

2. Public Buildings: The court has always been authorized to cause the construction of necessary county buildings such as a courthouse and jail, and to provide in the county levy for their repair. (82) Since 1910 the court has had the power to levy and set aside in a separate fund an annual tax of not less than ten cents per \$100 for the erection and equipment of a courthouse and jail. (83) Acts of 1914 and 1928 have amended this act to allow the county judge, county attorney, and county clerk to compose a building commission, empowered to make contracts for such buildings. (84) Recent building activity has caused Brockinridge County to form such a commission. An act of 1916 gave the court power to acquire armories or contract for them if the county had a militia organization (85), but Brockinridge County has no militia unit.

3. Drainage: Since 1894 the court has had the power to undertake drainage projects in order to prevent sickness, the cost of such work to be paid out of the county levy or by taxation of county property. Should the probable cost of such work amount to more than the revenues of the county for the year in which the work is to be done, the county court must order a special election held to ascertain the wishes of the electorate. Any debt voted must be so divided as not to require a tax rate over fifty cents per \$100. In the event of an affirmative vote, the county judge then prepares semi-annual coupon bonds; these are turned over to the fiscal court, which may then contract for the necessary work. If the land to be drained is confined to a small part of the county, and the legal voters thereof wish the work done despite the fact that its costs amounts to more than the revenue of the county for that year, the county court may lay off such portion of the county into a taxing district, prepare county bonds to be turned over to the fiscal court, and the latter court then makes contract for the work. The bonds are paid by taxation of the inhabitants of the taxing districts. (86) An amending act of 1930 provided that, when the fiscal court undertook a drainage project, it had the power to acquire for the county, by contract or condemnation, such land as was necessary to carry out the work. If condemnation proceedings were necessary, they were to be carried on in the same manner as provided by law in the case of railroad companies. (87)

Jurisdiction of Land

Since the creation of the county, the court has had the power, derived from the common law, to buy land for county use and also to sell and convey land. This general jurisdiction over county real estate, including unappropriated land belonging to the county, is summarized in an act of 1892. (88)

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82. LITTELL, VOL. 1, 1792, P. 90; GEN. STAT., 1873 ED., PP. 269, 270; ACTS, 1891-93, P. 270; CARROLL, SEC. 1840.
83. ACTS, 1910, P. 155.
84. ACTS: 1914, P. 1 FF; 1928, PP. 156, 157.
85. ACTS, 1916, PP. 479, 480.
86. ACTS, 1894, P. 216 FF.
87. ACTS, 1930, PP. 36, 37; CARROLL, SECS. 2413-2416.
88. ACTS, 1891-93, P. 187; CARROLL, SEC. 927.