Lines	198
Nov. 3	To a Survey for Thomas Buttler, Son of William Buttler, between the head branches of Harry's Swamp, and the head branches of Sappone Creek	153
Nov. 3	To a Survey for Cornelius ffox, near the head of the Miery run, adjoining Wm. Russells old Lines	100
Nov. 4	To a Survey for Henry Morris, on the North side of Buckskin Creeke, adjoining Stith Bolling & the Indians Company's Lines	254
Nov. 4	To a Survey for William Russell on the Southside of the Polecatt Meadow of Hardwood Swamp	153

		Acres
1724		
Nov. 4	To a Survey for Roger Abbornathy, on the South-side of Buckskin Creeke, adjoining Stith Bolling & Mark Harrowells Lines	150
Nov. 5	To a Survey for Henry Green, on the North side of Nottoway River, adjoining Daniel and Joshua Walls Lines	200
Nov. 5	To a Survey for George Brooks on the North side of Nottoway River, between Gabriel Harrison's & Henry Greens Lines	100
Nov. 5	To a Survey for Henry Baly on the Licking place branch of Nottoway River	300
Nov. 6	To a Survey for Morgan Mackenny on both sides of the Licking place branch of Nottoway River	200
Nov. 6	To a Survey for Thomas Westmoreland on both sides of the Licking place branch, above Morgan Mackenny's Land	100
Nov. 6	To a Survey for Robert Williams between the heads of the branches of Buckskin Creek, and the head branches of Walls Run	200
Nov. 11	To a Survey for William Bly on the North side of Gravily run, adjoining Buttlers Lines	100
Nov. 12	To a Survey for Edmond Browder, Junr., upon Gravily run at the forke thereof	100
Nov. 12	To a Survey for Edward Powell, on the Cattail run, adjoining John Smiths Line	100
Nov. 19	To a Survey for George ffloyd on both sides of Stony Creeke adjoining Stephen Evans Lines	400
Nov. 20	To a Survey for William Jones, Son of Richard Jones, on the North side of Nottoway River	265
Nov. 21	To a Survey for Mr. Drury Stith, Junr., on Sappone Creek	1200
Nov. 21	To a Survey for Edward Baxter, on both sides of the forks of Buckskin Creek	117
Nov. 24	To a Survey for William Crawley, on both sides of the fflatts branch, on the North side of Stony Creeke	400
Nov. 24	To a Survey for Thomas Parrum on the North side of Stony Creeke at the old tradeing path	202
Nov. 25	To a Survey for William Smith on both sides of Stony Creeke adjoining Thomas Parram and William Wynne	338
Nov. 25	To a Survey for William Wynne on the Southside of Stony Creek - adjoining Wm. Smiths Line	192
Nov. 25	To a Survey for John Butcher on the Rocky Branch of Stony Creek, adjoining Allen Howards Lines	290
Nov. 26	To a Survey for Edward Hawkins, on the Lower Rocky run on the South side of Stony Creek	300
Dec. 9	To a Survey for Mr. George Bleighton on both sides of the Ponds run	1593
Dec. 17	To a Survey for Thomas Clay and Edward Broadway on the upper side of Nummisseen Creek	220
Dec. 18	To a Survey for Robert Stanfield on the upper side of Mawhipponock Creek	311
Dec. 22	To a Survey for Edward Winfield on the North side of Stony Creek	321

		Acres
1724		
Dec. 22	To two Surveys for Nathaniel Mallone on the North side of Stony Creek, adjoining the County Line. 100 & 157	257
Dec. 29	To a Survey for William Leadbetter on both sides of the Western branch of Croscock	250
Dec. 30	To a Survey for Howard Owen on the upor side of the great branch of Warwick, below Samll. Lees	100
Dec. 31	To a Survey for Thomas Temple on the North Side of Warwick	100
Dec. 31	To a Survey for Jacob Denheart on the Southside of Warwick Swamp.	328
1724/25		
Jan. 1	To a Survey for John Price on the South Side of Joseph's Swamp	100
Jan. 1	To a Survey for John Hill on the South Side of Josephs Swamp adjoining Cottons Line	100
Jan. 2	To a Survey for John Man on the North Side of the Indian Swamp, adjoining the County Line	100
Jan. 13	To two Surveys for John Carter, Esq., in Burly, known by the name of the old Town	1577 446
Jan. 19	To a Survey for William Wells on both sides of Picture branch	200
Jan. 19	To a Survey for William Mixon, on both sides of Picture branch adjoining William Wells Lines	254
Jan. 20	To a Survey for Simon Busby on the North side of Hatchers run	195
Jan. 20	To a Survey for Thomas Moor on both sides of the Picture branch	200
Jan. 20	To a Survey for Robert Stokes, on both sides of Leadbetter Creek	300
Jan. 21	To a Survey for Thomas Booth on the Lower side of Walling Creek	400
Jan. 22	To a Survey for Drury Oliver on the head branches of Hatchers runn, adjoining John Banisters Line	393
Jan. 22	To a Survey for John Grace in the forke between Hatchers run and the Great branch	350
Jan. 23	To a Survey for William Anderson in the forke between Hatchers run and the Great branch	200
Jan. 27	To a Survey for William Batte and John Peterson on the northside of Little Nottoway River	200
Jan. 28	To a Survey for John Lewis on the North side of Nottoway River	100
Jan. 29	To a Survey for Abram Jones on the Lower side of the Reedy Creeke	235
Jan. 30	To a Survey for George Booth on both sides of Turky Egg Creek	1054
Feb. 1	To a Survey for Joseph Tucker on the Lower side of the Beaver pond Creek, adjoining Robert Wynne's Line	302
Feb. 1	To a Survey for William Butler on both sides of the Beaver pond Creeke	200
Feb. 1	To 1 Survey for William Tucker on the Lower side of the Beaver pond Creek adjoining his own line	200
Feb. 2	To a Survey for William Crawley on both sides of Walls-run, on the North side of Nottoway River	400

		Acres
1724/25		
Feb. 3	To a Survey for Gabriel Harrison on the North side of Nottoway River, adjoining H. Greens Line	200
Feb. 3	To a Survey for John Raborne on the North Side of Nottoway River	395
Feb. 4	To a Survey for Peter Mitchell, Junr., on the North Side of Nottoway River, adjoining his old Land	200
Feb. 13	To a Survey for Duglass Irby on the ridge between the head branches of Deep Creek, and the branches of Little Nottoway River	400
Feb. 15	To a Survey for Peter Jones Minor, on the Lower side of Deep Creeke against Wests Island	354
Feb. 16	To a Survey for Thomas Hobby, on the East or Lower Side of Deep Creek	200
Feb. 16	To a Survey for Henry Mayes, on the East or Lower side of Deep Creek, and on both sides of Sweet house branch	200
Feb. 17	To a Survey for John Hatcher, on the West or uper side of Deep Creek	200
Feb. 18	To a Survey for John Tally, on the South Side of Appomattox River, and the Lower side of Deep Creek	800
Feb. 18	To a Survey for Essex Bevil, on the South side of Appomattox River and on the Lower side of the Dismal Swamp	200
Mar. 10	To a Survey for John Epes, in the forke of Georges Branch on Nummisseen Creek	367
Mar. 16	To a Survey for Mr. John Banister, on the North side of Hatchers Run, joining his own Line	1000
Mar. 16	To a Survey for Robert Bolling, on both sides of the Nummisseen Road	331
Mar. 16	To a Survey for Bartholomew Crowder, on the Lower side of Mawhipponock Creek, adjoining his old Land	169
Mar. 17	To a Survey for Joshua Glass on the uper side of Mawhipponock Creek, adjoining Ellingtons Line	200
Mar. 17	To a Survey for Matthew Mayes, on the Lower side of Mawhipponock Creek, against Leadbetter Jones' Land	354
Mar. 18	To a Survey for Timothy Harris, on the South side of Appomattox River, adjoining his old Land	150
Mar. 19	To a Survey for Col. ffrancis Epes, on the South side of Appomattox River, and on the Lower side of Winticomake Creek	750
Mar. 20	To a Survey for Capt. Henry Anderson, between the head branches of Knibbs Creeke, and the head branches of Beaver pond branch of Deep Creeke	780
Mar. 22	To a Survey for Capt. Henry Anderson, between the head branches of the Beaver pond branch of Deep Creek & the Branches of Smacks Creek	1144
Mar. 22	To a Survey for Capt. Wm. Worsham, on the South side of Smacks Creeke in the first forke thereof	400
Mar. 23	To a Survey for Mr. George Roberson, on the Lower side of Smacks Creek adjoining Peter Ragsdells Line	400
1725		
Mar. 30	To a Survey for John Winingham, on the north side of Stony Creeke	150
Mar. 30	To a Survey for George Brewer, on the South Side of Stony Creeke opposite to John Wininghams Land	200

		Acres
1725		
Mar. 31	To a Survey for Edward Colwell, on the South Side of Stony Creek against the mouth of Chamberlains Bedd	250
Apr. 1	To a Survey for Edward Colwell, on the North side of Stony Creek between Thomas Hardaway and Stephen Evans Lines	350
Apr. 1	To a Survey for Edward Lewis, on both sides of Chamberlains Bedd	200
Nov. 16	To a Survey for Richard Herbert, on the South Side of Moccosoneck Creek	400
Nov. 24	To a Survey for Nicholas Butterworth, on Gravilly Run, adjoining James William's Line	150
Nov. 25	To a Survey for Jos.Turner on Stony Creek adjoining his old Land	200
Nov. 25	To a Survey for James Keith on both sides of Stony Creek Including his Land purchased of Edward Colwell	750
Dec. 4	To a Survey for Capt. Wm. Hamlin on the North Side of Nummisseon Creek	400
Dec. 31	To a Survey for Chichester Sturdivant on White Oake Swamp, adjoining Robert Wests	375
Dec. 31	To a Survey for William Law, on Wigg Island Branch of White Oake Swamp	100
1725/26		
Jan. 1	To a Survey for Roger Reess on the South Side of White Oake Swamp	400
Jan. 4	To a Survey for William Poythres, on the forkes of the Reedy Branch of Butterwood Swamp	343
Jan. 4	To a Survey for Francis Poythres, Junr., on the uper side of Butterwood Swamp	200
Jan. 5	To a Survey for George Stell, on the North side of Bear Swamp, adjoining his old Land	100
Jan. 13	To a Survey for Stephens Evans, on Stony Creek, Adjoining and Including his old Land	855
Jan. 13	To a Survey for Francis Bressie, on the North side of Stony Creek at the mouth of Chamberlains Bedd	1000
Jan. 15	To a Survey for Major Robert Munford on the uper side of Rockey Run	400
Jan. 17	To a Survey for William Parham Junr., on the forke between Tomahitton and Birchen Swamp	200
Jan. 18	To a Survey for John Jackson on the uper side of the Birchen Swamp	400
Jan. 19	To a Survey for Peter Jones, Junr., on the North Side of Nottoway River	211
Jan. 20	To a Survey for John Tabb on both Sides of Sappone Creek, Adjoining and Including his Land purchased of Stephen Evans	1300
Jan. 21	To a Survey for Thomas Stunkes, on the North Side of Buckskin Creek	200
Jan. 23	To a Survey for Capt. Richard Randolph on the North Side of Nottoway River, on both sides of Buckskin Creek	328
Jan. 27	To a Survey for William Featherstone on both sides of Bear Swamp	200
Jan. 28	To a Survey for Christopher Roland, on the Lower Side of Nummisseen Creek	166

		Acres
1725/26		
Jan. 29	To a Survey for Thomas Clemmonds on both sides the Road, adjoining Abram Cockes & Saml. Harrowell's Lines	400
Feb. 1	To a Survey for Richard Kirkland, on the South side of Blackwater adjoining his old Land	351
Feb. 2	To a Survey for John Simmons, on the North side of Second Swamp adjoining his old Land	250
Feb. 3	To a Survey for William Epes, Jr. on the North side of Joseph Swamp adjoining his old Land	100
Feb. 7	To a Survey for Cornelius Cargille, on the cattail Branch	196
Feb. 8	To a Survey for Robert Hunnicutt, on the cattail Branch Including the survey of 196 acres, purchased of Cornelius Cargill, adjoining his old land whereon he lives	297
Feb. 11	To a Survey for Capt. Drury Stith, on Sappone Creek - Including his old Land	3496
Feb. 14	To a Survey for David Walker, on both sides of Buckskin Creek	1217
Feb. 15	To a Survey for Capt. Stith Bolling on Buckskin Creek, including his old land	1572
Feb. 16	To a Survey for Capt. John Simmons, on the uper forke of Buckskin Creek	251
Feb. 23	To a Survey for William Short, Jr. on the Seller forke of Deep Creek	299
Feb. 23	To a Survey for Richard Jones, Jun. on the Seller forke of Deep Creek including his old Land	452
1726		
Aug. [?]	To a Survey for Capt. Henry Maynard, on Stony Creek, adjoining his old Land purchased of Bressie	[no figures]
Nov. 1	To a Survey for Elizabeth Cowleshaw on the uper side of Mawhipponock Creek	45
Nov. 3	To a Survey for Robt. Bolling, on the uper Side of Nummisseen Creek, Including his old Land	3481
Dec. 22	To a Survey for Joseph Turner, on Stony Creeke	278
Dec. 22	To a Survey for Thomas Hardyway, on both sides of Stony Creek adjoining his old Land	354
Dec. 22	To a Survey for James Keith, on the North Side of Stony Creek	200
Dec. 23	To a Survey for Capt. Francis Epes, on both sides of the Cattail Run	400
Dec. 23	To a Survey for Thomas Gents, Junr., on both sides of the Cattail Run	200
1726/27		
Jan. 13	To a Survey for Thomas Suttowhite, on the South Side of Hatchers Run	400
Jan. 26	To a Survey for Saml. Lee, on both sides the Great Branch of Warwick, Including his old Land	679
Jan. 27	To a Survey for William Wren, between Blackwater & Second Swamp	154
Feb. 9	To a Survey for Major Robert Munford, on the North Side of Moccosoneck Creek, Including his old Land	1272
Feb. 10	To a Survey for William Harper between Stony & Moccossoneck Creek	200

		Acres
1726/27		
Feb. 11	To a Survey for James Powell Cocke, on both sides of Fox Branch	400
Feb. 22	To a Survey for John Kerby, on the North Side of Moccosoneck Creek, Including his old Land	568
1725/26		
Feb. 23	To a Survey for Richard Cooke, on the North Side of Moccossoneck Creek, including his old Land	350
Feb. 24	To a Survey for George Tillman, Junr., on both Sides of the Little Cattail Run	312
Feb. 24	To a Survey for Charles Williams, Son of John dececd on both sides of the Great Cattail Runn	300
Feb. 25	To a Survey for Thomas Nance, on the North Side of Gravilly run	200
Feb. 25	To a Survey for William Bly, on the North side of Gravilly Run, Including his old Land	295
Feb. 27	To a Survey for John Whittmore, on the uper forke of Beaver Pond Creek	150
Feb. 27	To a Survey for Michael Hill, Junr., on the Lower Side of Tomahitton Swamp	204
Feb. 28	To a Survey for Robert Glover, on the Lower side of Butterwood Swamp	297
Feb. 28	To a Survey for Richard Leadbetter, on both sides of Rocky Run	200
Mar. 1	To a Survey for Roger Raney, on both sides of Rocky Run	200
Mar. 1	To a Survey for John Lovett, on the Licking Branch of Stony Creek	200
Mar. 3	To a Survey for Edward Holloway, on the Southside of Buckskin Creeke	335
Mar. 4	To a Survey for Joseph Mathews, on the North Side of Nottoway River	217
Mar. 4	To a Survey for Israel Roberson, on the South Side of Buckskin Creek	254
Mar. 21	To a Survey for Christopher Roland, on Bowens Branch	380
Mar. 21	To a Survey for Robert Bolling, on the Head Branches of Nummisseen Creek	3132
Mar. 21	To a Survey for Francis Tucker, on both sides of Winticomake Creeke	392
Mar. 22	To a Survey for John Fitzgerrald, on Nummisseen Creek, Including his old Land	[no figures]
Mar. 23	To a Survey for William Reess, on the uper Side of Nummisseen Creek	326
Mar. 23	To a Survey for Charles Williams son of Charles on the Main Seller forke of Deep Creek	400
Mar. 24	To a Survey for William Westbrook, on the Midle Seller forke of Deep Creeke	400
Mar. 27	To a Survey for Charles Cuzans, on the South Side of Appomattox River, Including his old Land	333

(b) Alphabetical list of names of persons whose surveys are reported in preceding list, IV(a).

	Acres
Abbernathy, Robert	197
Robt., Jr	52
Roger	80-150
Addison, Thomas	239
Alester, Thomas	150
Allen, Henry	252
Ally, Henry	198
Anderson, Henry (Capt.)	780-1144
James	308
John	792
Math	293-493
William	301-200
William, Sr	292
Andrews, William	100
Baly, Henry	300
Banister, John	1000
Banks, James	231
Batte, William, & John Peterson	200
Baugh, James	199½
Baxter, Edward	117
Beard, John	521
Bevil (Beavill), Essex	127-200
Robert	224
Bleighton, George	1593
Bly, William	100-295
Bobbit, William	90-254
Bolling, Drury (Capt.)	972-697
Robert	2504-204-2664-983-331-3481-3132
Stith (Capt.)	1340-1572
Booth, George	202½-351-1054
Thomas	150-400
Bott, Thomas	300
Bottom, Thomas	300
Bradford, John	191
Bradshaw, John	91
Bressie, Francis	1000
Brewer, George	100-200
John	145
Broadway, Edward, & Thomas Clay	220
Brooks, George	100
Browder, Edmond, Sr	264
Edmond, Jr	100
John	100
William	100
Brown, John	76
Browne, William (Capt.)	223
Burge, Thomas	196
Burges, Thomas	126
Burrough, John	200
Busby, Simon	195
Butcher, John	290

	Acres
Butler (Buttler), James	150
Joseph	200
Richard	140
Thomas (son of William)	153
William	200-200
Butterworth, Nicholas	150
Cargille, Cornelius	196
Carlisle, Richard	177
Carter, John, Esq	1577-446
Chambers, Richard	340
Chamnis, Henry	112
Clay, Thomas	223-168
Thomas, & Edward Broadway	220
Clayton, John	331
Clemmonds, Thomas	400
Cocke, Abraham	342-216
James Powell	400
Coleman, Francis	338
Francis, Sr	350
John (Capt.)	313
William, Sr	100-154-297
Colwell, Edward	375-250-350
Cooke, Richard	350
Cotton, William	81
Cowleshaw, Elizabeth	45
Crassland, Edward	149
Crawley, William	400-400
Crook, George	150
Crowder, Bartholomew	169
Cuzens (Cuzans), Charles	269-333
Davis (Daves), Baxter, & John	300
Christopher	88
John	400
John, & Baxter	300
Robert	108
Robert, & Thompson Stapley	200
William	233-138-270-394-233-138
Dean, Thomas	97
Dearden, Richard	100
Denheart, Jacob	328
Eaton, William	303
Edmonds, Howell (Capt.)	485
Edwards, John (son of Thomas)	50
Roger	73
Ellington, John	200-347-300
Ellis, John, Jr	260
Embry, Henry	239-400-162-129
Epes (Eppes), Mrs. Eliza	538
Francis, Sr	200
Francis, Jr	200-200
Francis (Capt.), (Col.)	400-750
John (Capt.), (Major)	400-388-385-367
William, Sr	137
William, Jr	172-100

	Acres.
William, & Thomas Ravenscroft, & William Hamlin	2593
Evans (Evan), John (Capt.)	175-350
Robert	184
Stephen (Stephens)	200-202½-200-855-200-200
Featherstone, William	200
Fitzgerrald, John	400-182-853
Flewellin, Richard	209-296
Floyd, George	400
Ford, Mathew	287
Fox, Cornelius	100-100
Frankling, James	152
Gent (Gents), Thomas	150
Thomas, Jr.	200
William	212-376
Gillam, John	366
Gillum, John, Jr.	122
Glass, Joshua	200
Glover, Robert	297
Golightly, Hugh	80-272
John	82
Goodrich, Edward	99-114
Grace, John	350
Granger, Joseph	126
Green, Henry	200
Lewis, Sr.	294
Grigg (Gregg), James	198
William, Jr.	394-88
Grigory, Thomas	250
Hall, Instance	286
Hamlin, John (Capt.)	731
William	400
William, & Thomas Ravenscroft & William Epes	2593
Hardyway, Thomas	399-400-354
Harper, William	200
Harris, Timothy	274-258-350-280-452-150
Harrison, Gabriel	211-180-200
Harrowell, John	183
Mark (son of Samuel)	338
Samuel	218-180-218
Samuel, Jr. (son of Thomas)	228
Hatcher, John	200
Hawkins, Edward	300
Heath, Abram	151
Herbert, Richard	400
High, John	87
Hill, John	200-100
John, & Cuthbert Williamson	364
Michael	225
Michael, Jr.	204
Hix, Daniel	137
George	429
Hobby, Lawrance	233

	Acres
Thomas	151-200
Holloway, Edward	335
Howard, Allen (Allin)	338-222-241-338
James	174
Howell, Charles	100
Hudson, Hall	254
Richard	187
Hunnicutt, Robert	297
Indian Company	1063
Irby, Duglass	400
Joshua	400
Jackson, John	400
William	249
Jones, Abram	141-235
Daniel	166
Leadbetter	167-223
Peter	393-161
Peter, Sr	560
Peter, Jr	222-183-211
Richard (Capt.)	521-453-930
Richard, Jr	150-451-254-452
Thomas	242-1237
William	179
William, Sr	389-147
William (son of Richard)	265
Judkins, Charles	254
Keith, James	750-200
Kemball, Charles	280
Kennon, Richard (Capt.)	2353
William (Major)	1024-976
Kerby, John	568
King, Charles	290
Henry, Jr	301
John	97-80
Kirkland, Richard	351
Lanire, Nicholas	87
Laws, William	100
Leadbetter, John	100
Richard	116-200
William	250
Leath, Arthur	335
Peter	131
Lee, John	151
Mathew	148
Samuel	172-153-679
Lewis, Edward	200
John	251-100
Lisles, John	151
Lovett, John	200
Lowthrop, John	125
Loyd, Thomas	283-294
Lyon, Robert	190
Mackenny, Morgan	150-200
Macklin, William	836

	Acres
Malone, Daniel	99
Nathaniel	300-257
Mampus, Thomas	168
Man, John	100
Mathews, Indian Will	321
Joseph	217
Mayes, Henry	200-104-200
John, Sr	243
Mathew (Matthew)	398½-994-354
Maynard, Henry	[no figures]
Mecham, Elizabeth	299
Mice, Jeremiah	150
Minor,[1] Peter Jones	354
Thomas Simmons	299
William Coleman	185-235
Mitchell, Edward	283-231-200
Henry	179
Peter, Sr	238
Peter, Jr	142-200
Thomas	250-142-103
Mixon, William	254
Moody, Robert	40
Moor, Roger	163
Thomas	200
Moore, John (son of Richard)	204
Morris, Henry	254
Munford (Mumford), Robt. (Capt.) (Maj.)	390-219-396-394-5960-400-1272
Nance, John	150-142
Richard	142
Thomas	200
Nicholls, John	119
Nunnally, Thomas	146
Oliver, Drury	300-393
Overby, Nicholas, Sr	292-95-100
Owen, Howard	100
Parram (Parham, Parrum), Thomas	54-100-202
Will	126
William	145
William, Jr	200
Parsons, William	301
Pattillo, James	200
Pattyson, John	322-400
Joseph	322
Peterson, John, & William Batte	200
Pettypool, Seth	134
William	65
William, Sr	177
Powell, Edward	100

1. Names as in original, but Minor may actually mean Junior in each case.

	Acres
Poythres (Poythress), Francis (Capt.)	387
Francis, Jr.	200
Robert	291
Thomas	248
William	206-343
Price, John	100
Prichard, Joseph	147
Pritchet (Pritchette), Joseph	136-199
Ragsdale (Raggsdell), Godfrey	320-335
Peter	400
Rains, Richard	275-120
Shaws	230
Randolph, Henry (Capt.)	1053
Richard (Capt.)	328
Raney, Rogor	144-200
Ravenscroft, Thomas	2418
Thomas, & William Hamlin & William Epes	2593
Rayborn (Raborne), John	300-395
Reess, Roger	100-300-400
William	326
Renn, Joseph, Jr.	220
Rives, George	225
William	119-206-260
Roberson, Christopher	115-103
Edward	100
George	599-400
Henry	110
Israel	100-254
John	250
Rowland, Christopher	200-166-380
Russell, William	292-153
Sands, Thomas	111
Scoggan, William	150
Scoggin, Richard, Jr.	154
Scott, John	221
Sears, Paul	158
Sentall, Samuell	400
Short, William, Jr.	299
Simmons, John	1967-250-251
John, Jr.	204
Thomas	97
Thomas, Jr.	75
Sisson, Thomas	536
Skoyles, William	149
Smith, George	75
John	182
Richard	83-370½-383
William	338
Spain, John	287
Spiller, William	202
Stainback, William	200
William, Jr.	224
Standley, Elizabeth	250

	Acres
Stanfield, Robert	311
Stapley, Thompson, & Robert Davis	200
Stell, George	225-100
Stith, Drury (Capt.)	3496
Drury, Jr.	1200
Stoa, William	400
Stokes, Robert	300
Stroud, John	46-104
Joseph	150-183
Stunkes, Thomas	200
Sturdivant, Chichester	225-375
Daniel	400
Mathew	537-198
Suttonwhite, Thomas	400
Tabb, John	1300
Tally, John	300-181-878-800
Richard	99-204
Tatum, Henry	300
Peter, Jr. (son of Nathll.)	281
Temple, Thomas	100
Thrower, Thomas	211-400
Thweatt, Henry	242-350
James (Capt.)	300
Tillman, George	100-400
George, Jr.	312
Roger	208-308
Titmarsh, Richard	309
Tucker, Daniel	129
Francis	100-289-392
James	450
John	200
Joseph	100-403-180-150-302
Mathew	99
Robert	141-331-200
William	100-143-200
Turner, Joseph	200-378
Vandry, Samuel	274
Walker, David	1217
Wall, John	185
Joseph	202
William	80
Webster, Thomas	800
Wells, William	200
West, John	183-271
Robert	400
Westbrook, William	387-400
Westmoreland, Richard	49
Thomas	100
Whittmore, John	250-150
Whood, Thomas	199-237
Wilkinson, Thomas	100
Williams, Charles	300
Charles, Jr.	197-400
David	100-60

	Acres
George	250
James	261
John, Jr	200
Robert	200
Williamson, Cuthbert	85
Cuthbert, & John Hill	364
Winfield, Edward	321
Jarvis	200
John	200
Winningham, John	150
Woodleif, Edward	204
John	212
Worsham, William (Capt.)	400
Wren, William	154
Wynne, Joseph	153
Peter (Capt.)	355-342-150
Robert	400
Slowman	176
William	192

APPENDIX B

Names of Burgesses who represented Prince George County from 1703 to 1720, compiled from the Journals of the House of Burgesses and included here for comparison with the names of those persons listed in Appendix A as having received land patents and land surveys

Assembly of	
1702/3-1705	Robert Bolling William Harrison
1705-1706	Robert Bolling Richard Bland
1710-1712	John Hardiman Robert Bolling Edward Goodrich
1712-1714	Edward Goodridge John Hamblin
1715	Edward Goodrich Robert Hall
1718	Edward Goodrich Robert Hall
1720-1722	Edward Goodrich Robert Mumford John Hamblin

Tentative Analysis of Prince George County Land Patents and Surveys, 1635-1727, Based on Statistics in Appendix A.[1]

(a) Patents 1635-1706 — 103 patents

13 patents of 150 acres or less
25 patents between 150 and 375 acres
26 patents between 375 and 675 acres
17 patents between 675 and 1000 acres
21 patents of 1000 acres or more
1 patent with no acreage recorded

1. Patents Issued Before Division of Charles City County

1635-1651	38 patents
total area patented	23,875 acres
largest patent (to Wm. Barker and associates)	1,850 acres
smallest patent	100 acres
1652-1702	55 patents
total area patented	41,839 acres
largest patent (to Thomas Busby)	5,400 acres
smallest patent	70 acres

2. Patents Issued After Creation of Prince George County

1705-1706	10 patents
total area patented	9,703 acres
largest patent (to Benj. Harrison)	4,583 acres
smallest patent	16 acres

(b) Surveys 1710-1727 — 540 surveys

1710-1711	3 surveys
total area surveyed	471 acres
largest survey (for Eliz. Mecham)	299 acres
smallest survey	73 acres
1712	64 surveys
total area surveyed	12,298 acres
largest survey (for Eliz. Epes)	538 acres
smallest survey	46 acres

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1. Years are inclusive and are reckoned in accordance with the new style calendar, beginning in January.

(b) Surveys 1710-1727 (continued)

1713-1715	31 surveys
total area surveyed	6,061 acres
largest survey (for Jos. Tucker)	403 acres
smallest survey	49 acres
1716-1718	30 surveys
total area surveyed	7,176 acres
largest survey (for Indian Company)	1,063 acres
smallest survey	85 acres
1719	44 surveys
total area surveyed	13,904 acres
largest survey (for Robert Bolling)	2,504 acres
smallest survey	60 acres
1720	no surveys
1721	75 surveys
total area surveyed	25,053½ acres
largest survey (for Robert Bolling)	2,664 acres
smallest survey	40 acres
1722-1726[1]	286 surveys
total area surveyed	112,152 acres
largest survey (for Robt. Munford)	5,960 acres
smallest survey	45 acres
1727	7 surveys
total area surveyed	3,673 acres
largest survey (for Robt. Munford)	1,272 acres
smallest survey	154 acres

1. During these years there were, respectively, 51, 56, 68, 56, and 55 surveys.

THREE INVENTORIES COPIED FROM PHOTOSTATS IN THE ARCHIVES DIVISION, VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, OF THE MANUSCRIPT DEED BOOK OF PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, ENTITLED DEEDS, ETC., 1713-1728, SELECTED AS REPRESENTATIVE OF ESTATES OF THREE TYPES OF PROPERTY HOLDERS IN PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY AT THE END OF THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE COUNTY'S EXISTENCE; ARRANGED BY ORDER OF THE VALUE OF THE ESTATE, BEGINNING WITH THE INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF LOWEST TOTAL VALUATION.

Inventory No. 1
[Photostat, Part III, pp. 728-729]

A true and perfect Inventory of the Estate of the Deced:- George Kennard. -

	L	S	d
To 2 Suits of Cloaths Valued.....	3.	10.	0
To a parcell of Cuttlers Ware 12/. a parcell handkercheifs & Cravats 7/.	0.	19.	0
To a parcell of Shirts 17/8. A parcell of old cloaths 4/.	1.	11.	8
To Lumber 7/. An adze, a gouge and a chizel 4/.	0.	11.	0
carried on	6.	11.	8
The Inventory of George Kennards Estate brot on	6.	11.	8
To a Saw and files, and Compass 25/. and two Wiggs at 5/.	1.	10.	0
To 16/9 paid by John Smith	0.	16.	9
Wm. Haly. Admr.	8.	18.	5

In Obedience to an Order of Court we the Subscribers have appraised the Deced: Estate, as Witness our hands.
Sworn Robt Hall.

Robert Rivers.-
Wm. Smith.-
His
James l Davis.-
marke

At a Court held at Merchants hope for Prince George County, on the Second Tuesday in August, being the Eleventh day of the said month. Anno. Dom- 1724: The above written Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of George Kennard deced was Exhibited into Court by William Haley his Admr, and by Order of the Court the Same is truly recorded.

Test. Wm. Hamlin, Cl Cur

Inventory No. 2
[Photostat, Part III, pp. 916-917]

An Inventory of the goods and Chattels &c: of Richard Smith deceased - July 2nd, 1726: vizt: -

	L S d
To 6 Cows and Calves, 1 Heifer and 2 yearlings at	11.0.0
3 young Cows and one Steer at L 3.12.0 Eight young Cattle at 16/. L 6.8.0	10.0.0
6 Sheep at 30/. two young horses at L 5.0.0 One Mair at 55/.	9.5.0
1 Horse 50/. One Ditto 20/. Nine Large Hoggs L 3.3.0 Eight Sows 40/.	8.3.0
14 young Hoggs 30/.	1.10.0
To Plate L 23.0.7½. To old Silver 12/.	23.12.7
To 1 featherbed and furniture L 8.6.6. One Set of Curtains & Vallains 7/.	8.13.6
1 Quilt 40/. four pr Sheets 35/. three new ditto of Cotton 20/.	4.15.0
1 Callico Sheet 5/. One old Bed and furniture L 3.5.0.	3.10.0
1 old Bed and furniture L 4.11.0;-9½ of feathers 11/3	5.2.3
8 Russia Chairs 58/. One Chest of Drawers 15/. One Oval Table 15/.	4.8.0
1 Small Iron bound Chest 8/. Wearing Apparrell 58/6	3.6.6
To Small parcell of Cotton & 2 remnants of Linnen	0.10.9
1 Large Chest 8/. To Table Linnen 14/.	1.2.0
To 1 Mair and yearling Colt 55/: - 12^{lb} Spun Cotton thread & 2^{lb} yarn 34/.	4.0.0
2^{lb} pickt Cotton and bagg 3/: One Small Trunk 2/: One drinking glass, 2 brushes, & 2 bottles 3/.	0.8.0
1 Iron Box, 2 Heaters, 1 p^{r} Tong's, 2 p^{r} Sheers, 1 frying pan, 1 knife & forke 8/4	0.8.4
To Carpenters Tools 9/6: One warming pan & 1 pr Stillyards 15/.	1.4.6
1 Cane and 1 p^{r} pinchers 6/6: One Cow Bell 2/.	0.8.6
45^{lb} New pewter 46/6: - 23^{lb} Ditto old 17/3	3.3.9
1 pewter Tankard, 1 porringer, pepper box and Spice Mortar	0.9.0
To Small parcell of Earthenware 11/. two Brass Kettles, wt 34^{lb} 29/2	2.0.2
2 Large Iron potts 20/. three Small Ditto 18/2:	1.18.2
2 Tin pales, Ladle and Flesh forke 5/. To wooden ware 29/.	1.14.0
18 Barrells of Indian Corn at 7/. p. Bar^{l}, One Grindstone & p^{r} Mony Scales 10/.	6.16.0
2 p^{r} Cotton Cords and 1 funnell 4/3: two Lawn Seives 2/.	0.6.3
1 Large Bible and the History of Josephus 15/: One woolen Wheel 5/.	1.0.0
2 old Sadles and Bridles 7/6. To old hoes, Axes and Wedges 10/.	0.17.6
Carried on	L 120.11.9½
Inventory of the Estate of Richard Smith deced: bro. on L 120.11.9½	
Seven Negro's vizt: 1 man, 3 Women, and 3 Children	97.0.0
1 Table and Iron pestle 8/. two Collars, Cart, Bridles and Traces 7/.	0.15.0
To 1 Spade & Brand Iron, 4/6: To 1 p^{r} pot racks and 13 Geese 13/.	0.17.6

L S d
3.17.6

To 1 Spade & Brand Iron, 4/6: To 1 p[r] pot racks and 13 Geese 13/. 0.17.6

L S d

To 55 yds. of Cotton Cloath 3.17.6

Jane I Smith adm. &c: .....L 223.1.9½

The Appraisers Sworn by us. Buller Herbert) Drury Stith)

Geo: Tillman)
James Williams)
John ∓ Herby)
his mark
Appraisers

At a Court held at Fitzgerralds, for the County of Prince George, on the Second Tuesday in September, being the 13th day of the said month: 1726: - The above written Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of Richard Smith deced: was Exhibited into Court by Jane Smith his Relict and Admr. &C: and by Order of the Court is truly Recorded.-

Test: Wm. Hamlin Cl Cur

Inventory No. 3

[Photostat, Part III, p. 952]

An Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of Capt. Drury Bolling deced: taken and Appraised at Severall times, and so far Compleated the 10th day of January. 1726:

	oz.	dwt.		L S d
10. old Silver Spoons, wt ...	13: -	4.	4/6. L 3.1.0½	3.1.0½
12. new ditto	24: -	4.	5/.	6.1.0
2. new Silver Salts	3: -	13.	5/.	0.18.3
2. Canns half wore.....	33: -	6.	4/6	7.9.9¾
1. New Tankard	35: -	14.	5/.	8.18.6
½. doz: Tea Spoons, Tongs & Strainer. 2. 6½. 4/6				0.10.3¼
2 Small white Stone Canns a 4[d]				0.0.8
2 Midling ditto a 8[d]: is ¼ - 17 fruit Basons a 8[d] is 1¼ - 12 Earthen plates a 6[d] is 6/.				0.18.8
6 Earthen plates a 7[d] is 3/6: - 2 Large fruit dishes 2/. - 3 Midling ditto a 10[d] is 2/6				0.8.0
4 Smaller fruit dishes a 8[d] is 2/8 - 3 painted Chamber potts a 9[d] is 2/3.....				0.4.11
22 painted Custard Cupps a 3[d] is 5/6: - 2 white ditto 4[d]: - 1 Sugar pott 6[d]:				0.6.4
2 Mustard potts 6[d] - Gally potts 1/. - 8 painted Chocalate Cups 1/4 - 1 Large d[o]: 3[d]:				0.3.1
2 punch Bowls 2/6: - 2 painted Basons 1/: - 1 white ditto 8[d]				0.4.2
1 Butter Bason dam: 2[d] - 2 white porringers 8[d] - 1 Dutch Jugg 1/				0.1.10
1 Large Butter Pott 3/6: One Smaller ditto 2/6: One Smaller ditto 2/6, one Small d[o]: 6[d]:				0.8.0 [Sic]
6 China Tea Cups 2/. - Ditto Saucers 2/. - 6 painted Tea cupps 1/. - 5 ditto Saucers 10[d]				0.5.10
4 glass Tea Cups, 1 Crackt 9[d] - 5 Ditto Saucers, 1 broke 1/.				0.1.9
2 Milk potts, 1 Damaged 1/. - 2 Sugar potts 1/. - 1 Slop Bason Crakt 3[d]				0.2.3
2 Tea glasses 1/8: - 1 Tea Table and Kettle 10/.				0.11.8
1 China punch Bowl crackd 4[d] - 6 Large Beer glasses 3/. - 8 Wine glasses 3/4				0.6.8

	L	S	d
2 Large glass Salvers 3/. - One Midling Ditto 9d - 2 Small Ditto 1/.	0	4	9
12 Small Sweet meat glasses 2/: - 6 Larger Ditto 1/6:- 6 Cherry glasses 3/.	0	6	6
[Sic] 12 Sully: Bub glasses 5/. - 2 Crewitts 1/: - 2 Glass Salts - 8d - 1 Dram Glass 6d	0	7	2
1 Large Tin funnel 1/3. One Large Cullender 1/3. One Large Canister 1/6	0	4	0
2 Smaller Canisters 1/. - 1 doz: patty: pans 4/. - 1 Sugar Box. 8d - 1 lb. peper 3/6	0	9	2
6 hilling hoes 15/. - 6 narrow axes 15/. - pr pot rack 4/. .....[Sic].....	1	14	0
1 Broad chissell old 8d - 1 narrow Ditto old 4d	0	1	0
2 Iron pots and hooks wt 84 lb. a 3d is 21/. - 1 ditto Kettle & hooks wt 69 a 3d is 17/3	1	18	3
1 Bellmettle Skillet 10/. One Brass Scummer 1/3. One ditto Ladle 6d	0	11	9
1 Mortor and pestle 6/. - One Brass Kettle 1/6: One Small ditto Chaffing dish dam: 6d	0	8	0
1 pair of brass Candlesticks 3/. - one frying pan 2/. One Sauce pann 4d	0	5	4
1 Box Iron and heaters 5/.- 1½ doz: Rushia Leather Chairs a 9/ is 8.2.0	8	7	0
1 Large cross legged Table 3/6: One Smaller ditto 2/. One Chest of Drawers 25/.	1	10	6
2 old Walnut Tables 4/. two powdering Tubbs 15/. two meal Tubbs 8/	1	7	0
2 Bread Trays 2/. two meat Trays 2/. One Butter Tubb 2/6	0	6	6
1 Same Tubb 3/6: two Washing Tubbs 5/. two Cyder Caskes 6/.	0	14	6
2 old Lawn Seives 1/8. four old knives & 5 ditto forkes much dam.: & a box 1/	0	2	8
1 doz: fine Large Ivory ditto half wore	1	0	0
1 pair Holland Sheets and 2 pillow Cases, B	1	7	0
1 pair Ditto D A B. No 2. 27/. - One par ditto D A B 27/. - One par ditto D. B. 27/.	4	1	0
3 Diaper Table & Side board Cloath, 1 doz: ditto Napkins 40/.	2	0	0
1 Diaper Table Cloth Single 8/. two large & 1 Small diaper Towells 6/6	0	14	6
1 Diaper Table and Side board Cloath, 1 doz: Ditto Napkins 40/.	2	0	0
1 old Table Cloth and 3 old Napkins Ozenbriggs	0	4	0
1 princes Linnen Table Cloath, 1 doz: ditto Napkins	0	14	0
1 Huckaback Table and Sideboard Cloath, 1 doz: Ditto Napkins	1	1	6
3 Large Huckaback Table Cloaths 24/. Two holland Towells 2/. Two huckaback ditto 3/.	1	9	0
3 Ozenbrigg Towells 1/6: three princes Linnen ditto 2/6: two Crocus ditto 4d	0	4	4
1 old knife Cloth 1d: One par old Hammel Trusle sheets 2/6. two new pillow Ticks 2/	0	4	7
Carried on L	67	5	2½
p. 953 Inventory &c of the Estate o, Drury Bolling deced: Continued L	67	5	2½
1 pr White Canvas Trusle Sheets. 4/. One par Ditto Large & two pillow cases 9/	0	13	0
1 pr brown canvas and two pillow Cases 9/. One par Ditto. 2 pillow cases 9/.	0	18	0
1 Pr Ditto 2 pillow Cases. 12/. One Ozenbriggs Table Cloth 2/6. two old pillow cases 1/.....	0	15	6
2 new pillow Cases 1/. One pr Ozenbriggs Sheets and one pillow Case 8/9	0	9	9
1 Hammock 9/. One Ditto finer 10/. four old Turnovers. 6/.	1	7	0

	L	S	d	
7 Muslin Stocks or Necks old, 3/6. two Cambrick Ditto old 1/4. three mourning neckcloths old, 2/.	0	6	10	
3 Bagg holland Shirts ½ wore, 45/. three Course Ditto ½ wore, 24/.	3	9	0	
7 Garlix Ditto old and ½ wore 42/. One p^{ar} worsted Stockings dam: 6/:	2	8	0	
1 p^{ar} Silk Stockings Something wore, 10/. Two Sashes, 8/	0	18	0	
2 old Silk and 1 Rammaul handkerchiefs, 1 old speckled Linnen ditto	0	3	6	
2 new Silk handkerchiefs, 8/. four new Rammaul Ditto 6/.	0	14	0	
5 Suits of head Cloaths and Ruffles, 1 p^{r} Single Ruffles	1	5	0	
9 Linnen Night Caps a 3^{d} is 2/3. One p^{r} Turky Silk Breeches, 6/. One knitt cap wore, 1/6.	0	9	9	
4 p^{r} thread stockings wore, 16/. two Balls Stay Tape 6^{d} - a parcell of Curtain Lace 1/6	0	18	0	
3¼ yds. Cambrick. 16/3. A parcell Starch ab^{t} 1 lb. - nine Ells Garlix a 1/3 is 11/3	1	8	0	
15½ yds: Narrow blew Linnen, 8/9 3/4: - 22½ Ells Dowlas, 1.16.8. - 2 lb. & 14 scanes brown thread 5/.	2	10	5	3/4
1 Indian Baskett, 2/. three p^{r} mens shoes, new 15/. one Iron pott with Tarr, 15/. One chest, 2/6	1	14	6	
1 p^{ar} Bellows, 1/6. One small guilt Trunk 1/6. One Jugg Bottle ab^{t} 4 galls & 1 Caske, 5/	0	8	0	
1 old Brass Kettle, 5/. One Guilt Trunk, 4/. One Iron Candlestick and Snuffers old 7^{d}	0	9	7	
1 Candle Box and Lanthorn old 1/. two hopp Baggs. 3/.	0	4	0	
28 plates. 5 Deep Dishes. 14 flatt Dishes. 1 Large Bason, Chamberpot, Porringer and Scummer, wt 107½ lb.	4	9	7	
1 Dressing Box, Bedcord and 2 Stick Basketts, 4/. 27¼ yds. White Cotton a ¼ is 36/4	2	0	4	
1 Scrutore Sorn. Dam. ± 3. - One House Bell 2/6. One p^{r} Garters & 1 Tuba box old 2l	3	4	6	
A parcell old Mettle Buttons, House Bells, Bath Buckles, Tea Spoons &c	0	3	6	
1 Ink Case, 1 Box knife and forke, and a parcell Fishing Tackling	0	3	6	
1 Stone Ring set in Silver, 1 p^{ar} Stone Buttons set in Gold, 1 Stone Ring set in Gold mourning, 1 plain Wedding Ring D.B.E., 1 par Stone Ear Rings with gold Drops, 2 pair Stone pendants,	3	0	0	
Some peices of broken Stone Locketts	0	8	7	
Cash, 4/1. Old Silver, 1 p^{r} Buckles, 2 Scales, 1 p^{e} of a Lockett. 4/6	1	1	0	
2 p^{r} Shoes, 1 p^{r} Boots ½ wore, & 1 p^{r} Spurs. 18/ One vial and Dram Bottle 3/.	0	3	0	
1 p^{r} old Boots, 1 p^{r} Ditto Spatterdashes, with the Spurs and Garters thereunto belonging				
1 Cutting knife, 1 Small Bung Boreer, 1 punch, 2 Large and 2 Small gimbletts, 1 Bridle Bitt, 2 handsaw and 2 x cutt files, 1 Small handsaw, & 1: - 18 Inch Square, and 1 p^{r} Compasses	0	7	6	
1 p^{r} Small Still yards. 5/. One Long gun old and Bullet Molds. 20/6: One Short Ditto 15/	2	0	6	
4 p^{r} Breeches, 3 Waistcoats & 1 Coat old, 50/: One old Night Gound, 7/.	2	7	0	
1 Suit Duroy Cloaths ½ wore, 40/: One old Cloke. 15/:	2	15	0	
1 old Seer Sucker Waistcoat and 2 p^{r} Breeches, 2 white Waistcoats and 2 p^{r} Breeches, 2 p^{r} Linnen Spatterdashes, 1 p^{ar} old Shams	0	16	0	
2 old Hatts. 7/. One old Sword and Belt and a parcell old gloves, 14/6	1	1	6	
1 old Portmantle and Sadle, 10/: One old hunting Sadle, &c: 8/: One Swinging Glass. 3/8	1	1	6	

	L S d
3 old Razors, 1 hone, 1 Strop, 2 Wash Balls, 1 broken pockett Glass, 1 old Lancitt in a case, 1 p^{r} Fleames, 1 Broken pockett Brush, 4 Razor Cloaths, 1 old pack Cards	0.8.6
1 packers Screw 25/: - One p^{ar} Leather Cloggs New and 1 p^{ar} old. 6/.	1.11.0
A parsell Shade Silk and remnants of persian Callico. Artificial Flowers and Beeds, and 2 wax Candles.....	0.15.0
A parcell Spice. 1/7: One Counterpin & 2 Stool Covers not finished. L 4	4.1.7
2 Gause handkerchiefs, 3 Silk Laces, 3 knotts, 2 3/4 yds: Ribon, 4 yds: ferritt, 2 girdles and 2 yds: Tape	1.0.6
1 p^{r} wash Gloves, and pincoushin. 1/6: One p^{r} Silk Stockings Something wore. 10/	0.11.6
carried on L	122.14.2¼
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1 Suit Calico Cloaths Somewhing wore 50/. One Suit Silk Cloaths ½ wore	3.10.0
1 p^{r} Stays, and Silk Dammask Suit, Wedding Cloaths	8.15.0
1 Silk pettycoat and Short Apron, 22/: One old Silk Suit 35/.	2.17.0
1 Samplar, 2 hanks, and some papers of Shade Silk. 1 Muslin handkerchief begun to be flowered 1 Role & head Wyre	0.5.0
1 foot Cloath & C: 20/. thirteen cts. Virginia & 3 qts. ffrench Brandy 11/1½.....	1.11.1½
3 Juggs and ab^{t} 1½ gallons Cherry Rum, 11/3. One Sugar Hatchett & Mallett 1/3	0.12.6
1 Bell, Curry Comb, and Brush, and Main Comb, 2/6	0.2.6
2 lb. powder, a flask with some Liquid Soap, and such Lumber & 1 Box	0.4.0
2 Boxes Containing Trifles. 2/6. One Tanned Calfs Skin & 1 Small doe Skin 3/.	0.5.6
1 Lamp, 1 penknife Mohock and Taylors Thimbles, Scissors, ffunnells & other Small Trifles	0.4.3
1 Secret padlock & 1 p^{r} scissors. 1/2. One pen knife & 1 ink glass. 1/10	0.3.0
1 Role of Chocalate & 1 Bran Iron, 3/. One Stick Baskett & 1/2 lb. ginger. 6^{d}	0.3.6
1080: 10^{d} nails 6/4: - 6500: 6^{d} Ditto 19/6	1.5.10
1 Dictionary, 1 Bible, 1 Duty of Man, the whole Duty of a Communicant, and other Small Books old, and 1 Abridgement	0.19.4
1 old unfixed Lock and parcell Corks. 1/. - 3 lb. Drap Shott. 6:	0.1.6
1½ gross new pipes, and Some fowl in a Small Box, 3/6: - 47^{lb} old Iron 3/11	0.7.5
2 House Brushes Som. Dam. & 1 hand Brush 2/6: - 75 Bottles a 2/6. p. doz: is 17/8½	1.0.2½
3 Chamberpotts with paint, 2 gally potts	0.1.6
1 Baskett, 2 p^{r} old Small HL, & a parcell old Small nails. 1/. One Stick Baskett. 1/.	0.2.0
1 Suit Curtains, Vallains, headcloth, Teaster & Cupboard cloth	3.10.0
1 Featherbed, Bolster & 2 pillows, wt 62^{lb}	4.10.0
1 p^{r} New Blanketts, & Spotted Rugg	2.10.0
Hyde, Bedstead & Cord	0.12.0

	L S d
... 50^{lb} L 4.0.0: One old green Rug & 1 p^{r} Blanketts. 30/.	5.10.0

	L	S	d
1 Bed, Bolster & 2 pillows, wt 58^{lb} L 4.0.0: One old green Rug & 1 p^{r} Blanketts. 30/.	5	10	0
Curtains and Vallains, headcloth and Teaster	2	2	6
1 Trusle Carpit 7/6: One Bedstead Cord & Matt. 8/.	0	15	6
1 Bed, Bolster & 2 pillows w^{t} 49 lb L 3.7.0: One Hyde and Bedstead 12/.	3	19	0
1 Suit of Curtains, Vallains, headcloth & Counterpin	1	8	0
1 Red Rugg ab^{t} ½ wore & 1 p^{r} of old Blanketts	1	5	0
10 Cain Chairs, 1 broke & 2 Large arm'd Ditto L 4.4.0. One Screen Glass. 10/.	4	14	0
2 Chimney Cloaths. 2/. A Parcell of means & Fiddle Strings. 2/2	0	4	2
One p^{r} handirons Topt. 13/6: One p^{r} Ditto Larger & Better, 20/.	1	13	6
12 old Chairs. 20/. One Large Glass old. 20/. Two pr Shovels & Tongs. 7/.	2	17	0
1 Trusle Bedstead and Husk Bed. 5/. One pr mony scales. 5/.	0	10	0
1 Ell Ozenbriggs, 1 yd. Cotton & 1 Bale rope	0	2	8
At the Quarter			
3 Bulls, 1 old; 2 yearling Ditto, 10. Yearlings; 9 two year old Steers. 1 five year old; 2 four old Ditto; 11. Cows & 2 Calves; 2 Heifers. 40 a 18/.	36	0	0
10 Sows a 4/6. is 45/. two Barrows & 1 Spayd Sow; 13. young Barrows a 7/. is L 5.2.0	7	17	0
30 Shotes and piggs a 1/6 is 45/. Two old Horses, 1 Eleven, 1 Eight. L 13.0.0	15	5	0
1 old Adze, 1 handsaw & 1 drawing knife. 3/6: four Bottles. 10^{d}	0	4	4
1 old Gun. 15/. One Table Cloth, 3 Napkins, 1 Towell Ozenbriggs, 1 pillow case nothing worth 2/6:	0	17	6
1 old Chest 3/. One Trusle Bed and Bolster. 20/.	1	5	0
1 Rugg. Blankett and Bed, poultry feathers, & 1 pillow, Bedstead broke, Cord & hyde	1	10	0
6 Dishes wt 28½^{lb} a 10^{d}is 2 3/9. Old pewter 10^{lb} a 7^{d} is 5/10	1	9	7
Carried on L	248	7	1¼
	248	7	1¼
P. 955 Inventory &c of the Estate of Drury Bolling deced: Continued	0	14	4
1 pair Stillyards, 5/. two pair pot racks a 3/. is 6/. one Crackt pot & hook, w^{t} 40^{d} a 1^{d} is ¾	0	8	3
1 Splitt pott, with a pair of hooks, 1/6: One pot wt with hooks 27^{lb} a 3^{d} is 6/9 ,.....	0	7	6
2 Juggs and butter potts. 5/6. One Drinking Jugg. 1/. One Brand Iron 1/.	0	14	6
Sett of old Harness for two Horses. 10/. two old Cranks. 2/. One chain 2/6.	0	16	6
1 New Bedstead. 4/. two Cow Bells old. 2/6: thirteen old Hoes. 10/.	7	0	6
4 old Grubbing hoes. 3/. - 105 lb Cotton a 2^{d} is 17/6	0	10	0
4 old falling Axes, 1 Ditto Broad Ax, 1 new Ditto, 1 old Hatchett	0	17	6
3 White Duffell Blanketts, 2 Dutch, 6 old Little worth	40	0	0
Cate a Negro Woman L 25.0.0. Sue a Girl L.15.0.0.	20	0	0
Mingo a Boy 3 years old. 12.0.0. Frank a Girl 2 years old. 8.0.0.	35	0	0
Moll a Sucking Child. 5.0.0. Betty a Negro Woman, Abram a Sucking Child L 30			

L S d

Sary a Negro Woman. 25.0.0. Yorke L 25. Cuffe L 30. Dick L 30.0.0. Nan and Ussy her child L 35.0.0. Harry L 30.0.0. ..... 95.0.0

Annica L 15.0.0. One young Horse 25/. One young Mair 25/. One Ditto filly. 15/. 18.5.0

3 Chests, 1 a 2/6:, 1 a 6/:, 1 a 4/:, is 12/6:, one Tea pott 8d, one old Coat 5/:, ... 0.18.2

Robert Bolling Admr L542.19.4½

The above Appraisers) Wm Poythres. -
Sworn before me) John Lewis. -
Lewis Green junr) Wm. Batte. -
Appraised by us.- John Fitzgerald. -

At a Court held at Fitzgerralds, for the County of Prince George, on the Second Tuesday in January, being the Tenth Day of the said Month, Anno Dom: 1726: -

The above written Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of Drury Bolling Deced: was returned by Robert Bolling Gent: Admr. &c: and by Order of the court is truly Recorded -

Test: Wm. Hamlin Cl. Cur.

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