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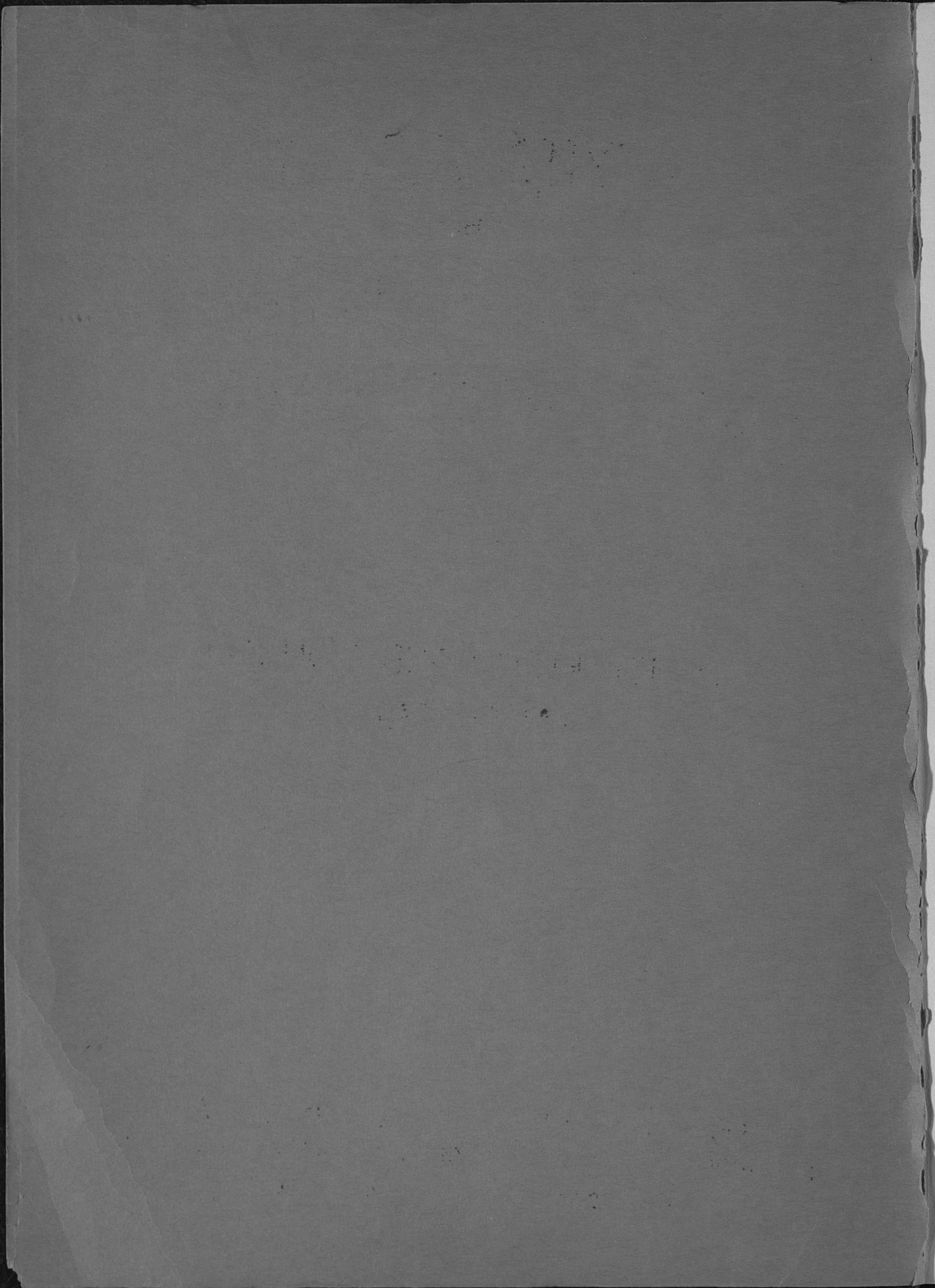
INVENTORY
OF THE
COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF GEORGIA

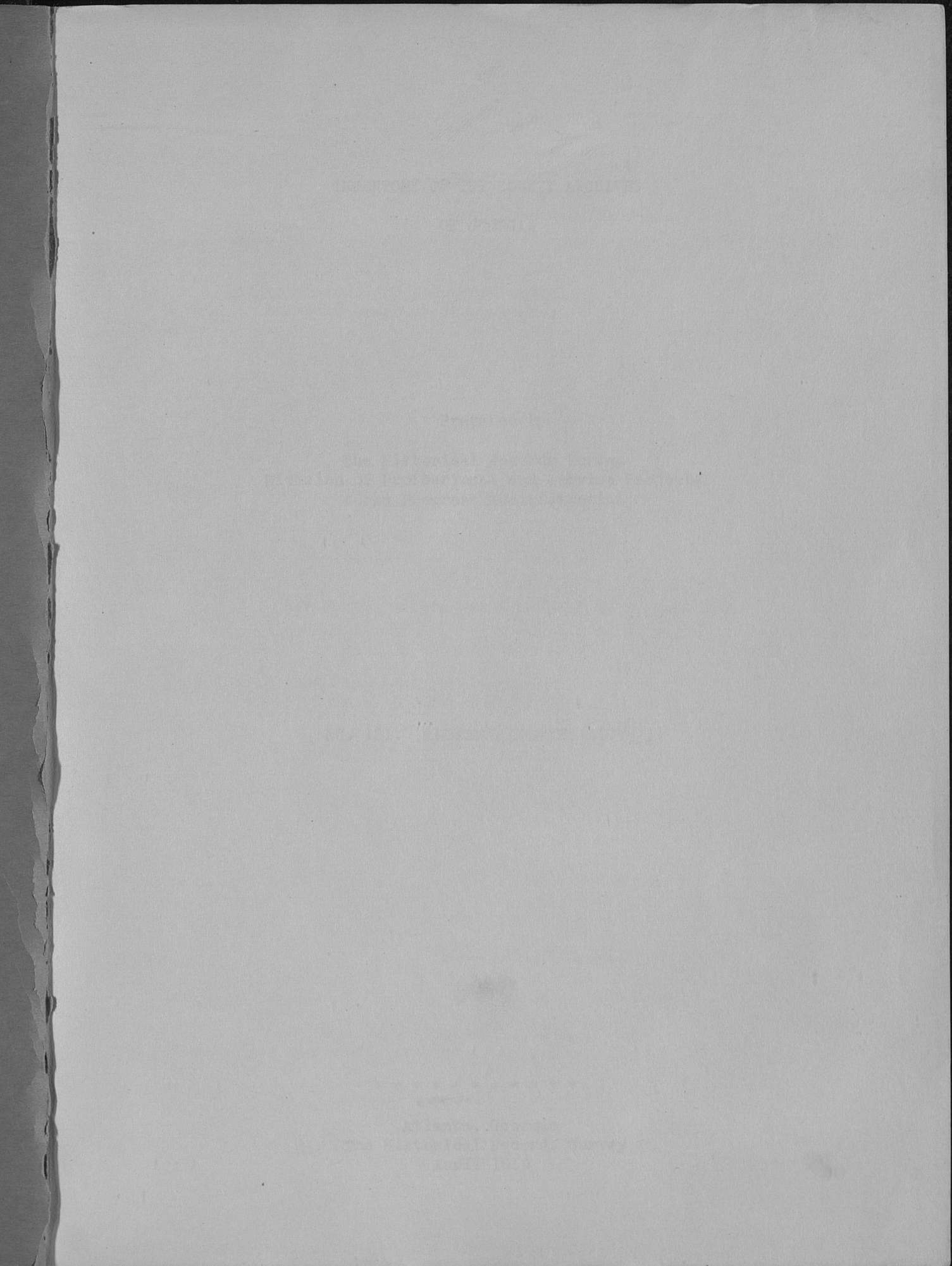
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(AUGUSTA)

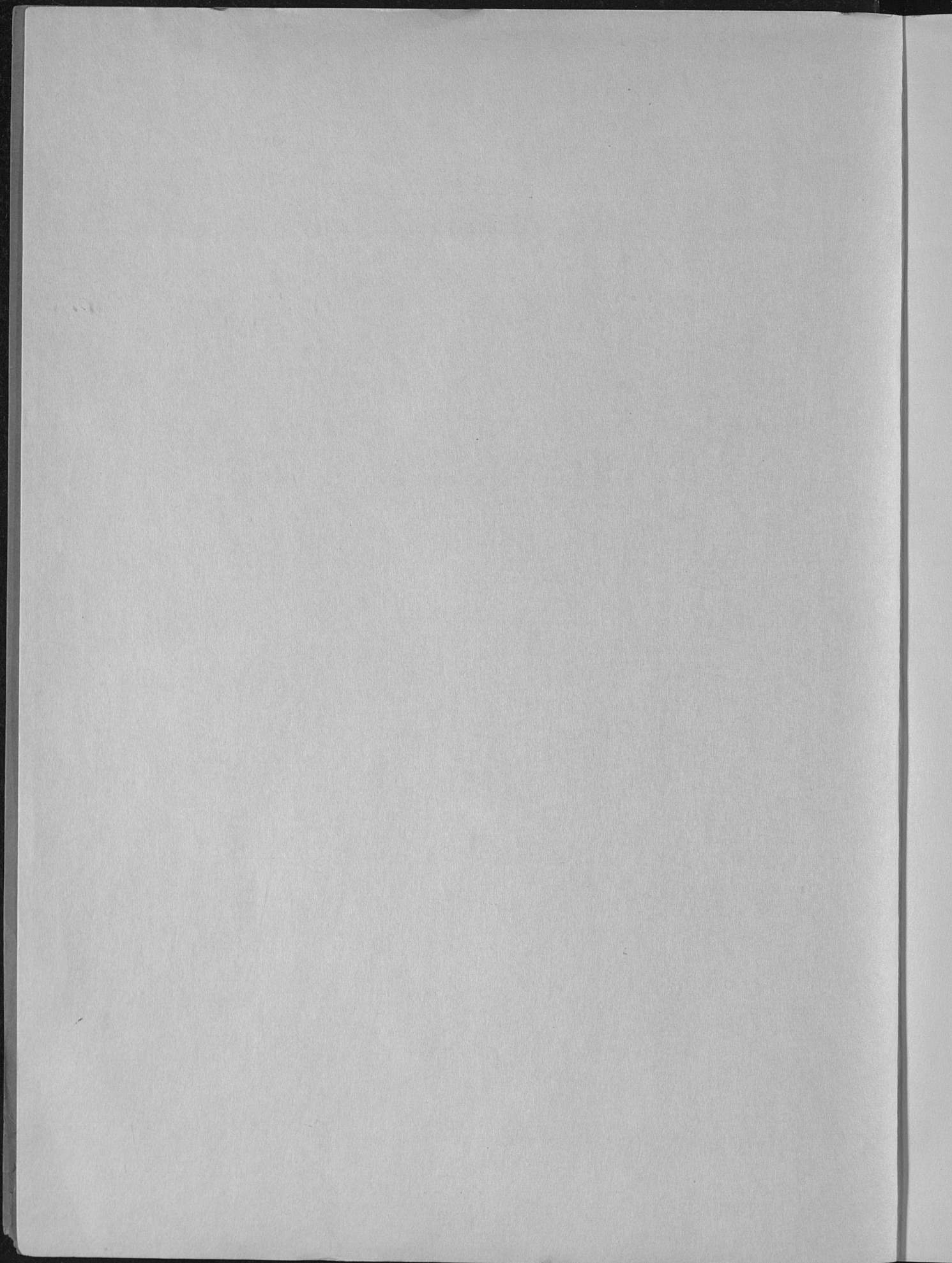
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INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF GEORGIA

Arthur H. Evans, National Director
Rayford J. Wood, State Director

Prepared by

The Historical Records Survey
Division of Professional and Service Projects
Works Progress Administration

Division of Professional and Service Projects

Florence Kerr, Assistant Administrator
Jane Van de Vrede, State Director

NO. 121. RICHMOND COUNTY (AUGUSTA)

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Gay B. Shepherson, State Administrator
P. C. Harrington, Administrator

* * * * *

Atlanta, Georgia
The Historical Records Survey
April 1939

INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES

The Historical Records Survey

Luther H. Evans, National Director
Raiford J. Wood, State Director

Prepared by
The Historical Records Survey
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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

F. C. Harrington, Administrator
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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
The Historical Records Survey
April 1939

FOREWORD

The Inventory of County Archives of Georgia is one of a number of bibliographies of historical materials prepared throughout the United States by workers on the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration. The publication herewith presented, an inventory of the archives of Richmond County, is No. 121 of the Georgia series.

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

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

The successful conclusion of the work of The Historical Records Survey, 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 was organized and has been directed by Luther H. Evans, and operates as a nation-wide project in the Division of Professional and Service Projects, of which Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant Administrator, is in charge.

F. C. HARRINGTON
Administrator

PREFACE

The Historical Records Survey in Georgia was organized October 10, 1936, as an independent state unit of the nation-wide Federal Project No. 1 of the Works Progress Administration, under the supervision of Dr. Luther H. Evans, National Director. The project at the beginning was set up as part of the Federal Writers' Project, and is indebted to Mrs. Carolyn P. Dillard, State Director of that project, for its initiation. Miss Annie Laurie Hill was in charge of the Historical Records Survey as Assistant State Supervisor under Mrs. Dillard until November 1936, at which time the present State Director was appointed, and the larger organization went into effect.

The first objective of the Historical Records Survey in Georgia has been the preparation of complete inventories of the public records of the state, of each county in the state and of other local governmental units. The condensed form of entry as used in the inventory gives the limiting dates of extant records, contents of individual series, and the location of records in the county courthouse, or in other depositories. The titles of the various records are arranged by subject under the office of origin, and are indexed alphabetically with cross references. There is also a brief statement preceding each office as to its history, functions, and records.

The aim of the Survey in Georgia is to make readily accessible the large store of source material of interest to research students and historians, which has generally been stored away unlisted in the public vaults and files. Such a survey should greatly assist the growing interest in local history and, in turn, it should encourage a more systematic arrangement of records and filing of county officials, by directing attention to the frequently crowded and careless condition in the storage of out-of-date papers.

The Inventory of County Archives in Georgia, is expected to consist of a separate, numbered volume for each county in the state, and will be published in mimeographed form for distribution among state and local officials and leading public depositories. The county inventory volumes are being numbered in the order in which the county names came on an alphabetical list of Georgia's 159 counties. Thus, the mimeographed inventory of Richmond County becomes No. 121 in accordance with such list.

In inventorying the many records, files, and books within the various offices of the courthouse, such printed books as Supreme Court Reports, Court of Appeals Reports, Georgia Codes, and all modern legal text books, are not listed.

In preparation of the Richmond County Inventory, the field work, which began April 6, 1936 and was completed January 8, 1938, considerable material has been tabulated so as to be available for close study of the social history of this old section of Georgia. The work in Richmond County was under the direction of Mrs. Edith Bell Love, District Supervisor, and a clerical staff of workers, who endeavored to exert great care and accuracy. The legal essays and final draft of this inventory were prepared by Harold Warnell, Assistant State Director, HRS, with the exception of the Historical Sketch, which was prepared by the State Director.

Records of marriages, taxes, education, health, and land transfers are listed, which may be searched by coming generations to disclose details of the lives and character of the past inhabitants of the county.

Preface

Valuable assistance was rendered by the county officials, who maintained at all time an appreciative spirit of courtesy and cooperation. Aid was also given by the various clerks and officials in the State Area offices of the Works Progress Administration.

Through such cooperation, we hope the inventory of this very early county of Georgia will appear well among the several thousand inventories for the counties throughout the United States and which will be deposited with our state inventories in the leading depositories of Georgia and other states.

Raiford J. Wood
State Director
The Historical Records Survey

Atlanta, Georgia
April 1939

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1. *Journal of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 1, 1922.
2. *Journal of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 1, no. 2, p. 1, 1922.
3. *Journal of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 1, no. 3, p. 1, 1922.
4. *Journal of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 1, no. 4, p. 1, 1922.
5. *Journal of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 1, no. 5, p. 1, 1922.
6. *Journal of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 1, no. 6, p. 1, 1922.
7. *Journal of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 1, no. 7, p. 1, 1922.
8. *Journal of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 1, no. 8, p. 1, 1922.
9. *Journal of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 1, no. 9, p. 1, 1922.
10. *Journal of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 1, no. 10, p. 1, 1922.

1. HISTORICAL SKETCH OF RICHMOND COUNTY

In 1735, just two years after the founding of the Colony of Georgia at Savannah, Oglethorpe, the philanthropic founder of this thirteenth English Colony, authorized the placing at the head of navigation of the Savannah River, the town of Augusta. This future seat of Richmond County was established to secure the Indian trade and to defend the western edge of the settlement. Moore's Fort had already been built at the little Carolina village, then called Savannah Town, (1) where as early as 1716 there had developed a profitable trade with the Cherokee and Creek Indians. (2) Across the river at the site then known as Kenyon's Bluff an English trader named Sam Eveleigh is said to have suggested establishing a settlement and fort (3) which Oglethorpe decided to call Augusta. There has been disagreement as to which of the English princesses was honored by the naming of the outpost, but it is supposed to have been Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, who was at the time betrothed to Frederick, Prince of Wales. (4)

Nearly three hundred years before the English established their outpost in the present Richmond County, the section had been visited by DeSoto, the Spanish explorer who passed through in 1540 on his famous march northward from the Spanish settlements in Florida. He crossed the Savannah River near the eastern edge of the present county, and tradition says that while in this section he abused the hospitality of the friendly Indians, despoiled their village, and captured their queen. (5) Relics of the Spanish visit have been unearthed occasionally about the present county.

Close beside the river at the new town, Fort Augusta was started in 1736, (6) and garrisoned by a detail of troops from Savannah. It was completed the following year, (7) when Oglethorpe brought back guns from England to defend this center of Indian trade. (8) Within a year the fortifications at Augusta had induced traders from Charleston to open stores there, and before long the small forts which were built along the Indian frontiers, starting at Augusta, encouraged numbers of new settlers who constructed warehouses and carried on much trade with the Indians. (9) The present Richmond County became the

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- 1) Candler, Allen D., Colonial Records of Georgia, Atlanta, 1905, 28 vols., IV, p. 666; Jones, C. C. Jr., and Salem Dutcher, Memorial History of Augusta, Syracuse, 1890, pp. 25-26; Crane, Verner W., The Southern Frontier, Durham, 1928, pp. 132, 187.
 - 2) McCall, Hugh, History of Georgia, Savannah, 1909, pp. 34, 187.
 - 3) Candler, Allen D., Colonial Records of Georgia, Atlanta, 1905, 28 vols., II, p. 179.
 - 4) Anderson, Mary Savage, et al, Georgia: A Pageant of Years, Richmond, 1933, p. 19; White, George, Historical Collections of Georgia, New York, 1854, p. 593; Cumming, Mary G., Two Centuries of Augusta, Augusta, 1926, p. 14; Encyclopedia Americana, 1932, 30 vols., II, p. 543.
 - 5) Mitchell, Frances Letcher, Georgia Land and People, Athens, 1893, pp. 7-8.
 - 6) Candler, Allen D., Colonial Records of Georgia, Atlanta, 1905, 28 vols., IV, pp. 46-47, 133; XXI, pp. 179, 289, 401.
 - 7) Ibid., IV, pp. 46-47; III, p. 389.
 - 8) McCall, Hugh, History of Georgia, Savannah, 1909, p. 45.
 - 9) Candler, Allen D., Colonial Records of Georgia, Atlanta, 1905, 28 vols., III, p. 389; IV, 666; McCall, Hugh, History of Georgia, Savannah, 1909, pp. 34, 83.

gateway into Georgia from the Carolinas and Virginia, and much of the great stream of Georgia pioneers entered the state at this point.

From the beginning of the English colonization, the settlements about the head of river navigation flourished, and in 1740 the Secretary of the Board of Trustees in his journal reported that Augusta was the most flourishing town in the province of Georgia.(10) In 1739 a road was laid out to connect Augusta and Savannah, the seat of the royal government, some two hundred miles away by water, and a road was also established to the headquarters of the Cherokee Nation. Within a few years warehouses in the town had increased to five and these were filled with many articles for the Indian trade.(11)

Prominent among the early leaders and traders were Capt. Roger Lacy, Capt. Richard Kent, John Rae, and Kenneth O'Brien. Names of other traders mentioned in early lists were: Wood, Brown, Clark, Knott, Spencer, Barnott, Ladson, Mackey (or Mackay), Elsey, Facy (or Facey), McQueen, Wright, Gardner, Andrews, Duvall, Campbell, Randel, Chauncey, Newberry, Frazer, Miller William Clark, Overstreet, Bean, Grey, Calahan, McGillivray, Casson, Gilmore, Goodale, Ross and George Galphin.(12) The last name mentioned on the list is of particular importance in the growth of the colony, since Galphin who had an elegant home at Silver Bluff on the Carolina side of the river had a trading post at Ogechoo Town or Galphinton, which was to be a great factor in bringing groups of pioneers to the surrounding country. At a later date, it was to pay the debts due the Galphin estate and others, that the Indians ceded to the colony the territory to form Wilkes, Oglethorpe, Elbert, and Lincoln Counties.(13)

In September 1739, Oglethorpe made a trip into the heart of the Indian Country, where he met the chiefs of the Indian nation at Coweta Town, and, as representative of the British government, he had made a most notable confirmation and extension of the treaty of 1733. A letter from Oglethorpe tells of his having been taken ill with fever while on this visit to the Indians, and of his visit to Augusta after his recovery.(14) This was the only visit to the present Richmond County of the colony's founder, and while there he discussed with leaders of the Creek nation their complaints about traders selling poisoned rum, and about other matters.(15)

From the earliest days in the upper colony the trade in rum and in

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- 10) Candler, Allen D., Colonial Records of Georgia, Atlanta, 1905, 28 vols., III, p. 402; V, p. 461.
 - 11) Coulter, E. Merton, A Short History of Georgia, Chapel Hill, 1933, p. 457.
 - 12) White, George, Historical Collections of Georgia, New York, 1854, p. 600; Smith, George G., Story of Georgia and Georgia People, Atlanta, 1900, p. 189.
 - 13) Ibid.
 - 14) Candler, Allen D., Colonial Records of Georgia, Atlanta, 1905, 28 vols. XXII, part 2, pp. 208, 214.
 - 15) Ibid., pp. 215-216; IV, p. 408; McCain, James Ross, Georgia as a Proprietary Province: The Execution of a Trust, Boston, 1917, pp. 276-277.

slaves brought discord,(16) and this condition continued until the charter of the colony was surrendered in 1782. The early traders with land on the Carolina side secured land grants just across the river in the Georgia Colony, and carried their slaves easily into the new territory,(17) where they could be kept almost unnoticed in the large acreage comprising the plantations on the frontier.(18) In 1747, the inhabitants declared that if they could not retain their slaves they would move to the Carolina side,(19) and consequently slavery was practically overlooked by the authorities.

Partially due to the use of slaves, but also because of the rich lands in the frontier regions,(20) the plantations after 1740 were expanded from 50 acre to 500 acre tracts, and became major source of food supply for the colony.(21) Corn and grain mills were established,(22) and indigo production was developed as an industry.(23) With the growth of industry and farming, the efforts by Augusta stores to secure monopolies, and the bitter feuds growing out of these efforts, created a problem which continued to annoy the colony for a number of years.(24)

To curb the great amount of unscrupulous trading in the early days, it was deemed necessary to attempt to have justice in the upper state administered by appointees of Oglethorpe or the Trustees.(25) The first method was for an agent, a local constable, or the commander of Fort Augusta to apprehend offenders locally for trial in Savannah.(26) In 1739 Oglethorpe appointed the commander of the fort, Capt. Richard Kent as Conservator of the Peace,(27) but the unruly traders claimed that Kent did not carry an authorized appointment from the Trustees,(28) and it was not until 1741 that such an appointment was made.(29) This was a formative period in the judicial and administrative affairs of the colony, and in 1741 the territory then occupied was divided into two main divisions called counties. From the present Richmond County down to Savannah was included in Savannah County, presided over by Colonel Stephens as President,(30) and the area southward along the coast, including the Scottish settlement, was called Frederica County and presided over by Colonel Oglethorpe. Under such government two local acts worthy of mention were the appointment in 1746 of two Augusta men as a "Court Judicature" to assist the Conservator in trying cases of misbehavior and suits of not

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- 16) Candler, Allen D., Colonial Records of Georgia, Atlanta, 1905, 28 vols., XXV, pp. 44, 48; IV, p. 544; IV Sup. p. 272; V, p. 533; XXIII, p. 185; I, p. 495; XXV, p. 237.
- 17) Ibid., IV Sup. p. 272; I, p. 495.
- 18) Ibid., IV Sup. p. 272.
- 19) Ibid., XXV, p. 237.
- 20) Ibid., IV Sup. pp. 132, 237; IV, pp. 544, 667; V, pp. 486, 533, 534.
- 21) Ibid., XXIII, p. 470.
- 22) Ibid., VI, pp. 172, 182, 294.
- 23) Ibid., VI, p. 225.
- 24) Ibid., II, p. 512; I, p. 561; XXVI, pp. 152, 169; VI, p. 333.
- 25) Ibid., IV, p. 181.
- 26) Ibid., XXII, p. 432; XXIII, p. 269.
- 27) Ibid., V, p. 558; XXIII, p. 122.
- 28) Ibid., IV Sup, p. 187; V, p. 558.
- 29) Ibid., V, pp. 569-570; II, p. 372; I, p. 388.
- 30) Ibid., II, p. 367.

over ten pounds sterling,(31) and the appointment in 1750 of a non-military man as Justice of the Peace.(32) However, because of the distance from Savannah, plaintiffs did not find it profitable to make the journey for as little as ten pounds.(33) And to aid the flourishing section, in 1751 the trustees established a "County Court" in Augusta with a conservator of the peace, three free-holder assistants, and a constable.(34) This court was a model for the two other district courts in the colony.(35)

In 1763 under the treaty of Paris, England received undisputed title to the French possessions east of the Mississippi, and the dangers of Spanish and French intrigues no longer threatened the frontier settlements. To inform the Indians as to governmental changes and boundaries, there was a meeting held in Augusta on November 5th, 1763, at which the governors of the Carolinas and the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia met with the superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern department and with a large number of representatives of five Indian nations. A treaty was drawn up at this meeting under which the Creeks gave up lands along the Savannah River as far westward as Little River, and Governor Wright agreed to enforce strict regulations for Indian trade.(36)

During the succeeding years, Governor Wright was forced to relax enforcement of regulations drawn up for the Indian trade. As the Creeks and Cherokees became greatly indebted to the traders much dissension developed. In consequence, during the summer of 1773, another Congress was held with members from the Indian nations to settle the differences. As a result of this meeting, a treaty was made that greatly extended the holdings of the colony to the west, as well as cementing friendly relations.(37)

In the discord leading up to the American Revolution prevalent along the coastal areas, the section around the present Richmond County took little part. St. Paul's Parish was represented at two meetings held at Tondee's Tavern in Savannah in the summer of 1774, but then the parish joined with the Parish of St. George in registering protest against any opposition to the British Crown. In spite of this former declaration of loyalty to the Crown, the revolutionary sentiments spread rapidly during the first part of 1775, and the Parish of St. Paul sent representatives to the Provincial Congress in Savannah and joined with the other parishes in endorsing all proceedings of the Continental Congress and in taking over the government of the colony so as to leave the royal governor, James Wright, powerless. The representatives of St. Paul's Parish to the Provincial Congress were: John Walton, Andrew Burns, Robert and James Rae, Andrew Moore, Andrew Burney, and Leonard Marbury. Early in 1776 the royal governor fled the colony, and in

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- 31) *Ibid.*, XXV, pp. 27, 59; V, p. 722, II, p. 467.
 32) *Ibid.*, VI, p. 309; II, p. 509; I, p. 549.
 33) *Ibid.*, I, p. 561.
 34) *Ibid.*, I, pp. 561, 563; XXVI, p. 161; I, p. 563.
 35) *Ibid.*, XXVI, pp. 162, 170.
 36) Jones, C. C., Jr., and Salem Dutcher, Memorial History of Augusta, Syracuse, 1890, pp. 44-48.
 37) Coulter, E. Merton, A Short History of Georgia, Chapel Hill, 1933, p. 86.

December, George Walton of St. Paul's Parish succeeded William Ewen as representative.(38)

In 1777, a constitution was drawn up under which Georgia was to be governed for the next twelve years, this being the first regular constitution of the state. The parishes were at this time replaced with counties, and the Parish of St. Paul became Richmond County, honoring the Duke of Richmond who had befriended the colony in Parliament with money and personal support.(39)

During the first part of the Revolutionary War, the frontier section of Georgia took little part. Later, however, after Savannah had been captured in 1778 by the English, the state executive council designated Augusta as the seat of government,(40) and the Tory activities concentrated on the section below Augusta. So rapidly did the noted Tory, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, lead his forces upward through the state, and so badly did the South Carolina Tory, Schopol, menace the state by his raiding parties which swept across from below Augusta to the Florida line, that Augusta was capital in little more than name.(41) Aware of the defenseless condition of Augusta, the state now being almost entirely in the hands of the British, the assembly on February 5, 1788 designated Heard's Fort in Wilkes County the place for the transaction of business of the state.(42) During the hazardous months that followed, the Revolutionary Government moved its headquarters from one fortified place to another in Wilkes and Burke Counties before finally again establishing it in Augusta after the expulsion of the British in June 1781. This followed the bloody battle in which not only Fort Augusta, but also St. Paul's Church and the parish records were destroyed. A landmark of this period, still standing in Augusta, is the old "White House" where the British under Colonel Thomas Browne hanged thirteen of the wounded Americans who were left behind when Georgia troops were forced to retreat.(43)

For almost a year after the expulsion of the enemy, Augusta again served as the seat of government. Then, as the British were forced out of Georgia, the government was carried back down the river to Ebenezer early in July 1782, and in about ten days placed again in Savannah, which had just been evacuated by the British. But this location of the government had now begun to be considered inaccessible to the settlers of the up-country, who complained of the long and expensive journeys required to transact business of the state. A fight for relocation was begun, which terminated in 1786 with Augusta being designated the temporary capital until three appointed Commissioners, Hugh Lawson, William Few, and Nathan Brownson, could fix a site "Within twenty miles of Galphin's old town and erect a seat of

38) *Ibid.*, pp. 97-98, 108-116.

39) *Ettlinger*, Amos Aschbach, *James Edward Oglethorpe*, 1935, Oxford, p. 120; *American Guide Series, Augusta*, 1938, p. 60; *Ga. Const. 1777*, Art. IV

40) Jones, C. C. Jr., *History of Georgia*, Boston, 2 vols., II, pp. 428, 429.

41) Coulter, E. Merton, *A Short History of Georgia*, Chapel Hill, pp. 126-129, 144-146.

42) *Ibid.*, p. 146.

43) White, George, *Historical Collections of Georgia*, New York, 1854, pp. 603-616.

government and the university."(44) Thus Augusta once more became the place of government until Louisville began functioning as the first permanent state capital in 1795.(45)

Deploring the lack of educational and religious facilities after the Revolution, the legislature in 1780 (46) provided for the appointment of a body of commissioners to lay out and sell vacant lands in and about the city of Augusta, and at the same time provided for the erection of a jail and courthouse at Augusta, since Brownsborough, the place then in use as county seat, was deemed unsafe.(47) There was some confusion about the duties and actions of this first Board of Commissioners, and in 1783 five new commissioners were appointed: George Walton, Joseph Pannel, Andrew Burns, William Glascock, and Samuel Jack.(48) This board, which now is known as the Trustees of Richmond Academy, was given rather indefinite duties and assumed many public responsibilities, being called at that time commissioners of Richmond County, Trustees of Augusta, and Trustees of the Academy and Church. It laid out the town, built the church, managed the academy, built roads and streets, furnished a state house for the legislature, and accomplished much progressive work.(49)

In March 1785, the board appointed William Rogers of Maryland as teacher for the academy, and the school was opened the following month in a house built before the Revolution. The first schoolhouse was then erected on Bay Street, and also was used for several years for church services and court sessions. In 1802 the academy opened in its nearly completed building on Telfair Street. This building was used until 1926, when the academy was moved to its modern building on Baker Avenue.(50) Since 1932 the old academy building on Telfair has housed the Young Men's Library Association, one of the public libraries. In 1791, when President Washington visited Georgia, he was entertained by Governor Telfair with a public dinner and ball at the academy and also attended examination of the pupils.(51)

In 1785, a weekly newspaper called the Augusta Chronicle and Gazette, began publication, and was made the official organ of the state. This old publication became in 1788 the Augusta Chronicle and is now known as the South's oldest daily newspaper.(52)

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- 44) Coulter, E. Merton, A Short History of Georgia, Chapel Hill, 1933, p. 163.
- 45) Smith, George D., The Story of Georgia and the Georgia People, Atlanta, 1900, pp. 118, 219, 221.
- 46) Stevens, William Bacon, History of Georgia, Philadelphia, 2 vols., II, p. 305.
- 47) Ga. Act of 1780, Watkins' Digest, p. 234.
- 48) Jones, C. C., Jr., and Salem Dutcher, Memorial History of Augusta, Syracuse, 1890, p. 133.
- 49) Ibid., p. 134.
- 50) Lamar, Joseph R., Trustees of Richmond Academy of Augusta, Georgia: Their Work during the Eighteenth Century in the Management of the School, the Town, and The Church, Augusta, 1910, pp. 1, 12, 13.
- 51) Ibid., pp. 16-18.
- 52) Information from Board of Education.

On January 2, 1788, a convention was held in Augusta to consider the Federal Constitution, which was adopted unanimously and without change. Also, the first draft of a new state constitution was made, which was, in turn, formally adopted in May of the next year. Presiding as President over this convention was John Wreath, of Richmond County, and the two Richmond County delegates were William Few and James McNeill. Delegates from other counties were: William Stephens, Joseph Habersham, Edward Telfair, H. Tood, Gov. George Mathews, Florence Sullivan, John King, James Powell, John Eliot, James Maxwell, George Handley, Christopher Hilary, J. Milton, Jared Irwin, John Rutherford, Joshua Williams, James Seagrove, Henry Osborne, Robert Christmas, Thomas Daniel, R. Middleton, Jenkins Davis, N. Brownson, and William Gibbons.(53)

After the close of hostilities, a great migration of settlers came to Georgia from Virginia and the Carolinas, many of them coming through Richmond County. It was a period of rapid expansion, with the subject of land filling the minds of the country. This was the time of political upheaval in Georgia, occasioned by the famous Yazoo frauds and their subsequent rescinding act, much of the activity centering in Augusta.(54) Along with the rapid growth in population and trade, Richmond County and the surrounding district was built up with farms. There were a number of flatboats engaged in transporting tobacco in the river, and soon three warehouses were built in Augusta having a capacity of ten thousand hogsheads, so that the country became a center especially for tobacco trading. Tobacco traders also rode in from the farming districts, trundling their huge mule drawn hogsheads over special trails designed to avoid crossing water courses.(55)

By the Act of Dec. 9, 1790, Richmond County was divided into two counties, Richmond and Columbia, Augusta being designated as county seat of the former, and Brownsborough, with its name changed to Appling, as the county seat of the latter. The Richmond County courthouse, which was erected in 1790 was sold in 1821, a year after the erection of the present courthouse.(57) The old courthouse was converted into a residence, and is now the home of Dr. E. E. Murphy.

In 1795, the territory of Richmond County was further reduced when the lands west of Brier Creek were cut off to be a part of Jefferson County, newly created. From this date the dimensions of Richmond County have remained the same: length 27 miles; breadth, 25 miles; area 675 square miles; bounded north and east by the Savannah River, south by Burke and a part of Jefferson County, west by Jefferson, and northwest by Columbia.

The turn of the century witnessed a period of expansion both in agricultural and commercial matters. Following the invention at Savannah in 1793 of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney and his subsequent experiments near Augusta,

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- 53) Jones, C. C. Jr., and Salem Dutcher, Memorial History of Augusta, Syracuse, 1890, pp. 137-138.
- 54) White, Georgia, Historical Collections of Georgia, New York, 1854, p. 134.
- 55) Coulter, E. Merton, A Short History of Georgia, Chapel Hill, 1933, p. 188.
- 56) *Ibid.*, pp. 91, 92.
- 57) Office Superior Court Clerk, Realty Book, R, p. 246.

Richmond County profited materially from the rapid growth of the cotton business. Tobacco became supplanted by cotton and Augusta became the concentration point for the cotton production of a great region.

An invention of this period in which Richmond County is especially interested is that of the steamboat. William Longstreet, a native of the county, received a patent for his steam engine in 1788 and during the following years successfully propelled a boat on the Savannah River. He was unable, however, to commercialize his craft until 1808, a year after Robert Fulton's famous "Clermont" had been launched on the Hudson and had received public acclaim.

In this period of expansion the Bank of Augusta was chartered in 1810 with a capital stock of \$300,000, and aided in the development of the period. With the stimulus of improved cotton gins and easier financial conditions, mills began to spring up on the waterways that traverse Richmond County. These were to point the way by 1844, to the building of the seven mile canal system at Augusta to generate 14,000 horsepower for cotton mills along its sides, which would eventually employ hundreds of workers and become a factor in the growth of the county population.

Along with these progressive activities much interest was developing in religion and church attendance. The oldest denomination had, of course, been the Episcopal Church, whose early log building of St. Paul Church was destroyed by the British during the Revolution.(58) The church was rebuilt in 1786 but after 1796 the local congregation was unable to support a rector, and surrendered the building to other groups.(59) Suffering from the feeling against institutions associated with the mother country, the denomination was not revived until December 1816, when it was incorporated as "The Protestant Episcopal Society" and given land on which to erect the third St. Paul Church building.(60)

The Baptist denomination was the second to enter Richmond County, the first Baptist church in the state having been erected on Kiokee Creek in 1772 by the Rev. Daniel Marshall.(61) The following year, a colored church, Springfield Baptist, was organized at Silver Bluff in South Carolina, and in 1787 reorganized and moved to a part of Augusta known as Springfield.(62) Though property for a white Baptist "meeting house" in Augusta had been conveyed as early as 1777, a second land-grant had to be made to the Baptist Society in 1809 before the city church was incorporated in 1817, and the building erected in 1819.(63)

One of the groups using the St. Paul building (64) in and after 1796

58) White, George, Historical Collections of Georgia, New York, 1854, p. 593.

59) Jones, C. C. Jr., and Salem Dutcher, Memorial History of Augusta, Syracuse, 1890, p. 371.

60) Ibid.

61) Ibid.; Augusta City Code, 1872, pp. 308, 310.

62) Anderson, Mary Savage, et al, Georgia: A Pageant of Years, Richmond, 1933, p. 39.

63) Information from Springfield Baptist Church.

64) Richmond County Superior Court Clerk's Realty Book F #1, p. 181.

was that incorporated under the Trustees of the Augusta Meeting House. This is said to have been the same Presbyterian Congregation that was incorporated as Christ Church, December 16, 1808. The group worshipped in St. Paul (65) until the completion of its own building in 1812. "Christ Church" in 1836 became the "First Presbyterian Church." (66)

Two other denominations which may have met in St. Paul were the Methodist and Catholic. St. John's Methodist Church was organized in 1799 and built in 1801. (67) A large colored membership was included until 1840, when Trinity Church, colored, was formed. (68) The Catholic Church is said by tradition to have had a place of worship as early as 1800. In 1811 the Roman Catholic Society was incorporated (69) and St. Patrick's Church erected. (70)

Of the later churches, the Christian Church, organized with a few members in 1835, met in a private residence until the construction of its building on Reynolds Street in 1842, under the leadership of Mrs. Emily H. Tubman. (71) The Jewish Church was started in 1854, with the incorporation of a "permanent fund of the Children of Israel." (72) The Lutheran Congregation erected its church in Augusta in 1859. (73) In the latter part of the nineteenth century and since, many denominations have grown up in Richmond County, and distinction is added to the section by the wide-spread interest in religious matters.

Early in the nineteenth century transportation was growing both by water and rail. Following the needs felt in 1810, when stage lines were chartered and established between Savannah and Augusta, the railroads began to be projected, and it appeared that Augusta would be a great rail center. With the Charleston and Hamburg railroad in Carolina reaching the banks of the Savannah River near Augusta in 1833, the Georgia railroad was soon chartered to be built between Athens and Augusta, being the first railroad in the state and eventually terminating at Marthasville, now the city of Atlanta.

In 1828, a state Medical Academy was incorporated by the legislature and placed in Augusta. (74) Two years later it was granted a charter; and in 1833 it became "The Medical College of Georgia." (75) Dr. Milton Anthony, a native of nearby Wilkes County, was the founder of the college, and upon

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- 65) Jones, C. C., Jr., and Salem Dutcher, Memorial History of Augusta, Syracuse, 1890, p. 378.
 66) Ibid., pp. 372, 373.
 67) Ibid.
 68) Ibid., p. 376.
 69) Ibid., p. 38.
 70) Ibid.
 71) Prince, Oliver H., Digest of Georgia Laws, p. 364.
 72) Jones, C. C., Jr., and Salem Dutcher, Memorial History of Augusta, Syracuse, 1890, p. 381.
 73) Ga. Acts 1828, pp. 111-112.
 74) Ga. Acts 1833, pp. 130-131.
 75) Jones, C. C., Jr., and Salem Dutcher, Memorial History of Augusta, Syracuse, 1890, pp. 252-254, 271.

his death during the yellow fever epidemic in 1839 was buried in the college yard.(76) The college has remained active throughout the history of the county and is now a part of the university system of the state.

During the first half of the century Richmond County developed greatly, and by the time of Georgia's Secession, January 19, 1861, Augusta had become one of the commercial centers of the south. Four days after the state seceded, Governor Joseph E. Brown demanded the surrender of the United States Arsenal, which had been garrisoned in Augusta in 1819 and moved to the present location in the suburbs in 1829.(77) Soon Richmond County was sending many troops to the field, and it is estimated that a fifth of its total white population entered the Confederate Army. A powder magazine was established in Augusta in 1862, and an ordnance machine shop was built at the arsenal. Churches and public buildings became hospitals and temporal wards were erected in the grounds of the academy and arsenal.(78) Though the county was never invaded by the northern forces, and Richmond's records escaped the destruction visited upon those in many other counties, the immediate section suffered severely. Toward the close of the War, when General Sherman swept down through the state, from Atlanta to the sea, it was anticipated that he would attack Augusta. The machinery of the powder works and the arsenal were shipped to Columbia, South Carolina, and barricades of cotton were placed in the streets.

After the Confederate surrender, strict rules were established by the provost marchall, and a branch of the Freedman's Bureau was set up in Augusta. One of the newspapers, the Constitutionalist, was closed and a sentry put in the composing room.(79) In 1867, Augusta was placed under military rule, and Foster Blodgett was appointed mayor; but at the close of the following year such rule was withdrawn.(80)

After the period of reconstruction, following the War Between the States, Richmond County once more entered an era of prosperity, beginning about 1880. Because of its location in the heart of the cotton belt with facilities for rail and water transportation, Augusta became a great cotton center, and from 1910 to 1920 held rank as one of the world's largest inland markets. With the appearance of the boll weevil this distinction was lost, though it is still a cotton concentration point and is designated officially a spot market. It still holds its place as a textile center of the southeast, with four mills producing \$8,000,000 worth of cotton goods annually. The largest cotton waste mill in the United States is located here.

Throughout the county have grown up numerous important manufacturing establishments, their variety embracing brick and tile kilns, lumber yards, fertilizer plants, oil refineries, and flour mills, as well as the many

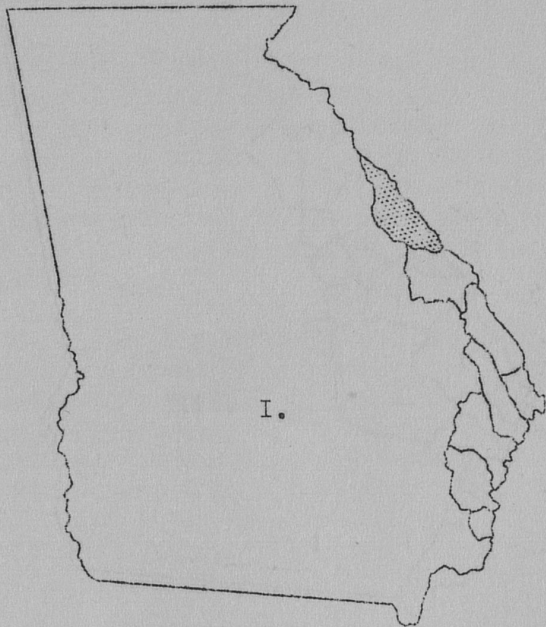
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- 76) Cumming, Mary G., Two Centuries of Augusta, Augusta, 1926, pp. 32-33.
 77) Jones, C. C. Jr., and Salem Dutcher, Memorial History of Augusta, Syracuse, 1890, p. 179.
 78) Cumming, Mary G., Two Centuries of Augusta, Augusta, 1926, pp. 33-36.
 79) Jones, C. C. Jr., and Salem Dutcher, Memorial History of Augusta, Syracuse, 1890, p. 186.
 80) Ibid., p. 187.

textile industries. The development of such products is continuing to increase due to the advantages of waterpower and neighboring deposits of commercial clays in the county, as well as the proximity to the cotton and pine resources of the state.

Since the turn of the century the section near Augusta, both in Richmond County and across the river in South Carolina, has increasingly become a favored winter resort. The climate and the rolling terrain combine to create ideal conditions for golf, and a number of tournament links have been developed. Perhaps the most notable of these is the Augusta National Golf Course, designed by the renowned Bobby Jones. Fine stables provide saddle horses, and polo ranks high among the sports followed by residents and visitors.

An outstanding modern development of Augusta is the Daniel Airport, which has a well-lighted landing field and ample hangar accommodations. This is located on a portion of the site used as a training camp for recruits in America's last two wars. In 1898, when it was known as Camp Wheeler, it was used for Spanish-American War Soldiers. During the World War, as Camp Hancock, it served as a training ground for the 28th Division of Pennsylvania troops, which later overseas merged with the Rainbow Division. The Lanwood United States Veterans' Hospital No. 62, also occupies a part of the old camp site.

Richmond County has seen many changes since Augusta was laid out by Oglethorpe's officers as a trading post and fort in 1735. The county's site at the upper end of the navigable reaches of the Savannah River made it from its founding one of the principal gateways of the Empire of Georgia. The entire section reflects the modern progressive city of Augusta whose wide tree-lined streets and substantial homes retain the gracious atmosphere of a cultured past.

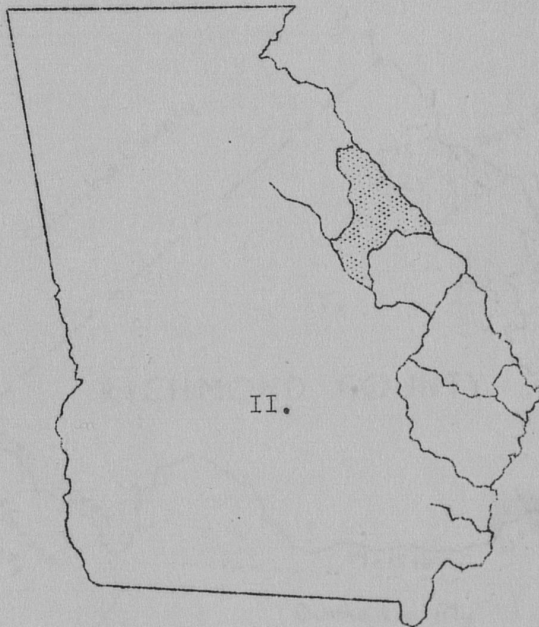


I.

Map of Original Eight Parishes
of Georgia, 1758. (1)

St. Pauls Parish (stippled),
which later became Richmond
County, was bounded on the
west and southwest by Indian
lands, on the south by the
Parish of St. George and on
the east by the Savannah River.

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- 1) Smith, George G., The Story
of Georgia and the Georgia
People, Atlanta, 1900, p. 52.



II.

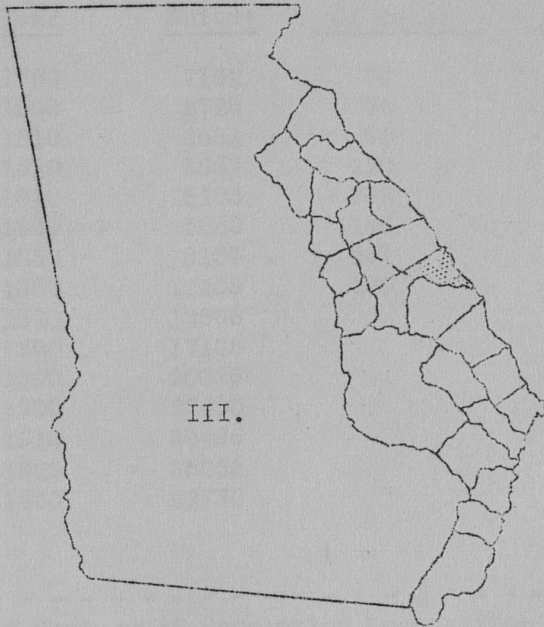
Map of Georgia, showing the
creation of first counties,
under state's first Consti-
tution, 1777. (1)

Richmond County (stippled),
was created in 1777. 2) It
was bounded on the north and
west by Indian lands, on the
southwest by the Ogeechee
River, on the south by Burke
County and on the east by the
Savannah River.

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- 1) Smith, George G., The Story
of Georgia and the Georgia
People, Atlanta, 1900, p. 88.
2) Const. 1777, Art. IV. Saint
Pauls Parish became Richmond
County.

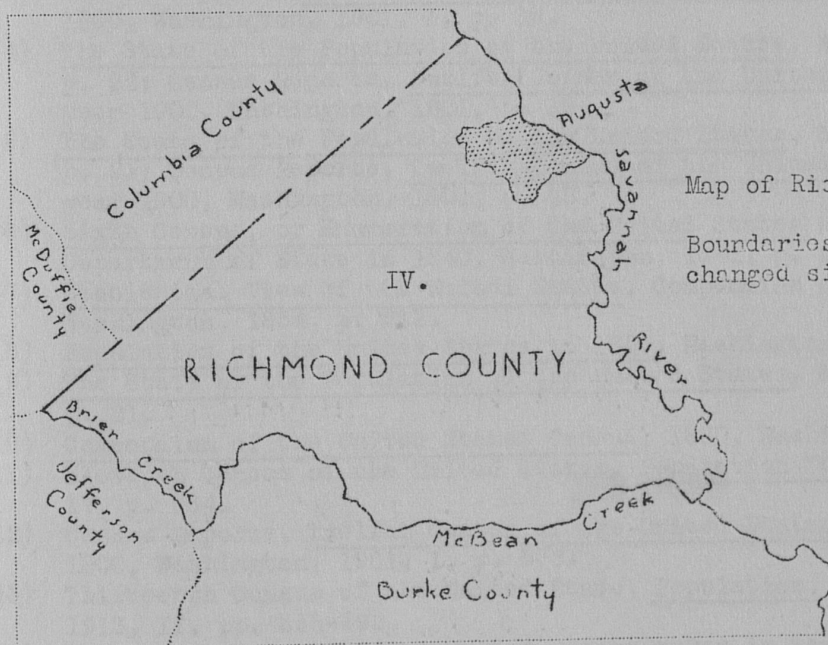
III.

Map of Georgia, 1800. (1)
(Richmond County stippled)



In 1790 Columbia County was formed from the northern part of the original Richmond County, 2), and in 1793 Warren County was formed from a northwest portion of Richmond County 3), leaving Richmond County bordered on the north by Columbia County, on the west by Jefferson County (Brier Creek), on the south by McBean Creek and on the east by the Savannah River.

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- 1) Phillips, Ulrich Bonnoll, Georgia and State Rights, Washington, 1902, p. 92.
 - 2) Act of Dec. 10, 1790, Marbury & Crawford's Digest, p. 163.
 - 3) Act of Dec. 19, 1793, Marbury & Crawford's Digest, p. 166.



IV.

Map of Richmond County, 1939.

Boundaries of county have not changed since 1793.

POPULATION OF RICHMOND COUNTY 1790-1930

Year	Whites	Free People Of Color	Colored	Slaves	Totals
1) 1790	7162	39		4116	11317
2) 1800	2728	54		2693	5475
3) 1810	2681	72		3436	6189
4) 1820	3667	110		4831	8608
5) 1830	5163	235		6246	11644
6) 1840	5650	186		6096	11932
7) 1850	8153	281		7812	16246
8) 1860	12405	490		8389	21284
9) 1870	12565		13159		25724
10) 1880	17185		17480		34665
11) 1890	20076		25118		45194
12) 1900	27480		26255		53735
13) 1910	30496		28390		58886
14) 1920	35053		28639		63692
15) 1930	42770		30220		72990

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- 1) A Century of Population Growth from the First Census to the Twelfth, 1790-1900, Washington, 1909, p. 200.
 - 2) The State of the Population of the United States, Washington, 1872, I, p. 22.
 - 3) Census Reports, Twelfth Census of the United States taken in the year 1900, Washington, 1901, I, p. 15.
 - 4) The State of the Population of the United States, Washington, 1872, I, p. 22; Census Reports, Twelfth Census of the United States taken in the year 1900, Washington, 1901, p. 15.
 - 5) The State of the Population of the United States, Washington, 1872, I, p. 22; Census Reports, Twelfth Census of the United States taken in the year 1900, Washington, 1901, p. 15.
 - 6) Sixth Census, or Enumeration of the United States as corrected by the Department of State in 1840, Washington, 1841, p. 236.
 - 7) Statistical View of the United States, Compendium of the Seventh Census, Washington, 1854, p. 212.
 - 8) Population of the United States in 1860, Washington, 1864, p. 73
 - 9) The State of the Population of the United States, Washington, 1872, I, p. 21.
 - 10) Compendium of the United States Census, 1880, Washington, 1882, p. 250.
 - 11) Eleventh Census of the United States, Population Statistics, Washington, IV, p. 564.
 - 12) Census Reports, Twelfth Census of the United States taken in the year 1900, Washington, 1901, I, p. 578.
 - 13) Thirteenth Census of the United State, Population, 1910, Washington, 1913, II, pp. 355-392.
 - 14) Fourteenth Census of the United States taken in the year 1920, Population, Washington, 1922, III, p. 218.
 - 15) Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Washington, 1933, p. 54; Negroes in the United States, 1920-1932, Washington, 1935, p. 709.

2. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND RECORDS SYSTEM

The charter of King George II of England gave complete executive and legislative powers to the trustees and their common council, and they were authorized to erect and constitute courts of record. In pursuance of this authority, the trustees, before sailing from England, appointed from among the emigrants, officers for a "town court" and court of judicature for the trial of "all manner of crimes, offenses, pleas, processes, complaints, actions, causes and things whatever, arising or happening within the province of Georgia, whether the same be criminal or civil." These officers consisted of three bailiffs, a recorder, two constables, two tithing men, and eight conservators of the peace. The common law of England was the ground work of all judicial proceedings, except in so far as certain provincial conditions made other laws necessary. New enactments of the trustees had no force or legality until they had received the sanction of the king in council.(1)

The administration of the bailiffs was burdened with many abuses and there was great dissatisfaction among the colonist because of their incompetency. A new plan of government appeared necessary, and in 1741 a constitution was provided for the colony by the crown, and the province was divided by the common council into two counties: the first called Savannah, including settlements northwestward to Augusta; and the other Frederica, taking in the area southward along the coast to New Inverness, a Scottish settlement. Each county had a president and four assistants who served as a civil and judicial tribunal. The provincial government was in 1743 consolidated under one executive. The president of Savannah, who was now executive for the entire colony, and his assistants were to hold four courts each year in Savannah, for regulating public matters and adjusting civil suits. They were also entrusted with the management of Indian relations and the disbursement of money, of which monthly returns were to be made to the trustees in England.(2)

The colony became a royal province in 1754, with a governor sent from England, and on January 1, 1755, the first general assembly of Georgia met, with eighteen members present. A general court for the province was also established at this time, succeeding the town court established by the trustees in 1733.(3)

The general plan for setting up a royal government was submitted by the lords commissioners of trade and plantation on March 5, 1754. It provided for the appointment by the king of a governor, with power to call an assembly to pass laws, and a council of twelve. The crown constitution provided for the same distinct branches or divisions of authority regarded as fundamental today - the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative branch was limited in initiative to revenue matters, and the very important authority to adjourn and convene the assembly was vested in the governor. The judiciary suffered restraint because of similar supervening powers.(4)

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- 1) Stevens' History of Georgia, vol. 1, pp. 219-220.
 - 2) Ibid., pp. 225-226.
 - 3) Ibid., p. 291.
 - 4) Ibid., p. 382.

A report by the attorney general in 1754 provided the basis for setting up courts. A general court was established, with powers and authority exercised by the respective courts of king's bench, common pleas and exchequer in England; and provision made for a court of chancery, a court of admiralty, a court of oyer and terminer, and justice of the peace courts. There were few changes in courts or their procedures until the adoption of the constitution of 1777, ushering in statehood.(5)

In 1758 the counties were abolished and the colony was divided into eight parishes, the Augusta area becoming St. Paul's parish. From that date until the organization of the state government, the official affairs of the community were administered principally by the church wardens and vestrymen of the parish, subject to the laws promulgated by the king's council of twelve for the colony and the royal governor in Savannah. The parish of Saint Paul became the county of Richmond in 1777 upon the adoption of Georgia's first constitution.(6)

The county is the primary territorial and political unit of the state. It is a creation of the state for the execution of state policy and possesses only such powers as the state confers upon it. In its relation to the people of a state with a large rural population, however, the county government perhaps comes closer to the average citizen than either state or municipal agencies of government.

Beginning with eight counties at the adoption of the state's first constitution in 1777,(7) the number of these units of government has grown to one hundred and fifty-nine today.(8) While this large number of counties is often subjected to the criticism of duplication of government and needlessly increased expenditures for multiplied official functions, it is believed in some quarters that the ever-increasing demand for local services is beginning to justify the existence of numerous agencies for their administration. The demand for additional counties, which increased rapidly with the state's development and growth during the first twenty years of the twentieth century, was inspired chiefly by the lack of adequate roads and consequent difficulty in reaching county seats and markets. This demand has been largely satisfied by greatly expanded highway improvement during the past fifteen years.

One of the most important tribunals created after the emergence of Georgia from a colony of the British Crown to statehood was the inferior court. The Constitution of 1798 provided for the creation of inferior courts.(9) These courts sat three ways, viz: for "Ordinary Purposes;" for "County Purposes;" and as a court of law. Originally justices of the inferior court were appointed by the general assembly for life, and during good behavior.(10) However, an amendment to Art. III, Sec. IV, ratified in 1812, transferred the election of justices from the legislature to the people

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- 5) Stovens' History of Georgia, vol. 1, p. 391..
 - 6) Const. 1777, Art. IV.
 - 7) Ibid.
 - 8) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-101.
 - 9) Const. 1798, Art. III, Sec. VI.
 - 10) Const. 1798, Art. III, Sec. IV.

There were five justices of the inferior court in each county, who were elected for a term of four years.(11)

The justices of the inferior court, sitting for county purposes, had control of, and administered, county affairs until their authority was vacated by the Constitution of 1868.(12) From 1868 until the board of county commissioners for Richmond County was established in 1870 the ordinary exercised authority over county affairs.(13) A board of county commissioners was established in Richmond County in 1870, the three members being elected for a term of four years.(14) In 1873 the legislature repealed this act,(15) leaving the management of county affairs to the judge of the county court in those counties, such as Richmond, where no other provision for administering county affairs had been made.(16) Until 1881, when the city court of Richmond County succeeded the county court, the judge of the latter tribunal administered county business, and the judge of the city court was by this, and a later act, constituted ex-officio county commissioner of Richmond County.(17) In 1907 a board of county commissioners of five members, elected for a term of four years, was recreated for Richmond County.(18) This act vacated the authority of the city court judge over county affairs and vested all his jurisdiction, powers and duties, in this respect in the board. Its principal duties, among other things, are to fix the tax rate, raise revenue to operate the county government, control and manage the public funds and property, and to make regulations pertaining to and supervise county institutions, roads, and other public works.

The board of county commissioners appoints, and has control of, the following county officers; the five members of the county board of public welfare, agreeably to the state board of public welfare;(19) county board of tax assessors;(20) road commissioners;(21) county auditor;(22) county attorney;(23) and county engineer.(24) The chairman of the board of county commissioners is by virtue of his office also a member of the Richmond County department of health.(25) See introductory essays to these offices, *infra*: County Board of Public Welfare, p. 129; Road Commissioners, p. 133; County Auditor, p. 113; County Attorney, p. 96; County Engineer, p. 135; County Department of Health, p. 123; County Board of Tax Assessors, p. 105.

Superior courts were established in each county in the state by

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- 11) Ga. Code of 1861, #276.
 - 12) Const. 1868, Art. V, Sec. XIV.
 - 13) Const. 1868, Art. V, Sec. V.
 - 14) Ga. Acts 1870, p. 451
 - 15) Ga. Acts 1873, p. 288.
 - 16) Ga. Acts 1871-72, pp. 288-298.
 - 17) Ga. Acts 1880-81, pp. 574-583; *ibid.*, 1883, p. 528.
 - 18) Ga. Acts 1907, p. 324.
 - 19) Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 355-370.
 - 20) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-6903; *ibid.*, #92-6904; Ga. Acts 1913, pp. 123-124.
 - 21) Ga. Code of 1933, #95-302; Ga. Acts 1818, Cobb, p. 947.
 - 22) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1301; Ga. Acts 1901, p. 57.
 - 23) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-917; Ga. Acts 1923, p. 89.
 - 24) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-904.
 - 25) Ga. Code of 1933, #38-201; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 124 et seq; *ibid.*, 1931, p. 661

Georgia's first constitution, and are the highest state courts of original jurisdiction.(26) The powers and jurisdiction of this court today are much the same as they were when it was created. The state is divided into thirty-three judicial circuits, one or more counties comprising each.(27) Richmond County, together with Burke and Columbia Counties, comprise what is known as the Augusta circuit.(28) There is one judge of the Augusta circuit, who is elected by the voters of the three counties embraced therein, for a term of four years.(29) Each county, however, has a superior court clerk, who is elected by the people of the county for a term of four years.(30) The superior court has original and exclusive jurisdiction over divorce and equity cases, cases respecting the title to land, and felony criminal cases.(31) It has concurrent jurisdiction over all cases, except probate and estate matters, original jurisdiction of which is vested in the court of ordinary. The superior court has appellate jurisdiction over all inferior judicatures, including the court of ordinary (except in cases touching the probate of wills, where a jury must be impaneled).(32)

The judge of the superior court appoints the members of the board of jury commissioners,(33) and the superior court clerk is, by virtue of his office, clerk of this board.(34) The judge also appoints the following officers: juvenile court judge,(35) notaries public,(36) and the county registrars.(37)

The Constitution of 1777 provided that "A register of probates shall be appointed by the legislature in every county, for proving wills and granting letters of administration."(38) By an Act of 1799, to carry into effect the constitutional provisions relating to ordinaries,(39) and by an Act of 1810, further defining the powers and jurisdiction of such courts, the office of register of probates was vacated and all his judicial powers were transferred to the inferior court, "setting for Ordinary purposes." The inferior court's authority over probate and estate matters was vacated in 1852, and its powers and jurisdiction in this connection were transferred to the court of ordinary, which was established in its place and stead.(40)

The ordinary has original and exclusive jurisdiction over the probate of wills, granting of letters and administration of estates, issuing

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- 26) Const. 1777, Art. XXXVI.
 27) Ga. Code of 1933, §§24-2501.
 28) Ga. Code of 1933, §§24-2501; Ga. Acts 1870, p. 38; *ibid.*, 1937, p. 2237.
 29) Ga. Code of 1933, §§2-3101; *ibid.*, §§24-2601.
 30) Ga. Code of 1933, §§24-2701.
 31) Ga. Code of 1933, §§2-3201.
 32) Ga. Code of 1933, §§24-2615.
 33) Ga. Code of 1933, §§59-101.
 34) Ga. Code of 1933, §§59-104.
 35) Ga. Code of 1933, §§24-2421.
 36) Ga. Code of 1933, §§71-104.
 37) Ga. Code of 1933, §§34-301.
 38) Const. 1777, Art. III.
 39) Const. 1798, Art. III, Sec. VI.
 40) Ga. Acts 1851-52, pp. 49, 50, and 91 et seq.

commissions of lunacy, and binding out orphans and apprentices;(41) and he grants widows years support;(42) grants homesteads;(43) and may issue writs of habeas corpus, "except in cases of capital felonies, or where a person is held for extradition under warrant of the Governor."(44)

The inferior court, sitting as a court of law, had jurisdiction over practically all civil cases, except divorce and equity cases, and cases respecting the title to land, the superior court having original and exclusive jurisdiction thereof,(45) and the justices could discharge insolvent debtors from prison, irrespective of the amount of debt or from which court they were committed to prison.(46) Inferior courts were courts of record; they could establish lost papers; issue writs of habeas corpus;(47) and legitimize persons.(48) The court had jurisdiction over minor criminal offenses, but had exclusive jurisdiction of crimes committed by slaves, including capital felonies, and could impose the death penalty if slave was found guilty.(49) In 1866 the inferior court, sitting as a court of law, was superseded by, and all suits and cases on its dockets were ordered transferred to, the county court.(50)

This county court was abolished in 1868, and its books, papers and records were ordered transferred to the superior court for completion of all unfinished business on its dockets.(51) From 1868 until 1872, when a county court was again established in Richmond County,(52) the city court of Augusta, an inferior judicature with similar civil and criminal jurisdiction which had evolved down through the years from the old mayor's court, but whose territorial jurisdiction only extended to the city's limits, more or less filled the breach while there was no similar court of county-wide jurisdiction.(53) The second county court, whose judge was appointed by the governor, had jurisdiction over misdemeanor cases, and could sit as a committing court and bind over in felony cases; it had jurisdiction of civil cases where the amount involved did not exceed one hundred dollars.(54)

The county court was abolished in 1881 and all its pending cases were ordered transferred to the city court of Richmond County, a tribunal which was established in its place and stead with intermediate jurisdiction between the superior court and justice of the peace courts. The county sheriff

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- 41) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-1901; Ga. Acts 1799, Cobb, 281; ibid., 1810, p. 283; Ga. Acts 1851-52, p. 91; ibid., 1855-56, p. 147.
- 42) Ga. Code of 1933, #113-1005; Ga. Acts 1884-85, p. 49.
- 43) Ga. Code of 1933, #51-201; ibid., #51-1103; ibid., #51-1401.
- 44) Ga. Code of 1933, #50-103.
- 45) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3201.
- 46) Act of Dec. 10, 1803, Clayton's Compilation of Ga. Laws, 1800-1810, p. 147.
- 47) Act of Feb. 16, 1799, Prince's Digest of Ga. Laws, p. 205 et seq.
- 48) Ga. Code of 1861, #285.
- 49) Act of Dec. 16, 1811, Lamar's Compilation of Ga. Laws, 1810-1819, p. 797.
- 50) Ga. Acts 1865-66, pp. 64-71; ibid., 1866, p. 22.
- 51) Const. 1868, Art. XI, Sec. VII.
- 52) Ga. Acts 1871-72, pp. 288-298.
- 53) See city court essay, pp. 82-84.
- 54) Ga. Acts 1871-72, pp. 288-298.

and the superior court clerk are ex-officio sheriff and clerk of the city court. The courts territorial jurisdiction embraces the entire county; it has jurisdiction over criminal cases below the grade of felonies (misdemeanors); and it has concurrent jurisdiction over civil cases where the principal sum involved does not exceed five thousand dollars.(55)

The Constitution of 1798 provided for the creation of justice of the peace courts.(56) There is one justice of the peace for each militia district in the county, who holds office for a term of four years;(57) and who are elected by the people of their respective districts.(58) Justice courts have jurisdiction of civil cases arising ex contractu, and in cases of injury and damage to personal property, where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars.(59) Justices are charged with preserving the peace (principally by issuing peace warrants); they may, however, issue warrants for the apprehension of persons charged with any crime, felony or misdemeanor; and sit as a court of inquiry, and commit, bind over, or discharge such persons.(60) By an Act of 1931, effective January 1, 1933, the General Assembly abolished justice of the peace courts within the city of Augusta, and established in their place and stead the municipal court of Augusta, and provided that the judge and clerk of the court be elected by the people for a term of four years.(61) The civil and criminal jurisdiction of the municipal court is the same as that of justice courts, except that it has authority to try civil cases involving up to five hundred dollars.(62) In 1935 the territorial jurisdiction of the municipal court was extended to embrace the entire county, thus causing it to exercise concurrent jurisdiction with justice courts, which are still in existence out in the county.(63)

The basis of Georgia law at present is the Constitution of 1877, as amended, together with legislative acts and their interpretation and construction by the supreme court. To meet the demands and conditions of different periods since attaining statehood, however, Georgia had had six constitutions previous to the adoption of the 1877 constitution, viz: 1777, 1789, 1798, 1861, 1865, and 1868. The third constitution, adopted 1798, warrants special attention in studying the state's legal growth and the formation of the county governments, because it established an adequate system of courts, abolished the African slave trade, and made provisions for jury trial, habeas corpus, freedom of the press, and religious tolerance. "It is an interesting fact that the constitution of 1798 was the only constitution ever adopted by the people of Georgia at a time when there was not a virtual revolution of the government itself," and in many respects this was the greatest of the state's constitutions. The Constitution of 1777 was adopted in consequence of the casting-off of the state's

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- 55) Ga. Acts 1880-81, pp. 574-583.
 56) Const. 1798, Art. III, Sec. 5.
 57) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3501.
 58) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3503.
 59) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3502.
 60) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-1501.
 61) Ga. Acts 1931, pp. 270-285.
 62) Ibid.
 63) Ga. Acts 1935, p. 505.

allegiance to Great Britain and of the necessity of setting up an individual government; that of 1789 on account of the abandonment of the Articles of Confederation and adoption of the Federal Constitution; that of 1861 because of the secession of Georgia from the Union; that of 1865 on account of the fall of the Confederacy and the necessity of striving for re-admission into the Union; that of 1868 because of objections to, and the refusal of the Federal Government to re-admit Georgia to the union under the Constitution of 1865; and that of 1877 was adopted when the people of Georgia regained control of their own affairs at the end of the tragic Reconstruction Period.(64)

With few exceptions county offices and courts are uniform in Georgia. It is provided by the constitution now of force that the jurisdiction, powers, proceedings, and practice of all courts (except city courts) of the same class shall be uniform.(65) It is also provided that all county offices and officers shall be uniform throughout the state, except that the General Assembly may establish commissioners of roads and revenues in any county, may abolish the office of county treasurer in any county, and may consolidate the offices of tax receiver and tax collector, such officer to be known as county tax commissioner.(66)

The present governmental set-up in Richmond County is as follows:

The administrative and legislative agency of the county is the board of county commissioners, whose functions affect either directly or indirectly every branch and department of county government. Its principal duties, among other things, are to fix the tax rate, raise revenue to operate the county government, control and manage the public funds and property, and to make regulations pertaining to and supervise county institutions, roads, and other public works. The records of this body include minutes of their meetings and orders.

The clerk of the superior court is the county recording officer in an ex-officio capacity. As recorder, he files, records, and indexes documents consisting chiefly of conveyances, such as deeds, mortgages, liens, leases, powers of attorney, and other documents pertaining to real and personal property. Recording is for the most part by typewriter, with some use of printed forms.

The judiciary is composed of: the superior court, with original and exclusive jurisdiction of equity, divorce, and land title cases, and felony crimes, and concurrent authority in all other matters, except the probate of wills (vested exclusively in the court of ordinary), of which the grand jury of the county and the solicitor general of the judicial circuit form component parts; the court of ordinary, which has sole authority over probate of wills, estates of deceased persons and minors, lunatics, orphans, marriages, homesteads and exemptions, officials' bonds, licenses, and some business and professional registrations; the city court of Richmond County, empowered to try misdemeanor crimes and all civil cases involving up to

64) McElreath On The Constitution of Georgia, p. 114.

65) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3701.

66) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-8401.

\$5000. over which the superior court does not have exclusive jurisdiction; justice courts (in rural districts only), having authority to adjudicate civil matters involving not more than one hundred dollars, and with power to sit as a committing court and bind over or discharge persons charged with any crime; the municipal court of Augusta, which has jurisdiction similar to justice courts, except that it may try civil cases involving up to five hundred dollars; and the juvenile court for the trial of youthful delinquents.

Police and enforcement powers are vested in the county sheriff, municipal court sheriff, district constables, the solicitor general of the judicial circuit to which Richmond County belongs, and the county coroner. The sheriff executes processes of the superior and city courts. Constables serve the justice courts in a similar capacity, and the municipal court has a sheriff to enforce its decrees. The solicitor general represents the state when prosecuting crimes committed in the county, draws indictments returned by the grand jury, and occupies an advisory position in the deliberations of that body. The coroner investigates deaths where there are no eye witnesses, or where mysterious circumstances are involved.

The financial functions and affairs of the county are performed and handled principally by the following officials: the county commissioners, who levy taxes, appropriate funds, and authorize payments; the tax collector, who collects taxes and deposits these funds with an authorized fiscal agent; the sheriff, who collects taxes from defaulters against whom tax executions have been issued; the county treasurer, who receives and deposits county funds in an authorized bank, disburses the funds only on the order of the county commissioners or other authorized officer, and keeps a record of all receipts and expenditures.

The county ordinary has supervision of all general elections. He appoints managers and clerks for each polling place and supplies necessary blanks and ballots on the day of election. A list of the qualified voters of the county is prepared by the registrars from the voters' list furnished by the tax collector. The voters' list is examined and compared with the lists of disqualified persons prepared by the tax collector, ordinary and superior court clerk, and from these lists are prepared the registered voters' lists which are supplied to election managers at the polls.

Administration of public schools is vested in a school board which has power to merge school districts, determine the number of schools to be opened, the number of teachers, to be employed, and to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with the law. The Richmond County superintendent of schools is elected by the board, and is ex-officio secretary of the board and treasurer of school funds. He exercises supervisory powers over schools, teachers and other school employees, and makes the necessary reports to the state board of education. He is also purchasing agent of the school board.

County health work is administered by a board of ten persons, three of whom are members by virtue of holding other official positions, viz: the mayor of Augusta, the chairman of the board of county commissioners, and the superintendent of schools. The city and county had separate health departments until 1931, at which time they were merged by a legislative act into one board with a commissioner of health as chief administrative officer.

Social service and welfare work was administered by the county commissioners with the assistance of private and quasi-public charitable organizations prior to July 1937, when the department of public welfare, a state-wide agency with local organizations in each county was established by the legislature.

The county farm agent is a county-state-federal officer, who acts as the agent in carrying out the county, state, and federal farm program to aid farmers financially and to maintain soil fertility. He also does educational work on farm problems, and is assisted in this field by the home demonstration agent.

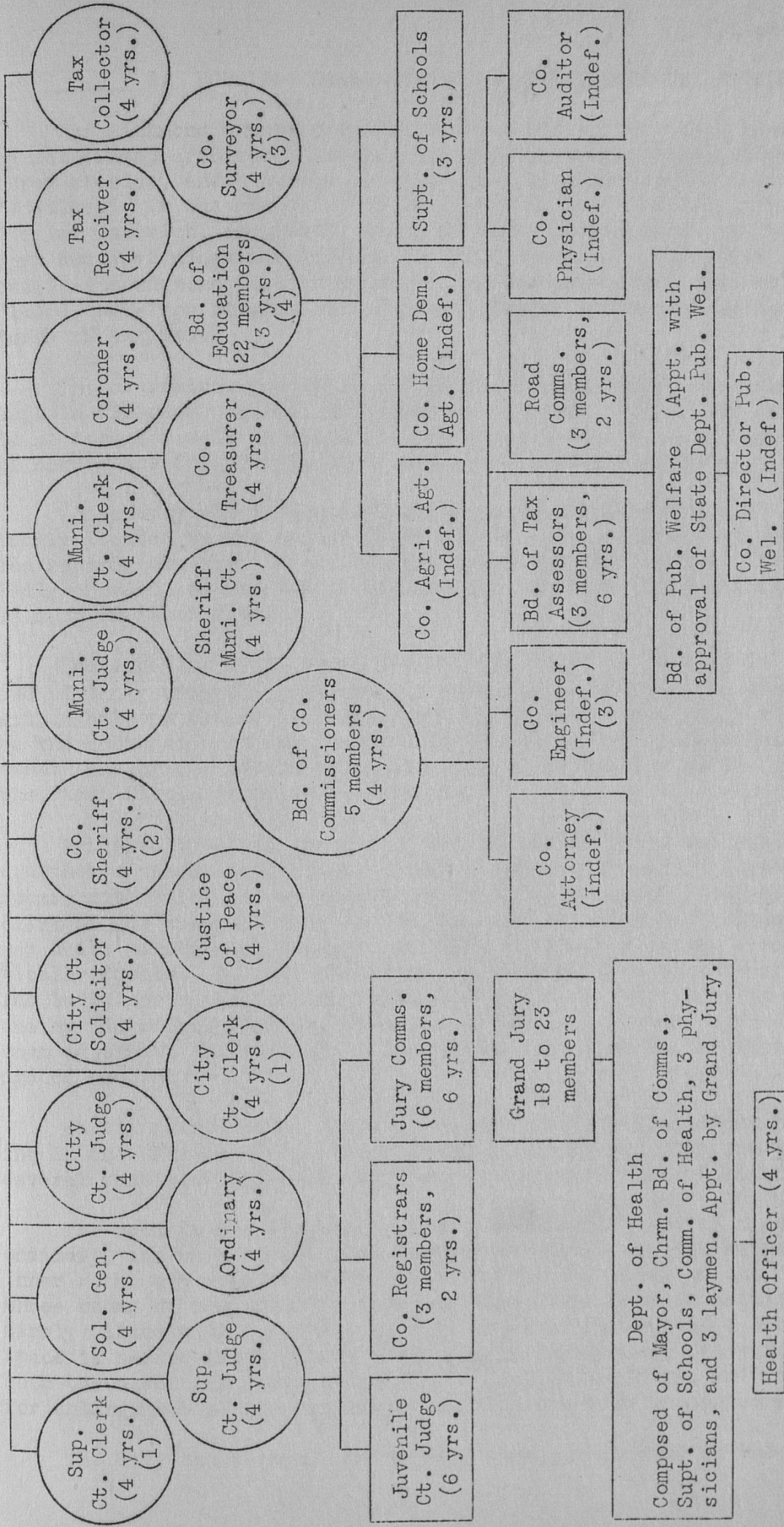
The Records System: The most important official in the county in so far as keeping records is concerned is the clerk of the superior court. In addition to his duties as chief clerical officer of his court, he is ex-officio county recorder. As recorder he copies all deeds and other instruments conveying or encumbering real property in realty deed books, and all instruments conveying or encumbering personal property in personalty deed books. The original instruments are returned to their owners after they have been recorded. The realty books have both self-contained and separate direct and reverse indexes. The personalty books have only self-contained direct indexes.

The superior court clerk files his civil and criminal case papers chronologically and numerically, each new case receiving the next number in the series. All the papers and pleadings of a case, from petition to final judgment, receive the same number and are filed together. The lower courts generally follow a similar system of filing their original case papers, and the papers of a particular case are located by reference to the minute books or dockets, which usually have self-contained indexes and show name of plaintiff, or defendant, or both, date, and case number. The clerk keeps his divorce case papers in two series, one for cases pending and one for closed cases, separate and distinct from the main series mentioned above. Both series of divorce papers are arranged alphabetically by name of plaintiff, and have no index.

The ordinary, who has jurisdiction over probate matters, keeps his original wills, estate papers, and pleadings filed in a single series, similar to the system used by the superior court clerk in filing his divorce papers, viz: they are arranged alphabetically by first letter of name of estate, and chronologically thereunder.

The listing of required records has not been repeated here because of the fact that all records required by law to be kept by each of the several county officials are listed in detail in their individual office essays, to which the reader is referred, *infra*.

ELECTORATE



- NOTES: Elected officials are indicated by circles, and appointed officials by rectangles. The Constitution provides for the establishment of all elective officers above, and Acts of the General Assembly define their jurisdiction and duties.
- 1) Sup. ct. cl. is also cl. of city ct.
 - 2) Co. sheriff also serves as sheriff of city ct.
 - 3) No co. surveyor has been elected since 1935; co. engineer has served as surveyor since 1936.
 - 4) 3 members from each ward in Augusta, and 3 from each militia district in Richmond County.

3. HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORDS

The Richmond County Courthouse was built in 1820 at a cost of \$100,000. by John Lund, architect, Handley & Mitchell, contractors; it consists of three stories, and a cupola in which is a clock ornamented by a figure of "Justice." It was remodeled in 1892 at a cost of \$44,000., from plans of Charles Goodrich, architect, Round & Green, contractors. At this time the east and west wings were added, the courthouse was raised six feet, and the original sandstone Doric columns of the center portico were replaced by fluted cast-iron columns with Ionic capitals, turned out by the Lombard Iron Works of Augusta.

The courthouse proper is not altogether fireproof, but the records are kept in fireproof vaults, and there is watchman service day and night. There is no room for self expansion in the present offices, and there is great need of more space for records and personnel in several offices.

The county commissioners and the county treasurer are in one office centrally located on the second floor on the south side of the building, where the records are kept in steel safes and metal file boxes. This office is badly crowded, necessitating the storage of about fifty percent of the records in a third floor room.

The superior court room, two stories high, is located in the eastern end of the courthouse, extending from north to south sides of the building, with a balcony across the north end of the room. The judge's chambers are on the south side of the center hall of the second floor adjoining the court room. The office of the solicitor general is located on the north side of the first floor, east of the entrance.

Practically sixty percent of the Richmond County records are kept in the courthouse annex, which is a one story fireproof building, consisting of five rooms, with steel roller shelves and metal file boxes. Two are used by the clerk of the superior and city courts, and three by the ordinary. The annex was built in 1856 and enlarged in 1922, at which time the capacity was practically doubled, thereby affording ample space for the preservation of records. The large north vault room, with north and east balconies, is used for records and by the secretaries of the clerk of the superior and city courts. The room adjoining the north room is used as an office by the clerk and for storage of records.

At the present time there is no need for further expansion of the shelving in the offices of the clerk of the superior and city courts, as there are several sections of vacant shelving on the main floor of the north room.

The room in the southern end of the annex is used as a courtroom by the ordinary, and many of the most important records are stored here. The two inner rooms are used as record rooms and by the clerk of the ordinary. The three rooms of the ordinary have shelving from floor to ceiling which is entirely filled with records; the will books being kept in a large safe. More space is needed here. Fortunately, there is adequate space for expansion on both the north and south sides of the present building, and recommendations for enlargement of the ordinary's office have been presented by the grand jury.

The city court room, two stories high, is located in the west end of the

courthouse, extending across the building from north to south sides, with a balcony across the north end of the room. The judge's chambers are on the south side of the center hall of the second floor adjoining the courtroom. The solicitor's reception room and office are on the first floor, north side of the building, west of the front entrance.

The municipal court room is located on the first floor in the northeast end of the courthouse. The judge's chambers are on the east side of the building, and the jury room is located on the southeast corner. The clerk of the municipal court's office is on the first floor, north side of the building, and next to it, east of the front entrance, is the office of the sheriff of this court. The records in the clerk's office are in fireproof vaults, and there is ample storage room at present.

Two rooms of the juvenile court are centrally located on the south side of the third floor, the western room being used as a courtroom, and the inner room as a private office of the judge and for consultations. Half of the records are kept in the judge's office at the courthouse, and half in his private office in the Leonard Building, 704 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia. The office of the colored clerk of the juvenile court is located on the first floor, southwest corner of the courthouse, and is very crowded.

The sheriff's two offices are on the second floor, south side, and east of the rear entrance. The front office houses ninety-five percent of the records in steel safes and metal file cases; the inner office is used as a private office of the sheriff. There is ample room at present in both offices.

The tax receiver's office is located on the north side of the second floor, and west of the front entrance. The records are kept in a crowded condition in steel vaults and in metal file cases.

In 1920 the cupola of the courthouse was damaged by fire, at which time the records of the tax receiver were injured by water. Records in other offices of the various officials were not damaged, and are practically intact and in fair condition.

The two offices of the tax collector are located on the second floor, north side of the building, and east of the front entrance. The western office is used for registration, and storage of about twenty-five per cent of the records in steel vaults, metal file cases, and wooden drawers. The eastern room is the tax collector's private office, in which are stored about ten percent of the records in steel vaults. The majority of the records for this office are stored in a third floor room.

The board of education occupies two large rooms on the first floor of a former school building at the northeast corner of Telfair and Seventh Streets. The records are kept in a small, very crowded, steel vault.

The board of health owns a large building on the northwest corner of Greene and Fifth Streets, which was once a private home. The first and second floors are occupied by the offices of the different departments, including that of board of health surveyor. The basement contains a large fireproof vault in which the older records are stored.

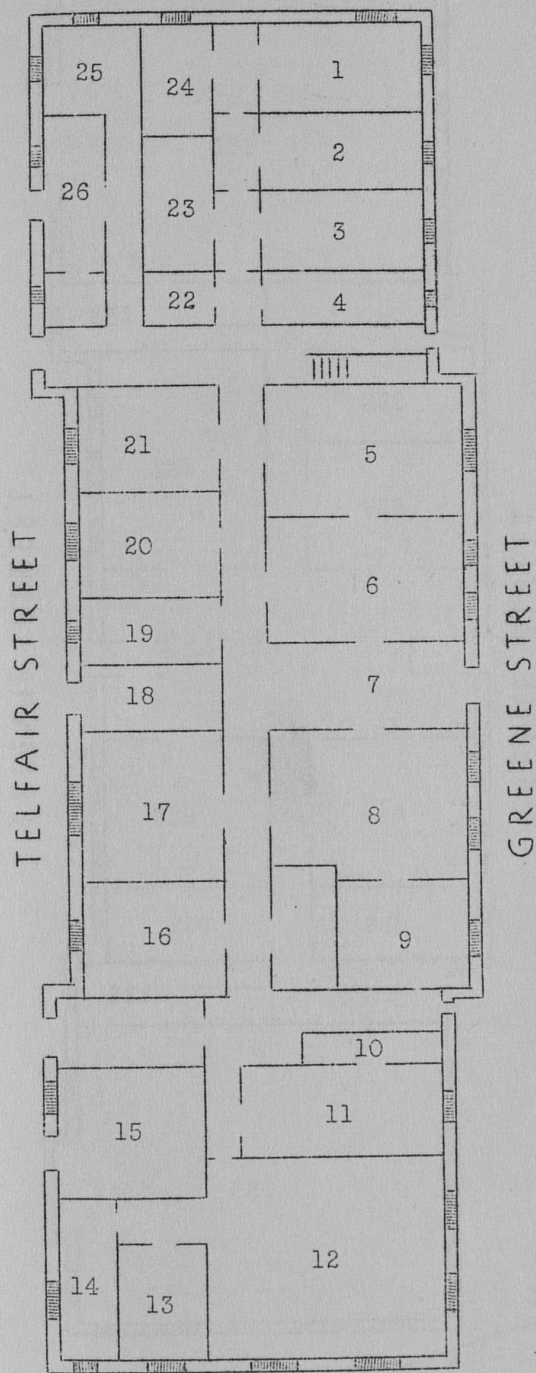
The department of public welfare offices - outgrowth of the county family welfare association - occupy eight small rooms in the west wing of the courthouse, extending along the north and center of the building. The rooms consist of office of the executive secretary, white and colored reception rooms, bookkeeping department, case aides' room, file room, and consultation room. Fifty percent of the records are kept in the bookkeeping department, and fifty percent in the file room.

Next to the juvenile court offices on the south side of the third floor is the grand jury room and opposite this the office of the county engineer, and a crowded general storeroom where miscellaneous records of all offices are stored on wooden shelves in no arrangement. A storage place to adequately take care of the surplus records in good order and arrangement is badly needed. There are a few valuable old records in this room which are falling into decay.

The county agricultural agent has four offices on the ground floor of the courthouse. Due to the crop adjustment program, these are crowded and more space is needed for records and for personnel.

The county records are easily accessible to the public between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., with ample accommodations for their use. The courthouse proper and the annex are well lighted, both by electricity and windows, and the buildings are steam heated.

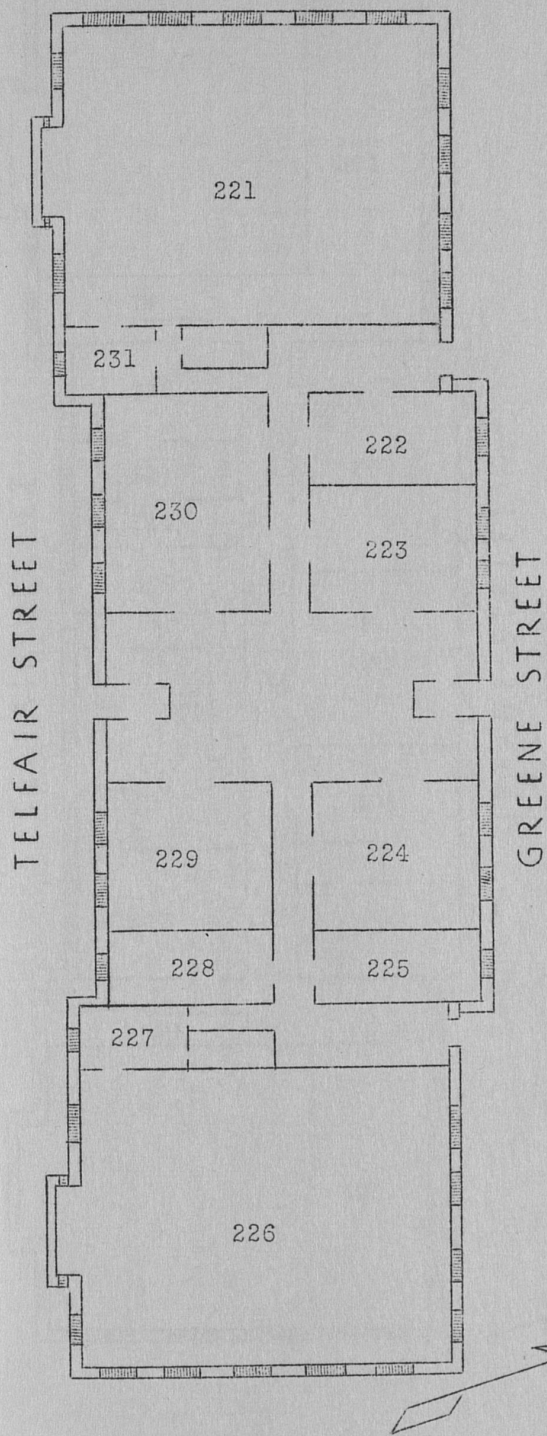
The cooperation of the officials and employees has at all times been courteous and all that could be desired in making this survey of their records.



Key to First Floor Offices

- 1. DPW
- 2. DPW
- 3. DPW
- 4. Strm.
- 5. Judge city ct.
- 6. Judge city ct.
- 7. Front entrance
- 8. Sol sup. ct.
- 9. Sol sup. ct.
- 10. Mun. ct. cl.'s va.
- 11. Mun. ct. cl.
- 12. Mun. ct. rm.
- 13. Judge mun. ct.
- 14. Mun. jury rm.
- 15. UDC
- 16. Co. agt.
- 17. Co. agt.
- 18. Boiler rm.
- 19. Lavatory
- 20. Co. agt.
- 21. Co. agt.
- 22. Strm.
- 23. DPW strm.
- 24. DPW
- 25. Kitchen
- 26. Juvenile ct.

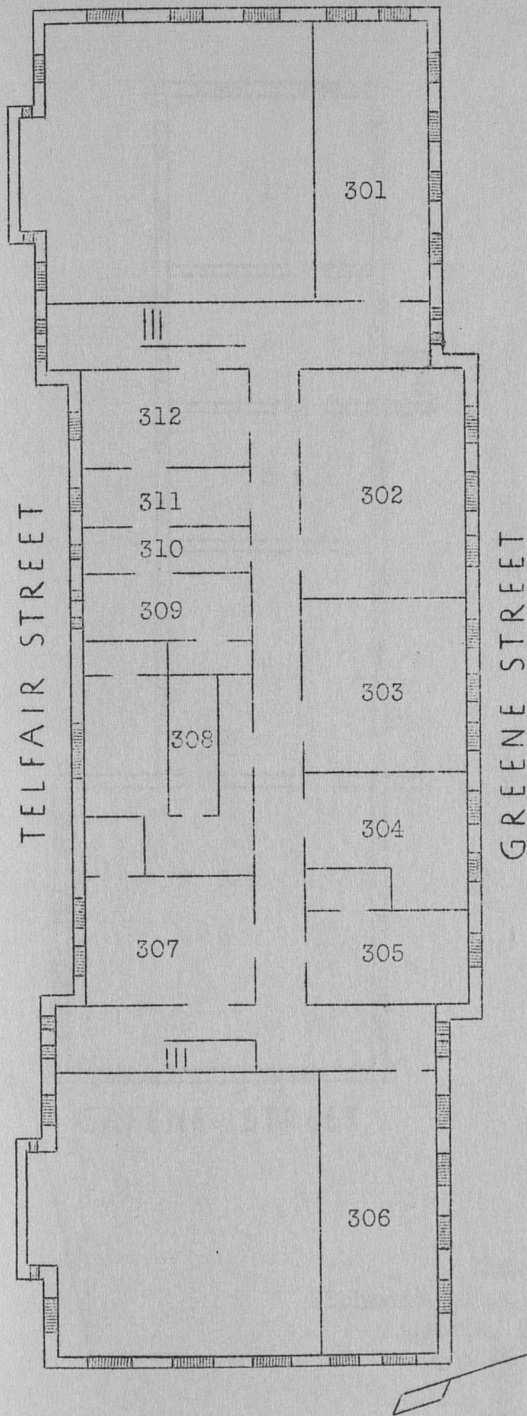
First (or Ground) Floor Plan
 Richmond County Courthouse
 Augusta, Georgia
 Scale 32' - 1"



Key to Second Floor Offices

- 221. City ct. rm.
- 222. Co. comms.
- 223. Tax rec.
- 224. Tax col.
- 225. Tax col.
- 226. Sup. ct. rm.
- 227. Sup. ct. chambers
- 228. Co. sheriff
- 229. Co. sheriff
- 230. Co. comms. and treasurer
- 231. City ct. chambers

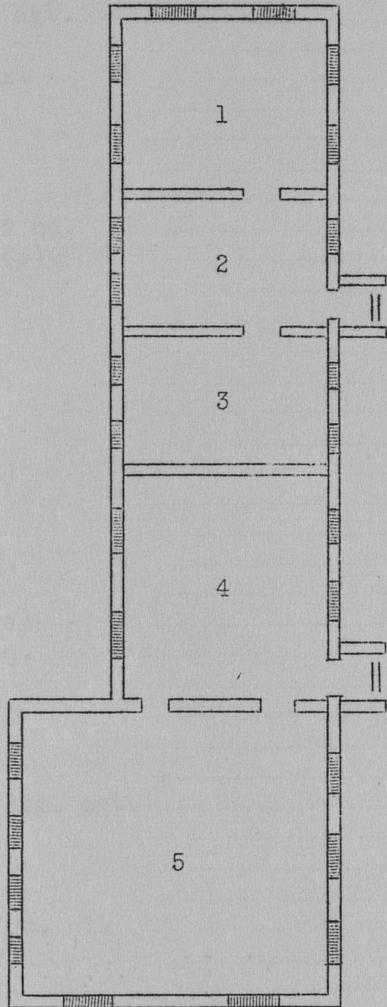
Second Floor Plan
 Richmond County Courthouse
 Augusta, Georgia
 Scale 32' - 1"



Key to Third Floor Offices

- 301. Balcony city ct.
- 302. Grand jury rm.
- 303. Grand jury rm.
- 304. Jury rm.
- 305. Jury rm.
- 306. Balcony sup. ct.
- 307. Judge sup. ct.
- 308. Gen. strm.
- 309. Gen. strm.
- 310. Co. engineer
- 311. Juvenile ct.
- 312. Juvenile ct.

Third Floor Plan
 Richmond County Courthouse
 Augusta, Georgia
 Scale 3/2" = 1"



Key to Annex Offices.

- 1. Ord.'s ct.
- 2. Ord.'s reception and record rm.
- 3. Ord.'s record rm.
- 4. Sup. ct. cl.'s office
- 5. Sup. ct. cl.'s record rm.

GREENE STREET



Annex
Richmond County Courthouse
Augusta, Georgia
Scale 24' - 1"

4. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

agri. agt.	agricultural agent
alph.	alphabetical(ly)
approx.	approximate(ly)
arr.	arranged, arrangement
Art.	Article
aver.	average
bsmt.	basement
bd. of ed.	board of education
bdle.(s)	bundle(s)
chron.	chronological(ly)
cl.	clerk
Const.	Constitution
comms.	commissioners
co.	county
C.C.	County Courthouse
ct.(s)	court(s)
ctrm.	courtroom
dept.	department
D.P.W.	Department Public Welfare
engr.	engineer
env.(s)	envelope(s)
et seq.	et sequentia (and the following)
fl.	floor
Ga.	Georgia
gen.	general
hdw.	handwritten
home dem. agt.	home demonstration agent
ibid.	ibidem (in the same place)
Indef.	indefinite
J.P.	Justice of the Peace
mun. ct. cl.	municipal court clerk
no.(s)	number(s)
numer.	numerical(ly)
off.	office
ord.	ordinary
par.	paragraph
P., pp.	page(s)
pr.	printed
pr. fm.(s)	printed form(s)
pr. hd.(s)	printed head(s)
rm.(s)	room(s)
Sec.	Section
sol. gen.	solicitor general
strm.	storeroom
supt.	superintendent
sup. ct. cl.	superior court clerk
tax rec.	tax receiver
tax col.	tax collector
treas.	treasurer
va.	vault
vol.(s)	volume(s)
--	current

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

Two dashes after a date indicate that a record is current.

The exact title of records are written in solid caps without parentheses. In the absence of titles, descriptive titles have been assigned, which are written in solid caps and enclosed in parentheses. If a record title is not descriptive of the contents of the record, an assigned explanatory title, written with initial caps and enclosed in parentheses, has been added to the exact title. If in a single series the title of a record varies, the current or most recent title is used in the entry, but variations are shown in the title line.

Separate third-paragraph cross-references from entry to entry, and "see also" cross-references, are used to guide the reader to prior or subsequent related records, which are not a part of the same series.

Entry title line cross-references are used to complete a series where the record is kept separately for a period of time, or in other records for different periods of time. They are also used in all artificial entries for the purpose of showing, under their proper office or subject heading, records kept in the same volume or file with unrelated records. In both instances, the master entry carries a body-of-entry cross-reference back to the artificial entry, or the entry completing the series, showing its title and entry number. No dates are shown in a body-of-entry cross-reference unless the dates of the record covered by the cross-reference vary from those of the master entry in which it appears.

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

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

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

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

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

1. BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES

Augusta, which after the Revolution became the county seat of Richmond County, was settled in 1735, and the Trustees of the colony at Savannah, with the aid of the military garrison stationed at Fort Augusta, exercised authority over the administrative affairs of the settlement until 1753. The Trustees' charter expired in 1753 and a Royal Governor was sent over shortly thereafter by the King to administer the colony. The colony was divided into eight parishes in 1758 and the Augusta area became St. Paul's Parish. From that date until the Revolution the official business and affairs of the settlement were administered, more or less, by the church wardens and vestrymen of the parish, subject to the laws and regulations promulgated by his majesty's council of twelve for the colony and the Royal Governor in Savannah. "Parishes were erected in 1758 (in Georgia) for ecclesiastical purposes, the care of the poor, and the election of members of the assembly, as in South Carolina. But the large element of dissenters in the population prevented the Anglican parish system from becoming the active center of local political life. Counties were not organized until after the Revolution."(1)

Inferior courts were established in each county of the state shortly after the Revolution, and these courts had control of and administered county affairs until their authority was vacated by the Constitution of 1868.(2) From 1868 until the board of county commissioners was established in 1870, the ordinary exercised authority over county affairs.(3)

The Constitution of 1868 provided for the creation of a board of county commissioners in any county requiring such a board.(4) Under these provisions a board of county commissioners of roads and revenues was established in Richmond County in 1870, the Board consisting of three persons who were elected by the voters of the county for a term of four years each.(5) In 1873 the legislature repealed the act creating the board of commissioners in Richmond County.(6)

In 1872 a general law was enacted providing that the judge of the county court should "discharge all the duties (which) formerly devolved upon the justices of the inferior court, as to county business, except in those counties where by local laws, other provision has been made by the legislature of the state."(7) There being no official in Richmond County vested with authority to administer county business and affairs by local law, after the board of county commissioners was abolished in 1873, the judge of the county court administered county business under the general law mentioned above until 1881.(8)

The county court was abolished in 1881 and the city court of Richmond County was established in its place and stead. The judge of the city court

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- 1) Fairlie and Knoier, County Government and Administration, p. 22.
 - 2) See inferior court essay, p. 62.
 - 3) See essay on ordinary, p. 65.
 - 4) Const. 1868, Art. V, Sec. XV, Par. 1.
 - 5) Ga. Acts 1870, pp. 451, 452.
 - 6) Ga. Acts. 1873, p. 288.
 - 7) Ga. Acts 1871-72, Sec. 21, pp. 288-298.
 - 8) Ibid.

was given authority to administer county affairs.(9) Because of doubts as to the legality of the act conferring this authority to the city court judge, a confirmatory act was passed by the legislature in 1883, titled: "An Act to constitute the Judge of the City Court in the County of Richmond ex officio commissioner of roads and revenues of Richmond County."(10) The Act conferred, inter alia, the following authority and duties upon the city court judge: to assume in general the functions and duties of the inferior court, when sitting for county purposes; to control and direct all county personal and real property; to levy taxes; to examine and audit accounts of all officers handling county funds, and to bring them to a settlement; to establish, audit and settle all claims against the county; to establish and maintain all roads, bridges, canals, ferries, and other public works; to make rules and regulations for county police and patrol, for support of county poor, and for the promotion of health; to distribute the poor fund, and keep a roll of the beneficiaries therefrom; to regulate peddling, and fix the cost for licenses therefor; to appoint county officers when vacancies occur, who serve until an election is held; to take bonds and administer oaths to county officers and to appoint and administer oaths to election managers.(11)

In 1907 a board of county commissioners, consisting of five members and elected for a term of four years each, was recreated in Richmond County by the legislature. This act vacated the authority of the city court judge over county affairs, and conferred and vested all his jurisdiction, powers, and duties in the board.(12)

The board is required to keep: full and correct minutes of all its official acts and doings; a book of receipts and disbursements; a general ledger; a warrant book; a book containing a complete list of all the county property, real and personal, and make a record therein of all sales or other disposition of the same; and a road register in which to keep a record of all public roads, and all private roads granted or ordered kept open by the board. The board is also required to keep on file all paid warrants and vouchers and other papers necessary to show a complete record of all transactions of the county.(13)

The code also provides: that the board shall prepare a complete statement of the financial condition of the county to be presented to the grand jury in the spring and fall of each year;(14) that commissioners receive one copy of the tax digests made out by the tax receiver;(15) a copy of the tax collector's insolvents list;(16) and defaulters record book.(17)

The board constitutes a court for the trial of road defaulters; has the

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- (9) Ga. Acts 1880-81, pp. 574-583.
 (10) Ga. Acts 1883, p. 528.
 (11) Ga. Acts 1880-81, pp. 574-583.
 (12) Ga. Acts 1907, pp. 324-327.
 (13) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-908; Ga. Acts 1922, p. 85 et seq.
 (14) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-911.
 (15) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-6303.
 (16) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-7105.
 (17) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-7201.

power to issue all necessary writs and summon parties or witnesses before them, and power to punish for contempt by fine or imprisonment in the same manner as the court of ordinary.(18)

The board of county commissioners of Richmond appoints, and has control of, the following county officers: the five members of the county board of public welfare, agreeably to the state board of public welfare;(19) the county police and patrol;(20) the county board of tax assessors;(21) road commissioners;(22) county auditor;(23) county attorney;(24) and the county engineer.(25) The chairman of the board of county commissioners is by virtue of his office also a member of the Richmond County department of health.(26) See introductory essays to these offices, *infra*: County Board of Public Welfare, p. 129; Road Commissioners, p. 133; County Auditor, p. 113; County Attorney, p. 96; County Engineer, p. 135; County Department of Health, p. 123; County Board of Tax Assessors, p. 105.

Minutes

1. MINUTES OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, 1883--. 8 vols. (dated; some of vols. numbered and lettered). Title varies: Minutes for County Purposes, 1891-1908, 3 vols.; Minutes for County Reports, 1908-13, 1 vol.

Reports of county transactions made by the city court judge as ex-officio county commissioner, and after 1907 minutes of commissioners' meetings, showing date, business transacted, and resolutions passed. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by subject matter. Hdw. to March 1913; typed thereafter. Aver. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. 4 vols., 1891-1913, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 4 vols., 1883-90. 1914--., comms'. off.

For prior records, see entries **113 and 216.**

Receipts and Expenditures

2. (RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS), 1927. 1 vol.

Record of receipts and disbursements of county commissioners, showing amount received, from whom, date, amount expended, to whom, date, and for what purpose. Arr. chron. No index. 200 pp. 15 x 20 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

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- 18) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-904; Ga. Acts 1922, p. 84.
 - 19) Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 355-370.
 - 20) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1401; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 142. County police were appointed and the department organized in Richmond County on July 21, 1934, by the county commissioners, and were abolished January 1, 1935. The sheriff and his deputies resumed the policing of the county after the brief existence of this department. "Minutes of County Commissioners," vol. 3, pp. 9, 38, entry 1. See also entry 18.
 - 21) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-6903; *ibid.*, #92-6904; Ga. Acts 1913, pp. 123, 124.
 - 22) Ga. Code of 1933, #95-301; *ibid.*, #95-302; Ga. Acts 1818, Cobb, 947.
 - 23) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1301; Ga. Acts 1901, p. 57.
 - 24) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-917; Ga. Acts 1923, p. 89.
 - 25) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-904.
 - 26) Ga. Code of 1933, #88-201; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 124 et seq; *ibid.*, 1931, p. 661.

County Commissioners

Requisitions; Warrants; Tax
Records; Advertisements; Audits

3. (CHECK STUBS), 1924. 1 vol.

Stubs of checks issued by clerk of commissioners, showing serial number, date, name of payee, and purpose. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by serial no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. 20 x 6 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Requisitions

4. REQUISITIONS, 1930-33. 1 vol.

Requisitions from county commissioners to treasurer for salaries and supplies, showing date, amount, and purpose. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 120 pp. 18 x 10 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Warrants

5. RECORDS (Warrants), 1928--. 1 vol.

Daily record of warrants drawn by county, giving name of person, serial number of warrant, fund from which drawn, purpose, amount, and date. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on pr. fms. 554 pp. 18 x $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. Comms'. off.

Tax Records

6. INSOLVENT LIST, 1922--. 64 file boxes.

Tax fi. fas. issued to white and colored property owners against property to be sold at public outcry by court order for unpaid state and county taxes, giving name of taxpayer, amount of defaulted tax, date fi. fa. issued, and disposition of same. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Typed on pr. fms. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 19. Comms'. off.

7. (TAX RECEIPTS AND FI. FAS.), 1932-34. 1 shelf.

Stubs of receipts for poll taxes, and cancelled fi. fas. (executions), showing name of taxpayer, amount of taxes, and date paid. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Lying loose on 3 ft. shelf. Gen. Strm., 3rd fl.

Advertisements

8. LEGAL NOTICE SCRAP BOOK, 1914--. 2 vols.

Copies of all legal notices published in newspapers and upon bulletin boards including notices of elections, sheriff's sales, bids for supplies, and various notices pertaining to county business. Arr. chron. No index. Pr. and typed. Aver. 200 pp. 16 x 12 x 3. Comms'. off.

Audits

9. AUDITOR'S REPORTS, 1937. 1 file box.

Quarterly reports made by auditor on all county records which he has examined, showing name of department and state of finances. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Comms'. off.

10. (ORDERS), 1927-29. 19 vols.

Auditor's copies of orders issued by superintendent of county home for supplies, showing itemized list of supplies, date, serial number, and from whom purchased. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by serial no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 50 pp. 7 x 9 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

County Commissioners

Roads and Bridges; Record of Convicts;
Orders, Supplies, Produce; County Police

11. AUDIT OF RICHMOND COUNTY GEORGIA - GENERAL REPORT JANUARY 1, 1928 TO DECEMBER 31, 1928. 1 vol.

Detailed audits of treasurer's records, showing shortages made by forged warrants, incorrect additions, and illegally collected commissions; monies disbursed for various offices; audit of family welfare association; outline of system of treasurer's office; office of clerks of courts; tax collector's office; and monies expended for roads and bridges. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 50 pp. 10 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Roads and Bridges

12. ROAD REGISTER, 1892--. 1 vol.

Roads in county, giving name, brief description, date opened, and location. Arr. alph. by name of road. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 8 x 6 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Comms'. off.

13. REGISTER OF ROADS AND BRIDGES AND (County) FARM APRIL 1st 1905 - APRIL 1st 1908. 1 vol.

Shows monies on hand, monies received, and how expended; and record of criminals worked on roads and other projects, showing their name, age, color, sex, crime, date received, term of sentence, and date of discharge. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 18 x 18 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Record of Convicts

14. CONVICT BOOK, 1882-89. 1 vol.

Register of county convicts assigned to roads, showing name of convict, offense, court and county in which convicted, date and term of sentence, date discharged, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 400 pp. 20 x 12 x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Orders, Supplies, Produce

15. (ORDERS), 1915-17. 3 vols.

Carbon copies of authorizations to persons to furnish supplies and produce to the county, showing name, date, and supplies. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 120 pp. 12 x 14 x 1. Gen. Strm., 3rd fl.

16. RECEIPTS & BILLS, 1922-32. 6 file boxes.

Bills against county and receipts, showing name of payee, date, amount, and what purchased. Arr. alph. by name of payee. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fms. 10 x 4 x 10. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

County Police

17. (POLICE DOCKET), 1883-84. 1 vol.

Shows name of person arrested, offense charged, by whom reported, names and residences of witnesses, disposition of case, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Condition poor. 150 pp. 18 x 15 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm. 3rd fl.

18. RECORD OF ARRESTS BY COUNTY POLICE, July 1934-Oct. 1936. 1 vol. Discontinued.

Arrests made by county police, showing name, address, and color of offender,

County Commissioners
County Poor; Licenses; Cor-
respondence; Miscellaneous

nature of offense, name of arresting officer, to what court assigned, date of commitment, by whom discharged, date of discharge, and number of days held. (County police were abolished January 1, 1935, and record continued thereafter by sheriff). Arr. alph. by first letter of offender's surname, and chron. thereunder. No index. Typed. 400 pp. 16 x 13 x 2. Comms'. off.

County Poor

(For other welfare records, see entries 421-437)

19. (RICHMOND COUNTY POOR HOUSE), 1898-99. 1 vol.
Monthly recapitulation, showing number of employees, inmates, and prisoners, prisoners discharged, sent back to jail, hospitalized, died, or escaped, and costs of rations. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 18 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

20. LEDGER (Shiloh Orphanage), 1907-10. 1. vol.
County commissioners formerly had control of Shiloh Orphanage; record shows monies received and expended, names of payee and payor, and dates. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by names of payee and payor. Hdw. 188 pp. 15 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Licenses

21. COUNTY BEER LICENSES, 1934--. 1 vol.
Stubs of licenses issued for the legal sale of beer, giving name of person to whom issued, date, place of business, and duration of license. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 250 pp. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Comms'. off.

22. RECORD OF PERMITS TO MANUFACTURE CIGARS AND TOBACCO, no dates shown. 1 vol.
Shows name of officer granting permit, division, district, state, name of endorsing officer, name of person to whom granted, residence, for whom employed, place of employment, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of licensee. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 75 pp. 18 x 13 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Correspondence

23. LETTERS, 1922-32. 11 file boxes.
Miscellaneous correspondence of county commissioners, showing name of correspondent, date, and subject-matter. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 x 4 x 10. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

24. (CORRESPONDENCE), 1932--. 2 file drawers.
Official correspondence of county commissioners in regard to county affairs. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Hdw. and typed. 13 x 18 x 27. Comms'. off.

Miscellaneous

25. RECORD, no dates shown. 1 vol.
List of women in various clubs rendering services, evidently during World War, showing names of clubs, women, and time given. No arr. No index. Hdw. 296 pp. 16 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

II. SUPERIOR COURT CLERK AS EX-OFFICIO COUNTY RECORDER

Although superior courts were established in each county by Georgia's first constitution,(1) and from the beginning the superior court clerk has been the principal recording officer of the county, there has never been any specific legal provisions that he is county recorder as such, and it is difficult at times to distinguish clearly between his duties as clerk of court and as county recorder, (the legislature in some instances vesting duties in the clerk in both capacities in the same Act). . . a matter that should be kept in mind when, as done here, the duties of the clerk as county recorder have been arbitrarily separated from his duties as clerk of court.

Each county has a superior court clerk, who is elected by the people of the county for a term of four years.(2)

It is the duty of the clerk to keep his office and records at the courthouse, unless impractical from any cause, when by special permission from the ordinary, they may be kept at some other designated place, not more than one mile therefrom; and to keep the following dockets and books: a filing docket, which shall show the day and hour of filing of deeds, mortgages, and liens of all kinds, required to be recorded within a specified time; and well-bound books in which to record all deeds, conveyances, mortgages, and other liens and bills of sale.(3)

The clerk of the superior court is required to have properly stamped and labeled, numbered, or lettered, all books herein enumerated, and keep for each a proper index, and supply any of said books or indexes needed; to transcribe the contents of any books of record which may be in a dilapidated condition; to keep a duplex index book, wherein is indexed the names of grantor and grantee of every instrument recorded in his office, the character of the instrument, date of the instrument, book where recorded, and the date of the record;(4) to keep a loose-leaf binder of all plats or maps and blue prints thereof;(5) keep a record of charters of incorporation granted in the superior court;(6) keep a record of trade name affidavits and an index there-to under the assumed, fictitious, or trade name;(7) and keep a record of the discharge certificates of ex-service men resident of the county.(8)

The clerk is also required to keep: a register of practicing attorneys;(9) a register for posting land, or game register;(10) a record of wild lands

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- 1) Const. 1777, Arts. XXXVI-XLIV.
 - 2) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2701. For structural organization of court, see superior court and clerk essay, p. 50.
 - 3) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2714; Ga. Acts 1799, Cobb, 573; *ibid.*, 1810, p. 577; *ibid.*, 1850, p. 455; Ga. Acts 1851-52, pp. 77, 78.
 - 4) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2715; Ga. Acts 1887, p. 53.
 - 5) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2717.
 - 6) Ga. Code of 1933, #22-305; Ga. Acts 1890-91, p. 70.
 - 7) Ga. Code of 1933, #106-301; *ibid.*, #106-303; Ga. Acts 1929, pp. 233, 234.
 - 8) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2726; Ga. Acts 1921, p. 184.
 - 9) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2628; Dec. 1936.
 - 10) Ga. Code of 1933, #45-402; Ga. Acts 1903, p. 44.

in the county;(11) a register of decrees of title;(12) a register of security deeds and realty mortgages;(13) a Federal tax lien index;(14) records constitutional homesteads granted by ordinary;(15) and records the certificates to practice of the following professionals: architects;(16) chiropractors;(17) chiropodists;(18) dentists;(19) physicians;(20) optometrists;(21) and osteopaths.(22)

Although the great majority of instruments and papers required to be recorded by law are recorded in the superior court clerk's office, the ordinary handles some professional registrations, and records some important instruments, such as wills, marriage licenses and the returns thereon, the appraiser's return of property set aside for widow's years support, and any conveyance or encumbrances of the property set aside.(23)

Realty and Personalty

General Property Records

26. FILING DOCKET, 1890-1910, 1918--. 5 vols.

All instruments conveying or encumbering realty and personalty are registered in dockets when filed for record, and docket shows name of grantor and grantee, date and character of instrument, date and hour filed in office. Arr. alph. by name of grantor. Hdw. Aver. 600 pp. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

27. RECORDED RECORDS, 1917-25. 1 cardboard box.

Loose pages from filing docket, showing name of grantor, grantee, fees, nature of instrument, and date filed. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 4 x 15 x 20. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Deeds

28. REALTY DEEDS, 1773--. 315 vols. (A-H, J-2H, 2J-3H, 3J-4H, 4J-5H, 5J-6H, 6J-7H, 7J-8H, 8J-9H, 9J-10H, 10J-11H, 11J-12H, 12J-13H, 13J-13P).

Record of all realty deeds, mortgages, and encumbrances, showing date of instrument, name of grantor and grantee, consideration of instrument, description and location of property, and date recorded. Also contains: Personalty Deeds, 1773-1860, entry 33. Arr. chron. Each vol. indexed alph. by names

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- 11) Ga. Code of 1933, #40-1508; Ga. Acts 1880-81, p. 45.
 - 12) Ga. Code of 1933, #60-401; Ga. Acts 1917, p. 20.
 - 13) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-7408; Ga. Acts 1925, p. 252.
 - 14) Ga. Code of 1933, #67-2602; Ga. Acts 1924, p. 124.
 - 15) Ga. Code of 1933, #51-402.
 - 16) Ga. Code of 1933, #84-314.
 - 17) Ga. Code of 1933, #84-511.
 - 18) Ga. Code of 1933, #84-604.
 - 19) Ga. Code of 1933, #84-711.
 - 20) Ga. Code of 1933, #84-908.
 - 21) Ga. Code of 1933, #84-1105.
 - 22) Ga. Code of 1933, #84-1207.
 - 23) See essay on court of ordinary, p. 65.

of grantor and grantee; 1773-- , separate indexes, entries 29-31. 133 vols., 1773-1900, A-6H, hdw.; typed thereafter. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

29. REVERSIBLE INDEX, 1773-1910. 21 vols. (A-Z).

Indexes to realty deeds and mortgages, showing volume and page where recorded, name of grantor and grantee, consideration, location of property, and date filed. Also contains: Book of Plats (Index), 1909-10, entry 44. Arr. alph. by name of grantor and grantee, mortgagor and mortgagee. Hdw. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. 20 vols., 1773-1910, sup. ct. cl.'s va.; 1 vol., 1866-74, gen. strm., 3rd fl.

30. GRANTOR INDEX DEEDS AND MORTGAGES, 1910-- . 15 vols. (A-Z).

Index shows name of grantor, grantee, date and character of instrument, date recorded, brief description of property conveyed, and volume and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by name of grantor and mortgagor. Typed. Aver. 450 pp. 10 x 16 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

31. GRANTEE INDEX DEEDS AND MORTGAGES, 1910-- . 15 vols. (A-Z).

Index shows name of grantee, grantor, date and character of instrument, date recorded, brief description of property conveyed, and volume and page number where recorded. Also contains: Book of Plats (Index), entry 44. Arr. alph. by name of grantee and mortgagee. Typed. Aver. 450 pp. 10 x 16 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

32. INDEX TO CORPORATIONS, 1842-88. 1 vol.

Index to deeds, mortgages, transfers, fi. fas., bonds, powers of attorney and liens to which corporations are parties, showing book and page where recorded, name of other party, date and character of instrument. Arr. alph. by name of corporation. Hdw. 200 pp. 19 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

33. PERSONALTY DEEDS, 1887-- . 168 vols. (1A, B-H, J-2H, 2J-3H, 3J-4H, 4J-5H, 5J-6H, 6J-7H, 7J-7S). 1773-1860 in Realty Deeds, entry 28.

Record of bills of sale, deeds to slaves, chattel mortgages, conditional sales, and other contracts and encumbrances pertaining to personal property, showing name of vendor and vendee, date and character of instrument, consideration, description of property, and date recorded. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of grantor. 43 vols., 1A-2S, 1887-1900, hdw.; typed thereafter. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Mortgages (See also entry 28)

34. RECORD, MORTGAGES, S. J. L. & B. A. (Stonewall Jackson Loan & Building Association), 1866-69. 1 vol.

Record of foreclosures by this company, showing name of plaintiff and defendant, amount of indebtedness, description of property, date of mortgage, and date suit instituted. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. on pr. fms. Condition of binding fair. 350 pp. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

35. RECORDS, MORTGAGES, S. L. & B. A. (Soldiers' Loan & Building Association), 1866-70. 1 vol.

Record of loans to ex-soldiers, giving name of borrower, amount of loan, collateral, interest, and date of instrument. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of borrower. Hdw. on pr. fms. Condition poor. 350 pp. 17 x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

36. MORTGAGES - AUG. MUT. LOAN ASSOCIATION, 1866-70. 1 vol.

Record of mortgages held by the Augusta Mutual Loan Association, showing name of mortgagor, date, property mortgaged, and consideration. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Condition very poor. 700 pp. 25 x 18 x 3. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Land Title Registers

37. REGISTER OF DECREES OF TITLE, 1925--. 1 vol.

Copies of decrees of title, showing registration number, name of person title to land in dispute decreed to be in, description and location of property, list of liens and encumbrances thereon, and date decree issued. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of applicant. Hdw. 600 pp. 18 x 13 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

38. TITLE REGISTER, 1925--. 1 vol.

Shows name of property owner, certificate of title number, description and location of property, date and to whom transferred, consideration, whether partial or total transfer, whether voluntary or involuntary, and date and hour registered. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of grantor and grantee. Hdw. 606 pp. 12 x 18 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

39. LAND BOOK, 1784-87. 1 vol.

Register of persons who have staked off land lying in that part of Richmond County, which was granted to and became a part of Columbia County in 1790, showing name of grantee, amount and location of land, and date granted. No arr. No index. Hdw. Condition fair. 100 pp. 12 x 9 x 1. C.C., Columbia co. ord.'s va.

40. INDEX OF FEDERAL TAX LIENS, 1934--. 1 vol.

Index to tax liens under internal revenue laws, showing name and residence of defaulter, collectors serial number of notice, date and hour of filing, the amount of tax, and penalty assessed. Arr. alph. by name of defaulter. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 16 x 14 x 2. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

41. INDEX TO OWNERS OF MORTGAGES AND SECURITY DEEDS, 1925--. 1 vol.
Last entry 1928.

Register of persons holding realty mortgages and security deeds, showing names of grantee or mortgagee, grantor or mortgagor, their addresses, date filed, kind of instrument, book and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by name of grantee, mortgagee, and grantor, mortgagor. Hdw. 308 pp. 18 x 13 x 2. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

42. REGISTER FOR POSTED LANDS, 1903--. 1 vol. Last entry 1934.

Record of land posted against trespassing, giving description of land, district and land lot numbers, name and address of owner, and date of registration. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of land owner. Hdw. 152 pp. 15 x $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Superior Court Clerk as Ex-Officio County Recorder
 Homesteads; Charters of Incorporation;
 Trade Names

43. (REGISTER OF ORIGINAL GRANTS), 1757-1853. 2 vols.
 Register of original grants of land from the glebe lands of St. Paul's Parish, giving name of grantee, number of acres, location, and date of grant. Arr. alph. by name of grantee. No index. Hdw. Aver. 50 pp. 15 x 10 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Land Maps and Plats

44. BOOK OF PLATS (Index), 1790-1909. 1 vol. 1909-10 in Reversible Index, entry 29; 1911-- in Grantee Index Deeds and Mortgages, entry 31.
 Index to plats, showing names of grantor and grantee, date of instrument, deed book where recorded, and name of surveyor. Arr. alph. by name of grantee. Hdw. 700 pp. 20 x 14 x 4. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

45. PLAT BOOK, 1928--. 1 vol. Last entry 1930.
 Maps and plats of lots, parcels, and subdivisions of land, showing name of surveyor and scale, ward, block, and lot in city; if in county, shows where situated, roads and streams, block and lot numbers. Arr. chron. No index. Handdrawn. 25 pp. 26 x 36 x 2. Tax rec.'s off.

Homesteads (See also entry 163)

46. RECORD OF HOMESTEADS, 1868--. 3 vols.
 Record of petitions by heads of families to ordinary, together with related papers, praying that real or personal property, or both, in the aggregate value of \$1,600 be set aside as an exemption, such exemption being known as a constitutional homestead, showing names of all of petitioner's creditors, amounts owed each, their addresses, and an itemized schedule of the property exempted, together with appraisers' valuation thereof. Also shows names of petitioner, his family, and attorney, date filed, and date of order allowing or disallowing same. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of applicant. 2 vols., 1868-1921, hdw.; typed thereafter. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Charters of Incorporation

47. CHARTER RECORDS, 1889--. 6 vols. (1D, 2-6).
 Record of petitions for charters, and orders of incorporation granted by court, showing term of court, names of petitioners, corporate name, capital structure, amount of capital paid in, kind and extent of business engaged in, and location of principal office. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of corporation. 4 vols. (1D, 2-4), 1889-1916, hdw.; typed thereafter. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Trade Names

48. TRADE NAME AFFIDAVITS, 1929--. 1 file box.
 Affidavits showing record number, proprietor's name, kind of business in which engaged, date, location of business, trade name, signed by proprietor, and witnessed by notary public. Arr. chron. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Superior Court Clerk as Ex-Officio County Recorder
Professional Registrations; Soldiers;
Aliens and Citizenship

(49-55)

49. INDEX TO TRADE NAMES, 1929--. 1 vol.

Shows name of persons owning firm, affidavit number, and assumed, fictitious or trade name used. Arr. alph. by name of applicant and trade name. Hdw. on pr. fms. 500 pp. $16\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x 2. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Professional Registration

50. REGISTER FOR LICENSED DENTISTS AND ARCHITECTS, 1917--. 1 vol.

Register of licensed dentists and architects, giving name, address, professional training, place of birth, date of license, and date recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of applicant, and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 16 x 11 x 1. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

51. REGISTER OF PHYSICIANS, CHIROPRACTORS, OPTOMETRY, CHIROPODY & OSTEOPATHY, 1916-24, 1926--. 2 vols.

Copies of licenses issued by state board of medical examiners, licensing applicant to practice his profession, showing serial number, name of applicant, professional training, and date of registration. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of applicant. Typed on pr. fms. 1 vol., 1916-24, condition of binding poor. Aver. 500 pp. 16 x $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Soldiers

52. (DISCHARGE RECORD OF EX-SERVICE MEN), 1918--. In Superior Court Minutes, entry 80.

Record of honorable discharges granted to men from the army, navy, and marine corps, showing name and serial number of soldier, military rating, date entered service, date and place of birth, physical description, date and place discharged, whether married or single, character rating, and amount of bonus and travel expenses allowed.

53. DAY BOOK, 1874-76. 1 vol.

Evidently a roll call book of local military company, showing names of men present at each assembly, date, and each list signed by sergeant, with a notation of men assigned to special duty. Arr. chron. by drills, and alph. by name of soldier thereunder. No index. Hdw. 500 pp. 18 x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

54. (CONFEDERATE SURVIVORS CAMP NO. 435, UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS), 1897-98. 1 vol.

Shows names of members, amount of dues paid, and date. In back is a record of deposits in bank, and disbursements of camp. No arr. Indexed alph. by name of veteran. Hdw. 200 pp. 18 x 10 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

See also entries

Aliens and Citizenship

55. MILITARY (Naturalization) PETITIONS, 1918-19. 5 vols. (1-5). Discontinued 1919.

Naturalization petitions of soldiers, showing name of petitioner, age, physical description, date of petition, and affidavit of alien's continuous residence in the United States. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 200 pp. 18 x $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Slaves
(See also entries 123-125)

56. BOOK FOR ENTRY OF SLAVES, 1818-54. 5 vols.

Record of persons granted permission to bring slaves into the county, showing name and age of slave, kind of service qualified to perform, oath signed by owner, and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 150 pp. 13 x 8 x 2. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

57. SUPERIOR COURT RECORDS (Register of Slaves), 1832. 1 vol.

Register of slaves owned in Georgia in 1832, giving name of owner, and names of slaves and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. hds. 100 pp. 14 x 12 x 1. Augusta museum, young men's library.

58. (SLAVE RECORD), 1835-37. 1 vol.

Record of slaves brought to Georgia, showing name and age of slave, and owner's oath to take care of slaves purchased. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. 13 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

III. SUPERIOR COURT AND CLERK

Georgia's first constitution established superior courts in each of the eight counties (including Richmond) then in existence in the state, which are the highest state courts of original jurisdiction.(1) The state is divided into thirty-three judicial circuits, one or more counties comprising each circuit.(2) Richmond County, together with Burke and Columbia Counties, comprise one judicial circuit known as the Augusta Circuit.(3)

There is one judge of the Augusta Circuit, who is elected by the voters of the three counties comprising the circuit for a term of four years.(4) Each county, however, has a superior court clerk, who is elected by the people of the county for a term of four years.(5)

The superior court has original and exclusive jurisdiction over divorce and equity cases, cases respecting the title to land, and felony criminal cases.(6) It has concurrent jurisdiction over all cases, except probate and estate matters, original jurisdiction of which is vested in the court of ordinary. The superior court has appellate jurisdiction over all inferior judicatures, including the court of ordinary (except in cases touching the probate of wills, where a jury must be impaneled).(7)

It is the duty of the clerk of the superior court to keep his office and records at the courthouse, unless impractical from any cause, when by special permission of the ordinary, they may be kept at some other designated place, not more than one mile therefrom; to attend all sessions of the court and

1) Const. 1777, Arts. XXXVI-XLIV.

2) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2501.

3) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2501; Ga. Acts 1870, p. 38; ibid., 1937, p. 2237.

4) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3101; ibid., #24-2601.

5) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2701.

6) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3201.

7) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2615.

keep fair and regular minutes of its proceedings from day to day; and to keep the following dockets and books, (8) to wit: an issue docket, on which shall be placed all civil cases pending in the court, in which an issue to be tried by a jury is made or likely to be made; a motion docket on which shall be placed only those motions which are to be decided by the judge without the intervention of a jury; duplicates of the issue and motion dockets, for the use of the bar; two subpoena dockets, one for civil and the other for criminal cases, such dockets to show the name of the person for whom subpoena issued, its date, at whose instance it was issued, and to whom delivered, and all commissions for taking interrogatories; an execution docket which shall show the names of the parties and their attorneys, date, the time returnable, to whom and when delivered, when returned, and memoranda of all entries on the original; a general execution docket, on which shall be entered all executions, and a reverse index to such docket; a trial docket of criminal cases, showing the names of the parties, their attorneys, and the character of each case in the order in which they were returned to court; a docket of criminal cases, to be known as the dead docket, to which cases shall be transferred at the discretion of the presiding judge, and which shall only be called at his pleasure; (9) an attachment docket, in connection with the general execution docket, or in a separate book, showing names of plaintiff and defendant in attachment, the court to which it is returnable, the amount claimed, the day and hour of levy, and a brief description of the land upon which levied. (10)

Also, the clerk must immediately record in his book of final records every part of the pleadings of every case; (11) and the judge may in his discretion, require the clerk to make a calendar of all cases pending in court. (12) He is required to keep a record of all recognizances taken for the appearance of either parties or witnesses in a book for that purpose, separate and distinct from the minutes, to which he shall affix an alphabetical index; (13) and a register of the names of all persons who may be fined by the court, showing the time, the offense for which they were fined, and the amounts received and disbursed. (14)

The judge of the superior court appoints and keeps a register of notaries public; (15) appoints the members of the board of jury commissioners; (16) and the superior court clerk is, by virtue of his office, clerk of this board; (17) and the clerk is required to make a list of the names respectively contained in the grand jury box and in the traverse jury box, and keep such lists in his office. (18) The superior court judge also appoints the county

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- 8) Ga. Acts 1882-83, p. 56; ibid., 1892, p. 68.
 9) Ga. Acts 1882-83, p. 55; ibid., 1876, p. 99.
 10) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2714; Ga. Acts 1799, Cobb, 573; ibid., 1810, Cobb, 577; ibid., 1850, Cobb, 455; Ga. Acts 1851-52, pp. 77, 78; ibid., 1890-91, p. 208.
 11) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2715; Ga. Acts 1880-81, p. 93.
 12) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-3324.
 13) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-3349.
 14) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-3315.
 15) Ga. Code of 1933, #71-104.
 16) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-101. See essay on jury commissioners, p. 60.
 17) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-104.
 18) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-109.

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registrars;(19) and the judge of the juvenile court.(20)

When the city court of Richmond county was created in 1881, the clerk of the superior court was made ex-officio clerk of the city court also.(21)

Civil Records

Case Papers and Pleadings

59. COURT SUITS FILED, 1787, 1794, 1830, 1832-36, 1838, 1840, 1842-48, 1850--. 300 file boxes.

Original case papers and pleadings of civil cases prosecuted to judgment, showing term of court, names of plaintiff and defendant, case number, nature of case, date filed, verdict, and judgment. Also contains: (Criminal Case Papers), entry 83; (Habeas Corpus), entry 84; Warrants, 1832-36, 1838, 1840, 1842-48, 1850-1926, entry 108. Arr. chron. and numer. 1787-1829, no index; entry 60 serves as index 1830--. Hdw. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

60. SUPERIOR COURT WRITS (Record of Case Papers), 1807-11, 1815-18, 1820--. 116 vols. (1-106, and 10 vols. not labeled). Title varies: Records, Writs of superior Court, 1807-11, 1815-18, 1820-39, 10 vols.

Record of all pleadings and papers of civil cases tried, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of case, verdict and judgment, and case number. Serves as index to Court Suits Filed, 1830--, entry 59; 1896--, serves as index to Criminal Docket, entry 85. Arr. chron. 10 vols., 1807-39, indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; 106 vols., 1840--, indexed alph. by name of defendant. 10 vols., 1807-39, condition poor. Aver. 500 pp. 18 x 11 x 2. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

61. DEPOSITIONS, 1927-30. 8 envs. (dated).

Testimony of witnesses in civil cases taken by deposition and sent to clerk by registered mail, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and witnesses, substance of testimony, date, place, and name of officer before whom taken. No arr. No index. Typed. 12 x 9. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Divorce

62. DIVORCES (Live), 1923--. 39 file boxes.

Original papers of pending divorce cases, giving name of plaintiff, and defendant, date of filing, complaint, answer, and date of separate verdicts where cases have been heard. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. and typed. $7\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 13. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

63. DIVORCES (Completed), 1930--. 72 file boxes.

It is necessary to obtain two verdicts in Georgia before a decree of divorce will issue, and these are pleadings and papers of cases in which second

- 19) Ga. Code of 1933, #34-301. See essay on county registrars, p. 114.
20) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2421. See essay on juvenile court, p. 94.
21) Ga. Acts 1880-81, pp. 574-583; Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2703, Ga. Acts 1893, p. 106. See essay on city court of Richmond County and clerk, p. 82.

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verdicts have been obtained and the divorce granted, showing case number, dates, names of plaintiff and defendants, grounds for divorce, and verdict of jury. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. and typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Dockets

64. GENERAL EXECUTION DOCKET, 1881--. 17 vols.

Records of executions issued on judgments obtained in all courts of the county and from foreign courts, showing names of plaintiffs, defendants, and attorneys, name of court judgment obtained in, date, and amount of judgment, date of execution, date entered on docket, and if satisfied, date noted thereon. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

65. ATTACHMENT DOCKET, 1892--. 1 vol.

Shows name of plaintiff, defendant, court to which returnable, term of court, amount, grounds for attachment, date and hour of levy, and brief description of property levied on. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. on pr. fms. 600 pp. 17 x 12 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

66. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1830-50, 1852--. 15 vols.

Record of executions issued on superior court judgments, showing case number, names of plaintiffs, defendants, and attorneys, date and amount of judgment, date entered on docket, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. Condition poor. Aver. 200 pp. 17 x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

67. SUPERIOR COURT ISSUE DOCKET, 1878--. 17 vols.

Docket of civil cases (for use of court) in which an issue to be tried by a jury is made, or is likely to be made, showing names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, case number, date, nature of case, disposition, sheriff's returns, and remarks. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

68. SUPERIOR COURT ISSUE DOCKET, 1878-1931. 7 vols. Apparently discontinued in 1931.

Docket of civil cases (for use of bar) in which an issue to be tried by a jury is made, or is likely to be made, showing names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, case number, date, nature of case, and disposition thereof. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. Aver. 800 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

69. MOTION DOCKET, 1885--. 5 vols.

Docket of motions in civil cases to be decided by the judge without the intervention of a jury, showing names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, character of motion, date of hearing, and disposition thereof. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. 1 vol., 1885-1913, condition poor. Aver. 400 pp. 16 x 11 x 2. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

70. CERTIORARI DOCKET, 1877--. 2 vols.

Docket of civil and criminal cases tried in lower courts and ordered up for a rehearing by superior court, showing names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, case number, verdict rendered, and date filed. Arr. chron. Indexed

alph. by name of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. Aver. 232 pp. $14\frac{1}{2}$ x $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

71. COMMON LAW BAR DOCKET, 1839-75. 4 vols. (labeling varies). Title varies: Common Law Docket, 1839-54, 1 vol.; Bar Common Law Docket, 1839-69, 1 vol.

Shows names of attorneys, plaintiff, defendant, case number, court term, kind of action, and verdict. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. hds. 1 vol., 1839-69, condition poor. Aver. 200 pp. 15 x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

72. COMMON LAW COURT DOCKET, 1852-75. 3 vols.

Docket of cases tried, giving names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, nature of case, judgment, date of filing, date of trial, and disposition thereof. Also contains: Criminal Docket, entry 85. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. No index. Hdw. Condition of binding fair. Aver. 275 pp. 14 x $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

73. (CIVIL DOCKET), 1822-38. 2 vols.

Shows case number, names of attorneys, plaintiff, defendant, and witnesses, kind of action, amount of judgment, and date issued. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition poor. Aver. 200 pp. 15 x 10 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

74. RECORD OF CASES, 1900-1905. 1 vol.

Docket of cases, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, court term, kind of action, or offense charged, verdict, and in some cases jurors. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. 320 pp. 15 x $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

75. RECORD BOOK (Docket), 1821-23. 1 vol. Discontinued.

Docket of cases in which promissory notes are the basis of action, showing term of court, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, amount in default, interest, and disposition of case. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition of binding poor. 640 pp. 16 x 10 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

76. ASSIGNMENT DOCKET, 1881. 1 vol.

Shows term of court, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, docket and case number, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 250 pp. 15 x 8 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

77. EQUITY BAR DOCKET, 1814-65. 2 vols.

Shows names of plaintiffs, defendants, and attorneys, case number, court term, nature of suit, and verdict. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition poor. 125 pp. 18 x 10 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

78. APPEALS, BAR DOCKET, 1828-70. 2 vols.

Docket of cases appealed from lower courts, showing court appealed from, names of plaintiffs, defendants, and attorneys, case number, court term, and verdict. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Aver. 100 pp. 15 x 11 x $3/4$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

79. APPEALS, COURT DOCKET, 1851-70. 1 vol.

Docket of cases appealed from lower courts, showing court appealed from, names of plaintiffs, defendants, and attorneys, case number, court term, and

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verdict. Arr. chron. and numer. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 15 x 11 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Minutes

80. SUPERIOR COURT MINUTES, 1782-87, 1789-1827, 1830-66, 1868--. 93 vols. (labeling varies).

Minutes of all civil proceedings, business, and cases had before court, showing name and nature of case or business, date and disposition thereof. Also contains: (Criminal Minutes), entry 89; (Discharge Record of Ex-Service Men), 1918--, entry 52. 1857-95 serves as index to Criminal Docket, entry 85. Arr. chron. Cases indexed alph. by name of defendant; other proceedings by name of principal. 71 vols., 1872-1920, hdw.; typed thereafter. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Subpoenas

81. SUBPOENA DOCKET, 1912-27, 1929--. 2 vols.

Record of subpoenas issued to witnesses to appear and testify in civil cases, giving names of plaintiff, defendant, and witness, nature of case, date subpoena issued, and date of trial. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

82. SUBPOENA DOCKET (Civil and Criminal), 1860-66. 1 vol. (dated).

Docket shows names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, date subpoena issued and served, nature of case or offense charged, and names of witnesses. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. 200 pp. 12 x $9\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Criminal Records

Case Papers

83. (CRIMINAL CASE PAPERS), 1787, 1794, 1830, 1832-36, 1838, 1840, 1842-48, 1850--. In Court Suits Filed, entry 59.

Original indictments and papers in criminal cases, showing names of defendant and attorneys, offense charged, date crime alleged to have been committed, date of trial, verdict, and sentence imposed, if found guilty.

84. (HABEAS CORPUS), 1787, 1794, 1830, 1832-36, 1838, 1840, 1842-48, 1850--. In Court Suits Filed, entry 59.

Petitions for writ of habeas corpus, command to sheriff to produce body of persons alleged to be illegally held, and other pleadings in connection therewith, showing term of court, date filed, names of petitioner, and person in custody, date heard before court, and disposition.

Dockets (See also entry 70)

85. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1857-70, 1879, 1905-7, 1926--. 5 vols. Title varies: Criminal Bar Docket, 1857-65, 1 vol. 1852-75 also in Common Law Court Docket, entry 72.

Docket of criminal cases tried, showing case number, names of attorneys and defendants, offense charged, court term, date warrant issued, disposition of

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case, and remarks. Also contains: (Bench Warrant Docket), 1857-1934, entry 298. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. Entry 80 serves as index 1857-95; entry 60 serves as index 1896--. Hdw. on pr. hds. Aver. 450 pp. 15 x 10 x 2. 3 vols., 1857-65, 1879, 1905-7, gen. strm., 3rd fl., 2 vols., 1857-70, 1926--, sup. ct. cl.'s va.

86. EQUITY BAR DOCKET (Criminal), 1866-75. 1 vol.
Docket of criminal cases, showing names of defendant and attorney, offense charged, court term, and verdict of jury. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition poor. 125 pp. 18 x 10 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

87. RECORD OF INDICTMENTS, 1896--. 8 vols. (1 vol., 1896-1904, not labeled; 3-9).
Docket of true bills found by the grand jury in criminal cases, showing name of defendant, witnesses, attorneys, committing justice, and jurors, offense charged, dates of arrest, hearing, and finding of true bill, case number, and final disposition of case. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.
For prior records, see entry 110.

88. CRIMINAL DOCKET, DEAD DOCKET, 1893--. 1 vol.
Record of criminal cases transferred from active docket at discretion of presiding judge, to be called for trial at his pleasure, giving name of defendant, crime charged, and date transferred. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Minutes

89. (CRIMINAL MINUTES), 1782-87, 1789-1827, 1830-60, 1868--. In Superior Court Minutes, entry 80.
Minutes of all proceedings in criminal cases, giving name of defendant, offense charged, date of trial, verdict rendered, and sentence imposed.

Subpoena (See also entry 82)

90. SUBPOENA DOCKET, 1881-82, 1884-85, 1887-1905, 1913-14, 1916--. 8 vols. Title varies: Subpoena Docket Criminal Cases, 1887-1905, 1 vol.
Record of subpoenas issued, showing name of defendant, offense charged, name of witness, by whom subpoenaed, date issued, when to appear, to whom delivered, officer's return, date reissued, if any, and remarks. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 13 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. 7 vols., 1881-82, 1884-85, 1913-14, 1916--, sup. ct. cl.'s va.; 1 vol., 1887-1905, gen strm., 3rd fl.

Juries

91. JURY LIST OF RICHMOND COUNTY, 1826-30, 1832-40, 1850-53, 1860, 1874, 1888, 1912-13, 1922-23, 1925-31, 1933--. 21 vols. Title varies: Register of Jurors, 1826-30, 1832-40, 1850, 1860, 4 vols.; A List of Grand Jurors, 1850-53, 6 vols.; Jury List, 1888, 1 vol.
List of men eligible for grand and traverse jury duty, showing names, ward or precinct, and kind of juror. Arr. alph. by name of juror. No index. Hdw.

Superior Court Clerk

Court Costs; Notaries Public and Ex-officio Justices of the Peace; Exhibits

4 vols., 1826-30, 1832-40, 1850, 1860, condition poor. Aver. 160 pp. 14 x 9 x 1. 4 vols., 1826-30, 1832-40, 1850, 1860, ord.'s va.; 1 vol., 1888, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 16 vols., 1850-53, 1874, 1912-13, 1922-23, 1925-31, 1933--, sup. ct. cl.'s va.

92. SUPERIOR COURT JURY SCRIP, 1923--. 9 vols. (dated). Stubs of scrip issued by county treasurer, showing date, serial number, term of court, name of juror, amount paid, and whether grand or traverse juror. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 150 pp. 15 x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. 1923-27, 1930--, 5 vols., sup. ct. cl.'s va.; 1927-36, 4 vols., gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Court Costs

93. BILLS OF COST, 1889-1900, 1913-14. 3 vols. (1 vol., 1889-1900, no title or labeling). Court cost bills, showing name of plaintiff and defendant, term of court, name of party cast for cost, itemized statements of cost and fees, total amount, date rendered, and notation whether paid or property levied on by sheriff. 1 vol., 1889-1900, arr. chron.; 2 vols., 1913-14, arr. alph. by name of person cast for costs. No index. 1889-1900 hdw.; typed thereafter. Aver. 500 pp. 15 x 10 x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Notaries Public and Ex-officio Justices of the Peace

94. REGISTER FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND EX-OFFICIO NOTARIES PUBLIC, 1882--. 1 vol. Record mistitled; these are notaries public and ex-officio justices of the peace, as distinguished from commercial notaries (see next entry), and from elected justices of the peace (see essay, p. 88); and register shows name of officer, district appointed to, and duration of commission. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 50 pp. $15\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 x 1. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

95. NOTARY PUBLIC REGISTER, 1885--. 2 vols. Register of notaries public (commercial), showing name, date of appointment, duration of commission, and reason for termination of office. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of notary. Hdw. Condition of binding fair. Aver. 50 pp. 16 x 11 x 1. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Exhibits

96. MINUTE BOOK OF CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 1904. 1 vol. Filed as evidence in a case to oust the preacher of a colored church, and obtain possession of the keys which he claimed as his own since he had put the lock on the church, shows dates of meetings of deacons, and business transacted. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 200 pp. 15 x $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

97. (ACCOUNT BOOK), 1854-55. 1 vol. Account book of a drug store (name not given), showing names of creditors, items purchased, date, amount owed, and amount paid. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition very poor. 320 pp. 18 x $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

98. LEDGER, 1870-72. 1 vol. Account book of an unknown club, showing secretary's and treasurer's reports,

Superior Court and Clerk
Miscellaneous

amount expended, purposes, and dates. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 250 pp. 15 x 10 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

99. LEDGER, 1872-73. 1 vol.

Account book of an unknown firm, showing names of creditors, date, and amounts due. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of creditor. Hdw. 488 pp. 15 x 10 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

100. RECEIPT BOOK - L. E. WOOD, 1878-79. 1 vol.

Copies of receipts issued by L. E. Wood, a local merchant, showing name of payor, date, amount received, and for what purpose money paid and receipt given. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 125 pp. 8 x 10 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

101. CASH, 1879. 1 vol.

Account book of F. V. Burdell, showing monies received and paid out, date, to whom, and for what purpose. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 350 pp. 18 x 15 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

102. (ACCOUNT BOOKS), 1880-82. 2 vols.

Account books of Geraty V. Armstrong, showing names of persons to whom credit extended, date, description of goods purchased and price, amounts paid on account and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Aver. 575 pp. 18 x 8 x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

103. GENERAL LEDGER, 1880-84. 1 vol.

Ledger of "The Bank of Augusta," showing record of depositors, amounts deposited and withdrawn, capital stock of bank and list of safety deposit box holders. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 833 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

104. TELLER'S BOOK, 1883-85. 1 vol.

Shows checks cashed, dates, collections, bills returnable, amount paid each day, totals, and balances. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 600 pp. 18 x 15 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

105. SUPERIOR CT. GA. R. R. BK., 1927-36. 6 vols.

Stubs of checks issued for salaries, supplies, refunds, showing name of payee, serial number of check, amount, and date. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by serial no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 100 pp. 9 x 8 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

106. CASH BOOK, 1911-12. 1 vol.

Account book of an unknown merchant, showing names of creditors, date, amount credited, and cash received. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 152 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Miscellaneous

107. SCRAP BOOK, 1867. 1 vol.

Business cards of attorneys at law and concerns, showing name, address, and kind of profession or business in. No arr. No index. Pr. cards pasted in vol. 500 pp. 18 x 15 x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Solicitor General
Warrants; Indictments

IV. SOLICITOR GENERAL

Georgia's first constitution established superior courts in each county of the state, which are the highest state courts of original jurisdiction.(1) This constitution also provided for the creation of the office of solicitor general, and the office began functioning in Richmond County shortly thereafter.(2) The state is divided into thirty-three judicial circuits, one or more counties comprising each circuit.(3) Richmond County together with Burke and Columbia Counties, comprise one judicial circuit, known as the Augusta circuit.(4) There is one solicitor general for each judicial circuit, who is elected by the people of the circuit for a term of four years.(5)

It is the duty of the solicitor general: to attend each session of the superior court; to attend on the grand jury, advise them in matters of law, and swear and examine witnesses before them; to draw up indictments and presentments, when requested by the grand jury, and to prosecute all indictable offenses; to prosecute or defend any civil action in which the state is interested, unless otherwise specifically provided for; to attend before the appellate courts when any criminal case is tried emanating from their respective circuits, argue the case, and perform any other duties the interest of the state may require; and to estreat bonds and collect all monies arising from fines and forfeited recognizances.(6)

Warrants

108. WARRANTS, 1926-- . 15 file boxes. 1832-36, 1838, 1840, 1842-48, 1850-1926 in Court Suits Filed, entry 59.

Original warrants issued to apprehend criminals, showing names of prosecutor and defendant, offense charged, date of affidavit and signature of prosecutor, order for sheriff to arrest accused, name of witnesses, signature of judge and sheriff. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sol. gen.'s off.

109. RECORD OF WARRANTS ISSUED, 1922-25, 1933-- . 3 vols.

Shows names of defendant and witnesses, offense charged, date crime committed, date tried, term of sentence, to whom prisoner was delivered, and name of committing officer. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Aver. 650 pp. 15 x 8½ x 2½. Sol. gen.'s off.

Indictments

110. RECORD OF INDICTMENTS, 1883-87. 1 vol.

Record of indictments, showing names of grand jurors, state's witnesses, prosecutor and defendant, description of crime, and date alleged to have been committed, whether "true bill" or "no bill" found, and date. Arr.

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- 1) Const. 1777, Arts. XXXVI-XLIV.
 - 2) Const. 1777, Art. XL.
 - 3) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2501.
 - 4) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2501; Ga. Acts 1870, p. 38; ibid., p. 2237.
 - 5) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2902.
 - 6) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2908; Ga. Acts 1799, Cobb, 574; ibid., 1823, Cobb, 1025; ibid., 1828, Cobb, 1027.

Jury Commissioners: Jury Lists;
Grand Jury

(111-112)

chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. 637 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

For subsequent records, see entry 87.

V. JURY COMMISSIONERS

In 1879 the General Assembly provided for the creation of a board of jury commissioners in each county. The judge of the superior court appoints the board, composed of six members, who hold office for a term of six years.

(1) Jury commissioners subscribe to their oath of office before the ordinary, and their oaths are entered upon the minutes of the ordinary.(2)

Biennially (or triennially if the superior court judge so directs), on the first Monday in August, or within thirty days thereafter, the jury commissioners revise and make up the jury lists. The names of the jurors are selected from the books of the tax receiver, and written upon tickets. From these the commissioners select a sufficient number, not exceeding two-fifths of the whole number drawn, of the most "experienced, intelligent, and upright" men to serve as grand jurors. The other persons drawn serve as trial jurors.(3)

The superior court clerk is, by virtue of his office, also clerk of the board of jury commissioners,(4) and he is required to make a list of the names respectively contained in the grand jury box and in the traverse jury box.(5)

Jury Lists

111. JURY LIST, 1884, 1925-26, 1928--. 5 vols.

List of males eligible for grand and traverse jury duty, showing name, term of court, and ward or precinct. Arr. alph. by name of juror and numer. thereunder by district no. No index. Aver. 150 pp. 14 x 9 x 1. 1 vol., 1884, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 4 vols., 1925-26, 1928--, sup. ct. cl.'s va.

112. JURY LIST OF RICHMOND COUNTY GA. FOR COUNTY COURT, 1800. 1 vol.

Shows names of grand and traverse jurors, and term of court. Arr. alph. by name of juror. No index. Hdw. 200 pp. 18 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

VI. GRAND JURY

Georgia's first constitution (1777) provided for establishing grand juries in the several counties (including Richmond) then in existence in the state, and provided that "No grand jury shall consist of less than eighteen,

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- 1) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-101; Ga. Acts 1878-79, p. 27; ibid., 1887, p. 52; ibid., 1901, p. 43.
 - 2) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-103.
 - 3) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-106.
 - 4) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-104.
 - 5) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-109.

and twelve may find a bill."(1) "An Act to revise and amend the judiciary system of this State," passed February 16, 1799, further defined their duties. An act approved December 7, 1805, provided that grand juries should be selected by the justices of the inferior court, the clerk, and the sheriff from the books of the receiver of tax returns.(2)

Since 1879 jury commissioners have selected the grand jury.(3) There are six terms of the superior court each year in Richmond County, viz: January, March, May, July, September, and November.(4) At the close of each term the superior court judge draws from the grand jury box not less than eighteen nor more than thirty names of persons to serve as grand jurors at the next term of court.(5) However, at the next term of court the judge dismisses some of them, because a grand jury cannot consist of less than eighteen nor more than twenty-three persons.(6)

It is the duty of the grand jury to indict all persons who commit crimes in the county,(7) and to make presentments of all offenses and undesirable conditions which they find to exist in those offices and institutions in the county over which they have investigative authority.(8)

The code provides that the grand jury may, and it is its duty to, inspect,(9) or appoint others to inspect,(10) the books of the several county officials; may compel the production of such officials' books;(11) to inspect jails,(12) and all other public buildings in the county;(13) to examine the list of county pensioners, and have the names of those whom they deem ineligible removed therefrom;(14) to inspect every orphanage, sanitarium, hospital, asylum, House of Good Shepherd, convent, monastery, house of correction, reformatory, and penitentiary in the county,(15) and inquire of each inmate of such institutions why they are confined therein,(16) and demand the liberation of any inmate found to be illegally held in such institutions.(17) Communications between grand jurors are held to be confidential, and are excluded as evidence in any court,(18) and the members of the grand jury may be punished for being corruptly influenced by confinement and labor in the penitentiary for not less than two years, nor more

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- 1) Const. 1777, Art. XLV.
 - 2) Clayton's Comp. Ga. Laws, 1800-1810, p. 272.
 - 3) See essay of jury commissioners next above.
 - 4) Ga. Acts 1937, p. 2237.
 - 5) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-203; Ga. Acts 1869, p. 140.
 - 6) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-202.
 - 7) See entries 83 and 245.
 - 8) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-304.
 - 9) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-309.
 - 10) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-310.
 - 11) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-312.
 - 12) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-314.
 - 13) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-315.
 - 14) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-316.
 - 15) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-401.
 - 16) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-402.
 - 17) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-404.
 - 18) Ga. Code of 1933, #59-303.

than five years, and shall be forever disqualified to act as jurors.(19)

The grand jury is authorized to select the roads, or sections thereof, which are in need of repairing, and recommend to the county commissioners that they be repaired, the manner in which the work is to be done, and how the contract is to be let.(20)

The county authority empowered to levy taxes may levy additional county taxes up to fifty per centum of the state taxes for that year, if the grand jury thinks the financial condition of the county warrants it, and so recommends.(21)

VII. INFERIOR COURT

The Constitution of 1798 provided for the creation of inferior courts in the several counties of the state.(1) These courts sat three ways, viz: for "Ordinary purposes"; for "County purposes"; and as a court of law. Originally justices of the inferior court were appointed by the general assembly for life, and during good behavior.(2) However, an amendment to Art. III, Sec. IV, ratified in 1812, transferred the election of justices from the legislature to the people. There were five justices of the inferior court in each county, who were elected for a term of four years.(3) Not less than three justices could hold court, and it was necessary that two of them concur in order to render a judgment.(4)

By an act of 1799, to carry into effect the constitutional provisions relating to ordinaries, and by the Act of 1810, further defining the powers and jurisdiction of such courts, the office of register of probates was vacated, and all his judicial powers were transferred to the "Inferior Courts, sitting for Ordinary purposes."(5) Only those scattered and overlapping estate and probate records, found in depositories other than the ordinary's, are listed under "Sitting for Ordinary Purposes." The inferior court, "sitting for Ordinary purposes," was abolished, and its duties, powers, and jurisdiction were transferred to the "Court of Ordinary" in 1852.(6) The complete estate and probate records are listed under "Court of Ordinary."

The inferior court, when "sitting for County purposes," administered county affairs and business, had charge of public works and buildings, levied taxes;(7) and was charged with the supervision and maintenance of roads,

19) Ga. Code of 1933, #26-4702.

20) Ga. Code of 1933, #95-410; Ga. Acts 1880-81, p. 139.

21) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-3706; Ga. Acts 1821, Cobb, 184

1) Const. 1798, Art. III, Sec. VI.

2) Const. 1798, Art. III, Sec. IV.

3) Ga. Code of 1861, #276.

4) Ga. Code of 1861, #281.

5) For their duties and jurisdiction when "sitting for Ordinary purposes," see essay on court of ordinary, p. 65.

6) Ga. Acts of 1851-52, pp. 49, 50, and 91 et seq.

7) Ga. Act of Feb. 21, 1796, Prince's Digest of Ga. Laws, p. 124; Act of Dec. 5, 1801, Clayton's Compilation of Ga. Laws, 1800-1810, p. 39; Act Nov. 24, 1818, Lamar's Compilation of Ga. Laws, 1810-1819, p. 919.

Inferior Court
Sitting for County Purposes

bridges, and ferries.(8) . It could establish and change election precincts and militia districts, could order elections to fill vacancies occurring in county offices, and appoint persons to fill such vacancies until elections were held; they examined and audited the accounts of all officials handling county funds, regulated peddling and fixed the cost of licenses therefor; and made rules and regulations for: support of county poor, county police and patrol, and for the promotion of health and quarantine.(9) The Constitution of 1868 vacated the authority of inferior courts over county affairs, and vested their duties and powers in the ordinary.(10)

As a court of law, the inferior court had concurrent jurisdiction over practically all civil cases, except divorce and equity cases, and cases respecting title to land, the superior court having original and exclusive jurisdiction thereof,(11) and the justices could discharge insolvent debtors from prison, irrespective of the amount of debt or from which court they were committed to prison.(12) Inferior courts were courts of record, they could establish lost papers, issue writs of habeas corpus;(13) and legitimize persons.(14) The court had jurisdiction over minor criminal offenses, but had exclusive jurisdiction of crimes committed by slaves, including capital felonies, and could impose the death penalty if slave was found guilty.(15)

In 1866 the inferior court, sitting as a court of law, was superseded by, and all suits and cases on its dockets were ordered transferred to, the county court.(16)

Sitting for County Purposes

Minutes

113. (MINUTES OF INFERIOR COURT - FOR COUNTY PURPOSES), 1790-1819, 1849-72. In Minutes of Inferior Court, entry 116.

Minutes of meetings, proceedings, and business transacted by inferior court when sitting for county purposes, showing dates, nature of business transacted or petitions considered, and disposition thereof.

For subsequent records, see entries 1 and 216.

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- 8) Act of Dec. 6, 1805, Clayton's Compilation of Ga. Laws, 1800-1810, p. 262; Act of Dec. 19, 1818, Lamar's Compilation of Ga. Laws, 1810-1819, pp. 786-793.
- 9) Ga. Code of 1861, #286.
- 10) Const. 1868, Art. V, Secs. V, XIV. For a fuller description of their duties and authority over county affairs, see introductory essay to county commissioners, p. 38.
- 11) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3201.
- 12) Act of Dec. 10, 1803, Clayton's Compilation of Ga. Laws, 1800-1810, p. 147.
- 13) Act of Feb. 16, 1799, Prince's Digest of Ga. Laws, p. 205, et seq.
- 14) Ga. Code of 1861, #285.
- 15) Act of Dec. 16, 1811, Lamar's Compilation of Ga. Laws, 1810-1819, p. 797.
- 16) Ga. Act 1865-66, pp. 64-71; ibid., 1866, p. 22.

Inferior Court
Sitting for Ordinary Purposes;
Sitting as a Court of Law

Sitting for Ordinary Purposes

Estate Accounts

114. ACCOUNTS, 1826-48. 1 vol.

Accountings of the estate of Daniel Meigs, deceased, made by Jonathan Meigs, executor, showing receipts and disbursements. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 16 x 7 x 1. Ord.'s va.

115. ACCOUNTS OF THE ESTATE, ROBT. JONES, DECEASED; UP TO THE FIRST OF JUNE, 1795. 8 vols.

Accountings of the executor of the estate of Robert Jones, showing receipts and disbursements. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition of binding poor. Aver. 75 pp. 14 x 9 x 1. Ord.'s va.

Sitting as a Court of Law

Minutes

116. MINUTES OF INFERIOR COURT, 1790-1819, 1849-72. 4 vols.

Minutes of cases and proceedings, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of action, court term and disposition of case. Also contains: (Minutes of Inferior Court - for County Purposes), entry 113; (Minutes, County Court), 1866-72, entry 217. Arr. chron. 1790-1819, 1867-72, no index; 1849-66, separate index, entry 117. Hdw. Condition fair. Aver. 400 pp. 18 x 13 x 1. Ord.'s va.

117. INDEX TO MINUTES OF INFERIOR COURT, 1849-66. 1 vol.

Shows name of plaintiff and defendant, or subject-matter considered, book and page where recorded. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff, defendant, and subject-matter. Hdw. 75 pp. 17 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Dockets

118. DOCKETS, COURT OF ORDINARY, 1788-98. 1 vol.

Dockets of inferior and superior courts with appeals from the "Court of Conscience," a summary hearing by oaths of parties or witnesses for the recovery of small debts, usually under 40 shillings, without resort to usual court procedure, giving name of plaintiff and defendant, nature of action, judgment and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition of paper poor. 200 pp. 13 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

119. COMMON LAW DOCKET, 1790-91, 1810-56. 24 vols.

Record of cases tried, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, attorneys nature of case, date of filing and of trial, verdict rendered, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition poor. Aver. 100 pp. 13 x 9 x 1. Ord.'s va.

120. INFERIOR COURT EXECUTION DOCKET, 1799-1877. 24 vols.

Record of executions issued on judgments, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of action, date judgment rendered, date execution issued, amount, and date satisfied, if satisfied. Also contains; Execution Docket (County Court), 1866-77, entry 222. Arr. alph. by name of

defendant. No index. Hdw. Condition of binding fair. Aver. 200 pp. $17\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 x 1. Ord.'s va.

121. INFERIOR COURT WRITS, 1799-1800, 1810-59. 10 vols.
Dockets of writs and proceedings in civil actions, showing certificates of clerk and acknowledgment of service, names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, nature of action, and date filed. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. 4 vols., 1799-1828, hdw. on pr. fms.; hdw. thereafter. Aver. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Ord.'s va.

122. GARNISHMENT DOCKET, 1840-53. 1 vol.
Record of garnishment suits, showing court term, names of plaintiff, defendant, garnishee, and attorneys, amount and disposition of case. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. $13 \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

Slaves and Free Persons of Color (See also entries 56-58)

123. LIST OF SLAVES, 1820-21. 1 vol.
Slaves owned or leased by persons, showing name of owner and former owner. Arr. alph. by name of slave. No index. Condition of binding fair, paper poor. 100 pp. 13 x 8 x 1. Ord.'s va.

124. RECORDS, STATE VS. SLAVES, 1836-42. 1 vol.
Record of slave trials, showing name of slave, offense charged (principally rape cases), testimony taken at trial, date affidavits, and judgment rendered. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition fair. 50 pp. $13 \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 1$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

125. BOOK OF REGISTRY, 1852-57. 3 vols.
Register of slaves owned, residing in, or about to be brought into the state of Georgia, showing names and ages of slaves, attested by owners. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Condition of binding fair, writing faded. Aver. 200 pp. 14 x 9 x 1. Ord.'s va.

126. FREE NEGRO RECORD, 1819-36, 1847. 2 vols.
Register of free persons of color, giving name, age, place of birth, residence, occupation, and date of entry into state. Arr. chron. Loose index in front of each vol., arr. alph. by name of free person of color. Hdw. Aver. 300 pp. 16 x 11 x 2. Ord.'s va.

127. LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP, FREE PERSONS OF COLOR, 1863-64. 1 vol.
Record of letters issued to guardians appointed by law for protection of person and property of free negroes, showing name of guardian, ward, and date issued. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Condition of binding fair, writing faded. 50 pp. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 1$. Ord.'s va.

VIII. COURT OF ORDINARY

The office of ordinary is perhaps the oldest and one of the most important in the governmental system of the counties of Georgia. The Commissions of the King appointing the Royal Governors of Georgia not only made them Commanders in Chief of the armed forces, but also made them Ordinaries of the colony. However, the office, since it was held by the early royal

governors, has had several changes in title as it evolved through the years into the present court of ordinary.

The royal governors appointed registers of probat, who were later on referred to as Registers of Probate. The constitution of 1777 provided that, "A register of probates shall be appointed by the legislature in every county, for proving wills and granting letters of administration."⁽¹⁾ By the Act of 1799, to carry into effect the constitutional provisions relating to ordinaries,⁽²⁾ and by the Act of 1810, further defining the powers and jurisdiction of such courts, the office of register of probate was vacated and all his judicial powers were transferred to the Inferior court, "sitting for Ordinary purposes." Prior to 1826 bonds were required to be made payable to the "Inferior Court, sitting for Ordinary purposes," but by an Act of 1826 a slight change in the title of the office was made; bonds by this Act were required to be made payable to the "Inferior Court, sitting as a Court of Ordinary." The Inferior Court, "sitting as a Court of Ordinary," was abolished in 1852, and the name changed to its present title, "Court of Ordinary."⁽³⁾

All but twelve counties of the one hundred and fifty-nine in Georgia have what is known as the "county commissioner" type of county government. However, from the time the authority of the Inferior Court, "sitting for County purposes," over county affairs was vacated by the Constitution of 1868,⁽⁴⁾ until 1870, when the Board of County Commissioners of Roads and Revenues was established in Richmond County, the ordinary had jurisdiction over, and administered county affairs.⁽⁵⁾

Ordinaries are elected by the people of the county, and hold office for a term of four years.⁽⁶⁾

The ordinary has original and exclusive jurisdiction over the probate of wills, granting of letters testamentary, administration of estates, issuing commissions of lunacy, and binding out orphans and apprentices;⁽⁷⁾ grants widows years support, and is required to record the appraisers' return of the property, (if widow's application for support is granted), in a book for that purpose;⁽⁸⁾ and record any conveyances or encumbrances of the property set aside for the support of the widow and children.⁽⁹⁾ Ordinaries are the guardians, and administer the estates, of minor children where the estate is valued at \$500. or less, and the ordinary is required to keep a record of his acts and doings as such guardian.⁽¹⁰⁾

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- 1) Const. 1777, Art. LII.
 - 2) Const. 1798, Art. III, Sec. VI.
 - 3) Ga. Acts 1851-52, pp. 49, 50, and 91 et seq.
 - 4) Const. 1868, Art. V, Secs. V, XIV.
 - 5) Ga. Acts 1870, pp. 451, 452. For his duties in this capacity, see introductory essay to county commissioners, p. 38.
 - 6) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-1702.
 - 7) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-1901; Ga. Acts 1799, Cobb, 281; ibid., 1810, p. 283; Ga. Acts 1851-52, p. 91; ibid., 1855-56, p. 147.
 - 8) Ga. Code of 1933, #113-1005; Acts 1884-85, p. 49; ibid., 1918, p. 182.
 - 9) Ga. Acts 1937, p. 861.
 - 10) Ga. Acts 1918, p. 198.

The ordinary is required to keep fair and regular minutes of each session of the court; to keep in his office a suitable book for each of the following purposes, viz: record of wills, record of all letters of administration and guardianship; record of all bonds given by administrators and guardians; record of all appraisements, inventories and schedules; record of all accounts of sales; record of all accounts current authorized to be made to the ordinary, together with vouchers accompanying the same; record of all marriage licenses and the returns thereon; record of all official bonds required to be recorded in the ordinary's office; docket in which to enter all applications and other proceedings, in the order they are made; to procure and preserve, for public inspection, a complete file of all newspapers in which their advertisements appear, and have them bound in volumes of suitable size to be deposited and kept with their other records; to keep their books, papers, and records arranged, filed, labeled, and indexed, as clerks are required.(11)

The ordinary issues licenses to peddle in the county;(12) issues certificates to disabled or indigent veterans and blind persons to peddle without a license;(13) issues pistol toters' licenses;(14) grants homesteads;(15) issues writs of habeas corpus, "except in cases of capital felonies, or where a person is hold for extradition under warrant of the Governor";(16) has jurisdiction over estray domestic animals;(17) and keeps a register of cattle marks and brands;(18) of persons handling explosives;(19) of embalmers;(20) of livestock dealers;(21) of sewing machine agents;(22) of fuel distributors from 1921 through 1927, at which time the keeping of this record was transferred to the state comptroller general; (23) of druggists from 1880 through 1927, at which time the keeping of this record was transferred to the state board of pharmacy;(24) and a pension roll of Confederate veterans.(25)

From 1854 until the board of education was organized in 1870, the ordinary administered the poor school fund.(26) The ordinary has authority to issue warrants and impose sentence in all misdemeanor cases arising from

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- 11) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-1804; Ga. Acts 1882-83, p. 70.
 12) Ga. Code of 1933, #84-2001.
 13) Ga. Code of 1933, #84-2011.
 14) Ga. Code of 1933, #26-5104.
 15) Ga. Code of 1933, #51-201; ibid., #51-1103; ibid., #51-1401.
 16) Ga. Code of 1933, #50-103.
 17) Ga. Code of 1933, #62-203.
 18) Ga. Code of 1933, #62-101.
 19) Ga. Code of 1933, #88-801.
 20) Ga. Code of 1933, #34-816.
 21) Ga. Acts 1937, p. 716.
 22) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-1311; Ga. Acts 1923, p. 56; ibid., 1927, p. 90.
 23) Ga. Acts 1921, pp. 83, 84; Ga. Code of 1933, #92-1404; Ga. Acts 1927, p. 107.
 24) Ga. Acts 1880-81, p. 186; ibid., 1927, p. 298.
 25) Ga. Code of 1933, #78-109. The department of public welfare has handled Confederate pensions since it was created in 1937, Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 355-370.
 26) Ga. Acts 1853-54, p. 153; ibid., 1870, p. 53.

violations of traffic laws under jurisdiction of the Georgia State Highway Patrol, where there is no city or county court in the county, provided the defendant waives jury trial.(27)

Minutes

128. MINUTES, COURT OF ORDINARY, 1791--. 73 vols. (A-UUU). Minutes of proceedings and business had before the ordinary, showing name and nature of case, date and disposition thereof. Also contains: (Minutes of Habeas Corpus Proceedings), entry 167. Arr. chron. 1 vol., 1791-1818, no index; 72 vols., 1819--., indexed alph. by name of estate. 39 vols., 1791-1911, hdw.; typed thereafter. 16 vols., 1791-1885, condition of binding poor. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Ord.'s va.

Estates

Case Papers

129. ESTATE DOCUMENTS, 1775--. 240 file boxes (A-Z). All wills, and all original case papers and letters pertaining to probate of wills and estate matters, showing name of estate, character of instrument or paper, and date filed. Arr. alph. by name of estate. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Ord.'s va.

Record of Wills

130. WILLS, 1777--. 22 vols. (1, A-U). Record of all wills probated, together with probate proceedings had thereon, showing dates wills executed and probated, names of testator and witnesses, names of legatees and disposition of property. Arr. chron. 1 vol., 1777-98, no index; 21 vols., 1799--., indexed alph. by name of testator. 1 vol., 1777-98, condition poor. 13 vols., 1777-1910, hdw.; typed thereafter. Aver. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. In safe, ord.'s va.

Administration of Estates

131. LETTERS TESTAMENTARY, 1793-95, 1841--. 10 vols. (1-10). Copies of letters testamentary issued upon probate of wills of deceased persons, authorizing executor named in will to administer estate, showing date of probate, name of deceased and executor, and date letters granted. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. 1 vol., 1793-95, hdw.; hdw. on pr. fms. thereafter. 3 vols., 1793-1868, condition fair. Aver. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½. Ord.'s va.

132. PETITIONS FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1862-69, 1874-79. 2 vols. Discontinued. Title varies: Petitions for Permanent Letters of Administration, 1862-69, 1 vol. Petitions for letters of administration on estates to issue, showing name of petitioner, estate, reason for petition and date. Arr. chron. 1 vol., 1862-69, no index; 1 vol., 1874-79, indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 300 pp. 15 x 10 x 1½. Ord.'s va.

27) Ga. Acts 1938, p. 1117.

Court of Ordinary
Estates

133. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (Temporary), 1795-97, 1830--. 10 vols. Letters granted to applicants authorizing them to collect, gather, keep and preserve estates of persons dying intestate until legal administration is granted on such estates, showing date deceased died, names of temporary administrator and deceased, and date temporary letters granted. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. 1 vol., 1795-97, hdw.; hdw. on pr fms. thereafter. Aver. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Ord.'s va.

134. ADMINISTRATORS' OATHS (Temporary), 1856-96. 2 vols. 1896-- in Temporary Bonds of Administration, entry 142. Record of oaths required of temporary administrators after appointment by court, showing name of administrator, estate, and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 400 pp. 13 x 9 x 1. Ord.'s va.

135. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (Pormanent), 1841--. 13 vols. (3-15). Letters invest authority to administer estates of persons dying intestate, showing date, names of administrator and deceased. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 4. Ord.'s va.

136. EXECUTORS LETTERS OF DISMISSION, 1792-98, 1852--. 5 vols. (1 vol. not labeled; 1-4). Title varies: Letters Dismissory, 1792-98, 1 vol.; Executors Letters Dismissory, 1852-1900, 2 vols. Copies of letters dismissing executors of estates after they have discharged all their legal duties in connection therewith, showing names of executor and deceased, and date. Also contains: Administrators Letters of Dismission, 1792-98, entry 137. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. 1 vol., 1792-98, hdw.; hdw. on pr. fms. thereafter. Aver. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Ord.'s va.

137. ADMINISTRATORS LETTERS OF DISMISSION, 1841--. 7 vols. Title varies: Copies of Letters Dismissory, 1841-1900, 4 vols. 1792-98 in Executors Letters of Dismission, entry 136. Copies of letters dismissing administrators of estates after they have discharged all legal duties in connection therewith, showing name of administrator and deceased, and date. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Ord.'s va.

138. CITATIONS. 1792, 1810-29, 1853--. 6 vols. and 5 file boxes. Legal notices of applications for letters of administration, guardianship, dismission, and of other citations. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition poor. Vols. aver. 150 pp. 13 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$; file boxes 11 x 5 x 14. Ord.'s va.

Guardianship

139. LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP, 1841--. 9 vols. (1-9). Copies of letters appointing responsible parties to take custody and control of the person and property of minors and lunatics, such person to serve as guardian during minority or lunacy of ward, showing date, term of court, names of guardian and ward. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of ward. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Ord.'s va.

140. GUARDIANS' OATHS, 1856-1900. 1 vol. 1900-- in Guardians' Bonds, entry 144. Record of oaths required of guardians appointed to handle estates of minors,

lunatics, and incompetents, showing name of guardian, ward, estate, date of oath, and date recorded. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 400 pp. 13 x 8 x 1. Ord.'s va.

141. GUARDIAN BOOK, 1919--. 5 vols. (I-III, 4-5). Title varies: Ledger, 1919-28, 3 vols.

Record of cases where ordinary has acted as guardian of minors, whose estates are valued at \$500. or less, showing description of estate property, account of receipts, disbursements, and dates. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of ward. Hdw. Condition of binding fair. Aver. 780 pp. 16 x 11 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

Bonds, Representatives of Estates

142. TEMPORARY BONDS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1844--. 8 vols. (2-9).

Record of bonds given by temporary administrators of estates to assure faithful performance of their legal duties until a permanent administrator is named, showing names of administrator, surety, and estate, amount and conditions of bond; approved by ordinary. Also contains: Administrators' Oaths, 1896--, entry 134. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

143. ADMINISTRATORS' (and Executors') BONDS, 1830--. 16 vols. (1-16).

Record of bonds given by administrators and executors of estates to assure faithful performance of their legal duties, showing date, names of administrators and executors, surety, and estate, amount and conditions of bond; approved by ordinary. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Ord.'s va.

144. GUARDIANS' BONDS, 1830--. 9 vols. (1-9).

Record of bonds given by guardians to assure faithful performance of their legal duties toward minors and lunatics and their estates, showing date, names of guardian, surety, and ward, and amount and conditions of bond. Also contains: Guardians' Oaths, 1900--, entry 140. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of ward, and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Ord.'s va.

145. TRUSTEE'S BONDS, 1874--. 1 vol.

Record of bonds given by trustees to insure the faithful performance of their legal duties, showing names of estate, trustee and surety, and amount and conditions of bond. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. Condition of binding fair. 320 pp. 14 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

Appraisements and Inventories

146. INVENTORIES AND APPRAISEMENTS, 1773--. 35 vols. (B, A-GG).

Itemized inventories and appraisements of deceased persons' estate property, both personal and real, showing names of estate, representative, and three appraisers, and total value of estate property; together with reports of sales, payments of debts, and division of estates. Also contains: (Widows Years Support), entry 151. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. 24 vols., 1773-1909, hdw.; typed thereafter. 1 vol., 1773-99, condition poor. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Ord.'s va.

Court of Ordinary
Estates

Accounts

147. ACCOUNTS OF COURT OF ORDINARY OF RICHMOND COUNTY, 1799--. 132 vols. (A-I, K-6C).

Record of receipts, disbursements, and all transactions pertaining to the administration of estates by the legal representatives thereof. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. 87 vols., A-4J, 1799-1910, hdw.; typed thoreafter. Aver. 600 pp. 13 x 11 x 3. Ord.'s va.

Returns, Representatives of Estates

148. RETURNS, 1936--. 9 file boxes (labeling varies).

Original annual and final returns of representatives of estates, with vouchers attached, showing names of estate, representative, date, itemized account of receipts and disbursements; when approved those papers are filed permanently with; Estate Documents, entry 129. Arr. alph. by name of estate. No index. 11 x 5 x 14. Ord.'s va.

149. DOCKET RETURNS OF EXECUTORS, 1880--. 2 vols.

Register of executors, showing name of estate, date of qualification, date of filing returns, date of discharge, and remarks. Arr. alph. by first letter of name of estate, and chron. thercunder. No index. Hdw. Aver. 500 pp. 15 x 10 x 2. Ord.'s va.

150. DOCKET RETURNS OF ADMINISTRATORS, 1880--. 2 vols.

Register of administrators, showing name of estate, date of appointment, date of filing returns, date of discharge, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of estate. No index. Hdw. Aver. 400 pp. 15 x 10 x 2. Ord.'s va.

Widows Years Support

151. (WIDOWS YEARS SUPPORT), 1773--. In Inventories and Appraisements, entry 146.

Record of report of three persons appointed to appraise and set aside out of deceased husband's estate a sufficient amount of either property or money, or both, to maintain his widow and minor children for next year following the date administration is granted upon such estate, showing name of widow, names of children (if any), total amount allowed, description and valuation of property awarded (if any), names of appraisers, and date order confirmed and award granted.

Dockets

152. DOCKET, COURT OF ORDINARY, 1794-1852, 1899--. 15 vols. (7 vols. not labeled; 2-9).

Docket of applications, cases, and business heard by ordinary, showing date, term of court, name of estate, name of representative and his capacity, nature of case or application, and disposition thereof. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Aver. 700 pp. 14 x 11 x 2. Ord.'s va.

153. EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS AND GUARDIANS, 1841-68. 2 vols.

Docket of executors and administrators of estates of deceased persons, showing name of estate, representative, and date. Also contains: Apprentices'

Court of Ordinary
Lunacy Records; Orphans
and Apprentices; Marriages

Indentures, entry 159; Docket of Guardians, entry 154. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. Aver. 200 pp. 13 x 9 x 2. Ord.'s va.

154. DOCKET OF GUARDIANS, 1880--. 2 vols. 1841-68 in Executors, Administrators and Guardians, entry 153.

Docket of guardians appointed to control and administer estates of minors and incompetants, showing date appointed, names of guardian and ward, date returns filed, and date discharged. Arr. alph. by name of ward. No index. Hdw. Aver. 400 pp. 15 x 10 x 1. Ord.'s va.

155. LOST PAPERS, 1893--. 1 vol.

Docket of proceedings to establish lost papers, mostly for stocks and bonds, giving copy of petition and of paper. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of petitioner. Hdw. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Ord.'s va.

Lunacy Records

156. LUNACY WRITS, 1857--. 5 file boxes.

Shows record number, name of alleged lunatic, name of person who had warrant issued, copies of notices to three nearest adult relatives of alleged lunatic, names of three persons appointed as commission to determine alleged lunatic's sanity, two of whom are physicians, and verdict of commission, which must be unanimous. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Ord.'s va.

157. LUNACY DOCKET, 1929--. 1 vol.

Shows names of alleged lunatic, petitioner, nearest relatives or guardian, testimony of physicians, court's decision, date, and name of institution to which person consigned, if adjudged lunatic. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of alleged lunatic. Hdw. 208 pp. 15 x 10 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

Orphans and Apprentices

158. LETTERS OF APPRENTICESHIP, AUGUSTA ORPHAN ASYLUM, 1851-56. 3 vols. Title varies: A Book of Fines, 1851, 1 vol.

Letters issued apprenticing children from the Augusta Orphan Asylum, showing name of person to whom apprenticed, trade, length of time for which bound out, name, and age of orphan, bond of tradesman to take proper care of and educate child, and record of fines paid for forfeitures of bond. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of orphan. Hdw. Condition of binding fair. Aver. 200 pp. 15 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Ord.'s va.

159. APPRENTICES' INDENTURES, 1841-83. 1 vol. 1841-68 also in Executors, Administrators and Guardians, entry 153.

Letters binding out children as apprentices, giving name of person to whom bound out, name of child, trade to be learned, age, number of years for which apprenticed. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of child. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. 14 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

Marriages

160. APPLICATION FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE, 1924--. 74 vols. (1-74).

Shows date, names of contracting parties, ages, residences, and color,

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 and Exemptions; Land Records

whether previously married and divorced; if divorced, shows when and where granted, and grounds for divorce. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 100 pp. 6 x 9 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

161. MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1777--. 48 vols. and 111 file boxes (47 vols., B, B-UU; 1 vol. and 111 file boxes not labeled).

Original licenses returned for record, and record of same completed after marriage has been performed, giving names, ages, residences, and color of contracting parties, date license issued, name of person performing ceremony, and serial number of license. Vols. arr. chron.; file boxes arr. alph. by name of man. Vols. indexed alph. by name of man; file boxes, no index. 1777-1813, hdw.; hdw. on pr. fms. thereafter. 1 vol., 1806-1813, condition very poor. Vols. aver. 400 pp. 13 x 12 x 3; file boxes 11 x 5 x 14. Ord.'s va.

Vital Statistics
 (See also entries 402-405)

162. BIRTH REGISTRY, 1830-93. 1 vol.

Richmond County births registered under legislative act of December 19, 1823, showing names of parents, children, nationality, date of birth, sex, color, and date registered. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition of binding fair, paper poor. 200 pp. 15 x 10 x 1. Ord.'s va.

Homesteads and Exemptions
 (See also entry 46)

163. HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS, 1873--. 5 vols. (A-E).

Record of pony homesteads granted to petitioners, who are heads of families, exempting to them household and kitchen furniture and provisions of the value of \$300., which may be claimed even though all homestead rights have been waived, showing itemized schedule of personal property exempted, date and order allowing same. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of petitioner. 3 vols., A-C, 1873-1909, hdw.; typed thereafter. Aver. 500 pp. 15 x 10 x 3. Ord.'s va.

Land Records

164. LAND LOTTERY, 1832. 2 vols.

Register of person eligible to draw in land lottery of 1832. Vols. divided into sections as follows: married women, single men, widows, orphans, incompetents, widows of soldiers who died in service; and names of drawees are listed under their proper classification. No index. Hdw. Condition of binding fair. 50 pp. 13 x 7 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

165. WILD OR UNIMPROVED LANDS, 1873. 1 vol.

Register of wild lands in county, showing number of acres, district, assessed value, and former owner of land. Arr. alph. by name of landowner. No index. Hdw. Condition of binding fair. 75 pp. 55 x 10 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

166. (CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS), 1907--. In Habeas Corpus, entry 168.

Petitions and orders to appoint assessors of land in condemnation proceedings, showing name of landowner and petitioner, description of land, reason for proceedings, date of filing and recording.

Court of Ordinary
Habeas Corpus; Voters;
Officials Oaths and Bonds

(167-173)

Habeas Corpus

167. (MINUTES OF HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS), 1791--. In Minutes, Court of Ordinary, entry 128.

Minutes show date petition for writ to issue filed, term of court, name of petitioner, name of person alleged to be illegally held in custody, date heard before court, and disposition.

168. HABEAS CORPUS, 1907--. 1 file box.

Petitions for writ of habeas corpus, command to sheriff to produce body of person alleged to be illegally held, and other pleadings in connection therewith, showing term of court, date filed, names of petitioner and person in custody, date heard before court and disposition. Also contains: (Condemnation Proceedings), entry 166. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Ord.'s va.

Voters

(See also entries 353-357)

169. VOTERS BOOKS, 1895-1906. 36 vols.

Oaths signed by voters, showing name, age, sex, color, and address. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 350 pp. 18 x 11 x 2. Ord.'s va.

Officials Oaths and Bonds

170. RECORDS OF CONSTABLES BONDS, 1856-73. 1 vol. 1874-- in Bonds of County Officers, entry 171.

Bonds taken by ordinary from constables to insure faithful performance of all their legal duties while in office, showing date, names of principal and surety, amount and conditions of bond, and names of witnesses. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of constable. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. 12 x 9 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

171. BONDS OF COUNTY OFFICERS, 1868--. 4 vols. (A-D), and 2 file boxes.

Oaths and bonds given by county officers, showing names of official and surety, office held, date, amount, and conditions of bond. Also contains: Records of Constables Bonds, 1874--, entry 170. Arr. chron. Vols. indexed alph. by name of officer; file boxes, no index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fms. 1 vol., 1877-95, condition poor. Vols. aver. 400 pp. 17 x $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 2; file boxes 11 x 5 x 14. Ord.'s va.

172. REGISTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS, 1868-76. 1 vol.

Shows name of person, office held, date elected or appointed, bondsman, and length of term. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of officer, and chron. thereunder. Hdw. Condition of binding fair. 130 pp. 10 x 8 x 1. Ord.'s va.

173. BOARD OF EDUCATION OATHS, 1873--. 1 file box.

Original oaths taken and signed by members of the county board of education, showing name of member, text of oath, term of office, date elected, and date oath administered. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 11 x 4 x 14. Ord.'s va.

Court of Ordinary
Confederate Pensions and
Records; Poor School Fund

Confederate Pensions and Records
(See also entry 54)

174. CONFEDERATE PENSION ROLL, 1938. 1 folder.

Register of persons receiving confederate pensions, showing name, address, amount, and date; roll always kept current, previous lists destroyed. Arr. alph. by name of pensioner. No index. Typed. 11 x 9 x 1/8. Ord.'s va.

175. PENSION CHECKS, 1930--. 2 boxes.

Cancelled pension checks issued to confederate veterans and their widows, showing date, name of payee, and amount. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 5 x 12 x 12. Ord.'s va.

176. (SALT ALLOTMENTS), 1862. 1 vol.

Record of salt allowance during war when salt was being preserved for the manufacture of gun powder, showing name of person to whom allotted, number of persons in family, total amount allotted, and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition of binding fair, writing faded. 200 pp. 16 x 12 x 1/2. Ord.'s va.

177. LIST OF PERSONS EXEMPTED IN STATE OF GEORGIA, 1864. 1 vol.

Record of men exempt from military duty by act of confederate congress to serve in commissary department, showing name and address, bond, surety, number of slaves, and produce to be delivered at certain depot. In back of volume are lists of patients remaining in hospital after close of war, dated 1868 and 1869. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition poor. 500 pp. 14 x 9 1/2 x 2. Ord.'s va.

178. REGISTER OF WIVES OF SOLDIERS IN SERVICE, 1862-63. 4 vols.

Register of wives of confederate soldiers, widows of men killed in service, women with sons in service, and dependent children of confederate soldiers, showing names of veterans, and branch of service. Arr. alph. by name of woman. No index. Hdw. Condition of binding fair. Aver. 50 pp. 15 x 9 1/2 x 1/2. Ord.'s va.

179. A REGISTER OF ELECTORS (Confederate States), 1861. 1 vol.

List of electors chosen by vote to represent the county in election for president and vice-president of the Confederate States, the list containing 940 names. No arr. No index. Hdw. 50 pp. 13 x 5 x 1. Ord.'s va.

Poor School Fund

180. POOR SCHOOL ACCOUNT, 1852-71. 4 vols.

Register of persons whose tuition was paid out of the poor school fund by the ordinary, showing names of teacher and student, dates, and school attended. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of teacher. Hdw. Aver. 800 pp. 17 1/2 x 13 x 2 1/2. Ord.'s va.

181. THE ORDINARY OF RICHMOND COUNTY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE POOR SCHOOL FUND, 1862-66. 2 vols.

Record of receipts and disbursements out of poor school fund, showing purposes for which expended, and dates. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Aver. 30 pp. 12 x 7 1/2 x 1. Ord.'s va.

Court of Ordinary

Paupers; Licenses and Bonds

Paupers

182. COFFIN BOOK, 1867-69. 1 vol.

Stubs of orders issued by the city for coffins purchased for indigent persons, giving name of deceased, from whom coffin purchased, and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 12 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

183. REGISTER OF PAUPERS OF RICHMOND COUNTY, 1884-94. 3 vols.

Shows date, name, residence, number in family, references, amount of meal, provisions, and wood given, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 200 pp. 18 x 15 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Licenses and Bonds

Soldiers

184. SOLDIERS' LICENSES, 1869--. 5 file boxes (1-5).

Original applications and oaths of indigent ex-soldiers for free licenses to peddle, showing name of applicant, proof of service, date of application, and date license issued. Arr. alph. by name of soldier. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Ord.'s va.

Pistol Toters

185. PETITION OR APPLICATION TO TOTE PISTOL, 1912--. 1 file box.

Applications for permits to carry pistols, under \$100. bond, giving name of applicant, surety, date of application, manufacturer, caliber, and serial number of pistol. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Ord.'s va.

186. PISTOL TOTERS REGISTER AND BONDS, 1912--. 1 vol.

\$100. bonds given by pistol toters conditioned to prevent illegal use of weapon, showing name of pistol totor, surety, manufacturer, date and conditions of bond, caliber, and serial number of pistol. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of pistol totor. Hdw. on pr. fms. 400 pp. 15 x 10 x 2. Ord.'s va.

Explosives

187. REGISTER OF EXPLOSIVES, 1921--. 1 vol.

Record of applications for permits to use explosives, showing name of applicant, kind and quantity of explosive, name of seller, purpose for which purchased, and where stored; and order granting permit. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 140 pp. 14 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

Spirituos Liquors

188. LIQUOR LICENSE, 1840-60, 1869-73. 2 vols. Title varies: Retail Bonds, 1840-60, 1 vol.

Record of licenses granted to dealers to retail spirituos liquors, showing name of dealer, license number, date, name of surety on bond, amount and conditions of bond, and oath signed by retailer stating he would not sell liquor to slaves or free persons of color without consent of owner of slave or guardian of free person of color. Arr. chron. 1840-60, no index;

1869-73, indexed alph. by name of licensee. Hdw. on pr. fms. 1 vol., 1840-60, condition of binding poor. Aver. 175 pp. $16 \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1840-60, ord.'s va.; 1 vol., 1869-73, gen. strm.; 3rd fl.

189. RETAIL BONDS, 1840-60. 1 vol.

Record of licenses issued to retailers of spirituous liquors, with accompanying oath and bond of retailer, stating he would not sell liquor to slaves or free persons of color without consent of owner of slave or guardian of free person of color, showing name of surety and amount of bond. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Condition of binding poor. 200 pp. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 2$. Ord.'s va.

190. LIQUOR REGISTER OF THE ORDINARY, 1887-89. 1 vol.

Register of persons licensed to sell liquor in county, showing name of dealer, place of business, and date of registration. Arr. alph. by name of dealer. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. $16 \times 11 \times 1$. Ord.'s va.

191. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS UNDER PROHIBITION LAW, 1907-17. 1 vol.

Record of physicians' prescriptions issued to patients for alcohol, showing name of patient, physician, amount prescribed, and date of prescription. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of patient. Hdw. on pr. fms. 300 pp. $18 \times 12 \times 3$. Ord.'s va.

192. WINE AND ALCOHOL APPLICATIONS, 1917--. 1 vol.

Applications for, and original licenses to use wine and alcohol for sacramental and medicinal purposes, returned to ordinary when shipment is received, showing name of applicant, date, use, and amount of alcohol permitted. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 300 pp. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

193. RECORD OF ALCOHOL AND WINE APPLICATIONS, 1917--. 1 vol.

Register of persons granted special alcohol licenses for sacramental and medicinal purposes, giving date, use, and amount of alcohol. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. No index. Hdw. 600 pp. $18 \times 11 \times 3$. Ord.'s va.

Hunting and Fishing

194. GAME LAW REGISTER, 1920-25. 3 vols.

Register of licenses granted, showing name of person, color, age, kind of license, amount paid, number of license, and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 50 pp. $12 \times 10 \times \frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

195. GAME REPORTS, 1924-28. 10 folders.

Record of persons licensed to hunt, showing name of applicant, date, kind of license, and amount paid. Bradded in back of folders are lists of persons violating game laws, showing date of arrest, and amount of fine. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fms. Aver. 50 pp. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Estrays

196. ESTRAYS, 1799-1800, 1812-32. 2 vols.

Record of stray domestic animals which have been found, with description of same, name of finder, and by whom claimed; record of sale and amount received,

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if advertised and sold. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Aver. 40 pp. 11 x 7
x $\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

Business and Professional Registrations

197. (EMBALMERS' REGISTER), 1900--. 1 vol.

Record of licensed embalmers, showing name of person, date license issued by state board, and date sworn before ordinary. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 381 pp. 15 x 9 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

198. REGISTER OF AGENTS (Sewing Machines), 1881--. 1 vol.

Register of agents licensed to sell sewing machines, showing name and address of agent, make of machine, and date of registration. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 12 x 9 x 1. Ord.'s va.

199. APOTHECARY'S REGISTER AND LICENSE, 1873-1927. 1 vol.

Register of apothecaries licensed by state board to compound and vend drugs, medicines, and poisons. Arr. alph. by name of apothecary. No index. Hdw. 381 pp. 15 x 9 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

200. REGISTRY OF DISTRIBUTORS OF FUEL IN RICHMOND COUNTY, 1921-26.
1 vol.

Register of distributors, showing name of distributor, address, date of registration, and date of notification to comptroller. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 200 pp. 12 x 10 x 1. Ord.'s va.

Newspapers

201. AUGUSTA EVENING DISPATCH, Jan. 3-June 30, 1859. 1 vol.

Paper was published for only six months, and contained official county advertisements during that period. Arr. chron. No index. Pr. 24 x 18 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

202. DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, July-Dec. 1868. 1 vol.

Official organ of the United States government, published daily except Monday. Publication discontinued December 31, 1868. Arr. chron. No index. Pr. 24 x 18 x 2. Ord.'s va.

203. DAILY PRESS, Jan. 1-April 18, 1869. 1 vol.

Publication of paper discontinued for lack of advertisements due to "accumulated prejudices against an obnoxious predecessor." Arr. chron. No index. Pr. 24 x 18 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

204. THE DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST, Aug. 6, 1868-Jan. 1, 1876. 12 vols.

Official county organ. Paper established in 1799; changed ownership and name to The Augusta Constitutionalist in January 1876. Arr. chron. No index. Pr. 24 x 18 x 4. Ord.'s va.

205. THE AUGUSTA CONSTITUTIONALIST, Jan-July 1876. 1 vol.

Paper merged with The Daily Chronicle and Sentinel in 1877 and changed name to The Daily Chronicle and Constitutionalist. Arr. chron. No index. Pr. 24 x 18 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

Court of Ordinary
Census and Directories;
Miscellaneous

206. THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND SENTINEL, Aug. 1868-June 1877. 15 vols.
Paper established in 1785, merged with The Augusta Constitutionalist and
changed name to the Daily Chronicle and Constitutionalist in 1877. Arr.
chron. No index. Pr. 24 x 18 x 4. Ord.'s va.

207. THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND CONSTITUTIONALIST, July 1877-Dec. 1885.
17 vols.
Paper published under this title until 1885, when name changed to The Augusta
Chronicle. Arr. chron. No index. Pr. 24 x 18 x 3. Ord.'s va.

208. THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE, July 1885--. 210 vols. Title varies:
Chronicle, Apr.-June 1904, 1 vol.
Morning daily paper in which official citations, advertisements, and legal
notices appear. Arr. chron. No index. Pr. Aver. 1,000 pp. 24 x 18 x 4.
2 vols., 1904, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 208 vols., ord.'s va.

209. THE AUGUSTA HERALD, July 1902-June 1904, Jan. 1908--. 69 vols.
Evening daily paper in which official citations, advertisements, and legal
notices appear. Arr. chron. No index. Pr. Aver. 1,000 pp. 24 x 18 x 4.
Ord.'s va.

Census and Directories

210. CENSUS, CITY OF AUGUSTA, 1852. 1 vol.
Census authorized by city council, listing residents, address, sex, number
of slaves owned, orphan children, free persons of color, and transients.
Arr. alph. by name of resident. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 13 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.
Ord.'s va.

211. AUGUSTA CITY DIRECTORY, 1877-82, 1892, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901,
1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1925,
1927, 1929, 1933, 1935, 1937. 27 vols. (Labeling varies).
Names, addresses, and occupations of residents of Augusta. Arr. alph. by
name of resident in front of vols.; arr. alph. by occupation in back of vols.
No index. Pr. Aver. 500 pp. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

Miscellaneous

212. ACCOUNT BOOK (Stage Coach), 1802-5. 1 vol.
"An account of cash received from Stage fare per Way Bills from Augusta to
Savannah," recording dates of trips, drivers' names, and total amount of
money collected by the week, which varied from \$3.75 to \$116.92. Arr. chron.
No index. Hdw. Condition of binding fair. 50 pp. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Ord.'s va.

213. MISCELLANEOUS DATA, 1900-1921. 6 file boxes.
Miscellaneous papers and pleadings, showing names of parties, nature of in-
strument and dates. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 5 x 14.
Ord.'s va.

214. EXCHANGE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. POLICY REGISTER, 1858-64. 1 vol.
Register of insurance policies carried on cotton and tobacco in warehouses,
machinery in mills, also miscellaneous policies on sugar, rolling stock
and printing presses, giving name of policy holder, beneficiary, items

insured, amount of policy, premiums, date of policy, and of registration. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition of binding fair. 200 pp. 18 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Ord.'s va.

215. FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TELEPHONE, 1926. 1 vol.
A history of the Southern Bell Telephone Company in Augusta; prepared for the anniversary dinner and giving a list of the first subscribers. No arr. No index. Pr. 50 pp. 12 x 9 x 1. Ord.'s va.

IX. COUNTY COURT

County courts were created by an act of 1866, and the inferior court, sitting as a court of law, which it superseded, was ordered to transfer all suits on its dockets to the county court. The judge of the court was elected by the people of the county for a term of four years.(1) This court was abolished in 1868, and its books, papers, and records were ordered transferred to the superior court for completion of all unfinished business on its dockets.(2)

In January 1872 a county court was again established in Richmond County. The governor of the state appointed "a suitable person, not less than twenty-five years of age and a resident of the county for which appointed one year immediately before his appointment, to act as county judge. . ." for a term of four years. The judge appointed the bailiff of the court.(3)

In criminal matters, the judge had power to try misdemeanor cases, with or without a jury, and could sit as a committing court in felony cases. The court had jurisdiction over all civil cases where the principal sum in cases of contract, and the damage claimed in cases of tort, did not exceed one hundred dollars; except divorce and equity cases, and cases respecting the title to land, jurisdiction over which is vested exclusively in the superior court.(4) Procedure for trial of causes in this court was the same as prescribed for justice of the peace courts. Civil cases could be appealed to the superior court, if the principal sum involved in the litigation exceeded \$50., and the judge's decisions in criminal cases were reviewable by certiorari to the superior court. The judge had power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, as well as authority to punish persons for contempt of court.(5)

The act creating this court specified that only one record be kept, viz: a docket of civil proceedings; and in 1874 the court was made a court of record.(6)

In 1872 a general law was enacted providing that the judge of the county court should "discharge all the duties (which) formerly devolved upon the

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- 1) Ga. Acts 1865-66, pp. 64-71.
 - 2) Const. 1868, Art. XI, Sec. VII.
 - 3) Ga. Acts 1871-72, pp. 288-298.
 - 4) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3201.
 - 5) Ga. Acts 1871-72, pp. 288-298.
 - 6) Ga. Acts 1874, p. 78.

County Court
Minutes; Dockets

justices of the inferior court, as to county business, except in those counties where by local laws, other provision has been made by the legislature of the state."(7) There being no official in Richmond County vested with authority to administer county business and affairs by local law, after the board of county commissioners was abolished in 1873,(8) the county judge administered county business under the general law mentioned above until 1881.(9)

The county court was abolished in 1881 and the city court of Richmond County was established in its place and stead. The cases pending in the county court were ordered transferred to the city court, and the judge of the city court was also given authority to administer county affairs.(10)

Minutes

216. MINUTES FOR COUNTY PURPOSES - MINUTES COUNTY COURT, 1873-81. 1 vol. Minutes of proceedings and county business transacted, showing nature of business transacted or applications considered, dates, and disposition thereof. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 400 pp. 14 x 10 x 3. Ord.'s va. For prior records, see entry 113; for subsequent records, see entry 1.

217. (MINUTES - COUNTY COURT), 1866-72. In Minutes of Inferior Court, entry 116. Minutes of cases and proceedings, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, court term, nature of action, and disposition of case.

Dockets

Civil

218. BAR DOCKET, 1866-74. 1 vol. Shows case number, names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, kind of action, court term, and verdict. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 200 pp. 17 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

219. CIVIL DOCKET, 1866-73. 1 vol. Docket of cases, showing names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, nature of case, amount involved, and disposition of same. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 320 pp. 13 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Ord.'s va.

220. COURT DOCKET, 1879-81. 1 vol. Common law docket, monthly terms, showing names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, court term, kind of action, and verdict rendered. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 500 pp. 15 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

221. COURT DOCKET, 1879-81. 1 vol. Shows case number, names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, nature of

7) Ga. Acts 1871-72, Sec. 21, pp. 288-298.

8) Ga. Acts 1873, p. 288.

9) For a fuller description of his duties and powers over county affairs, see introductory essay to county commissioners, p. 38.

10) Ga. Acts 1880-81, pp. 574-583.

case, date filed, and verdict rendered. Vol. divided into sections as follows: common law, claim and illegality, garnishment; cases arr. chron. under their respective sections. No index. Hdw. 500 pp. 18 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

222. EXECUTION DOCKET (County Court), 1866-71. 1 vol. 1866-77 also in Inferior Court Execution Docket, entry 120.

Record of executions issued on county court judgments, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, date judgment rendered, date execution issued, and date satisfied (if satisfied). Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 500 pp. 14 x 10 x 2. Ord.'s va.

Criminal

223. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1866-69, 1873-81. 4 vols. Title varies: Docket County Court, 1873-79, 1 vol.

Docket of criminal cases, showing case number, names of attorneys, and defendant, offense charged, court term, verdict, and sentence. Arr. chron. 3 vols., 1866-69, 1873-79, no index; 1 vol., 1878-81, indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. Aver. 150 pp. 18 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Bonds

224. COUNTY COURT CONSTABLES AND RETAILERS BONDS, 1873-80. 1 vol.

Record of oaths taken by persons licensed to retail spirituous liquors, and bonds given by same, showing name of retailer, date, surety, amount and condition of bond. There are no constables bonds recorded in this volume. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 717 pp. 18 x 11 x 3. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

See also entries 188-193.

Court Costs

225. (RECEIPTS CLERK OF COUNTY COURT), 1884-87. 2 vols.

Copies of receipts given by county clerk for payment of expenses of court, showing name of payee, date, amount, and purpose of receipt. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 300 pp. 9 x 18 x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

X. CITY COURT OF RICHMOND COUNTY AND CLERK

By an act of 1817 the state legislature provided that after January 1, 1818, the "chief magistrate of the City of Augusta shall be known and addressed by the appellation of mayor, and not intendent of the City of Augusta," and created a mayor's court with the same jurisdiction and procedure as the mayor's court of Savannah.(1) The territorial jurisdiction of the mayor's court of Savannah extended only to the city's limits; it could try minor criminal offenses; and its civil jurisdiction was limited to amounts exceeding \$30. and under \$100.(2) In 1818 an amendment to this act provided that the clerk of the mayor's court and the sheriff of the City of Augusta should be elected by the city council, and the court's civil jurisdiction

1) Prince's Digest of Ga. Laws, to 1820, p. 233.

2) Clayton's Compilation of Ga. Laws, 1800-1810, pp. 328, 388.

was increased to \$300.(3)

The name of the mayor's court was changed by an act of 1826 to Court of Common Pleas for the City of Augusta, and the act provided that the judge of the court be elected by the state legislature for a term of three years.(4) The civil jurisdiction of the common pleas court was increased in 1829 to include cases where the principal sum involved did not exceed \$300., and the court was given authority to issue writs of habeas corpus.(5)

The name of the court of common pleas was changed to the City Court of Augusta in 1856, and the city court assumed the civil jurisdiction of the court of common pleas. In criminal matters it could issue writs of habeas corpus, and try misdemeanor cases. The court's territorial jurisdiction remained co-extensive with the city's limits, and the city council elected the judge of the court for a term of four years.(6) In 1866 the civil jurisdiction of the city court of Augusta was limited to cases where the principal sum involved did not exceed \$1,000.(7) This court was abolished on January 1, 1877, and all unfinished business on its dockets was ordered transferred to the superior court for completion.(8)

The City Court of Richmond County was created by a legislative act approved September 22, 1881. The judge and solicitor of the Court were appointed by the Governor. The county sheriff and the superior court clerk were made ex-officio sheriff and clerk of the city court, and its territorial jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal cases, was extended to embrace the entire county.(9) It has jurisdiction over criminal cases below the grade of felonies (misdemeanors); and it was invested with concurrent jurisdiction over all civil cases where the principal sum involved did not exceed \$5,000.; (10) except divorce and equity cases, and cases respecting the title to land, over which the superior court exercises exclusive jurisdiction.(11)

The judge of the city court of Richmond County was by this act also made ex-officio commissioner of roads and revenues;(12) and he administered the county's business and affairs from 1881 until 1907, at which time a board of county commissioners was reestablished in Richmond County.(13)

The city court of Richmond County is a court of record,(14) and the state constitution now of force (1877) provides that errors and rulings of

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- 3) Prince's Digest of Ga. Laws, to 1820, p. 233.
 - 4) Prince's Digest of Ga. Laws, to 1837, p. 485.
 - 5) Ibid., p. 487.
 - 6) Ga. Acts 1856, pp. 246-248.
 - 7) Ga. Acts 1865-66, p. 73; and restated in Acts 1872, pp. 141, 142.
 - 8) Ga. Acts 1876, p. 97.
 - 9) Ga. Acts 1880-81, pp. 574-583.
 - 10) Ibid.
 - 11) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3201.
 - 12) Ga. Acts 1880-81, pp. 574-583.
 - 13) Ga. Acts 1907, pp. 324-327. For a full description of his duties and powers over county affairs, see introductory essay to county commissioners, p. 38.
 - 14) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2204.

the court may be excepted to directly to the supreme court,(15) and the court of appeals.(16)

Since 1908 the judge of the court has been elected by the people of the county for a term of four years.(17) The clerk is required to record immediately in his book of final records all the pleadings of every case;(18) and is required to keep minutes, records, orders, and other books as the superior court clerk keeps.(19)

Civil Records

Case Papers

226. COURT SUITS FILED, 1881--. 100 file boxes.

Original civil case papers and pleadings, showing term of court, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, character of pleading, date filed, verdict of jury, judgment, and case number. Also contains: (Criminal Case Papers), entry 245. Arr. chron. Entries 244 and 227 serve as index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

227. CITY COURT WRITS (Record of Pleadings), 1885--. 22 vols. (1-22).

Record of civil case papers and pleadings, showing name of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, character of pleading, verdict, judgment, dates, and case number. Serves as index to Court Suits Filed, entry 226. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. 12 vols., 1885-1908, hdw.; typed thereafter. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Dockets

228. MAYORS COURT DOCKET, 1824-26. 1 vol.

Docket of civil cases, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, court term, nature of case, and disposition. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition very poor, writing almost illegible. 542 pp. 15 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

229. RECORDS, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, 1822-33, 1853-67, 1869-77. 10 vols. (labeling varies). Title varies: Record, 1827-31, 2 vols.

Docket of civil cases, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, court term, kind of action, date and disposition of case. Also contains: Criminal Docket, entry 246. Arr. chron. 2 vols., 1827-33, no index; 8 vols., 1822-29, 1831-33, 1853-67, 1869-77, indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. Aver. 600 pp. 17 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. 2 vols., 1827-33, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 8 vols., 1822-29, 1831-33, 1853-67, 1869-77, sup. ct. cl.'s va.

230. (DOCKET - COURT OF COMMON PLEAS), 1852-56. 1 vol.

Docket of cases in which the city of Augusta is plaintiff, showing name of

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- 15) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3005.
 16) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3009.
 17) Ga. Acts 1907, pp. 229-230.
 18) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2715; Ga. Acts 1880-81, p. 93.
 19) Ga. Acts 1880-81, pp. 574-583.

defendant, date, nature of case or offense, and disposition thereof. No arr.
No index. Hdw. Condition poor. 125 pp. 15 x 10 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

231. SUBPOENA DOCKET COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, 1843-54. 1 vol.
Record of subpoenas issued in civil cases, showing names of plaintiff and
defendant, term of court, nature of case, and names of witnesses subpoenaed.
Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 18 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

232. SUBPOENA DOCKET CITY CT. (Court) OF AUGUSTA, 1857, 1869-73.
2 vols.
Docket of subpoenas issued in civil cases, showing names of plaintiff, defend-
ant, and attorneys, kind of action, names of witnesses subpoenaed, and date.
Also contains: (Criminal Subpoenas - City Court of Augusta), entry 249. Arr.
alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. 125 pp. 15 x 10 x 1. Gen. strm.,
3rd fl.

233. APPEALS BAR DOCKET (Court of Common Pleas), 1832-52. 1 vol.
Shows names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, date of appeal and by
whom, and disposition of case. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 250 pp. 14 x
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

234. ISSUE DOCKET (Bench - City Court), 1883--. 6 vols. (dated).
Docket of civil cases in which issues for trial by a jury have been or are
likely to be raised, (for use of bench), showing names of attorneys, plain-
tiff, and defendant, case number, court term, nature of case, disposition,
sheriff's returns, and remarks. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defend-
ant. Hdw. to 1901; hdw. on pr. fms. thereafter. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.
Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

235. ISSUE DOCKET (Bar), 1882-99. 2 vols. (dated). Discontinued.
Docket of civil cases in which issues for trial by a jury have been or are
likely to be raised, (for use of bar), showing names of attorneys, plaintiff,
and defendant, case number, court term, nature of case, disposition, sheriff's
returns, and remarks. Arr. chron. 1 vol., 1882-93, no index; 1 vol., 1893-
99, indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.
Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

236. DOCKET (Civil), 1881-85. 1 vol.
Shows names of plaintiff, nature of action, term of court, case number, date,
and disposition of case. Also contains: Motion Docket, entry 238. Vol.
divided into sections as follows: appeal, motion, claims and illegality,
certiorari; each section arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 250 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.
Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

237. MOTION, GARNISHMENT AND ATTACHMENT DOCKET, 1894-1917. 1 vol.
Shows term of court, names of plaintiff, defendant, and garnishee, nature of
action, and disposition thereof. Also contains: Motion Docket, entry 238.
Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. Condi-
tion of binding fair. 450 pp. 16 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

238. MOTION DOCKET, 1917--. 1 vol. 1881-85 in Docket (Civil), entry
236; 1894-1917 in Motion, Garnishment and Attachment Docket,
entry 237.

Shows case number, term of court, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, character of motion, judge's ruling thereon, and date. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. Condition of binding fair. 450 pp. 16 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

239. ASSIGNMENT DOCKET, 1910-15. 1 vol.

Shows names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, term of court, case number, nature of case, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 504 pp. 22 x 12 x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

240. SUBPOENA DOCKET, 1911--. 1 vol.

Record of subpoenas issued to witnesses to testify in civil cases, giving names of plaintiff, defendant, and witnesses, nature of action, date for court appearance, and service of subpoena. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. 604 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

241. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1881--. 4 vols.

Record of executions issued on city court judgments, showing names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, nature of action, dates judgment rendered and executions issued, amount of principal, interest, and court costs, and date satisfied (if paid). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Minutes

242. (MAYOR'S COURT MINUTES), 1820. 1 vol.

Minutes of proceedings of the mayor's court, showing court term, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and jurors, nature of case, date of trial, and disposition of same. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. 17 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

243. (MINUTES COURT OF COMMON PLEAS), 1827-28. 1 vol.

Minutes of proceedings, showing court term, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, and verdict. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. 18 x 9 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

244. CITY COURT MINUTES, 1874--. 34 vols. (1-34).

Minutes of civil proceedings, showing term of court, case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, and disposition thereof. Also contains: (Criminal Minutes), entry 251. Serves as index to Court Suits Filed, entry 226. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. 24 vols., 1-24, 1874-1921, hdw.; typed thereafter. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Criminal Records

Case Papers and Accusations

245. (CRIMINAL CASE PAPERS), 1881--. In Court Suits Filed, entry 226. Criminal case papers and accusations, showing names of prosecutor, defendant, and attorneys, offense charged, date filed, case number, and disposition thereof.

Dockets

246. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1857-71. 1 vol., 1822-33, 1853-67, 1869-77 also in Records, Court of Common Pleas, entry 229.
Docket shows case number, court term, names of attorneys and defendant, offense charged, verdict, and sentence, if found guilty. Arr. chron. No index. 150 pp. 15 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

247. CRIMINAL DOCKETS, 1892-93, 1913--. 8 vols.
Dockets show names of attorneys, defendant, court term, offense charged, dates of warrant and arrest, verdict, and sentence. Also contains: (Bench Warrant Docket), 1913--, entry 248. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. 1 vol., 1892-93, indexed alph. by name of defendant; 7 vols., 1913--, no index. Hdw. to 1893; hdw. on pr. hds. thereafter. Aver. 350 pp. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1892-93, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 7 vols., 1913--, sup. ct. cl.'s va.

248. (BENCH WARRANT DOCKET), 1913--. In Criminal Docket, entry 247.
Record of bench warrants issued by judge, showing date warrant issued, name of person apprehended, and judge's ruling thereon.

249. (CRIMINAL SUBPOENAS - CITY COURT OF AUGUSTA), 1857, 1869-73. In Subpoena Docket City Ct. (Court) of Augusta, entry 232.
Docket of subpoenas issued in criminal cases, showing names of defendants, and attorneys, offense charged, and names of witnesses subpoenaed.

250. SUBPOENA DOCKET, 1879-87, 1908-15, 1918, 1920-21, 1923, 1927, 1930--. 17 vols.
Record of subpoenas issued in criminal cases, showing term of court, names of defendant, offense charged, names of witnesses for state and for defendant. 1 vol., 1881-83, arr. alph. by name of defendant; 1879--, arr. chron. 1 vol., 1881-83, no index; 16 vols., 1879--, index alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 450 pp. 18 x 13 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. 2 vols., 1881-87, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 15 vols., 1879--, sup. ct. cl.'s va.

Minutes

251. (CRIMINAL MINUTES), 1874--. In City Court Minutes, entry 244.
Minutes of criminal proceedings, showing term of court, names of prosecutor, defendant, and attorneys, offense charged, verdict (if tried by jury), and sentence (if found guilty).

Jurors

252. JURY LIST, 1925-26, 1928-31. 3 vols.
List of males eligible for traverse jury duty, showing term of court, names of jurors, ward or precinct in which he resides. Arr. alph. by name of juror. No index. Hdw. Aver. 150 pp. 14 x 9 x 1. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

253. CITY COURT JURY SCRIP, 1928-30, 1936. 3 vols.
Stubs of scrip issued by county treasurer, showing name of juror, date, court term, serial number, and amount paid. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 150 pp. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 2 vols., 1928-30, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 1 vol., 1936, sup. ct. cl.'s va.

XI. CITY COURT SOLICITOR

The office of the solicitor of the city court of Richmond County was created by the legislature in 1881. The creating act provided that the solicitor be appointed by the governor, and that his principal duty was to prosecute all criminal cases (misdemeanors) over which the court had jurisdiction.(1) Since 1903 the solicitor of the court has been elected by the people of the county for a term of four years.(2)

254. SOLICITOR'S DOCKET, 1887-88. 1 vol.

Shows case number, court term, names of attorneys, and defendant, offense charged, verdict, and sentence, if found guilty. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 200 pp. 18 x 11½ x 1½. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

XII. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS

Canute, the Danish King, who began to rule in 1016, required all citizens to take an oath "that they would not be thieves or robbers, or receivers of such, and that they would fulfill their duty of pursuing the thief when the hue and cry was raised." This oath was exacted by other kings, and in 1194 Richard I appointed knights in each shire to enforce the oath and preserve the peace. These knights were called conservators of the peace. Their duties were at first police rather than judicial, but in course of time they came to exercise judicial powers and functions. By a law of Edward III (1327-77), the conservators of the peace were empowered to hear and determine felonies. From this time their duties became largely judicial, and their name soon was changed to "justices of the peace."(1)

The Georgia Constitution of 1798 provided for the creation of justice of the peace courts.(2) The constitution now of force (1877) provides that there shall be one justice of the peace for each militia district in a county, who shall hold office for a term of four years;(3) and that such justice shall be elected by the people of their respective districts.(4)

In 1799 the General assembly authorized and directed these justices: to hold their courts at some convenient place in their respective districts; to hold persons who might be guilty thereof in contempt of court, and to impose fines therefor up to five dollars, or five hours in the jail; to issue all processes necessary to maintain their jurisdiction; to keep a docket of all causes and carefully file away case papers; and to establish lost papers according to law.(5)

Justices of the peace have jurisdiction of all civil cases arising ex

1) Ga. Acts 1880-81, pp. 574-583.

2) Ga. Acts 1907, pp. 229-230.

1) Macy, Our Government, pp. 92-93.

2) Const. 1798, Art. III, Sec. 5.

3) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3501.

4) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3503.

5) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-601; Act 1799, Cobb, 638; Act 1811, Cobb, 639.

Justice of the Peace Courts
119th Militia District
120th Militia District

(255-257)

contractu, and in cases of injury and damage to personal property, where the principal sum does not exceed \$100., and in such cases there may be an appeal to a jury, or to the superior court.(6) Justices are charged with preserving the peace (principally by issuing peace warrants); they may, however, issue warrants for the apprehension of persons charged with any crime, felony or misdemeanor; and sit as a court of inquiry, and commit, bind over, or discharge such persons.(7) The criminal jurisdiction of a justice of the peace is coextensive with the limits of the county.(8)

The justices were required to "keep separate dockets of all civil and criminal cases disposed of by them";(9) and were supposed to deposit their papers and dockets, except the current ones in use, with the clerk of the superior court,(10) a rule which they frequently ignored.

There were eleven militia districts in Richmond County as follows: the 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 600th, 1269th, 1434th, 1660th, and 1760th. The 122nd district was annexed to and absorbed by district 120, and the 120th and 600th districts, located within the city limits of Augusta, were abolished when the municipal court of Augusta was established in January 1933.(11) For some years prior to 1935 the justices in several of these districts ceased to function because of the fact that there were so many of them, and that they were paid on a fee basis. When the territorial jurisdiction of the municipal court was extended to embrace the entire county in 1935, all the justices ceased to function, except those in the 121st and 1434th districts.(12)

119th Militia District

255. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1920-30. 1 vol.

Shows term of court, case number, names of prosecutor, defendant, and attorneys, date warrant issued and served, name of arresting officer, offense charged, disposition of case, and costs. Arr. chron. and numer. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 20 x 12 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

120th Militia District

256. CIVIL DOCKET, 1896-1900. 2 vols.

Shows term of court, case number, names of justice, plaintiff, defendant and attorneys, kind of action, disposition of case, and court costs. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. No index. Hdw. Avor. 150 pp. 17 x 11 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

257. (CIVIL AND CRIMINAL DOCKET), 1867-69. 1 vol.

Docket of civil and criminal cases, showing case number, court term, names

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- 6) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3502.
7) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-1501.
8) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-1502.
9) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-604; Ga. Acts 1871-72, p. 45.
10) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-603.
11) Ga. Acts 1931, pp. 270-285.
12) Ga. Acts 1935, p. 505.

Justice of the Peace Courts
 121st Militia District
 122nd Militia District
 1269th Militia District
 1434th Militia District

of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, kind of action, or offense charged, disposition of case, and court costs. Arr. chron. and numer. No index. Hdw. Condition poor. 125 pp. 15 x 10 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

121st Militia District

258. CIVIL DOCKET, 1914--. 2 vols.

For description, see entry 258. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 150 pp. 17 x 11 x 1. J.P.'s off., near Hood's Chapel school.

259. (CRIMINAL DOCKET), 1912-25. 1 vol.

For description, see entry 255. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Condition poor. 150 pp. 16 x 11 x 1. J.P.'s off., near Hood's Chapel school.

122nd Militia District

260. COMMON LAW DOCKET, 1872-73, 1875-79, 1884-89. 3 vols. Title varies: Common Law and Garnishment Docket of Augustus D. Picquet No. pub. (Notary Public) & Ex Off. J.P. (Ex Officio Justice of the Peace) 122nd Dist., 1872-73, 1 vol.

Docket of civil cases, showing names of justice, plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, case number, kind of action, disposition thereof, and court costs. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. No index. Aver. 253 pp. 15 x 10 x 1½. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

261. CIVIL DOCKET, 1881-83. 1 vol.

For description, see entry 256. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 200 pp. 17 x 11½ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

1269th Militia District

262. CIVIL DOCKET, 1884-1916. 2 vols.

For description, see entry 256. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 1 vol., 1894-1916, condition poor. Aver. 125 pp. 17 x 11½ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

263. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1904-13. 1 vol.

For description, see entry 255. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. No index. Hdw. 125 pp. 18 x 8½ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

1434th Militia District

264. CIVIL DOCKET, 1937--. 1 vol.

For description, see entry 256. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. 17 x 11 x 1. J.P.'s off. Hephzibah, Ga.

265. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1937--. 1 vol.

For description, see entry 255. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. 17 x 11 x 1. J.P.'s off., Hephzibah, Ga.

1660th Militia District

266. CIVIL DOCKET, 1917-28. 1 vol.

For description, see entry 256. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 20 x 12 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

267. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1917-28. 1 vol.

For description, see entry 255. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 20 x 12 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

1760th Militia District

268. CIVIL DOCKET, 1918-28. 1 vol.

For description, see entry 256. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 17 x 11 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

269. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1920-28. 1 vol.

For description, see entry 255. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 18 x 12 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Miscellaneous

(Unable to determine districts)

270. GARNISHMENT DOCKET, J.P., 1883-98. 1 vol.

Shows date garnishment filed, names of plaintiff, defendant, garnishee, and attorneys, case number, costs, and disposition of case. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 125 pp. 10 x 8 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

271. RECORD, 1901-3. 1 vol.

Record of garnishment hearings, giving name of plaintiff, defendant and garnishee, amount claimed, date, and disposition of case. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 200 pp. 14 x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

XIII. MUNICIPAL COURT OF AUGUSTA AND CLERK

An amendment to the Constitution of 1877, ratified in 1912,⁽¹⁾ authorized the general assembly to abolish justice courts in cities having a population of over 20,000, and to establish in lieu thereof new courts to exercise jurisdiction formerly exercised by justice of the peace courts and such additional jurisdiction as might be provided by law. For some strange reason a constitutional amendment, proposed in 1927 and ratified in 1928, added the proviso that "nothing herein contained shall apply to Richmond County." This exception as to Richmond County was removed by an amendment proposed in 1931 and ratified in 1932, which repealed the above proviso.

By an Act of 1931, effective January 1, 1933, the general assembly abolished justice of the peace courts within the city of Augusta, and established in their place and stead the municipal court of Augusta. The effective date

1) Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3501.

of this act was necessarily set forward to allow time for the constitutional amendment proposed in 1931, removing the exception as to Richmond County, to be ratified. The act provided that the judge and clerk of the court be elected by the people for a term of four years.(2)

The municipal court assumed the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the justice courts,(3) and in addition was vested with civil jurisdiction up to \$500. The territorial jurisdiction of the court extended only to the city limits of Augusta.(4)

In 1935 the general assembly, by an act, extended the territorial jurisdiction of the court to embrace the entire county of Richmond. Because of doubts as to whether the court could properly exercise jurisdiction over certain types of civil cases, this act, to clarify the situation, specified that the municipal court had concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court and existing justice courts of "all civil causes or proceedings of whatever nature, whether arising ex contractu or ex delicto," up to \$500., except where such jurisdiction is vested exclusively in some other court.(5)

This is a court of record, required to have a seal, and to keep minutes, records, and other books and files that are required by law to be kept by the superior court, so far as the jurisdiction of the municipal court may render necessary; "provided that the clerk of this court shall not be required to keep a book of final records, but shall preserve in suitable files all original papers in each case, which shall not be removed from the clerk's office."(6)

Civil Records

Case Papers

272. (CIVIL CASE PAPERS), 1933--. 48 file boxes (case nos. 1-9384). Original civil case papers and pleadings, showing term of court, case number, date filed, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, verdict (if jury trial), and judgment. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by case no. Entry 273 serves as index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Mun. ct. cl.'s off.

Dockets

273. SUIT DOCKET, 1933--. 4 vols. (A-D). Docket of suits filed, showing names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, nature of suit, date filed, sheriff's service, and case number. Serves as index to (Civil Case Papers), entry 272. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Mun. ct. cl.'s off.

2) Ga. Acts 1931, pp. 270-285.

3) See introductory essay to justice of the peace courts, p. 88.

4) Ga. Acts 1931, pp. 270-285; reenacted and confirmed by Acts 1933, pp. 299-307.

5) Ga. Acts 1935, p. 505.

6) Ga. Acts 1931, pp. 270-285.

274. FOREIGN DOCKET, 1933--. 2 vols.

Docket of suits filed by non-residents against county residents, showing names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, case number, nature of action, court to which case is returnable, and costs. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. Aver. 300 pp. 16 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mun. ct. cl.'s off.

275. GARNISHMENT DOCKET, 1933--. 1 vol.

Shows names of attorneys, plaintiff, defendant, and garnishee, amount of debt, date filed, sheriff's service, case number, pleas filed, and disposition of case. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of garnishee. Hdw. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Mun. ct. cl.'s off.

276. DISPOSSESSORY DOCKET, 1933--. 2 vols.

Docket of actions against tenants based upon dispossessionary warrants, showing names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, case number, date, amount for which suit was brought, and disposition. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. Aver. 300 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Mun. ct. cl.'s va.

277. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1933--. 2 vols.

Docket of executions issued upon judgment, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, date judgment rendered, date execution issued, amount of principal, interest, and court costs, and date paid (if paid). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. hds. Aver. 200 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Mun. ct. cl.'s off.

Minutes

278. MINUTES, 1933--. 1 vol.

Minutes of civil cases tried before court, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and jurors, court term, kind of action, and disposition of case. Also contains: (Criminal Minutes), entry 281. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Typed on pr. fms. 600 pp. 18 x 13 x 4. Mun. ct. cl.'s off.

Criminal Records

Case Papers

279. (CRIMINAL CASE PAPERS), 1933--. 2 file boxes.

Original case papers and pleadings of criminal cases, showing court term, case number, names of defendant, prosecuting attorney, and defense counsel, offense charged, and disposition of case. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. and typed. Aver. 100 pp. 11 x 5 x 14. Mun. ct. cl.'s off.

Docket

280. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1933--. 2 vols.

Docket of criminal cases, showing names of defendant and attorney, case number, offense charged, date tried, and disposition of case. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. hds. Aver. 302 pp. 17 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mun. ct. cl.'s off.

Minutes

281. (CRIMINAL MINUTES), 1933--. In Minutes, entry 278. Minutes of criminal proceedings and cases heard, showing names of defendant and attorneys, court term, offense charged, date of trial or hearing, and disposition of case.

XIV. MUNICIPAL COURT SHERIFF

The act of 1931 creating the municipal court of Augusta, effective January 1, 1933, also created the office of sheriff of this court. The sheriff is elected by the people for a term of four years.(1)

The sheriff is executive officer of the court, and his duties and functions in the municipal court are the same as those of the county sheriff in other courts, viz: to attend all sessions of the court, to execute and return all its processes and orders, and make arrests in those cases over which the municipal court has jurisdiction.(2)

XV. JUVENILE COURT

Juvenile courts were created by the General Assembly in 1915,(1) in all counties of the state having a population of 60,000 or over.(2) Pursuant to this act a juvenile court was established in Richmond County soon thereafter. The juvenile court judge is appointed for a term of six years by the judge of the superior court.(3)

The court has original and exclusive jurisdiction of every child under sixteen years of age: who is charged with the commission of any offense, except crimes where the penalty for conviction thereof is death or life imprisonment; who comes within the provision of any law for the education, care, and protection of children; and where the custody of any child is the subject of litigation.(4) No child is denominated a criminal, nor is he barred from holding public office upon attaining his majority, by reason of any adjudication of this court against such child.(5)

A probation officer is appointed to serve under the direction of the court. The selection of this officer is made upon a basis of merit, determined by a public competitive examination. His principal duties are to investigate children who are brought before the court, to attend the hearings of the court and furnish all information and assistance the judge may require, and to take charge of the children before and after the hearing.

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- 1) Ga. Acts 1931, pp. 270-285.
 - 2) Ibid.
 - 1) Ga. Acts 1915, p. 35 et seq.
 - 2) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2401.
 - 3) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2421.
 - 4) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2402.
 - 5) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2412.

Juvenile Court

Case Histories; Dockets;
Annual Reports

Also, the probation officer has the powers of a peace officer in so far as the work and jurisdiction of the court may require.(6)

The judge appoints an advisory board consisting of not less than six nor more than ten reputable citizens, of which one half are men and one half women, who hold office during the pleasure of the court. They visit and inspect institutions, societies and associations receiving children, and advise and cooperate with the court.(7)

The juvenile court meets once a week in its offices at the courthouse, and some of the records are kept in this office. Informal hearings are held every day in the offices of the judge, located in the Leonard Building, 704 Broad Street, Augusta, where the majority of the records are kept. The court docket is kept at police headquarters, where entries are made thereon and communicated to the judge.

Case Histories

282. HISTORY OF CASES, 1915--. 6 file drawers.

Case histories of delinquent juveniles, giving name, age, address, complaint, parents' names, family environment, service of subpoena by probation officer, preliminary investigation, appearance before judge, and disposition of case. These files are confidential. Arr. alph. by name of delinquent. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. and typed. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 x 25. C.C., juvenile ct. off.

283. INDEX TO CASE HISTORIES (Active and Inactive), 1915--. 4 file boxes.

Cards show name, nature of case, dates, disposition, and file where record is located. Arr. alph. by name of juvenile. Typed. 4 x 6 x 18. Judge's off.

Dockets

284. JUVENILE COURT DOCKET, 1923--. 3 vols.

Shows name of juvenile offender, charges, date of arrest, case number, and disposition of case. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of juvenile. Hdw. Aver. 225 pp. 16 x 12 x 2. Police headquarters, record cl.'s off.

285. JOURNAL (Day Books), 1930--. 4 vols.

Record of daily business which comes into court, showing name of juvenile, person making inquiry or complaint, date, nature of business, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Aver. 500 pp. 18 x 11 x 2. Judge's off.

Annual Reports

286. ANNUAL REPORTS, 1930--. 1 file drawer.

Reports show number of neglected children, white and colored, total number of delinquent children, white and colored, total number of cases heard by judge during year, number of cases settled by probation officer, number of white and colored children probated, number admitted to boarding homes, Boys' Training

6) Ga. Acts 1915, pp. 35-49.

7) Ga. Acts 1915, p. 48.

School at Milledgeville, number sent to Girls' Training School in Atlanta, and number placed in orphanages. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 11 x 14 x 25. Judge's off.

Miscellaneous

287. RECORD (Boarding Homes), 1923--. 1 vol.

Record of wards boarded in homes under supervision of court, showing names of housemother and ward, location of home, and dates each ward placed in and released from homes. No arr. No index. Hdw. 300 pp. 17 x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Judge's off.

288. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, 1923--. 3 file boxes.

Letters regarding juvenile delinquents, and replies of judge thereto. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Juvenile ct. off.

XVI. COUNTY ATTORNEY

Although the act creating the board of county commissioners in Richmond County, (1) did not confer specific authority upon the board to employ a county attorney, the board assumed that it had a right to do so, and first employed a county attorney in 1918.

To remove any doubt as to the right of county commissioners to employ a county attorney, the state legislature passed an act in 1922, specifically granting this authority to the commissioners. The act provided that county commissioners could employ a county attorney if they deemed it necessary; also, it authorized them to employ special counsel in matters where, in their opinion, it might be necessary or advisable to protect the interests of the county. (2)

It is the duty of the county attorney to represent the county in any litigation in which it might become involved, and to advise the commissioners upon any legal problems that might arise. He is not required by law to keep any records.

XVII. COUNTY CORONER

The office of coroner, next to that of sheriff, is the oldest county office in America. It had its inception in England during the latter part of the twelfth century, and in the beginning the principal duty of the coroner was to keep a record of activities in the county, especially in regard to criminal justice. By the end of the thirteenth century his duties began to approximate those performed by coroners at the present time; that is, he made inquests whenever there was a sudden death in the shire. The results of the inquests were recorded in the coroner's rolls and presented to the

1) Ga. Acts 1870, pp. 451, 452.

2) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-917; Ga. Acts 1922, p. 89.

Justices when they made their eyre.(1)

This office, transplanted to America during the colonial period, was continued by the states. Georgia's first constitution (1777) mentions the coroner, but does not state how he was to be elected or enumerate any of his duties.(2) The General Assembly, by an act assented to December 4, 1799, created the office of coroner in each county of the state, and provided that he should be elected by the people of the county.(3) The coroner holds office for a term of four years.(4)

It is the duty of the coroner to take inquests of all violent, sudden, or casual deaths, when there are no eyewitnesses to the killing or cause of death, and such death occurs under suspicious circumstances;(5) he is authorized to disinter bodies already buried if in his discretion he deems it necessary;(6) and may have the viscera and contents of the stomach examined if the verdict of the jury suggests that the death was caused by poison.(7) When the body of the dead person lies in a place unsuitable for the inquest, the coroner may remove it to a more convenient place.(6)

The coroner may issue warrants for the arrest of persons suspected in cases of homicide.(9) All orders, decrees, attachments for contempt, and final process issued against the sheriff must be directed to the coroner for execution.(10) The substance of this provision, included in early English statutes, was also a part of the Georgia Judiciary Act of 1799. Inferentially, he is the only official in the county empowered to arrest the sheriff, and when the sheriff is disqualified, or refuses to act, the coroner may discharge the duties of that office.(11)

A jury composed of six persons is empaneled to serve and find on matters of fact in cases of inquest;(12) and the coroner may issue subpoenas compelling the attendance of witnesses at the inquests.(13) When the coroner is absent, or will not, or cannot take an inquest, the justice of the peace may act in his place.(14)

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- 1) Pollock, Sir Frederick, and Maitland, Frederic William, The History of English Law Before the Time of Edward I, Cambridge, 1895, I, 519 571; II, 588, 641.
 - 2) Const. 1777, Art. XL.
 - 3) Ga. Acts 1799, p. 8.
 - 4) Ga. Code of 1933, #21-101.
 - 5) Ga. Code of 1933, #21-202.
 - 6) Ga. Code of 1933, #21-205.
 - 7) Ga. Code of 1933, #21-214.
 - 8) Ga. Code of 1933, #21-206; Ga. Act 1850, Cobb, 540; Ga. Acts 1862-63, p. 166.
 - 9) Ga. Code of 1933, #21-208; Ga. Act 1823, Cobb, 539.
 - 10) Ga. Code of 1933, #39-114; ibid., #81-203; ibid., #81-219; Ga. Act 1847, Cobb, 517.
 - 11) Ga. Code of 1933, #21-106.
 - 12) Ga. Code of 1933, #21-209; Ga. Act 1823, Cobb, 538; Ga. Acts 1884-85, p. 92; ibid., 1893, p. 116.
 - 13) Ga. Code of 1933, #21-207.
 - 14) Ga. Code of 1933, #21-204.

"The coroner shall commit to writing the substance of the testimony delivered before the inquest, and shall return all the papers and proceedings touching the inquisition to the superior court of the county in which it is taken, held next after such inquest."(15)

Inquests

289. INQUISITIONS, 1873--. 11 file boxes.

Original inquest papers, showing name of person responsible for death, name of deceased, date and cause of death, if ascertainable; record of results of autopsy, if performed; names of jurors and their testimony. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

XVIII. COUNTY SHERIFF

The office of sheriff, perhaps the oldest elective office in America, had its inception in the Anglo-Saxon period of English history.(1) This ancient institution was introduced into the American colonies in modified form and continued by the states after the Revolution. Georgia's first constitution (1777) mentions the shoriff, but does not state how he was to be elected or enuncerate any of his duties.(2) The General Assembly, by an act assented to December 4, 1799, created the office of sheriff in each county in the state, and provided that he should be elected by the people, and hold office for a term of four years.(3)

It is the duty of sheriffs: to execute and return the process and orders of the courts and officers of competent authority with due diligence, if not void, when delivered to them for that purpose, according to law; to attend, by themselves or deputies, upon all sessions of the superior court of the county, and the court of ordinary, whenever required by the ordinary; to attend the place of holding elections in the county from the time the polls open until they close; to publish sales, citations, and other proceedings as required by law, and keep a file of all newspapers in which their official advertisements appear, in the manner required by clerks of the superior courts; to keep an execution docket, wherein they must enter a full description of all executions delivered to them, the dates of their delivery, together with all their acts and doings thereon, and have the same ready for use in any court of their counties; and to keep a book in which shall be entered a record of all sales made by process of court, or by agreement of parties under the sanction of court, describing accurately the property and process under which sold, the date of the levy and sale, the purchaser and price.(4)

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- 15) Ga. Code of 1933, #21-215; Ga. Act 1823, Cobb, 539.
 1) Morris, W. A., "The Office of Sheriff in the Anglo-Saxon Period," English Historical Review, XXXI, 19-40.
 2) Const. of 1777, Art. XL.
 3) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2801; Ga. Act 1799, Cobb, 198.
 4) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2813; Ga. Act 1799, Cobb, 574; Act 1810, Cobb, 577; Act 1818, Cobb, 858; Act 1820, Cobb, 480; Act 1823, Cobb, 512; Ga. Acts 1853-54, p. 28.

Sheriffs are required to keep a bench warrant docket, on which to enter all bench warrants delivered to them, the time when delivered to them, and the time when executed, if executed, and, if not, the reason why they were not executed, on pain of being considered in contempt of court;(5) and they may receive bail, fix the amount of bonds, and approve security of persons arrested under such bench warrants.(6)

"All books the sheriffs are required to keep, after becoming full, must be deposited in the offices of the clerks of the superior courts, to be kept as their other books of record."(7)

When the city court of Richmond County was created in 1881, the county sheriff was made ex-officio sheriff of that court also.(8)

The county commissioners appointed county police(9) and the department was organized in Richmond County on July 21, 1934; and a few months later (January 1, 1935), the department was abolished.(10) The sheriff and his deputies resumed the policing of the county after the brief existence of this department. Sheriffs are, by virtue of their office, also the jailers of their respective counties, and appoint the assistant jailers subject to the supervision of the officials having authority over county affairs (county commissioners).(11)

The county jail is located at Elbert and Watkins Streets, Augusta, Georgia.

Executions

290. CIVIL EXECUTIONS, 1935--. 50 file boxes.

Executions and papers of civil cases placed in sheriff's hands for execution, which after action is taken are returned to the clerk's office for filing, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of case, amount involved, court costs, and judgment. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sheriff's off.

291. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1873-89, 1893, 1895-97, 1903, 1908, 1912, 1915, 1936--. 13 vols.

Docket of executions delivered to sheriff for collection, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, court from which received, date of judgment, date fi. fa. issued, when returnable, amount of principal, interest, and costs, date of levy, volume and page of sale book, and remarks. 1 vol., 1884, arr. numer. by militia district and alph. thereunder by name of defendant; 11

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- 5) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-3352.
 6) Ga. Code of 1933, #27-801.
 7) Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2820.
 8) Ga. Acts 1880-81, pp. 574-583.
 9) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1401; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 142.
 10) "Minutes of county commissioners," vol. 3, pp. 9, 38, entry 1.
 11) Ga. Code of 1933, #77-101; *ibid.*, #24-2823; Ga. Acts 1880-81, p. 91; *ibid.*, 1894, p. 48; *ibid.*, 1898, p. 62; *ibid.*, 1918, p. 296; *ibid.*, 1919, p. 64.

County Sheriff

(292-298)

Sales; Subpoenas; Bench
Warrants and Fines

vols., 1873-83, 1885-89, 1893, 1895-97, 1903, 1908, 1912, 1915, arr. chron.; 1 vol., 1936--, arr. alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, and chron. thereunder. 2 vols., 1884, 1936--, no index; 11 vols., 1873-83, 1885-1915, indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. 12 vols., 1873-1915, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 1 vol., 1936--, sheriff's off.

292. RECEIPTS FROM SHERIFF, 1924-25. 1 vol. (dated).

Copies of receipts issued by sheriff to defendants on payment of executions on judgments issued against them, showing date, name of payee, amount, and nature of case. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 30 pp. 3 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Sales

293. SALES DOCKET, 1830--. 58 vols.

Record of public sales of property to satisfy judgments, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, date levied, date of sale, amount received, purchaser, description of property, and all costs. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. 300 pp. 18 x 11 x 2. Sheriff's off.

294. (SHERIFF'S SALES), 1881-91. 1 vol.

Newspaper clippings of citations of sheriff's sales. Arr. chron. No index. Pr. clippings pasted in vol. 352 pp. 18 x 15 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

295. PRIVATE SALES, 1880-82. 1 vol.

Shows name of owner, date, purchaser, article, amount, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 500 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Subpoenas

296. SHERIFF'S SUBPOENA DOCKET (Civil), 1889-93, 1903. 2 vols. (dated).

Record of subpoenas issued in civil cases, showing name of witness, date issued, when to appear, by which party issued, to whom delivered, officer's return, and remarks. Also contains: Sheriff's Subpoena Docket (Criminal), entry 297. Arr. chron. 1 vol., 1889-93, no index; 1 vol., 1903, indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 500 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm.; 3rd fl.

297. SHERIFF'S SUBPOENA DOCKET (Criminal), 1894-98, 1905-7. 3 vols.
1889-93, 1903 in Sheriff's Subpoena Docket (Civil), entry 296.

Record of subpoenas issued in criminal cases, showing names of defendant and witness, offense charged, court term, and return of serving officer. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 400 pp. 20 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Bench Warrants and Fines

298. BENCH WARRANT DOCKET, 1935--. 1 vol. 1857-1934 in Criminal
Docket, entry 85.

Docket of warrants issued by judge, mostly to compel immediate appearance of witnesses at court trials, showing names of witness, plaintiff, and defendant, date issued, and service. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 300 pp. 18 x 11 x 2. Sheriff's off.

County Sheriff
County Jail Records

(299-306)

299. RECEIPTS, 1920. 1 vol.

Stubs of receipts issued on payment of fines, showing name of person fined, date, amount paid, and reason for fine. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 30 pp. 3 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

County Jail Records
(See also entry 18)

300. DAILY JAIL REPORT, 1935--. 4 vols.

Daily report showing name and address of prisoner, color, age, sex, date of commitment, crime committed, length of sentence, date of discharge, and authority for same. Also contains: (Record of Sheriff's Automobiles), entry 310. Arr. chron. by date of commitment. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 500 pp. 8 x 14 x 3. Jail off.

301. (FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION REPORTS), 1936--. 1 file drawer.

Reports on fingerprints sent to Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington for identification, showing name of person fingerprinted, number, contributor of fingerprints, date arrested or received, offense charged, and disposition thereof. Arr. alph. by name of prisoner. No index. Typed on pr. hds. 16 x 16 x 26. Jail off.

302. STATE PRISONERS' RECORD, 1858-1868, 1902--. 15 vols.

Record shows name and address of prisoner, age, sex, color, offense, date of commitment, date of discharge, authority for same, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date of commitment. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 500 pp. 14 x 20 x 3. 11 vols., 1858-68, 1902-14, 1928-34, jail bsmt.; 4 vols., 1915-27, 1935--, jail off.

303. JAIL RECORD, 1892-97. 1 vol.

Shows name, age, sex, and color of prisoner, process committed under, court from which issued, crime charged, date of commitment, date of discharge, under what order discharged, court from which issued, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 600 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. C.C., gen. strm., 3rd fl.

304. FEDERAL PRISONER'S RECORD, 1899--. 3 vols.

Record of federal prisoners committed to jail, showing name of prisoner, offense, date of commitment, length of sentence, date of expiration of sentence, date of discharge, and authority for discharge. Arr. chron. by date of commitment. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 400 pp. 13 x 17 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jail off.

305. (ARREST RECORD OF PRISONERS), 1936--. 1 file drawer.

Record of arrests, showing name, address, where arrested, sex, age, physical description, occupation, relatives, fingerprint number, date and place of birth, photograph number, why arrested, name of arresting officer, name of officer taking fingerprints, alias, and classification of fingerprints. Arr. alph. by prisoner's name. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 11 x 16 x 26. Jail off.

306. (PRISONER'S ALIASES OR NICKNAMES), 1936--. 1 file drawer.

Record of aliases or nicknames of prisoners, showing address, real name,

County Sheriff
 Sheriff's City Court Docket;
 Miscellaneous

(307-314)

alias or aliases used. Arr. alph. by prisoner's alias. No index. Typed.
 5 x 4 x 15. Jail off.

307. (FINGERPRINT AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM), 1936--. 1 vol.
 Fingerprints and photographs of criminals, showing date taken, prisoner's name and address, crime committed, color, age, sex, and physical description of prisoner, his criminal record, classification of fingerprint, and photograph number. Arr. chron. by date taken and numer. thereunder by photograph no. No index. Typed and hdw. 300 pp. 13 x 14 x 3. Jail off.

308. (FINGERPRINT CLASSIFICATION), 1936--. 5 file drawers.
 Fingerprint classification cards, showing correct name and alias, address, date of arrest, offense charged, disposition of case, residence, place of birth, nationality, age, date of birth, physical description, criminal history, accomplice, classification number of fingerprints made, and Federal Bureau of Investigation number. Arr. numer. by fingerprint classification no. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fms. 9 x 18 x 27. Jail off.

309. (LATENT PRINTS), 1936--. 1 file drawer.
 Photographs of fingerprints taken at scene of crime, showing name of residents of place where crime was committed, and address, date print taken, article from which prints taken, and name of person taking prints. Arr. alph. by name of property owner. No index. Typed on reverse side of photo. 5 x 4 x 15. Jail off.

310. (RECORD OF SHERIFF'S AUTOMOBILES), 1935--. In Daily Jail Report, entry 300.
 Report of cars of sheriff's department, showing car's number, names of crew, and section of county patrolled.

311. MAP OF RICHMOND COUNTY, no date. 1 map.
 Map shows militia districts and all roads in county, and whether paved or unpaved. Blueprint. 4 in. equals 2 mi. 36 x 44. Jail off.

312. CHRONICLE AND CONSTITUTIONALIST, 1883. 1 vol.
 Bound volume of newspapers in which sheriff's citations, advertisements, and notices appear, published daily. Arr. chron. No index. 300 pp. 25 x 18 x 2. Jail off.

Sheriff's City Court Docket

313. RECORD (Sheriff's Docket, City Court), 1881-87. 1 vol.
 Docket of civil and criminal cases, showing court term, names of attorneys, plaintiff, defendant, and jurors, kind of action, or offense charged, and disposition of case. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. 150 pp. 15 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Miscellaneous

314. GENERAL DOCKET, 1897-1903. 1 vol. (dated).
 Shows names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, term of court, kind of suit, number of copies sheriff served, costs and remarks. Arr. chron. In-

dexed alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on pr. fms. 250 pp. $15\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 x 2.
Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

315. SHERIFF'S RECORD, 1887-1900, 1905-8. 2 vols.
Shows names of plaintiffs and defendants, kind of action or offense charged, judgment, verdict, names of jurors, and court term. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. Aver. 613 pp. 15 x 12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.
Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

XIX. TAX RECEIVER

In 1785 the General Assembly defined some of the duties of tax receivers and provided that the justice of the peace of each militia district was to receive tax returns, or where there was no justice, the superior court judge was to appoint some "discreet person, to receive the returns" on taxable property.(1) This system was soon changed by an Act of 1796, which vested authority in the judges of the inferior court of each county to elect a tax receiver for their county.(2)

Tax Receivers' duties and responsibilities were further defined in 1810; (3) and provision was made that they be elected annually by the people of the county.(4) At present the tax receiver is elected by the people of the county for a term of four years.(5)

It is the duty of the tax receiver: to receive all tax returns within the time and in the manner prescribed by law; to make out and perfect three copies of the tax digest and to properly deposit them; to give ten days notice in writing of the several times and places at which he will be in the militia districts of the county for the purpose of receiving returns; to embrace in his digest to the comptroller general, the ordinary or other authority in charge of county affairs (county commissioners), and the tax collector, respectively, a list of all defaulters, and the amount of their taxes and the double tax assessed against them, and of all property assessed by him which has not been returned, or other special action had in conformity to the laws; and to publish at the courthouse door a list of tax defaulters and their penalties.(6)

Returns

316. TAX RETURNS FOR CITY AND COUNTY (White), 1928-- . 289 vols. (labeling varies).
Original returns made by taxpayers on realty and personalty, showing name and

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- 1) Ga. Act 1785, Marbury & Crawford's Digest, 1755-1800, p. 452, et. seq.
 - 2) Ga. Act 1796, Watkin's Digest, p. 614.
 - 3) Ga. Acts 1810 and 1812, Prince's Digest, to 1820, pp. 502, 503.
 - 4) Ga. Act 1810, Cobb, p. 200.
 - 5) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4601; Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 80-82; ibid., 1894, p. 40.
 - 6) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4611; ibid., #92-6303; Ga. Act 1804, Cobb, 1045; Act 1807, Cobb, 1045; Act 1812, Cobb, 1057; Act 1813, Cobb, 1059; Ga. Acts 1851-52, pp. 290, 291; ibid., 1913, p. 123.

Tax Receiver
Digests; Miscellaneous

(317-323)

address of taxpayer, description, location, and value of property, and date returned. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer by districts. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 700 pp. $14\frac{1}{2}$ x 18 x 4. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

317. TAX RETURNS FOR CITY AND COUNTY (Colored), 1928--. 92 vols.
(labeling varies).

For description, see entry 316. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer by districts. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 700 pp. $14\frac{1}{2}$ x 18 x 4. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

318. A RETURN OF TAXABLE PROPERTY LYING WITHIN THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND FOR THE YEAR 1795. 1 vol.

Tax returns on property in Richmond County owned by persons residing out of the county, showing name of property owner, value of property, and assessment (in pounds sterling); such taxable property consisting of "Acres of land, town lotts, negros, carriages, and stock in trade." Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer by district. No index. 32 pp. 13 x 8 x $\frac{1}{4}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

319. LAND COURT (Confederate Tax Returns), 1861. 1 vol.

Confederate war tax returns, giving name of taxpayer, amount of tax, and date of payment. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. Condition fair. 36 pp. $14\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. cl.'s va.

See also entries 174-179.

Digests

320. TAX DIGESTS, 1797-98, 1800, 1807, 1809-10, 1820-31, 1833-40, 1842, 1844--. 159 vols. (141 vols., 1797-1928, labeling varies; 18 vols., 1929--, dated).

Digest of tax returns on real and personal property, showing name of owner, location, description, and valuation of property, with notation whether taxes paid, or payment enforced by execution; later volumes give lists of defaulters, and show all property assessed upon which no return was made. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Aver. 300 pp. 18 x 11 x 3. 141 vols., 1797-1928, ord's va.; 18 vols., 1929--, tax rec.'s off.

Miscellaneous

321. PLAT BOOK, 1928-30. 1 vol.

Bound land tenure maps of county property drawn to scale, showing waterways, and boundaries, name of property owner, surveyor, and date of survey. Arr. chron. No index. Black and white. 25 pp. 26 x 36 x 2. Tax. rec.'s off.

322. COPIES OF APPLICATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILE LICENSES, 1930--. 12 file boxes.

Copies of applications for automobile licenses sent the tax receiver by the state to be used as a check to see that all automobiles in the county are returned for taxation. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Condition of files very poor. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $14\frac{1}{2}$ x $23\frac{1}{2}$. Tax rec.'s off.

323. RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF AUGUSTA, Sept., 1916. 1 illuminated parchment.

After the great fire in Augusta in 1916, the city council of Augusta passed resolutions thanking the county commissioners for assistance in clearing the

burned district of debris. Author: Louis Sayre. Handdrawn. 30 x 36. Tax rec.' off.

XX. COUNTY BOARD OF TAX ASSESSORS

The responsibility of equalizing valuations of and assessing property for purposes of taxation appears to have rested by implication upon the receiver of tax returns from the date of the creation of this office in 1785. Specific authority was not vested in the tax receiver to perform these duties until 1852, at which time the legislature authorized this officer to assess all real and personal property not returned, or not assessed by the person returning the same, at the full market value.(1) To provide a check upon the tax receiver, the legislature directed that he lay his returns before the grand jury annually, and if undervaluation of property was found, the grand jury was authorized to correctly assess the property at its market value.(2)

The urgent need of legislation to remove the opportunity for fraud in the valuation of property, and to provide for a fuller and fairer listing of taxable property, was glaringly apparent, and this prompted the General Assembly in 1909 to pass a resolution providing for a joint committee to frame a measure to accomplish that purpose.(3) However, four years elapsed before the General Assembly passed extensive legislation in an effort to establish an effective county agency for the purpose of assessing property for taxation at a fair valuation.(4) All code sections cited below are codifications of this Act. The act provided for the creation of a board of tax assessors in each county, composed of three members, who are appointed for a term of six years each by the county commissioners.(5)

The assessors inspect and search all tax returns for any real or personal property taxpayers may have failed to return, and for property that has been returned at an unfair valuation. In short, their duty is to see that all taxable property in the county is returned at a fair valuation.(6) If the owner is dissatisfied with the valuation placed upon his property, he may ask for a board of arbiters, composed of three members, to consider his case, one of whom is named by the assessors, and one by the property owner, and these two name the third arbiter.(7)

The board of assessors has power to issue subpoenas for witnesses and to require the production by any person of all his books, papers and documents which may throw any light upon the question of the existence or liability of any class of property to taxation. It also has authority to impose a fine of \$100. or imprison for not over ten days for failure to comply with this provision.(8)

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- 1) Ga. Acts 1851-52, p. 290.
 - 2) Ga. Acts 1874, p. 108.
 - 3) Ga. Acts 1909, p. 1567.
 - 4) Ga. Acts 1913, pp. 123-134.
 - 5) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-6903; ibid., #92-6904.
 - 6) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-6911.
 - 7) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-6912.
 - 8) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-6914.

Assessments

324. REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENTS C. A. (City Augusta), 1886-88. 2 vols (dated). Title varies: Assessments Real Estate C. A. (City Augusta), 1886-88, 1 vol.

Shows name of property owner, ward in which property located, assessment, when sold, to whom sold, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of property owner. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 900 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

325. RECORD (Minutes), 1886-92. 1 vol.

Minutes of the board of tax assessors, and lists of property owners, showing name, and amount of assessment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 400 pp. 20 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Field Books

326. CITY FIELD BOOKS, 1924--. 4 vols.

Assessors' record of taxable city property, showing name of owner, location and value of property, amount of tax assessment, and date. Arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Hdw. Aver. 700 pp. 17 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4. Tax rec.'s off.

XXI. TAX COLLECTOR

The first general tax act after the establishment of the state government was approved by the General Assembly at Augusta, the capital at that time, on July 31, 1783. A general tax was laid upon lands; and a head tax was levied upon all adult males, except those who cultivated five or more acres of land, or followed a trade or profession, and upon all negroes (whether slave, mulatto, mestizo, or free person of color). The act itself named the person who was to serve as tax collector of each county then existing in the state, and the tenure of office of these collectors was for the year only in which the taxes were to be collected.(1) In 1796 authority was vested in the judges of the inferior court of each county to elect a tax collector for their county.(2)

Tax collectors' duties and responsibilities were further defined in 1810;(3) and provision was made that they be elected annually by the people of the county.(4) At present the tax collector is elected by the people of the county for a term of four years.(5)

It is the duty of the tax collector; to collect and pay over to the state and county treasurers their proportionate share of the taxes collected;(6) to search out and ascertain all polls and professions and all taxable property not returned to the receiver or not found in his digests;(7) to

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- 1) Ga. Act 1783, Marbury and Crawford's Digest, 1755-1800, p. 447 et seq.
 - 2) Ga. Act 1796, Watkin's Digest, p. 614.
 - 3) Ga. Acts 1810 and 1812, Prince's Digest, to 1820, pp. 502, 503.
 - 4) Ga. Act 1810, Cobb, p. 200.
 - 5) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4701; Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 80-82; ibid., 1894, p. 40.
 - 6) Ga. Act 1804, Cobb, 1046; Act 1812, Cobb, 1058.
 - 7) Ga. Acts 1857, p. 131; ibid., 1858, p. 104.

enter the names of defaulters in a book kept for that purpose and to assess and collect a double tax thereon, and to deposit said book with the comptroller general and a copy with the ordinary before the final settlement;(8) to have his insolvents list allowed in the manner provided by law; to give ten days' notice in writing of the several times and places at which he will attend in the militia districts of the county for the purpose of collecting taxes, and attend at such places at least three times during the period allowed for paying taxes; to publish his insolvents' list at the courthouse door for 30 days; to pay the receiver his commissions, upon the production of the comptroller general's receipt for his digest; to report the names of persons or firms paying the special taxes levied;(9) to issue executions against all tax defaulters and insolvents who are residents of the county, and collect the taxes due;(10) and to keep a permanent qualification or voters' book and make up the registration list as provided by law.(11)

Also, the tax collector is required; to keep a detailed record of all receipts and disbursements in a cash book;(12) to keep a record of interest collected from delinquents and defaulters;(13) to keep stub books of tax receipts;(14) to keep a tax execution docket, and on December 20 of each year issue fi. fas. against delinquent taxpayers and enter their names on the docket;(15) to prepare two digests, (one for the state revenue department and one for his office), of all special or occupational taxes;(16) to make out a report to the comptroller general and to the ordinary, (or other authority in charge of county affairs), on December 20 of each year showing the amount of state and county taxes unpaid on the tax digest, and report every thirty days thereafter until final settlement showing taxes collected and interest thereon;(17) to keep a permanent qualification or voters' book;(18) or instead of a voters' book, he may keep such record on a card system;(19) to make out a registration list yearly of persons on the voters' book who have paid their poll tax and are eligible to vote;(20) and a list of persons disqualified from voting by reason of nonpayment of taxes.(21)

Tax Receipts and Collections

Receipt Stubs

327. (TAX RECEIPTS), 1908, 1930-- . 875 vols.

Stubs of tax receipts, showing name of property owner, date, location of

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- 8) Ga. Acts 1862-63, p. 57; ibid., 1857, p. 131.
 - 9) Ga. Acts 1878-79, p. 78.
 - 10) Ga. Acts 1875, p. 120.
 - 11) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4901.
 - 12) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4902; ibid., #92-4903.
 - 13) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-5003.
 - 14) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-5101.
 - 15) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-5102.
 - 16) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-5201; Ga. Acts 1924, pp. 183, 184.
 - 17) Ga. Code of 1933, #92-5002; Ga. Acts 1917, p. 197.
 - 18) Ga. Code of 1933, #34-101.
 - 19) Ga. Code of 1933, #34-102.
 - 20) Ga. Code of 1933, #34-201.
 - 21) Ga. Code of 1933, #34-203.

property, and amount of taxes. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms.
Aver. 100 pp. 18 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Cash Books

328. CASH BOOKS, 1874-75, 1885-88, 1892-1908, 1910-22, 1930--. 38 vols. (labeling varies). Title varies: Tax Collector's Cash Book, 1874-75, 1892-94, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1911, 1917, 20 vols.; Cash, 1885-88, 1895-1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912-16, 1918-22, 10 vols. Shows name of taxpayer, date, amount paid, kind of tax, interest, and total amount received. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 400 pp. 18 x 15 x 2. 30 vols., 1874-1922, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 8 vols., 1930--, tax. col.'s off.

329. LEDGER, 1890-1903. 1 vol.
Shows kind of tax collected, amount, to what fund deposited, and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 300 pp. 20 x 13 x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

330. COLLECTIONS, 1887, 1891-94, 1904-15, 1919-22. 12 vols. Title varies: Tax Collections Cash, 1911-14, 1919-22, 2 vols. Shows date, kind of tax, amount, interest, and total. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 120 pp. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

331. JOURNAL, 1895, 1897, 1918-19. 3 vols.
Shows name of taxpayer, date, kind of tax, and amount paid. Vols. divided into separate sections for white and colored taxpayers; each section arr. numer. by militia district no. and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. Aver. 500 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Tax Digests

332. TAX DIGESTS, 1866--. 146 vols. (128 vols., 1866-1928, labeling varies; 18 vols., 1929--, dated).
Duplicate of Tax Digests, entry 320, 128 vols., 1866-1928, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 18 vols., 1929--, tax col.'s off.

333. SPECIAL TAX DIGEST, 1933--. 2 vols.
Record of special taxes collected, showing date of collection, amount, name, and kind of business, receipt number, penalties, totals, and remarks. 1 vol., 1933-34, arr. chron.; 1 vol., 1935--, arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. 1933-34, loose index in front of vol. arr. alph. by name of taxpayer; 1935--, no index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 500 pp. 10 x 17 x 3. Tax col.'s off.

334. ITEMIZED TAX DIGEST, 1901-2, 1904-7. 9 vols. (labeling varies).
Shows name of property owner, description of all property, real and personal, date, and valuation of property. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 200 pp. 17 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

335. PERSONAL PROPERTY, 1893. 1 vol.
Digest of personalty returned, showing name of taxpayer, address, and amount assessed. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 300 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Tax Collector

(336-344)

Specific and Special Taxes;
Insolvent and Delinquent Taxpayers

336. CONSOLIDATED DIGEST, 1878-1915. 2 vols. (H-O, P-Z).

Consolidated of taxes paid, showing name of taxpayer, amount paid, and date of payment. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 300 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Specific and Special Taxes
(See also entry 333)

337. SPECIAL TAX, 1902-5, 1908-18. 4 vols.

Shows name of taxpayer, address and kind of business, name of tax collector, date of registry, date tax collector notified, amount of taxes paid, and date of remittance to comptroller. Arr. chron. by date tax paid. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 300 pp. 12 x 18 x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

338. REGISTRY OF SPECIAL TAXES, 1912--. 5 vols. Last entry 1937.

For description, see entry 337, except amount of taxes paid not shown. Arr. chron. by date tax collector notified. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 300 pp. 12 x 18 x 2. Ord.'s va.

339. LIQUOR REGISTER FOR TAX COLLECTOR, 1882-88. 1 vol.

Shows name of dealer, location of business, date of notification by ordinary, date taxes paid, amount, and date paid to treasurer. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. 18 x 15 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

340. (INHERITANCE TAX), 1914-19. 1 vol.

Record of inheritance taxes, showing name of estate, payor, date, and amount paid. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. 150 pp. 15 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

341. (INHERITANCE TAX RECEIPTS), 1914-18, 1923-31. 3 vols.

Stubs of receipts issued on payment of inheritance taxes, showing names of payee, estate, date, serial number, amount of tax, interest, and total. Arr. numer. by serial no. and chron. thereunder by date of payment. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 200 pp. 6 x 18 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Insolvent and Delinquent Taxpayers

342. UNPAID TAXES, 1892-97. 6 vols. Title varies: List of Unpaid Taxes for 1896, 1 vol.

Shows names of taxpayer, and amount of delinquent taxes. Arr. number. by district no. and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. Aver. 601 pp. 15 x 10 x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

343. INSOLVENT LIST, 1884, 1893-94, 1896-99, 1901-2, 1904, 1908. 14 vols. (dated).

Shows name of person whose taxes are in default, address, and amount due. Arr. numer. by district no. and alph. thereunder by name of insolvent. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 200 pp. 18 x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

344. (DELINQUENT TAXES), 1890-92. 1 vol.

Shows name of taxpayer, date, amount of tax, interest, and cost of fi. fa. Arr. chron. by years. No index. Hdw. Condition fair. 250 pp. 20 x 16 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Tax Collector

(345-351)

Tax Execution Dockets and Fi. Fas;
Monthly and Annual Reports; Poll Taxes

Tax Execution Dockets and Fi. Fas.

345. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1881-82, 1885-1908, 1910-11, 1916, 1919-20, 1929--. 36 vols. Title varies: Tax Execution Docket, 1889-1902, 12 vols.

Docket shows name of delinquent taxpayer, years in default, amount of execution, to whom delivered, date delivered, and remarks; sale book and page number shown, if property levied on and sold. 12 vols., 1889-1902, arr. numer. by district no. and chron. thereunder; 24 vols., 1881-82, 1885-88, 1903-8, 1910-11, 1916, 1919-20, 1929--, arr. alph. by name of defaulting taxpayer. 1889-1902, indexed alph. by name of defaulting taxpayer; 1881-88, 1903--, no index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 300 pp. 18 x 15 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. 29 vols., 1881-1920, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 7 vols., 1929--, tax col.'s off.

346. EXECUTION DOCKET (Poll Taxes), 1896. 1 vol.

Docket of executions issued against persons for defaulted poll taxes, showing name of defaulter, date, and amount of taxes due. Arr. numer. by militia district no. and alph. thereunder by name of defaulter. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. 17 x 12 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

347. EXECUTION DOCKET, no dates shown. 1 vol.

Apparently a record of monies collected on tax executions and paid to the board of education, showing name of defendant in execution, amount of execution, and to whom delivered. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 125 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

348. TAX FI. FAS., 1935--. 5 file boxes.

Fi. fas. issued against property owners for non-payment of taxes, notifying taxpayer that property will be sold at public outcry unless taxes paid by specified time, giving name of taxpayer, address, location of property, and amount of taxes due. Arr. alph. by name of delinquent taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Tax. col.'s off.

349. (PAID TAX FI. FAS.), 1929--. 1 shelf.

Cancelled tax fi. fas., showing name of defaulter, date, amount of tax, and interest. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 120" long. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Monthly and Annual Reports

350. TAX COLLECTOR'S REPORTS, 1908--. 1 file drawer.

Annual and monthly reports of tax collector, showing amount of state and county taxes, amount remaining unpaid on tax digest; monthly reports show amounts of unpaid back taxes collected, interest, and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. 6 x 20 x 24. Tax col.'s off.

Poll Taxes

(See also entry 346)

351. (RECORD OF POLL TAX RECEIPTS), no dates shown. 5 vols.

Shows name of taxpayer, and record of poll tax payments; and in back of volume is a record of errors made in payment. Arr. numer. by militia district no. and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

352. LIST OF DEFAULTING POLLS, 1871. 1 vol.

Shows names of persons who have defaulted in payment of poll taxes. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. 18 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Voters

353. OATH OF VOTER, 1896, 1904-5, 1912-13. 7 vols. Title varies: Voters' Book, 1896, 1 vol.; Voter's Oath, 1905, 1 vol.

Oaths of voters, showing name, age, sex, color, address, date, and signature of voter. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 300 pp. 18 x 11 x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

354. VOTERS' OATHS, 1905--. 72 file boxes and bound duplicate set of 81 vols.

Cards containing oaths signed by voters, showing name, address, age, sex, ward or district, occupation, date, and property owned. File boxes arr. numer. by ward or district and alph. thereunder by name of voter; cards pasted in vols. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. File boxes aver. 11 x 5 x 14; vols. aver. 200 pp. 25 x 10 x 3. Tax col.'s off.

For prior records, see entry 169.

355. CONSOLIDATION OF VOTERS, 1888-89, 1895-98, 1900-1902, 1904-13, 1917. 26 vols. (dated). Title varies: Consolidation of Voter's Book, 1895, 1897, 2 vols.

Shows name of voter, and district or ward. Arr. numer. by district no., and alph. thereunder by name of voter. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 200 pp. 18 x 15 x 2. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

356. (QUALIFIED AND DISQUALIFIED VOTERS), 1932. 1 folder.

Lists of persons qualified to vote, and those disqualified because of nonpayment of taxes, showing name, and address. Qualified voters arr. numer. by district no. and alph. thereunder by name of voter; disqualified voters arr. alph. by name of voter. No index. Typed. 20 x 10 x 4. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

357. (ELECTION EXPENSES), 1890-92. 1 vol.

Record of monies spent for elections, showing date, amount, and how expended. No arr. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. 15 x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Correspondence

358. (CORRESPONDENCE), 1872, 1891, 1895-1903. 3 vols.

Tissue copies of tax collector's letters to taxpayers, showing name of taxpayer, address, date, and amount of taxes due. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of addressee. Hdw. Aver. 497 pp. 10 x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

XXII. COUNTY TREASURER

From 1796 the clerks of the inferior courts of the several counties then in existence (Richmond County being one of them) acted in the capacity of county treasurer;(1) and these clerks continued to act in such capacity

1) Ga. Act 1796, Prince's Digest, to 1837, pp. 169-171.

County Treasurer
Receipts and Expenditures

(359-361)

until the General Assembly, by an act of December 24, 1825, empowered the justices of the inferior court of each county to appoint a county treasurer, and directed that all county funds be paid to him.(2) Shortly thereafter the legislature provided that the treasurer should be elected by the people of the county for a term of four years.(3)

It is the duty of the county treasurer: to collect from all officers and others all monies due the county; to examine the minutes and execution dockets of the different courts of the county, to demand and receive all monies appearing to be due thereon, and to institute proceedings against defaulters; to take a receipt on each order when paid and carefully file it away; to keep a well-bound book in which to enter all receipts, stating when received, who from, and on what account, and all monies paid out, stating when paid, to whom, and on what account; to keep a well-bound book in which to enter a full description of all county orders, or other orders of indebtedness; to record a copy of the orders of the ordinary (county commissioners) levying county taxes; to file with the ordinary (county commissioners) on the second Monday in January, annually, a full statement of his accounts, accompanied by his vouchers for the preceding year; and to publish at the door of the courthouse, and in a public newspaper, a copy of his annual statement.(4)

"When the books of such treasurer are full, they, together with the vouchers and other files relating thereto, or connected with the office, must be deposited in the office of the ordinary and afterwards be a part of his records."(5) The provisions of this code section have been ignored by the treasurer of Richmond County.

Receipts and Expenditures

359. CASH BOOK, 1883-1914, 1930--. 15 vols. (dated). Title varies:
Cash, 1905-14, 2 vols.

Record of monies received and disbursed, showing date, amount, to whom paid, or from whom received, voucher number, purpose, and total. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. to 1910; thereafter hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 500 pp. 17 x 15 x 3. 6 vols., 1883-1914, gen. strm., 3rd fl., 9 vols., 1930--, treas.'s off.

360. REGISTER OF ACCOUNTS, 1822-70, 1878-83. 5 vols.

Record of receipts and disbursements by county treasurer, showing date, from whom received, purpose for which expended, and balance on hand. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Aver. 250 pp. 18 x 13 x 1½. 4 vols., 1822-70, ord.'s va.; 1 vol., 1878-83, gen. strm., 3rd fl.

361. DAY BOOK, 1885-87, 1891-1900, 1930--. 17 vols. Title varies:
Ledger, 1894-97, 2 vols.

Daily record of monies received by treasurer, showing date, from whom received,

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- 2) Ga. Act 1825, Cobb, 211.
 - 3) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1001; Ga. Acts 1827, p. 82.
 - 4) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1015; Ga. Act 1825, Cobb, 211; Act 1838, Cobb, 216; Ga. Acts 1859, p. 25.
 - 5) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1021.

and amount. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Aver. 300 pp. 18 x 10 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. 9 vols., 1885-87, 1891-1900, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 8 vols., 1930--, treas.'s off.

362. LEDGER, 1936--. 1 vol.

Shows name of account, amount of money received and disbursed for account, date, and salaries. Arr. alph. by name of account. No index. Hdw. 700 pp. 13 x 12 x 5. Treas.'s off.

363. JOURNAL, 1929--. 10 vols.

Monthly summary of individual items listed in other books, covering receipts and disbursements of office. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Aver. 400 pp. $18\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Treas.'s off.

Checks and Warrants

364. CHECKS, 1887-88, 1924-25. 2 vols.

Stubs of checks issued by treasurer in payment of county bills, showing serial number, name of payee, date, and amount. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by serial no. No index. Hdw. Aver. 200 pp. 8 x 20 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

365. (PAID WARRANTS AND VOUCHERS), 1927--. 3 shelves and 50 bdles.

Warrants drawn on treasurer, showing date, serial number, name of payee, amount, purpose, and date paid. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Shelves, 36" long; bdles. aver. 6 x 8 x 3. 3 shelves, 1927-35, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 50 bdles., 1936--, treas.'s off.

366. MONTHLY STATEMENTS, 1885-1918. 6 vols.

Statements of warrants issued, showing date, number of warrant, name of payee, amount, purpose, fund from which drawn, remarks and total amount paid. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 600 pp. 17 x 12 x 3. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

Miscellaneous

367. (ADVANCE ACCOUNT), 1915-18. 2 vols.

Advance accounts of Geo. F. Lamback, treasurer, showing advances outstanding, date, amount, and name of person to whom made. Arr. chron. 1 vol., 1915, indexed alph. by name of payee; 1 vol., 1915-18, no index. Hdw. Aver. 100 pp. 15 x $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

368. RICHMOND COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE CHART OF DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS, 1929. 1 vol.

Shows account, department abbreviations, account number, and fine number. No arr. No index. Mimeographed. 7 pp. 10 x 8 x $1\frac{1}{8}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

XXIII. COUNTY AUDITOR

In 1901 the General Assembly authorized the county commissioners of any county to employ an expert accountant, whenever they deemed it necessary, to audit the books and accounts of all county officers whose duty it is under the law to handle county funds.(1)

1) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1301; Ga. Acts 1901, p. 57.

The auditor holds office at the pleasure of the county commissioners for an indefinite term.

Audits
(See also entries 9-11)

369. (AUDITOR'S ACCOUNT BOOK), 1926-28. 2 vols.
Shows audit of expenses for general administration of county, roads and bridges, county home, bank deposits, promissory notes, income, description of accounts affected, explanation of entries, and notes payable. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 75 pp. 22 x 36 x 1. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

XXIV. COUNTY REGISTRARS

The General Assembly first enacted provisions for the appointment of county registrars in 1894. The judge of the superior court appoints three "upright and intelligent" citizens of the county as county registrars, who serve for a term of two years, all such appointments being entered upon the superior court minutes. However, the judge has a right to remove the registrars at any time in his discretion he sees fit, with or without cause.(1)

It is required that all the registrars shall not be appointed from any one political interest or party; and if such is found to be the case, one of the registrars must be removed, and his successor must be appointed from a conflicting interest or party.(2)

On the 20th day of April in each year in which a general election is held (biennially), the registrars begin the work of perfecting a true and correct list of the qualified voters of the county from the voters' list furnished by the tax collector. The voters' list is examined and compared with the list of disqualified persons prepared by the tax collector, ordinary, and superior court clerk. From these two lists are prepared the "registered voters" lists, which are arranged in alphabetical order by names of the voters, by militia districts or city wards, and show the name, age, occupation, residence, and color of the voters.(3)

The registrars are required to complete their work by June 1st,(4) and within five days after completing same, to file the list of registered voters with the superior court clerk, no person being eligible to vote whose name does not appear thereon.(5) Any citizen whose name does not appear on the list of qualified voters may make application to the registrars and show cause why his name should be placed thereon.(6) The voters' book is open to public inspection and any citizen of the county may contest the right of registration of any person whose name appears thereon.(7) The registrars

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- 1) Ga. Code of 1933, #34-301; Ga. Acts 1894, pp. 115, 118.
 - 2) Ga. Code of 1933, #34-302.
 - 3) Ga. Code of 1933, #34-401; Ga. Acts 1894, p. 118; ibid., 1908, p. 58.
 - 4) Ga. Code of 1933, #34-403.
 - 5) Ga. Code of 1933, #34-404.
 - 6) Ga. Code of 1933, #34-601.
 - 7) Ga. Code of 1933, #34-605.

are required, at or before the polls open, to place in the possession of the election managers, at each voting precinct, one or more copies of the list of registered voters for such militia district or city ward in which the voting precinct is situated.(8)

Voters

370. CURRENT REGISTRATION LIST, 1937--. 12 file boxes. Original registration cards of voters, and lists of those disqualified for nonpayment of taxes, showing name, age, residence, and occupation of voter. Arr. numer. by district and alph. thereunder by name of voter. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. and typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Tax col.'s off.

371. REGISTRATION, 1888-95. 6 vols. Shows date, name of voter, color, district or ward, residence, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of voter. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 10 x 4. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

XXV. BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE CITY OF AUGUSTA
AND THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND

The genesis of public education in Richmond County was the authority granted by the legislature in 1783 to apply part of the proceeds from the sale of town lots to the erection of an academy or seminary of learning.(1) In 1786 the trustees of Richmond Academy were authorized to sell additional lots, and to lease out any part of the City Common, the rent from which was to be considered a part of the funds of the academy.(2) This academy, organized between 1783 and '86, was probably the first public school established in the State of Georgia.

If the enactment of legislation is any criterion, the General Assembly of Georgia could never be criticized for not trying to establish an effective system of public schools on a state-wide scale. In the earlier acts these schools are variously referred to as "poor," "free," and "common" schools. The General Assembly was quick to change any law pertaining to education which did not measure up to its expectations, and this trial-and-error policy resulted in voluminous legislation. This, because of limitations of space, presents a problem in determining what to include in this essay to show completely the evolution of the office in Richmond County.

Richmond Academy was established for the purpose of educating boys, and some thirty-five years later, in an effort to provide for the education of the poor girls of the community, the Augusta Female Asylum was incorporated, with full corporate powers vested in a board of directresses.(3) The Augusta Free-school Society, established for the purpose of educating indigent

8) Ga. Code of 1933, #34-701.

1) Ga. Act 1783, Marbury and Crawford's Digest, p. 132.

2) Ga. Act 1786, Marbury and Crawford's Digest, p. 134.

3) Ga. Act 1819, Lamar's Digest, p. 853.

children in Augusta and its vicinity, was incorporated in 1821;(4) and in 1838 the Augusta Academy of Fine Arts was incorporated.(5)

"A general system of education by common schools" was made available by the legislature in 1837, this act effecting the consolidation of the academic and poor school funds, and providing for the annual election of five school commissioners in each school division. The commissioners so elected were required to assemble and elect a president, secretary and treasurer, and to lay off their respective counties into school districts, conforming as nearly as possible to the militia districts in the county. They were also required to divide their proportionate share of the state general fund for common education among the several districts in their division, in proportion to the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years in each, and make an annual report to the governor of the number of school districts in their division, the length of time a school had been kept in each, the amount of funds received and how expended. The commissioners of each school division were constituted a corporate body under the name and style of Commissioners of the Common School. The act provided for trustees in each school district, to be elected by ballot, who were to ascertain the number of children of school age, expend the funds, and direct the educational program in their district. This act did not become effective until January 1839.(6) Each county in the state was made a common school division in 1838, and authority was vested in the inferior court to appoint five fit persons in each division as commissioners, and to levy extra taxes to supplement the common school fund.(7)

Both the act of 1837 and the amending measure of 1838 were repealed in 1840; the name of the common school fund was changed to the poor school fund; and provision was made for its distribution by commissioners appointed by the inferior courts of the counties.(8) In 1852 the office of ordinary, was established in each county of the state, and these officers, in addition to their duties in connection with probate and estate matters, were made ex-officio school commissioners of their respective counties, and were authorized and required: to levy a tax for educating the poor; to make once each year and keep in a book a list of all children in the county between the ages of eight and sixteen years he deemed unable, because of poverty, to procure a "plain English education" without public assistance; one copy of such list to be forwarded to the state treasurer, and one copy laid before the grand jury, with an estimate of the amount of county taxes necessary to provide tuition for such children as appeared on the list.(9) Teachers of poor children in some twenty-eight counties, including Richmond, were authorized in 1854 to furnish such books and stationery as these children might need, for which they were to be reimbursed by the ordinary.(10)

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- 4) Ga. Act 1821, Dawson's Digest, p. 191.
 5) Ga. Acts 1838, p. 15.
 6) Ga. Acts 1837, pp. 94-99.
 7) Ga. Acts 1838, pp. 96-98.
 8) Ga. Acts 1840, p. 61.
 9) Ga. Acts 1851-52, pp. 1-4.
 10) Ga. Acts 1853-54, p. 152.

Provision was made in 1859 for a board of education in each county, to consist of the justices of the inferior court, the ordinary, and some other fit person to be selected by the justices of the inferior court and the ordinary, having reference to his proficiency in the "elementary branches" upon which teachers were to be examined. It was made the duty of the board to disburse the school funds, through the ordinary, and to act as an examining board for all teachers.(11)

By an "Act to provide for education, and to establish a general system of Georgia schools," approved December 12, 1866, the legislature again changed the set-up of the school system, and extended the age limits of eligible pupils to include those not less than six nor over twenty-one years. This act provided for a commissioner of schools in each county, to be elected by the grand jury; directed the commissioner to lay out the county into school districts, each of which was to have at least twenty-five students; and provided for the election, by the voters of the district, of three trustees for each school district, who, with the commissioner, directed the educational program.(12)

By a general law in 1870, the legislature again changed the structural organization of the county school systems. This act created a board of education in each county, to consist of one person from each militia district, who was elected by the voters. Provision was made for these persons to organize and elect a president and secretary, which last named officer became by virtue of this election the county school commissioner. The commissioner was required to keep a journal of his official acts, and to make an annual report of operations to the state school commissioner. This act required that an annual enumeration be taken of children in the county between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and that separate schools be maintained for white and colored children. Various provisions were also included for raising revenue to support the schools.(13) At the next meeting of the General Assembly the foregoing act was amended, and authority to appoint the members of the county board of education was vested in the grand jury.(14)

All the acts cited above, except in the first three paragraphs, are general laws of state-wide application, and it is assumed that the school system of Richmond County was operated in accordance with those laws. However, in 1872 a local act was passed by the legislature applicable to the City of Augusta and Richmond County only. This act created a board of education composed of three freeholders from each militia district in Richmond County, three from each ward in Augusta, and three from each incorporated town or village in the county. The board was made a corporate body and vested with control of the financial affairs of the educational system, and the title, care, and custody of all school property of the county. The members of this board were authorized to elect one of their number president, and to elect as secretary any citizen of Georgia having experience and skill in the business of education, which latter officer, by virtue of such election, become

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- 11) Ga. Acts 1859, pp. 29-31.
 12) Ga. Acts 1866, pp. 58-65.
 13) Ga. Acts 1870, pp. 49-60.
 14) Ga. Acts 1871-72, pp. 279-283.

the county school commissioner. The members of the board act as trustees of their respective school districts, and it was their duty to record their proceedings in a book kept for that purpose.(15) The school system established by this act, with few changes, is in operation at the present time in Augusta and Richmond County, except that in 1924 the provision that three trustees should be elected to membership on the board from each incorporated town or village in the county was repealed.(16)

Although the general law provides that there shall be five members of the county board of education, who are elected by the grand jury for a term of four years,(17) the board in Richmond County is elected and organized as set out in the above paragraph. The superintendent of schools may be removed from office by the board, and, by virtue of his office, he is secretary of the board.(18)

Extensive legislation was passed in 1919 reorganizing the school system, and further defining the duties of the board of education.(19) The board determines the length of school terms, selects school sites, has authority over all the school property and physical equipment, and has power to receive donations, grants, and gifts.(20) It may make regulations, if it deems them necessary, for the vaccination of pupils, and forbid those pupils who do not comply with such regulations admission to the schools.(21)

Admission to all common schools is gratuitous to all children between the ages of six and eighteen years. Colored and white children are required to attend separate schools; and no teacher receiving or teaching white and colored pupils in the same school shall be allowed any compensation at all out of the common school fund.(22) It is the duty of the board to make an enumeration of children between six and eighteen years of age inclusive, every five years.(23)

The offices of the board of education and the superintendent of schools are in the basement of an old school building owned by the board, located at 415 McIntosh (7th) Street, Augusta, Georgia, and all records are kept in these offices.

Minutes

372. PROCEEDINGS OF CITY CONFERENCE BOARD, 1870-80, 1908-25. 2 vols. Proceedings of all meetings of trustees of city schools, showing business transacted and members present. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Condition of binding fair. Aver. 250 pp. 13 x 8½ x 2. Supt.'s va.

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- 15) Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 456-463.
 - 16) Ga. Acts 1924, p. 369.
 - 17) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-902.
 - 18) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-912.
 - 19) Ga. Acts 1919, p. 320 et seq.
 - 20) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-909; Ga. Acts 1919, p. 322.
 - 21) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-911.
 - 22) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-937.
 - 23) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-1601; Ga. Acts 1880-81, p. 97; ibid., 1919, p. 318.

373. RECORD (Minutes of Board), 1873--. 18 vols. Minutes of meetings of county board of education, showing all business transacted, resolutions passed, and members present. Also contains: (Budget), entry 388. Arr. chron. No index. 8 vols., 1873-1905, hdw.; typed thereafter. Condition of binding fair. Aver. 450 pp. 14 x 9 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Supt.'s va.

Deeds

374. DEEDS, 1877--. 2 vols. Last entry 1920. Copies of deeds to land purchased by the board on which to build schools, giving names of grantor and grantee, description of property, date and conditions of sale, kind of deed, amount paid. Arr. chron. No index. 1 vol., 1877-1905, hdw.; typed thereafter. Aver. 200 pp. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Supt.'s va.

375. (INDEX TO DEEDS AND SUITS), 1873-87. 4 vols. Index to deeds and law suits to which board of education was a party, showing name of person from whom property purchased, date, deed book and page where property recorded; name of opposing party in law suits, and location of record. Arr. alph. by name of grantor, and plaintiff or defendant. Aver. 113 pp. 15 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$. C.C., gen. strm., 3rd fl.

XXVI. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

During the early legislative history of county educational systems, administrative duties were vested in the school commissioners as a whole, who were appointed by justices of the inferior court or elected by the grand jury of the county. In 1852 the county ordinary was given both the powers of a board and the responsibilities of an administrative officer, he having been made by this act ex-officio school commissioner of the county;(1) and in 1866 authority was given grand juries to elect a commissioner of schools as executive officer of the county board.(2) This officer continued to be known as "commissioner" of schools until 1911, when his title was changed to "superintendent."(3)

Although the general law provides that the superintendent of schools be elected by the people and hold office for a term of four years;(4) in Richmond County he is appointed by the board of education.(5) He is by virtue of his office secretary of this board, and he may be removed from office by it for cause.(6)

The superintendent is the chief administrative officer of the county school system and is the medium of communication between the state superintendent of schools and subordinate school officials. As agent of the county board, he procures school furniture and other supplies, and sees that none

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- 1) Ga. Acts 1851-52, pp. 1-4.
 - 2) Ga. Acts 1866, pp. 58-64.
 - 3) Ga. Acts 1911, p. 94.
 - 4) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-1002; Ga. Acts 1887, p. 68; ibid., 1919, p. 349; ibid., 1931, p. 124.
 - 5) Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 456-463.
 - 6) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-912; Ga. Acts 1919, p. 325.

but the prescribed text books are used by pupils; he has all accounts audited before an application is made to the board for payment, keeps a record of his official acts, enforces all rules, regulations, and instructions of the state superintendent of schools and the county board of education; together with the state supervisors, he superintends county normals and institutes for teachers; visits the schools at least every sixty days, and familiarizes himself with the subjects taught.(7) He is required to make a report to the grand jury at the spring term of the superior court of school operations for the preceding year.(8) The superintendent has authority to suspend teachers for cause.(9)

Teachers are required to make a report to the superintendent at the end of each term, showing the total number of pupils, subjects taught, and average attendance, distinguishing between male and female and white and colored pupils, in their respective schools.(10) The superintendent is required annually to make up for the board an estimated budget of receipts from all sources and its proposed expenditures for the next year.(11)

The offices of the superintendent and the board of education are in the basement of an old school building located at 415 McIntosh (7th) Street, Augusta, Georgia, and all records are kept in these offices.

Teachers

376. TEACHERS' APPLICATIONS, 1930--. 2 bdles.

Original applications for teaching positions or re-election to positions, giving name of applicant, health certificate, educational record, and present position, if any. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed. Condition of containers fair. 8 x 12 x 11. Supt.'s va.

377. CERTIFICATES, 1903-14. 1 vol.

Record of teaching appointments, with stubs giving name of teacher receiving certificate, grade, name of school to which appointed, and date of appointment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Condition poor. 500 pp. 6 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Supt.'s va.

378. TEACHERS' RECORD, 1911-20. 1 vol.

Individual records of teachers employed in county schools, giving name of teacher, date of election, grade taught for each year, salary, remarks. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of teacher. Hdw. on pr. fms. 300 pp. 10 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Supt.'s va.

379. INFORMATION FILES, 1930--. 1 file box.

Letters from white and colored teachers relative to applications, giving name of applicant, date, and qualifications. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 $\frac{1}{2}$. Supt.'s va.

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- 7) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-1009; Ga. Acts 1919, p. 351.
 8) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-1014; Ga. Acts 1919, p. 353.
 9) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-1010; Ga. Acts 1919, p. 352.
 10) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-914; Ga. Acts 1919, p. 325.
 11) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-945; Ga. Acts 1925, p. 135.

Superintendent of Public Schools
Pupils; Reports and Orders;
Financial Records

(380-388)

380. (LETTERS NOTIFYING SUBSTITUTES), 1920--. In Invoices, entry 397. Letters to persons qualified to act as substitute teachers notifying them that their services are needed, giving name of person, date of letter, school to which sent.

Pupils
(See also entry 408)

381. ENROLLMENT ATTENDANCE, 1936--. 1 vol. Average monthly attendance for each grade of all schools in county. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 x 1. Supt.'s va.

382. PUBLIC SCHOOLS-CITY OF AUGUSTA, 1908-23. 3 vols. Discontinued. Weekly attendance record, showing total on rolls of each school, number of pupils present, absent, and tardy, new pupils, dates, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Condition of binding fair. Aver. 250 pp. 8 x 11 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Supt.'s va.

383. (RECORD OF PUPILS), 1917--. 3 file drawers (dated). Record of pupils in schools of county, showing name, date, and grade; and reports made to county and state boards of education. Also contains: (Budget), entry 388. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. and typed. 11 x 14 x 24. Supt.'s va.

384. WORK CERTIFICATES, 1926--. 2 file boxes. Record of certificates issued permitting minor children to work, showing name of child, age, date issued, employment, educational qualifications, transcripts of birth and baptismal certificates, physician's certificate of examination, and name of prospective employer. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Condition of containers poor. 11 x 5 x 14. Supt.'s va.

Reports and Orders

385. ANNUAL REPORTS OF RICHMOND COUNTY SCHOOLS, 1874-1900, 1903-14. 3 vols. Annual reports of schools made by principals or trustees, showing progress made during year, financial reports, and general school statistics. Arr. chron. No index. Pr. Aver. 175 pp. $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Supt.'s va.

386. MISCELLANEOUS (Reports), 1925--. 4 file drawers. Monthly returns and reports from schools in the county, and reports on business of the board of education. No arr. No index. Hdw. 18 x 12 x 26. Supt.'s va.

387. GENERAL ORDERS, 1912--. 1 vol. Copies of orders issued by superintendent to teachers regarding school work, giving nature of order, name of school, and date. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 300 pp. 12 x $9\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Supt.'s va.

Financial Records

388. (BUDGET), 1873--. In Record (Minutes of Board); entry 373; 1917-- also in (Record of Pupils), entry 383.

Estimated receipts and proposed expenditures for the ensuing school year, approved by members of board of education.

389. CASH, 1916-23. 5 vols.

Record of cash received and disbursed daily, stating amount, purpose, name of payor and payee. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 75 pp. 16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Supt.'s va.

390. LEDGERS, 1873-79, 1884-89, 1891, 1916-1929--. 6 vols.

Summaries of accounts of receipts and disbursements taken from daily cash book. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 100 pp. 15 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Supt.'s va.

391. JOURNALS, 1873--. 15 vols.

Record of cash received and disbursed, and since 1916 a summary of items listed in cash books, giving amounts, and dates. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Aver. 200 pp. 16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Supt.'s va.

392. DIRECT CHARGES TO SCHOOLS (Rural - White and Colored), 1916---.
1 vol.

Record of disbursements for salaries, transportation, repairs, supplies, and miscellaneous costs, showing name of person to whom paid, purpose, amount, and date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 400 pp. 12 x 15 x 2. Supt.'s va.

393. (DIRECT CHARGES TO SCHOOLS, CITY - WHITE AND COLORED), 1916--,
1 vol.

For description, see entry 392. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 800 pp. 12 x 15 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Supt.'s va.

394. BOOK ACCOUNT, 1935-37. 1 vol. Discontinued.

Record of receipts, disbursements, and cash in bank from sale of school books, Beginning in the fall of 1937 school books were furnished free by the state. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 12 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Supt.'s va.

395. VOUCHER REGISTER, 1933-34. 1 vol.

Record of checks issued, giving name of person to whom issued, date, on which bank, serial number and amount of check. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 18 x 23 x 1. Supt.'s va.

396. (BOOKKEEPER'S STATEMENTS), 1920--. In Invoices, entry 397.

Statements showing amounts received from taxes for school purposes and how expended.

397. INVOICES (Original Bills), 1920--. 5 vols.

Original bills received by the board for materials and supplies purchased, and other expenses of the various schools. Contains: (Letters Notifying Substitutes), entry 380; (Bookkeeper's Statements), entry 396. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. Aver. 155 pp. 16 x 11 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Supt.'s va.

Miscellaneous

398. COLLEGE RECORD BLANKS, 1928--. 2 vols.

Record of certificates issued to Augusta Junior College and Training School

students, giving name, address, dates entered and completed college, subjects studied, and units of college work completed. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on pr. fms. Condition of binding fair. Aver. 150 pp. 11 x 9 x 1. Supt.'s va. .

399. SUMMARY OF SCHOOL CENSUS, 1919, 1923, 1928, 1933, 1938. 5 sheets. Summary of school census taken every five years, showing number of persons of school age in each school ward or district divided into white and colored. Arr. numer. by district. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 14½ x 17. Supt.'s va.

400. SCRAP BOOKS, 1895-1906, 1909--. 9 vols. Newspaper clippings of various school activities. Arr. chron. No index. Pr. Condition of binding fair. Aver. 200 pp. 12 x 9 x 2. Supt.'s va.

XXVII. RICHMOND COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Efforts to promote the health of her citizens and to protect them from disease became the concern of the General Assembly early in Georgia's history. Strict quarantine was in 1793 declared against vessels hailing from any country "infected with the plague or other malignant distemper;" and for visiting any vessel and granting a certificate of health of the crew and passengers, the health officer or visiting physicians of any port were entitled to exact a fee to two dollars.(1) With respect to waters other than those of Savannah, the principal port, the same powers vested in that town as to health regulations were by an amending Act of 1803 extended to the justices of the county or commissioners of the town adjacent to such inlets or rivers.(2) Punishment by fine and imprisonment of physicians or other persons knowingly concealing any case of plague, smallpox, varioloid, and their modifications, was provided in an Act of 1830.(3) In 1836 the justices of the inferior court of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city within the limits of which any infectious disease might appear, were authorized and empowered to provide a suitable temporary hospital for the afflicted, and to furnish them with subsistence, medicine and nurses.(4)

The city council of Augusta was authorized to establish a board of health in 1872, but very little is mentioned in the act regarding the structural organization of the board or its duties;(5) and in 1877 the creation of a board was again authorized, to be "composed of good and discreet citizens and physicians (not to exceed twelve in number)," and empowered to institute all sanitary measures necessary to the preservation of the public health; this board was required to hold monthly meetings and to make a report annually to the city council.(6) An amendatory Act three years later enlarged the power of the board of health in relation to nuisances, drainage, and quarantine; provided for the board to consist of one citizen for each ward, two physicians from the city at large, one chemist, and included the mayor and health

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- 1) Ga. Act 1793, Prince's Digest, to 1837, p. 272.
 - 2) Ga. Act 1803, Prince's Digest, to 1837, p. 273.
 - 3) Ga. Act 1830, Prince's Digest, to 1837, p. 276.
 - 4) Ga. Act 1836, Prince's Digest, to 1837, p. 277.
 - 5) Ga. Acts 1872, p. 142.
 - 6) Ga. Acts 1877, p. 142.

committee of council as ex-officio members; and the appointment of a secretary was authorized and records of the board's proceedings were required to be kept by him.(7)

In 1914 extensive revision of the health laws of the state was effected in a broad Act which provided for the appointment of a state board of health as well as county boards, and for the creation of sanitary districts.(8) The county boards were composed of three persons, two of whom became members by virtue of their offices, to wit: the county superintendent of schools and the chairman of the board of roads and revenues of the county (or the ordinary, in counties having no commissioners), and one reputable physician, who is elected by the grand jury for a term of four years; these boards were given authority over all matters relating to health and sanitation in their respective counties, with power to declare and enforce quarantine.(9) Meetings of these boards are required to be held on the first Thursday in January, April, July and October, and extra sessions may be held when necessary.(10) The boards have power and authority to adopt and maintain such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as they may deem necessary to protect the health of the people;(11) and such regulations as may be adopted by the board must be advertised in the newspaper of the county in which the sheriff's notices appear.(12)

The Augusta board of health was in 1931 combined with the Richmond County board of health by an Act which repealed the Act of 1877 and subsequent amendments, and created the Richmond County department of health. This board is composed of the mayor of Augusta, the chairman of the board of county commissioners of Richmond County, the county superintendent of schools, the commissioner of health, two physicians from the City of Augusta, two lay citizens of the city, one lay citizen of the county residing outside of the city limits, and one physician to be elected by the grand jury in the manner provided by the terms of the Ellis health law, for terms of four years. Wide powers were granted the board, which was authorized to elect a commissioner of health, with complete control over administrative affairs of the department of health. The influence of religion or politics in the selection or dismissal of any employee of the board was forbidden.(13)

The state board of health has charge of the registration of births and deaths.(14) The state is divided into registration districts as follows: each city, each incorporated town, and each militia district or part thereof outside a city or town, constitutes a registration district.(15) The city clerks, town clerks, and justices of the peace, are the local registrars of their cities, towns, and militia districts respectively, except where another person has been appointed as local registrar by the state board of health,

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- 7) Ga. Acts 1880-81, p. 365.
 - 8) Ga. Acts 1914, pp. 124-134.
 - 9) Ga. Code of 1933, #88-201; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 125.
 - 10) Ga. Code of 1933, #88-202.
 - 11) Ga. Code of 1933, #88-203.
 - 12) Ga. Code of 1933, #88-205.
 - 13) Ga. Acts 1931, pp. 660-673.
 - 14) Ga. Code of 1933, #88-1101.
 - 15) Ga. Code of 1933, #88-1103.

it having authority to appoint and remove local registrars as it sees fit. (16) The local registrar is required to make out birth and death certificates in duplicate, send the original to the state board of health in Atlanta and transmit the duplicate to the city or county health officer, if there is such a health officer; if not, the duplicate is sent to the ordinary of the county.(17)

The offices of the department of health and the commissioner occupy an entire building of their own located at 503 Greene Street, Augusta, Georgia. Records of the city board of health prior to 1916 were destroyed by fire in that year.

Minutes

401. MINUTES OF BOARD OF HEALTH OF RICHMOND COUNTY, 1916-- . 2 vols. Minutes of meetings of board, showing dates, proceedings, nature of business considered, and action taken thereon, and reports of various committees and departments under its supervision. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. Aver. 200 pp. 15 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Off.

XXVIII. DISTRICT COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

Town health officers as early as the year 1793 began their functions under a legislative act which required them to inspect and quarantine vessels from foreign ports,(1) and physicians were required to report to the health officer all cases of infectious or contagious diseases.(2)

Under the revisionary Act of 1914, each county of the state constitutes a sanitary district, except that two or more counties, each having a population of less than 37,000 inhabitants, may combine to form one sanitary district; provided the total population of the counties so combined does not exceed 75,000 inhabitants.(3) The district commissioner of health is appointed by the county board of health for a term of four years, from an eligible list furnished by the director of the state board of health.(4) The board of health may employ as many deputy commissioners of health and visiting nurses as they may deem necessary to serve the best interests of the county.(5)

It is the duty of the district commissioners of health: to be vigilant in the work of disease prevention; to enforce all health laws, ordinances, and regulations; and they have authority to enter upon and inspect private property for the possible presence and source of disease; to establish quarantine; to close schools, churches, theaters, or any place of public assemblage, in order to prevent or stay epidemics; they are required to collect statistics concerning insanity, feeble-mindedness, tuberculosis, and

16) Ga. Code of 1933, #88-1104.

17) Ga. Code of 1933, #88-1210; Ga. Acts 1927, p. 366.

1) Ga. Act 1793; Prince's Digest, to 1837, p. 272.

2) Ga. Act 1830, Prince's Digest, to 1837, p. 276.

3) Ga. Code of 1933, #88-302.

4) Ga. Code of 1933, #88-303.

5) Ga. Code of 1933, #88-312.

other infectious diseases; to inspect hotels, trains, depots, ships, and all places where food is sold; to inspect and make a sanitary survey at least every six months of all public buildings and institutions in their respective jurisdictions; to inspect and make a sanitary survey, at least once every school year, of the buildings, grounds, and water supply of all schools; to examine the teachers, pupils, and employees of schools for infectious and contagious diseases, and examine each pupil for defects of eyes, ears, nose, throat, lungs, teeth, and other physical defects. The commissioner is required to deliver, at least once each year, lectures on general matters of health and sanitation, to the pupils of each school in the county. Also they are required to make a monthly report to the board in narrative or tabulated form of the work done by them, and keep a permanent record of all work done by them in a form book for that purpose, prescribed by the state board of health.(6)

The offices of the commissioner and the department of health occupy an entire building of their own located at 503 Greene Street, Augusta, Georgia, and all records are located in this building. Records of the city board of health prior to 1916 were destroyed by fire in that year.

Vital Statistics

Births (See entry 162)

402. BIRTH RETURNS (City), 1919--. 36 vols. (1-36).

Copies of birth certificates of city children, showing name of physician or midwife attending, parents' names and address, sex of baby, color, name, year, month, and day of birth. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of child. Hdw. and typed on pr. fms. Aver. 600 pp. $7\frac{1}{2}$ x $9\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$. In off. safe.

403. BIRTH RETURNS (County), 1925--. 4 vols. (1-4).

Copies of birth certificates of babies born outside of city limits, showing name of physician or midwife attending, parents' name and address, sex of baby, color, name, year, month, and day of birth. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of child. Hdw. and typed on pr. fms. Aver. 500 pp. $7\frac{1}{2}$ x $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. Off.

Deaths

404. CAUSE OF DEATH (City), 1904--. 70 vols. (1-70).

Copies of death certificates, showing name of person, date of death, attending physician, names of decedent's parents, his address, sex and color, name of informant of death, birthplace, date of birth, undertaker, and burial place. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. 37 vols. (1-37), 1904-20, hwd. on pr. fms.; typed on pr. fms. thereafter. Aver. 700 pp. $7\frac{1}{2}$ x $9\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$. Off.

405. CAUSE OF DEATH (County), 1918--. 4 vols. (1-4).

For description, see entry 404. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 200 pp. $20\frac{1}{2}$ x $18\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Off.

6) Ga. Code of 1933, #88-309.

District Commissioner of Health
Public Health Nursing; Food
Inspections; Laboratory Tests

Public Health Nursing

406. PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING RECORDS AND CASE HISTORIES, 1925--. 23 file boxes (labeling varies).
Case histories of all patients, both white and colored, visited by nurses, giving name of patient, address, sex, occupation, and diagnosis. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 5 x 8 x 24. Off.

407. MONTHLY RECORDS, 1923--. 1 file box.
Report of director of nurses to commissioner of health, including record of each public health nurse's individual work during month. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 8 x 5 x 18. Off.

408. IMMUNIZATION RECORDS, 1929--. 4 file boxes.
Individual diphtheria and typhoid immunization records of school children, giving name of pupil and address, date of treatment, school, and result. Arr. alph. by name of pupil. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 8 x 5 x 18. Off.

409. RICHMOND COUNTY MIDWIVES, 1936--. 2 vols.
Shows name, address, and occupation of midwives attending classes held by director of nurses. No arr. No index. Hdw. 50 pp. $5\frac{1}{2}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$. Off.

Food Inspections

410. RECORD OF FOOD INSPECTION, 1927--. 78 file boxes (labeling varies).
Monthly record of health inspections of dairy farms, dairy plants, and food dispensaries, and reports made on each to health commissioner. Also contains: (Health Cards), entry 411. Arr. chron. and numer. thereunder by serial no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 5 x 10 x 18. Off.

411. (HEALTH CARDS), 1927--. In Record of Food Inspection, entry 410.
Health records of all persons in county who handle food in public places such as restaurants, ice cream parlors, drug stores, and lunch stands, showing name of person, date examined, and result.

Laboratory Tests

412. LABORATORY RECORDS (Blood Tests), 1933--. 2 vols. and 6 file drawers (labeling varies).
Record of blood tests made other than for syphilis, showing names of physician and patient, patient's address, nature of disease, date, and result of test, indicated by use of red ink if reaction positive, black ink if negative. 2 file drawers, 1933-36, arr. alph. by name of physician and chron. thereunder; 4 file drawers, 1933-36, arr. alph. by name of patient and chron. thereunder; 2 vols., 1936--, arr. alph. by name of disease. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Vols. aver. 300 pp. 10 x 9 x $2\frac{1}{2}$; file drawers 4 x 24 x 24. Off.

413. WASSERMANN TEST RECORDS, 1927--. 9 bdles.
Records of Wassermann and Kahn tests made by laboratory, giving name of person, physician, date, and result of test. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 11 x $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Bsmt. va.

414. LABORATORY MILK REPORTS, 1928--. 1 file box and 19 vols. Title varies; Record of Laboratory Tests, 1928-35, 19 vols.

Record of tests made on milk from all dairies in county, showing date, name and location of dairy, and result of test. Also contains: Communicable Diseases, 1928-34, entry 415. 1928-35 arr. chron.; 1936-- arr. alph. by name of dairy and chron. thereunder. 1928-35 indexed alph. by type of test; 1936-- no index. Hdw. thru 1935; hdw. on pr. fms. thereafter. Vols. aver. 238 pp. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 3; file box 5 x $6\frac{1}{2}$ x 10. 19 vols., 1928-35, bsmt. va.; file box, 1936-- , off.

415. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, 1935--. 2 file boxes (dated). 1928-34 in Laboratory Milk Reports, entry 414.

Record of laboratory tests made, showing names of patient and reporting physician, date, result of test, and duration of illness from disease. Arr. alph. by name of disease and chron. thereunder. No index. Typed on pr. fms. 5 x $6\frac{1}{2}$ x 24. Off.

Sanitation

416. SANITARY INSPECTOR'S RECORDS, 1934. 3 file drawers.

Record of sanitary inspections of all property in city, giving name of property owner, number in tenant's family, address, complaints, if any, and date of inspection. Arr. alph. by street names. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 18 x 25. Off.

417. MALARIA, FISH PONDS, 1937--. 1 file box.

Shows names of malarial patients, their address and date registered; and location of fish ponds which have been reported as breeding mosquitoes. Arr. alph. by name of patient or pond owner and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 4 x 5 x 10. Off.

418. (DRAINAGE MAPS OF RICHMOND COUNTY), 1919--. 30 maps. Each Map titled by name of project.

Maps spot districts in Richmond County where malaria is penalent, including that part of South Carolina lying contiguous to Richmond and having a depth of one mile, and show sewer system and how drained. 2 in. equal 1 mi. 36 x 42. Off.

Receipts and Expenditures

419. VOUCHER DISTRIBUTION, 1932--. 2 vols.

Record of receipts and disbursements of the department, covering all expenditures for salaries and supplies. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Aver. 300 pp. 16 x 16 x 2. Off.

Reports

420. ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, 1881-1906, 1908-14, 1932--. 3 vols. and 1 bdle. Discontinued 1914-31.

Reports of board of health to the mayor and city of Augusta on all matters pertaining to public health, vital statistics, and expenses of the board. Arr. chron. No index. Pr. and typed. Vols. aver. 100 pp. 9 x 6 x 2; bdle. aver. 9 x 6 x 2. Off.

XXIX. COUNTY PHYSICIAN

A presentment of the grand jury in the county treasurer's report for April 22 to November 16, 1896, shows that a county physician was paid \$166.66 for services rendered.(1) This is the earliest reference to the county physician found, and it is assumed that this official was first employed in Richmond County in 1896. The authority having charge of county affairs (the city court judge 1881-1907, county commissioners thereafter), employs a county physician under its general authority over health matters, penal institutions, and the county poor.

There is at present one county physician employed in Richmond County, who holds office at the pleasure of the county commissioners, and works part time only. His principal duty is to attend and treat the inmates of the penal institutions of the county, and treat county poor cases.

The county physician keeps no records, but is responsible to and supposed to report to the county commissioners, the earliest of such reports being recorded in "Minutes for County Purposes," 1896-1903, pp. 5, 78-79, entry 1.

XXX. COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

At the April term, 1895, of the superior court, the grand jury made the following presentment: "We find the County expends about \$9,000. yearly on paupers. We recommend some co-operation and consolidation between City and County on this line. As matters now stand a pauper can get help from City, County, and every private or public charity in City and County. To prevent this, we recommend the appointment jointly by city and county and free from politics, of a charity committee of five. These five shall select a Commissioner of the Poor, who under the supervision of the committee shall give his whole time to the work. This committee shall have the privilege of calling on the police, sanitary and detective forces of City and County to aid them - and shall have full charge of the City and County Charities. We feel that a large saving of money and time will ensue by this plan to both City and County."(1)

At the October term, 1895, the grand jury presentments contained a report of the organization on August 1st of that year of a Board of Charities for the City of Augusta and Richmond County, which consisted of five members. It existed only by virtue of a mutual arrangement between the judge of the city court, who was ex-officio county commissioner, and the mayor of Augusta. The members of the board were selected as follows; Judge William F. Eve, acting in behalf of the county, named two members; Mayor William B. Young, representing the city, named two members; and these four elected the fifth member.(2)

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- 1) "Superior Court Minutes," 1896-97, p. 450, entry 80.
 1) "Superior Court Minutes," 1894-96, pp. 185-186, entry 80.
 2) "Superior Court Minutes," 1894-96, pp. 450-453. entry 80.

The board purchased supplies and delivered them to applicants for relief, buried paupers, furnished railroad tickets to indigent persons, and the like. The monies at the disposal of the board were furnished by the county and city in proportion to two dollars by the former to one dollar by the latter.(3)

In the grand jury presentments of the April term, 1921, a report was made for an organization called "General Welfare Association," formerly Associated Charities;(4) and a report made to the grand jury by the board of charities at the March term, 1924, shows that: "This committee has recommended that the Board of Charities and the General Welfare Association be combined and reorganized under one board of commissioners. This recommendation was accepted and a new board was appointed by the County and City; which board began to function October 1, 1924, with Mr. Clem Castleberry as chairman and Judge Black as Vice Chmn."(5) The first annual report of these combined organizations referred to the new board as "The Family Welfare Association."(6)

In July, 1937, the county department of public welfare took over all cases handled by the family welfare association which came within its jurisdiction. A few cases that could not qualify for aid under the new welfare program are still cared for by the family welfare association. The association's records are kept in the offices of the department of public welfare.

By an act approved February 26, 1937, the State Department of Public Welfare was created, and empowered and authorized to administer and disburse funds allocated to it by the United States Government, the General Assembly of Georgia, and the counties of the state, and to supervise the county departments of public welfare. The act also provides that "there shall be established in each county of the state a county department of public welfare, which shall consist of a county board of public welfare, a director of public welfare, and such additional employees as may be necessary." The county board of public welfare is composed of five members, who are appointed for a term of three years by the board of county commissioners. The county board appoints the county director of public welfare, who must meet the qualifications prescribed by the state department of public welfare, and he holds office at the pleasure of the county board.(7)

The county director is executive and administrative officer of the county department of public welfare, and is secretary of the county board. He is required to prepare a budget and report of operations annually. The county department of public welfare administers all forms of public assistance in the county, including home relief, aid to dependent children, old age assistance, aid to the blind, and those otherwise handicapped. Also, it is its duty to investigate and pass upon all applications for admission to and discharge from county institutions which provide care and treatment for indigents.(8)

3) Ibid.

4) "Superior Court Minutes," vol. 70, 1920-21, p. 314.

5) "Superior Court Minutes," vol. 76, 1923-24, p. 371.

6) "Superior Court Minutes," vol. 78, 1925-26, p. 570.

7) Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 355-370.

8) Ibid.

The county department of public welfare was organized under this act, and began operations in Richmond County in July 1937, and its offices are located on the ground floor of the county courthouse.

Minutes

421. MINUTES OF ASSOCIATIONS MEETINGS, 1904-15, 1934--. 6 vols. Minutes of family welfare association meetings, showing all business transacted, resolutions passed, dates, and names of members present. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Aver. 200 pp. 10 x 8 x 1. 1910-15, gen. strm., 3rd fl.; 1904-15, 1934--, welfare off.

422. (MINUTES - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE), 1937--. In (Financial Information), entry 434. Minutes of meetings of board, showing dates, nature of business transacted, and resolutions passed.

Cases

423. (ACTIVE CASES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE - WHITE AND COLORED), 1937--. 12 file drawers (8 file drawers, white, A-Z; 4 file drawers, colored, A-Z).

Histories of active cases and cases under investigation, containing the following records; Applications for Old Age Assistance, entry 428; Applications for Assistance to Needy Blind, entry 429; Applications for Aid to Dependent Children, entry 430; Applications for Aid to Crippled Children (Medical Service), entry 431; Certifications for CCC, WPA and NYA, entry 432; Investigation Services for Out-of-Town Inquiries, entry 433. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. For index, see entry 425. Hdw. on pr. fms. and typed. 13 x 11 x 26. Welfare off.

424. (ACTIVE CASES - FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION), 1908--. 12 file drawers (A-Z).

Case histories of white and colored persons receiving aid from the family welfare association, showing name, age, residence, date case opened, and amount of aid received. Arr. alph. by name of case. For index, see entry 425. Hdw. to 1910; typed thereafter. 13 x 11 x 26. Welfare off.

425. INDEX TO CASE HISTORIES (Active), 1908--. 8 file boxes.

Cards showing names of all applicants for relief for family welfare society and D.P.W., address, and file in which case history is located. Serves as index to entries 423 and 424. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. Hdw. on pr. fms. 3½ x 5½ x 25. Welfare off.

426. (CLOSED CASES - FAMILY WELFARE SOCIETY AND D.P.W.), 1908--. 20 file drawers (1-6009).

Histories of white and colored cases which have been closed, showing name of person, case number, residence, age, type of assistance rendered, date case opened and date closed, and amount paid. Arr. numer. by case no. Hdw. to 1910; typed thereafter. 13 x 11 x 26. Welfare off.

427. INDEX TO CASE HISTORIES (Closed), 1908--. 8 file boxes.

Cards show names of all applicants for relief whose cases have been closed,

address, and case file number. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. Hdw. on pr. fms. $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 25. Welfare off.

Applications

428. APPLICATIONS FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE, 1937--. In (Active Cases, D.P.W. - White and Colored), entry 423.
Affidavits of applicants, showing name, age, sex, date and place of birth, marital status, with whom living and their age and address, statement that applicant does not have an income of \$30 per month, that he is a citizen of the United States and has resided in Georgia for at least a year prior to making application; that he is not an inmate of any public institution or receiving relief under Aid to the Blind Act; that he has not assigned or transferred his property for purpose of obtaining assistance, signature of applicant and witness.
429. APPLICATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY BLIND, 1937--. In (Active Cases, D.P.W. - White and Colored), entry 423.
Shows applicant's name, address, age, sex, date and place of birth, application number, date received and by whom, marital status, with whom living; affidavit that person is needy and is over twenty-one years of age, a resident of the state for at least one year prior to application, that his vision is impaired to the degree prescribed in the Aid to the Blind Act, that he is not an inmate of any public institution, is not receiving an old age pension, and agrees to submit to an examination by an eye physician; and signatures of applicant and witnesses.
430. APPLICATIONS FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, 1937--. In (Active Cases, D.P.W. - White and Colored), entry 423.
Shows application number, date received, name of applicant, parent, guardian, or person in place of parent, who is to receive assistance for children, name of child, age, sex, date and place of birth, color, and residence; affidavit that child is under sixteen years of age and has been deprived of care of parental support by reason of death, physical or mental incapacity, or continued absence from home; and signature of applicant.
431. APPLICATIONS FOR AID TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN (Medical Service), 1937--. In (Active Cases, D.P.W. - White and Colored), entry 423.
Shows application number, date received, name of applicant, parents or guardian, name of child, sex, age, date and place of birth; affidavit shows that child is cripple, nature of lameness, and signature of applicant.
432. CERTIFICATIONS FOR CCC, WPA AND NYA, 1937--. In (Active Cases, D.P.W. - White and Colored), entry 423.
Case histories of persons certified for work on WPA or NYA or youths sent to CCC camps, showing name of person, date of certification, date given work, address, age, number in family.
433. INVESTIGATION SERVICES FOR OUT-OF-TOWN INQUIRIES, 1937--. In (Active Cases, D.P.W. - White and Colored), entry 423.
Queries from welfare offices in other counties for information on persons applying for relief who have lived in this locality, showing date, name of applicant, and information obtained by local welfare.

Financial Record

434. (FINANCIAL INFORMATION), 1937--. 1 file ~~drawer~~.
 Contains: (Minutes - Department of Public Welfare), entry 422; (Monthly Report of Cash Receipts and Disbursements), entry 435; (Monthly Budget to County Board of Commissioners and City), entry 436. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 13 x 11 x 26. Welfare off.

435. (MONTHLY REPORT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS), 1937--. In (Financial Information), entry 434.
 Record of all monies received and disbursements of same, showing date and from whom received, amount, to whom paid and for what purpose, and date of payment.

436. (MONTHLY BUDGET TO COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND CITY), 1937--.
 In (Financial Information), entry 434.
 Copies of budget for department submitted to the county and city each month, showing amount to be expended, purpose, and amount to be received from county and city.

437. REPORTS, 1925. 1 folder.
 Letters to the city of Augusta and the county commissioners regarding finances, and reports on work done by the family welfare association. No arr. No index. Typed. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$. Gen. strm., 3rd fl.

XXXI. ROAD COMMISSIONERS

Arteries of travel and transportation, in addition to those supplied by Indian trails and water courses, became a prime necessity as the colony began to grow and expand, and as early as 1755 steps were taken by the provincial assembly to provide roads and bridges between the principal towns. (1) There was much legislation in subsequent years pertaining to the construction and maintenance of roads, of both local and sectional scope. (2) In 1786 the establishment, alteration, and future regulation of ferries, public roads and bridges were placed under the direction of the superior courts, (3) but in 1792 this power was vested in the inferior courts, which were directed to appoint three or more proper persons as road commissioners; to divide their counties into such number of road districts as they deemed convenient, and annually at their first terms appoint an overseer or surveyor of each district. (4)

An Act of the following year further elaborated the directions and regulations for opening and repairing roads, ferries and bridges, and, as a precaution against Indian attacks, it carried this additional requirement: "That every male white inhabitant liable to work and appear as aforesaid shall, when summoned and appearing as aforesaid in his division of district,

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- 1) Ga. Act 1755, Watkins' Digest, p. 44.
 - 2) Ga. Acts 1757, 1762, 1763, 1783, 1786, and 1789, Watkins' Digest, pp. 49, 84, 152, 280, 333, 386.
 - 3) Ga. Act 1786, Watkins' Digest, p. 346.
 - 4) Ga. Act 1792, Watkins' Digest, p. 500.

carry with him one good and sufficient gun or pair of pistols, and at least nine cartridges to fit the same, or twelve loads of powder and ball, or buck shot, under the penalty of one dollar for every day he shall neglect to do so."(5) At least as early as 1796 a road from Augusta to Savannah, a distance of some 135 miles, was maintained in good enough repair to permit the operation of a line of stage coaches between these cities.(6)

In 1818 the General Assembly made new provisions for the establishment of road commissioners in each county of the state. There are three commissioners for each road district in the county, and they are appointed for a term of two years by the county commissioners.(7)

All males in a road district between the ages of sixteen and fifty, except ministers, cripples, and men who have lost an arm or leg, are subject to work on the public roads,(8) but such road hands cannot be forced to work more than five days consecutively, or more than fifteen days in twelve months. (9) The overseers, who are appointed by the road commissioners, summon the hands in their respective districts at stated times to work the roads,(10) and any person failing to report for work is subject to a fine of from \$1. to \$3. for each day he fails to report.(11) The road commissioners designate the roads to be worked, and apportion the hands to the overseer in charge; have authority to sit as a court and hear all cases of default and other violations of the road laws in their respective districts; to expend, as in their judgment will best serve the public good, all monies and fines coming into their hands from defaulting road hands; and they are required to keep in a book a record of all hands and the work performed by them, and of all monies collected and how expended; to inspect the roads, bridges, and ferries in their respective districts; and to exercise general supervision over their overseers and hands, and the work done by them.(12)

Although the functions and duties of road commissioners in Richmond County (otherwise in some rural counties) have been absorbed by the county commissioners, the job is much sought after, because of the fact that road commissioners are exempt from jury duty.(13)

No road commissioners' records were located in Richmond County.

XXXII. COUNTY SURVEYOR

In 1783 the General Assembly provided that "there must be one surveyor for each county,"(1) so it is presumed that Richmond County has had a

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- 5) Ga. Act 1793, Watkins' Digest, pp. 505-511.
 - 6) Ga. Act 1796, Watkins' Digest, p. 610.
 - 7) Ga. Code of 1933, #95-301; ibid., #95-302; Ga. Act 1818, Cobb, 947.
 - 8) Ga. Code of 1933, #95-401.
 - 9) Ga. Code of 1933, #95-404.
 - 10) Ga. Code of 1933, #95-406.
 - 11) Ga. Code of 1933, #95-420.
 - 12) Ga. Code of 1933, #95-307.
 - 13) Ga. Code of 1933, #95-305.
 - 1) Ga. Act 1783, Cobb, p. 665.

surveyor since shortly after that date. He is elected by the people and holds office for a term of four years.(2)

It is the duty of the county surveyor: to punctually observe and carry into effect all such orders as he may receive from any officer who may lawfully command him; to admeasure and lay off dower, to partition lands, to make resurveys, to give plats of all surveys, and to administer all oaths required by law in such cases; to survey county lines and district lines, or other surveys, in which his county may be interested, whenever required by the ordinary; to execute all surveys required by the rule or order of any court of competent jurisdiction; to keep a well-bound book in which shall be entered plats of all surveys made by him, with a minute of the names of the chainbearers, when executed, by whose order and to whom plat delivered, if any; which book belongs to his office and must be turned over to his successor, and when full should be deposited in the office of the ordinary.(3)

The old surveyor of Richmond County died in the summer of 1935, and from then until the county engineer was also appointed county surveyor in July 1936,(4) the county had no surveyor. During this interim, however, the following law became operative:

When there is no surveyor in a county, any competent person, who is a citizen of the county, may perform his duties when specially required, if first sworn to do the same skillfully, faithfully and impartially; or, in default of such person, the county surveyor of an adjoining county may officiate.(5) Persons performing such services are on the same footing as a county surveyor as to the special services rendered, and are personally liable as such surveyors are officially.(6)

The family of the deceased county surveyor maintain that the maps and plats they have are private records, such as plats of subdivisions, and refused to permit an inventory to be made of them.

XXXIII. COUNTY ENGINEER

The county commissioners, under their general authority over county affairs, employ an engineer, who holds office at their pleasure. The office was established and an engineer was first employed in Richmond County on July 21, 1936.(1) The engineer was also appointed county surveyor at this time.(2)

The engineer draws the maps and plans, performs the engineering work and supervises the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, buildings, and

2) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1101; Ga. Act 1799, Cobb, p. 198.

3) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1108; Ga. Act 1783, Cobb, p. 668; Act 1785, Cobb, p. 672; Act 1838, Cobb, p. 215.

4) "Minutes of County Commissioners," vol. 3, p. 121, entry 1.

5) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1113.

6) Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1114.

1) "Minutes of County Commissioners," vol. 3, p. 121, entry 1.

2) Ibid.

other public works in the county.

From the establishment of the office in 1936, the engineer has also served as county surveyor when needed. Most of the maps and plans prior to 1936 listed below were prepared by the state highway department; a few were prepared by the old county surveyor before his death in the summer of 1935.

The engineer's office is located on the third floor of the courthouse, and all records listed below are in this office.

Maps and Plans

438. (MAPS AND PLANS OF ROADS), 1930--. 356 items.
Maps, plans and profiles of public roads of Richmond County, showing name of road, type of construction and dimensions, date, and scale. No arr. No index. 256 blueprints and 100 black-and-whites. Aver. 20 x 36.
439. (PLANS OF BRIDGES), 1930--. 42 items.
Plans and profiles of existing or proposed bridges in Richmond County, showing name of bridge, location, type of construction and dimensions, date, and scale. No arr. No index. Blueprints.
440. (PLANS FOR PUBLIC WORKS), 1935--. 6 items.
Building plans for Richmond County jail, alterations and additions to municipal court, site for Academy of Richmond County, and courthouse paving, showing date, and scale. No arr. No index. Blueprints and black-and-whites. Aver. 20 x 36.
441. (SUBDIVISION PLATS), 1913--. 4 items.
Plats of Home Acres, Washington Gardens, Warren Heights, and Lakemont subdivisions, showing date, scale, sewers, streets, size of lots, name of subdivision, and name of author. No arr. No index. Blueprints. Aver. 20 x 36.
442. MILITIA DISTRICTS OF RICHMOND COUNTY GEORGIA, 1930. 1 map.
Political map, showing militia districts in Richmond County, and date drawn. Author: G. W. Summers. Black-and-white. Scale: 1 in. equals 1 mi. 24 x 36.
443. MAP OF HIGHWAY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA STATE ROADS, 1937. 1 map.
Communications map, showing highways in State of Georgia, and date published. Drawn and published by State Highway Department. Black-and-white. Scale: 1 in. equals 10 mi. 48 x 48.

XXXIV. COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

The Federal Government, by the Smith-Lever Act of 1914,⁽¹⁾ inaugurated an extension program in cooperation with state agricultural colleges, to improve the living conditions and production methods of farmers.

Although the section of the Georgia code assenting to this Federal act

1) Barnes' Fed. Code #8413; ibid., #8414; 38 Stat L 372.

states that "the board of education of the several counties may employ and pay county agents,"(2) in reality the agent is recommended by the college of agriculture of the state university, agreeably to the representative of the Federal Department of Agriculture at the college, and appointed by the county board of education and county commissioners. An agricultural agent was first employed in Richmond County in the fall of 1919.

The agent in addition to the general extension work, has cooperated with the United States Department of Agriculture in carrying out the various agricultural and soil conservation programs that have been inaugurated by the Federal Government since 1933.

The agent's offices are located on the ground floor of the county courthouse, and the records listed hereunder are located in these offices.

Reports

444. MONTHLY REPORT OF COUNTY FARM AGENT, 1919--. 18 folders
Reports of all activities of the agent and his assistants, showing nature of various projects under agent's supervision, and work performed, dates, remarks, agricultural statistics, and market reports. Also contains: (Monthly Reports of Home Demonstration Agent), entry 446. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$.

445. ANNUAL REPORTS OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS, 1919--. 18 folders.
Agricultural and market reports consolidated each year from the monthly reports of extension workers, showing date, nature and amount of work performed, agricultural statistics, and remarks. Also contains: (Annual Reports of Home Demonstration Agent), entry 447. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fms. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$.

XXXV. COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

The Federal Government, by the Smith-Lever Act of 1914,(1) also inaugurated a program in cooperation with state agricultural colleges, for the promotion of extension work in home economics.

Although the section of the Georgia code assenting to this Federal act states that the board of education of the several counties may employ and pay home demonstration agents.(2) in reality the agent is recommended by the college of agriculture of the state university, agreeably to the representatives of the Federal Department of Agriculture at the college, and appointed by the county board of education and county commissioners. A home demonstration agent was first employed in Richmond County in the fall of 1919.

The agent's offices are located on the ground floor of the county courthouse.

2) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-944.

1) Barnes' Fed. Code #8413; ibid., #8414; 38 Stat L 372.

2) Ga. Code of 1933, #32-944.

Reports

446. (MONTHLY REPORTS OF HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT), 1919--. In Monthly Report of County Farm Agent, entry 444.
Reports of all activities of 4-H clubs, junior boys' clubs, and other projects undertaken by the home demonstration agent, showing dates and progress made.

447. (ANNUAL REPORTS OF HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT), 1919--. In Annual Reports of County Extension Workers, entry 445.
Reports consolidated each year from the monthly reports, showing progress of 4-H clubs, and junior boys' clubs.

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