HISTORY AND REMINISCENCES OF DOUGHERTY COUNTY
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DOUGHERTY COUNTY
GEORGIA

COMPiled BY MEMBERS

OF
THRONATEESKA CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

ALBANY, GEORGIA
DEDICATION.

In loving memory this volume is dedicated to MRS. LOUISA BACON STROTHER
Organizing Regent of Thronateeska Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution
PREFACE

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which is the largest patriotic organization in the world, has for one of its many worthy objects the preservation of the records of our great country as a whole by recording the history of each county, these county histories to be deposited with the Compiler of Records of each state or published in book form, thus preserving for all time valuable information which otherwise would be lost.

The members of Thronateeska Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in compliance with this request from the national organization, have for the last five years been collecting the data contained in this volume, and now, having exhausted all known sources of information relative to the affairs of our county from the time of the red man down to the present, we beg to present the "History and Reminiscences of Dougherty County" to our fellow citizens in the earnest hope that it may meet with their approval.

The compilation of this work has been a great and unremunerated task. It was not undertaken or pursued with the idea of gain, but purely from a patriotic desire to trace the threads of local events that have long been relegated to the chambers of the Past; to separate the tangled skeins, and to weave them into a story which shall proclaim to the world the deeds of a great people.

In a work of this kind, in spite of our most careful attention, some errors may reasonably be expected. We anticipate that the reading of these pages by many of our citizens with whom we have not been able to confer will bring to light still further information. And again, many of our good people who have shared in the upbuilding of our city and county may justly feel that they should have been included in the roll call of constructive citizens. In this we must acknowledge our shortcoming and plead only that the lack of space
has prevented the mention of others than those who have been most prominently identified with the county's progress, from the viewpoint of long residence and conspicuous service.

We, therefore, urge upon our patriotic contemporaries the need of beginning now the compilation of Vol II, "History and Reminiscences of Dougherty County." By beginning where we leave off and carefully preserving in Scrap Book form the events of each consecutive year, the thread of narrative may remain unbroken, and let us hope be wrought into a richer and greater work by Albanians of a future generation.

In prosecuting our researches incident to the compilation of this History, we have had access to the files of old papers published in the county, and the various special editions of the Albany Herald have contained valuable historical information which really formed the nucleus of this work. We particularly wish to express our gratitude to Dr. Lucian Lamar Knight, State Historian and Director of the Department of Archives and History for the State of Georgia, and his efficient Secretary, Miss Ruth Blair, for copies of old and otherwise inaccessible records which were sent to us free of charge. We desire also to make grateful acknowledgment to those who have written special articles, and to Hon. H. M. McIntosh, H. T. McIntosh, J. S. Davis, Maj. B. F. Brimberry, Cor. Wm. M. Wilder, Mr. Stovall deGraffenried, Mr. Frank Rowsey and Miss Clare Mathews, to each of whom is due a great measure of credit for these printed pages.

Whatever this volume possesses of merit belongs to our friends who have entered into the task with a spirit of loyalty and interest which has encouraged us at every turn and helped to make our efforts a real labor of love.

MRS. SIDNEY J. JONES,
MRS. JOHN RANDOLPH WHITEHEAD,
MRS. WILLIAM E. ROWSEY,
MISS LUCY T. POND,

History Committee.
INTRODUCTION
By JOSEPH S. DAVIS

Realizing the value of the preservation of local history and having a desire to render patriotic service to their County, State and Nation, the members of Thronateeska Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have compiled this History of Dougherty County, with the hope that it will meet with the full appreciation of its citizens. It is a movement auxiliary and integral to the purpose of the National order of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which believes that American history can best be written by the descendants of those who achieved past successes, and that Americanism can best be nurtured by those who have fallen heir to the fruits of labor and the beneficences of character of an ancestry renowned in each section. Francis Bacon said, in effect, that they who do not glory in the achievements of their ancestors will never do anything in which their progeny can take pride.

Dougherty County, Georgia, is unique in the history of the State. This section was settled nearly one hundred years after General Oglethorpe landed in Savannah, and Albany was founded one hundred and three years afterwards.

But, as the poet said, "Man lives not in years but in deeds." So with Dougherty County-it is not its age but the character and achievement of its men and women that elicit the merited respect and admiration so freely expressed in these pages.

Before the War Between the States, Dougherty County paid more taxes than any county in the State in proportion to its population. It had the finest estates in any known Agricultural section, and the culture of its people was indicated in every activity that transformed the wilderness into an earthly paradise.

The white population was of purest Anglo-Saxon strain
Descendants of those brave spirits who came to this American wilderness to secure the blessings of religious, personal and political liberty.

The culture and indefatigable energy of its people made the county an object lesson to all, and its achievements here set the pace along the best lines of commercial progress. Of this these pages bear eloquent testimony.
DOUGHERTY COUNTY

was named for Charles Dougherty, a noted ante-bellum lawyer and jurist of Georgia. He was one of the leaders of the Georgia Bar and practiced his profession in Athens.

He became Judge of the Western Circuit, an office to which he brought the most signal qualifications; and since he occupied no high political office it is in the nature of the most eloquent tribute to his professional attainments that one of the counties of Georgia should have been named for him soon after his death.

Judge Dougherty was a Whig in politics, but was identified with the extreme wing of the party which advocated Southern rights. He was a man of unselfish patriotism and of spotless character. Judge Dougherty died in Athens during the decade which immediately preceded the Civil War.

LUCIAN LAMAR KNIGHT, Georgia's Landmarks, Memories and Legends.
HISTORY AND REMINISCENCES OF DOUGHERTY COUNTY

Dougherty County, named for Charles Dougherty, a prominent lawyer and jurist of Athens, was created by legislative act December 15, 1853, from Baker County. For our earliest history, therefore, we must go to the records of Baker County, which was laid out from Early County in 1825.

Rev. George White, M. A., in his "Historical Collections," published in 1854, says: "The county is 37 1-2 miles in length, and about 12 miles in width. The lands are famed for great productiveness and certainty of crops, which consist of cotton, corn, sugar cane, upland rice, tobacco and the various grains, fruits and vegetables.

"Flint River runs almost diagonally through the county from northeast to southwest, and is navigable a part of the year by steamboats to Albany. The county is watered by several creeks which empty into the Flint, whose Indian name is Thronateeska.

"Newton, the capital, is situated on the west bank of Flint River, while Albany is situated on the west bank of the same stream in the northeastern part of the county. The location is pleasant and healthy; it is the center of a large fertile district, is the head of steamboat navigation and has a thriving trade. Albany was founded in October, 1836. The place where it now stands was then an unbroken pine forest, without an inhabitant. The removal of the remaining Creek Indians, in 1836, from the southwestern part of the State promoted the settlement of this fertile district by the whites, and the population and productions of the country, and the consequent importance of Albany as a market town has been steadily increasing."
"In the year 1836, the same in which Albany was founded by Nelson Tift, Esquire, occurred the memorable battle of Chickasawwachree. This was the hardest-fought battle of the war with the Creek Indians.

"The Chickasawwachree creek has a swamp, several miles in extent, lying partly in the second and partly in the third districts of Baker County, covered with timber and a dense undergrowth, and in a great many places to a considerable depth with water. In the latter part of June, 1836, the Creek Indians, after burning Roanoke in Stewart County and committing other depredations, departed for Florida, with the purpose of joining the Seminole Indians. Captains Rich and Hentz, with two small companies of militia, who were volunteers from Baker and adjoining counties, followed their trail into Baker County, and on the 26th of June, at night, knowing they were in the vicinity of the Indians, dispersed in small squads to protect their own families and those of their friends and neighbors. The next morning they heard the report of guns, and taking the trail, they found the Indians had murdered a gentleman whose name we have forgotten, with his wife and three children, also Mr. William Hicks and a Mr. Padget and his two children. Mr. and Mrs. Hollaway and their daughter were wounded but made their escape. The dead bodies were shockingly mangled. The Indians, to the number of three hundred warriors, penetrated the Chickasawwachree swamp and took possession of an island in the middle of it, where they prepared to defend themselves against any attack which might be made by the whites. The Baker Militia, after burying the dead, devoted themselves to the security of the inhabitants until other troops arrived. On the 3rd of July, a week after the Indians had entered the swamp, the two Baker companies, having been joined by Captain Jarnigan's company from Stewart County, Captain Holmes' company from Early County, a company from Thomas County and a company of cavalry from Bibb County, numbering together about five hundred men, the whole under the command of Colonel Beall, it was determined to attack the Indian Camp."
Accordingly, two hundred men were stationed outside of the swamp to prevent the escape of the enemy, and these were subsequently joined by Captain Bostwick's company from Pulaski County. The remaining force penetrated the swamp, through undergrowth, mud and water, sometimes to their waists, to the Indian camp, when a warmly-contested battle of more than half an hour was maintained, until the Indians were driven from the field, leaving nine dead with their horses and plunder. Several dead were seen to be carried off the field during the battle, and some were afterwards found by the whites. Of the Georgia troops, twelve or fourteen were wounded, one mortally. The Indians were dispersed, and being closely pursued by the different companies, were made captive or killed before reaching Florida. The consequences of this action were very important, as it prevented a junction of a band of brave and experienced warriors with the Seminoles, who were then giving the general government much trouble in Florida. Although the troops engaged in it were militia, without experience or discipline, they behaved with great coolness and bravery.

"From the Albany Patriot of May 14, 1845, the following account of a tragical incident connected with the Creek war was contributed by Nelson Tift, Esquire, of Albany, Baker County:

"Near the road leading from Albany to Blakely, in a solitary place about two miles from the Chickasawhachee swamp, stands a dilapidated house, which is now uninhabited, and has a very desolate appearance. To a believer in ghosts, it would present a favorable spot for their nocturnal visits. A traveler approaching it in the twilight, would almost expect to see something frightful start up before him. This was a scene of a bloody tragedy in that last Creek war. It was then inhabited by a man and his wife and several children and servants. A former resident of the place had offended the Creeks, and they, with that unrelenting spirit peculiar to
their race, had determined to have revenge. A party of them, in their flight from Alabama to Florida, passed near this place. They believed the object of their hatred was within their reach; the demon of revenge stirred within them, and they determined to sacrifice their victim and his whole family. Concealed by the forest, they approached the house while the unsuspecting family and several neighbors were assembled at breakfast.

"Alarmed by the shouts of the savages, they attempted to escape. A horrid massacre ensued. The blood of father, mother, children, neighbors, and servants was mingled together.

"A party of whites next day visited the spot. They found some dead, some dying; and some, though shockingly mangled, still survived. In their blind rage, the savages had missed the object of their vengeance, and brought destruction upon an innocent family.

"The appearance of the place is in keeping with its history. The woods look dark and gloomy; long moss hangs in curtains from the trees, as if nature, in sympathy for the murdered family, had clothed herself in the habiliments of woe.'"

"In 1841, the Legislature granted a charter for the 'City of Albany,' under which that place has since, been governed by a Mayor and City Council, annually elected by the citizens.

"In 1847 the representative of Baker County obtained from the Legislature a charter for the 'Savannah and Albany Railroad Company,' which authorized the construction of a railway from Savannah to Albany, and thence across the Chattahoochee river, with such branches as the company might determine. On the 27th of August, 1853, a company was organized in Savannah under this charter, whose purpose it is to construct a direct road from Savannah, through Albany, to Mobile, Alabama, with branches. The city of Savannah immediately subscribed one million dollars of the capital
stock of the company; agents were appointed to procure the further necessary capital, and the work will probably be commenced within the year.

"Concord is a public place, and a post office in the northern part of the county.

"Milford is a place of some business, and a post office, situated on the Ichawaynochaway creek, in the western part of the county.

"Oak Lawn and Gillionville are post offices in the northern part of the county. Gumpond is a post office in the eastern part.

"The census in 1850 gives the county 755 dwellings, 755 families; 2,311 white males, 2,044 white females; free colored males, 17; free colored females, 7; total free population, 4,355; slaves, 3,765; deaths, 126; farms, 444; manufacturing establishments, 12. The population is supposed now (1853) to exceed 10,000.

"There are several saw and grist mills in this county, among which are Tift and Brisbane's, on the Kinchafoonee creek, two miles north of Albany, Hampton and Harris's steam mill, one mile east of Albany, and Lawton's steam mill, several miles southwest of Albany, each of which is capable of cutting four thousand feet of timber per day.

"Among the first settlers of this county were the Tinsleys, Howards, Halls, Hobbys, Wheelers, Jarnigans, and the persons whose names appear in the list of the first Grand Jury.

"The first Superior Court held in Baker County was the January term, 1827, over which the Hon. Moses Fort presided, with Thomas F. Whittington, clerk. The following persons appeared, and were sworn as the Grand Jury:

1-John S. Porter  5-John Kelly
2-John Kelly  6-William Kemp
3-Stephen Johnson  7- John Dennard.
4-Curtis Nelms  8-Berrajah Joyner
OLD SETTLERS OF ALBANY

To the pioneer list belong the names of the following early residents of Albany:

Nelson Tift, who founded the town in 1836; Judge Lott Warren, one of the first lawyers to locate here, a congressman and a jurist who came from Palmyra; Judge Richard H. Clark, a former resident of Savannah, afterwards a noted occupant of the bench; Rev. Jonathan Davis, who founded the first Baptist Church of Albany, a former resident of Palmyra; Dr. Jeremiah Hilsman and Dr. John B. Gilbert, two pioneer physicians, who came from Palmyra; Capt. Wm. E. Smith, a gallant Confederate soldier, afterwards a member of Congress; Judge David A. Vason, distinguished lawyer and jurist; Capt. Y. G. Rust, commander of the famous Albany Guards; Jeremiah Walters, N. J. Cruger, John Temple Hester, Henry A. Tarver, F. K. Wright, C. E. Mallory, Rev. J. H. B. Shackelford, Dr. W. L. Davis, Capt. John A. Davis, W. W. Cheever, Judge John Jackson, Capt. Richard Hobbs, George W. Collier, David Pace, N. F. Mercer, L. P. D. Warren, Edwin T. Jones, Col. B. G. Lockett, Dr. P. L. Hilsman, Samuel Smith, John M. Cutliff, A. J. Swinney, Thomas Moughon, W. J. Lawton, and others.

The following were living east of the Flint river in Dougherty, prior to the Civil War: John Valentine Mock, Radford R. Reynolds, Starling Acree, James and Alexander Billingslea, George Smith, Addison E. Harris, Berry Land, Randolph Towns, Thomas Creighton, Judge Alexander Herrington, Ed.
Hughes, - Wingate, Dr. R. Q. Dickinson, Dr. Taliaferro Jones, E. C. Helms,
J. W. Hanlon, Braddy Oliver, William W. Johnson, Stephen Saucer, Jake
Mitchell, Major W. H. Wilder, John Kitchens, William P. Kitchens, -
Atkinson, William Wallace, Captain T. T~ Burtrelle, Alfred Barksdale,
Green Barksdale, Elijah Sims Walker, A. W. Cosby, Minchew, John P.
Davis, David Hatfield, Alexander Newsome, David Woodin, William
Merchant, James Chastain, Green Sutton, Frank Hampton, H. A. Ramsey,
George Duncan, John Rutland, John Mourman, Dr. Love, - Hemphill, James
Everett, J. G. LaRoque.

Those living in West Dougherty were: Thomas G. Godwin, C. M.
Mayo, James Mayo, Furman B. Robert, Dr. Lawrence Robert, B. F. Robert,
Dr. Stoney Robert, Alexander Robert, B. O. Keaton, Abner Gillion,
Needham Massey, S. H. Roby, -- Childers, J. L. Boyt, J. W. Stephens,
Eubanks Tompkins, M. W. Tompkins, H. A. Tarver, Paul Tarver, Dr. C. P.
Hartwell, J. L. DQzier, B. G. Lockett, Jeremiah Walters, John Berrien
Whitehead, A. S. Kendrick, James Cochran, Dr. Jeffreys, Samuel Salter,
Dr. Chan Hill, Dr. William Twitty, Thomas Moughon.
HISTORY OF DOUGHERTY COUNTY.

GEORGIA LAWS, 1853, PAGE 296.

An Act to layoff and organize a new county from the county of Baker, and to attach the same to a Judicial, Congressional and Military District.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that there shall be a new county laid out and formed from the county of Baker, to be bounded as follows: Beginning at the:

extreme northeast corner of said county, and thence west on the present county line between the same and Lee County, until it intersects with the most westerly main run of the Chickasawhachee creek, embracing in said new county, all of Grinnett's Causeway, and certain islands known as the Pine Islands, thence down said westerly run to the point where it intersects with the land district line, running from east to west. and dividing the first, second and third districts of Baker County from the seventh, eighth and ninth districts of the same, thence east on said district line to the point where it intersects with the county line between Irwin and Baker Counties, thence north on said line to the point where it intersects with said most northeastern extreme point of said Baker County; and that the territory thus included shall form a new county, to be called the County of Dougherty, and that the same shall be attached to the Judicial and Congressional Districts, and Military Brigade to which said territory now belongs.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the qualified voters within said new county shall, on the first Monday in January next, at the several election precincts now established by law, and which are included within said new county, proceed pursuant to the election laws now of force to elect all county officers necessary for the organization of said new county, according to the laws of this state; and shall layoff the said new county into militia districts and shall make all
election precincts necessary, and advertise for the election of the requisite number of Justices of the Peace; and the Governor, on being duly certified of the elections aforesaid, shall commission the persons elected according to law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Inferior Court of said county shall select and locate a site for the public buildings within the limits of the City of Albany, and provide for the erection of the same, and make such temporary provision for the transaction of the public business of said new county, that in the meantime, may be necessary and proper.

Sec. 4. And all officers now in commission who shall be included within the limits of said new county, shall hold their commission, and exercise the duties of the several offices within said county, until their successors shall have been elected and qualified, except Justices of the Peace and Constables, who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their terms.

Sec. 5. That all means process, executions and all other final process in the hands of the Sheriff, Coroners and Constables of the counties of which the new county may be formed, and which properly belong to said new county, and which may have been levied, and in part executed, and such proceedings therein shall not be finally disposed of at the time of passing this act, shall be delivered over to the corresponding officers of said new county, and such officers are hereby authorized and required to proceed with the same and in the same manner as if such process had been originally in their hands: Provided, That in all cases publication of the time and places of sale, and proceedings of the like character, in the new county, shall be made for the time now prescribed by law, and all such processes which properly belong to the county, out of which said new county may be formed, which may be in the hands of the officers of said new county, shall, in like manner, be delivered over to the officers of said county, to be executed by them in the manner herein prescribed.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That actions now pending in the county from which said new county is taken, wherein the defendant or defendants may be included in said new county, shall be transferred with all papers relating thereto; and trial had in said new county, where the defendant resides: Provided, That in every case no cause shall proceed without the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, from whence said causes came, that the papers in the cause are the original papers from the file of his office, and upon making such certificate, said Clerk shall be entitled to have from the plaintiff or plaintiffs all costs which may have occurred in the cause, and the amount of said accrued costs shall be set forth in the Clerk's said original certificate, which shall make a part of the costs to abide the final result.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Inferior Court, Clerk of the Superior and Inferior Courts, Sheriff of said new county shall, as soon as convenient after their qualification from the best information they may be enabled to procure, make a selection of the Grand and Petit Jurors, and proceed to the drawing thereof, as pointed out by laws, for the ensuing Superior and Inferior Courts, which shall be held at such times as may be fixed by law, and in case no special times are fixed, the Superior Court shall be held on the second Mondays in June and December, and the Inferior Court on the first Mondays in March and September, and the Ordinary Court on the second Monday in each month.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Inferior Court of said new county shall have power to levy and collect an extra tax for county purposes of such percent on the State Tax, as to the said court may seem necessary and proper: And further, That the persons in the territory comprising the new county shall be liable pro rata, according to the tax returns of the several districts for the year preceding, for what the debt of the County of Baker may be at the time of the passage
of this bill; and that the Inferior Court of said county to be elected, shall have power to levy a sufficient tax upon the State Tax for this purpose.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws militating against the foregoing, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved December 15, 1853.

* Archives of History, State of Georgia.

**GEORGIA LAWS, 1838, PAGE 128.**

An Act to incorporate the town of Albany, in Baker County, and allow Tomlinson Fort, Nelson Tift and J. C. Harris, and their associates, to erect a bridge across Flint river.

Whereas, it has ever been an enlightened policy in the State of Georgia, to encourage the development of her resources, and extend a liberal patronage to the improvement of all parts of the territory, and particularly to aid by judicious legislation the enterprise of her citizens in building up market towns in newly settled sections, where the produce of her soil may command prices that will amply compensate the labor and industry of her planters. Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, the town of Albany, in Baker County, be incorporated, and the authority and jurisdiction of said town of Albany, shall extend to lots (323,324, 333 and 334) three hundred and twenty three, three hundred and twenty-four, three hundred and thirty-three, and three hundred and thirty-four in the First District of Baker County, according to the original survey of said county.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That Herman Mercer, Samuel Clayton, Mordecai Alexander,
Nelson Tift, and J. C. Harris, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners of said town of Albany, and they, or a majority of them, or of their successors in office, shall have full power and authority at any time to convene and pass all bylaws, rules and regulations, which may be necessary for the good order and government of the same, and shall have full power and authority to appoint such officers as they may deem necessary to carry such by-laws, rules and regulations into effect: Provided, such by-laws be not repugnant to the laws and constitution of the state.

Sec. 3. And be- it further enacted, That said Commissioners shall continue in office until the first Saturday in January, one thousand eight hundred and forty, or until their successors are elected, on which day and on the first Saturday in January annually thereafter, all free white males within the corporate limits of said town, who are entitled to vote for members of the Legislature, shall be entitled to a vote for said Commissioners.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That Tomlinson Fort, Nelson Tift and Jeptha C. Harris and associates, have the privilege of building and constructing a bridge over the Flint river, at or near said town of Albany, on their own land, at any point within three miles above or below said town, with power to establish, charge and receive the following rates of toll: for a four-wheel carriage, or coach with two horses, fifty cents; for the like with four horses, seventy-five cents; road wagon with four horses, thirty-seven and a half cents; for the like with two horses, twenty-five cents; light wagon, gig, or sulkey, twenty-five cents; Jersey wagons or cart, twelve and a half cents; person and horse, six and one-fourth cents; every horse led or driven, three cents; every head of other stock, two cents; persons on foot to pass free. And provided, That said bridge be so constructed as not to obstruct the navigation of said river by steamboats, barges, or in any other way.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said Tomlinson Fort, Nelson Tift and J. C. Harris and their associates, be and they are hereby declared a body corporate, with power to make all by-laws, rules and regulations of their government which they may deem proper: Provided, There be nothing in said by-laws, rules and regulations repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States or of the State of Georgia.

Assented to December 37, 1838.

* Archives of History, State of Georgia.
The name of Albany was taken from a city of that name on the Hudson river, in the State of New York. The selection or the name, doubtless, originated from the supposed similarity of the two places, both being at the head of navigation of rivers upon which they stand.

The location of Albany, Ga., was made by a Quaker from New Jersey, Alexander Shotwell. He had previously commenced to build a town which he called Richmond, in the south Jork of Kinchafoonee creek and Flint river, on the west side of what was then called Tinsley's Ferry. The present site of the city was originally purchased by him, and laid off into lots by a surveyor, very much as they now remain.

H. H. Tarver, of Twiggs County, John Rawls, Dr. Taylor and Nelson Tift, of Pulaski County, on the steamer Mary Emeline, brought a stock of goods from Apalachicola up the Flint, and landed at Albany in October, 1836. They commenced to build the town by the erection of two log buildings, one for a storehouse, the other for a dwelling. The storehouse stood immediately back of what is now known as the Olrl Hotel.

After the location, survey and division into lots of the City of Albany, it remained without much improvement for a number of years, owing in a great measure to the mail facilities, roads and sparse population of the country immediately surrounding it.

At that time, and I believe up to 1841, the great through mail from north to south, from Macon to Tallahassee, in
Florida, was carried on the Alligator State Line, passing through Pindertown, then a portion of Lee County, on the west side of Flint river, about three miles from Albany. The nearest postoffice was Pindertown, some eighteen miles oft'. In 1841, the Hon. Lott Warren, then a member of Congress from this portion of the state, got the stage line changed to this, the west side of the river, running through Albany and Newton, thence across the river down to Bainbridge.

In 1841 a weekly newspaper, called the Southwestern Georgian, was established in the city. The first number was issued on the 25th day of May of that year. This, the first paper printed in Albany, was neutral in politics, and devoted to agriculture, literature and the interests of this section of the country. It did much to remove the false opinions and strong prejudices of the people in the older sections of the state, in regard to the disease and health of Southwestern Georgia, which was then, and perhaps is now, by some of the more ignorant regarded as a graveyard. With the increase of the population in Lee, Baker and adjoining counties, Albany commenced to improve and soon became the entrepot of all the trade and production of a wide range of country. Mr. John Jackson, one of the present venerated city fathers, came here and built his storehouse on the lot on Broad street now occupied by S. Mayer & Glauber, in 1838. He immediately built and put on the river several barges, which, with boxes and flat boats, and an occasional steamboat, carried all the cotton down to Apalachicola, and brought groceries and some other goods back. The dry goods were mostly hauled by wagons from Macon.

The Baptists organized a church in the city in 1839, and the Methodists in 1841. In 1840 an Academy was built by subscription, which was used as a place of holding justice courts on Saturdays, and Sundays for preaching; and occupied on other days by the schoolmaster and his noisy boys and girls, deep in the sublime mysteries of their A, B, C's.

The first two-story brick store was built by Messrs. Randall & Grant, on the corner of Broad and Washington streets, now
known as Rawson's corner. In this way commenced the little pine forest city on the banks of the Thronateeska, the Indian name for Flint river. At that time it was a Light, pellucid stream which, until a few years before, ran unruffled to the Gulf, and had never been disturbed by any oar save the paddle of the light Indian canoe, in pursuit of fish or game. The dense pine forest which lines its banks on either side had echoed no human voice in word or song, save that of the half civilized Indian hunter and the rough notes of the untutored mother as she chimed her wild lullaby to her dusky offspring.

The war of 1836 terminated the poor Indian's residence in Southern Georgia and Alabama, and sent him to the wilds of Arkansas. The restless foot of the white man, eager in his thirst for gain, now trod on the fresh ashes of the late Indian campfire and occupied the deserted fields where the Indian village once stood.

The rapid influx of white population which followed the removal of the Indians was soon evidenced by the sound of the settler's axe, the opening of the primeval forests, broad fields and new roads; building of bridges, churches and farm houses, and consequent increase of corn, cotton and all the necessaries of civilized life.

The dense pine forest, formerly the jungle of wild beasts, soon assumed the appearance of taste, refinement, culture and a high grade of improvement consequent upon the ingress of sturdy Saxon energy and perseverance with its advance in art and science. The descendants of the Virginia Cavaliers, the North Carolina Scotch Puritans and the Huguenots of South Carolina, imbued with the American thirst for gain, were not deterred by dread of miasmatic poisons and diseases; but from the worn-out fields of their paternal domains came to the new and virgin soil of Southwestern Georgia, to mend their fortunes and revel in the salubrious clime almost bordering on the tropics, made fragrant by the luxuriance of its growth and fragrance of its innumerable wild flowers. Hence the pine wilderness soon bloomed like the celebrated
Gardens of Persia, and bore fruits as rich as the golden apples of Hesperides.

The growth and improvement of the country gave life and impetus to the city of Albany. The roar of the blacksmith bellows, the ring of the anvil, the clatter of the carpenter's hammer, the happy song and whistle of the mechanic, were heard on all sides. From a few hamlets the city began to assume proportions, in fine streets, in two- and three-story brick buildings, with large and commodious dwellings. A charter had been obtained through the Legislature, and the first election for Mayor and Aldermen came off in the first part of the year 1842. The candidates for the mayoralty were Hon. Nelson Tift and Dr. Meals. Dr. Meals was duly elected, and a code of ordinances, regulations, by-laws, etc., adopted, in conformity with the charter under which the city government went into operation.

In 1843, owing to the large amount of decaying and dead timber scattered everywhere in and about the city, and the many pools of stagnant water which covered much of its surface, a malignant malarial fever broke out in the city and its suburbs, which was not only fatal to many lives, but made the impression abroad that Albany was a sickly place, and that people could not live in the city with any safety who came from the up-country, until they became acclimated. It has taken years of uninterrupted health to remove this prejudice, and even to this time many in distant parts of the state and other states believe that Albany is a graveyard, so sickly that no one can live here with safety, when the mortality in Albany, compared with other cities in the United States for the last ten or fifteen years, shows the health of Albany superior to that of almost any other place.

Notwithstanding the injury resulting from the false impressions made from the cause assigned in regard to health and the uncertainty of navigation on the Flint, the city continued gradually to improve until 1857, when the Southwestern Railroad was extended from Americus to Albany.
The completion of this road gave a new impetus to the growth and prosperity of Albany. Business men gathered from all parts of the country, and swarmed through the streets while the hardy husbandmen from all Southern and Southwestern Georgia sought Albany as the most favorable mart for trade. The first train arrived in November, and the receipts of cotton that season reached thirty to forty thousand bales. Henceforth there was a corresponding increase in all the different varieties of traffic known to the peculiar necessities of a cotton-planting community. The reputation of the embryo pine-woods city spread far and wide, until a long way off among strangers its commercial importance and magnitude largely exceeded the reality. The march of improvement in population, building and commerce kept steadily on until 1861, when the faint mutterings of the fast gathering storm began to be distinctly heard, and turned the public mind to matters more absorbing than the quiet pursuits of peaceful rural or business life.

The mustering of men in martial array, the active preparations for war and consequent diminution of employees, suddenly checked and soon destroyed commerce, trade and agriculture, save for the purpose of supplying armies. This state of things continued for four long years, or until the war closed. The whole country came out of the war not only impoverished, but destitute of everything necessary to commerce, business or the cultivation of the long-neglected plantations.

Slavery had been abolished and the shock came so suddenly that it paralyzed the whole Southern country. Stern want and necessity soon impelled to exertion, which, with necessary economy, gradually recuperated the almost desolate country. Business began to revive, and Albany, like other Southern towns and cities, soon took a new start in the stride of progress and improvement. In 1869 the South Georgia & Florida Railroad was built, connecting with a new railroad route to the Seaboard at Savannah.

In 1870 the Brunswick and Albany was completed from Brunswick to Albany, which, when finished through to
Eufaula, in Alabama, will open to Albany facilities possessed by few, if any, town or city in the State. Since that time, the Southwestern Railroad has been extended to Arlington, with the design of an extension ultimately to Mobile. The extent of territory reached by these commercial arteries must, and will, make Albany one of the most important cities commercially in the Southern States. The impulse given by these roads is already becoming apparent in new and more costly dwellings and appearances of thrift putting forth all over the city.

The time is not far distant when Flint river will be made navigable for steamboats every day in the year, and although to many no benefits would seem to accrue from the river as a thoroughfare, yet it will result in great good to Albany's prosperity.

During the war there were organized and equipped in Albany ten companies, Infantry and Cavalry, composed mostly of citizens of this city and county. In the bloody drama which followed, they performed a noble and conspicuous part, and when the curtain fell in 1865, the survivors returned disheartened and dispirited, many broken down in health and shattered in constitution, only to find the graves at home which they had narrowly escaped in the army; many with one arm or one leg, and many torn away from paternal care in the first dawn of manhood, and thrown amid the privations and temptations of army life, had become wrecks of dissipation and dissoluteness. Over the dark past we would gladly throw the mantle of forgetfulness, and over the frailties of our fellow-citizens the veil of charity, but the effect on society, industry and prosperity was extremely injurious, and it will take years to overcome the blight it produced. The manhood of the country went into the army, and as a consequence all improvement was stopped.

No buildings were erected either for business or habitation; plantations remained as the war found them; schools to some extent were without teachers or scholars; homes were deserted, and flowers and shrubbery that had once adorned them were neglected and
destroyed; fences were broken down and cattle and swine roamed unmolested over the fields where once bloomed cotton, corn and wheat. It is true that this is not a correct picture of this immediate section, yet its coloring is not too high for many if not most of its realities.

The collapse of the Southern Confederacy and the surrender of Lee and Johnston brought a regiment of United States troops (the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry) with military rule upon Albany. The above-named regiment was composed of the lowest and most dissolute, unprincipled roughs of Louisville, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The law-abiding and peaceably disposed citizens soon began to regard them as they would so many convicts. They were soon removed, and in their places came an Illinois regiment, composed of a much better class of Western men.

With the removal of this regiment came the renowned Freedman's Bureau, celebrated for its high-handed administration of the law and the great wisdom of its decisions. To the credit of modern civilization and the high admiration of the Saxon institutions established by King Alfred, never before on this side of the Atlantic, even in the most benighted sections, has such a court been established. Its first and governing principle was to rob the white man and steal from the negro, in order to fill the pocket of the Bureau chief. In 1868 Georgia was pardoned for its many misdemeanors, and again became a member of the States Confederate under the Constitution and the Stars and Stripes. Albany had just begun to show some signs of reviving life and prosperity when, on the 14th day of March, 1867, a fire broke out in a store occupied by Raine & Hewitt, on the west side of Washington street, near to the house then occupied as a dwelling by James H. Hill, and swept away every building on that side of the street to Welch's drug store, on the corner of Washington and Broad streets, and up the north side of Broad street to Jackson street, containing at that time the principal business houses in the city.
TRIALS OF PIONEERS WHEN DOUGHERTY AND ALBANY WERE YOUNG

Indians Were Routed From Country After Hard Battle

List of First County Officers Elected After Dougherty County Was Formed By Legislature-Two Log Cabins in Unbroken Pine Forest Were Town's Beginning-Disorderly and Violent Men Were Restrained By Determination of Citizens-Early Municipal Government Was Commission Form.

By MISS ROSA WOOLFOLK

The mention of the early history of Albany and Dougherty county recalls to mind my grandfather, the late Col. Nelson Tift, Albany's founder, and from his speech delivered July 4, 1876, I will quote, feeling that this will give added interest.

Colonel Tift said: "Going back of the organization of the county to 1836, the county was thinly settled by whites and was the occasional resort and hunting ground of the Creek Indians, who had been previously removed from this part of Georgia to the west side of the Chattahoochee river.

Indians Routed from Chickasawhachee Swamp.

"In the summer of 1836 the government, under the supervision of General Scott, removed the Creek Indians, some of them peaceably, and many forcibly, to the Indian Territory, west of the Mississippi river. A party of Indians crossed the Chattahoochee river, burned the town of Roanoke, and concentrated on an island in Chickasawhachee swamp, now a part of the territory of this county, to the number of three hundred. Here was fought the hardest battle of the war (a description of which may be read elsewhere in this history). After murdering several persons, the Indians were attacked
in their camp by the militia, partly from Baker County, and were defeated and driven off, leaving several killed."

Getting away from Col. Tift's speech, when Henry W. Grady made an address at the first assembly of the Georgia Chautauqua, he said: "Colonel Tift tells me the Indians were here when he came, but with all due respect for the Colonel, I cannot believe it, for if they had seen his smile they never would have left." But quoting Colonel Tift again:

**When Dougherty Was Formed.**

"Dougherty County was formed under an act of the Legislature passed December 15, 1853, by the election of the following officers, January 2, 1854:

"Justices of the Inferior Court, John Jackson, Joshua W. Hodges, W. W. Kendrick, Andrew Y. Hampton, Joshua B. Oliver.

"Ordinary, William E. Smith.

"Sheriff, John N. Phillips.


"The county was taken from the territory of Baker County, which was formed from the territory of Early County. It was named in honor of Charles Dougherty, an eminent citizen, jurist and statesman.

**Two Log Houses Started Albany.**

"Albany, the present capital of Dougherty County, was commenced in October, 1836, in an unbroken pine forest by the construction of two log houses, a store and dwelling, on lot No.1, Broad street, and a cotton shed, just across the street. The town was surveyed into lots, the timber was gradually cut from the streets, a ferry was established on the river, roads were opened, radiating to different parts of the
surrounding country, brick and lime were burnt, a steam saw and grist mill were established. Later, other houses were built, stores, dwellings, hotel, churches, school house, etc. some log and some plank. We were gradually re-enforced by doctors, lawyers, preachers, school teachers, some gamblers and rowdies, and all the other sorts which go to make up the population of a frontier town. There was at first a considerable class of disorderly and violent men, who were restrained by the personal determination of citizens, aided by a magistrate's court, which was soon established.

**Chalk Line Between Sleeping Men and Women.**

"The first celebration of the Fourth of July was in 1837. The Declaration was read and the oration delivered in the first frame house built in Albany, on lot No.2, Broad street. A motley crowd was present, but good order was preserved. After partaking of a barbecue dinner, dancing commenced and was kept up until the small hours of the morning, when, for want of better accommodations, the floor was divided by a chalk mark and the men slept on one side and the women on the other. Simple and rough as was this first celebration of the Fourth, I doubt whether there has been a more pleasant and happy one since.

"With increase of population came improvements in town and county, increased production and trade, comparative wealth, order, morality and social position. As a rule, planters made their own meats and bread-stuffs. Many of them, especially the early settlers, made not only their own meat, corn, wheat, sugar and tobacco, but they tanned their own leather in troughs, made their own shoes, spun and wove their own cotton and wool, and made all the clothing for white and black.

**Early Albany Had Commission Form of Government.**

"Albany was governed by commissioners, under an act of the Legislature of 1839, until 1841, when an act was passed establishing a city government. Flint river, called by the
Indians "Thronateeska," was the natural and common outlet for the exportation of the produce of the county, and the introduction of goods for consumption. Steamboats and barges were used for these purposes. Freight on cotton ranged from $2 to $3 per bale, but was subsequently reduced by competition. The difficulties, delays and expense of transportation caused anxiety and early efforts for a railroad.

The Old Stage Line.

"In 1841 our first regular public conveyance for passengers, a tri-weekly stage, running between Macon and Bainbridge, came to the east side of the river and took Albany on its route. Subsequently the line was changed to the west side of the river, made Albany one of its stations, and became a daily line.

First Railroad Train to Albany.

After many efforts and failures to get a railroad, the citizens of the county formed an independent organization and had a road built to Americus, the terminus of the Southwestern Railroad. Our line afterwards became a part of the Southwestern Railroad. The first train came to Albany November 5, 1857.

The First Newspaper.

"The local newspapers, devoted in part to the interests of the county and section, have had a very important and beneficial influence. The Southwestern Georgian newspaper was issued May 25, 1841, by Messrs. Morgan and Collier-neutral in politics and religion. It was subsequently changed to a Whig paper, called the Albany Courier. It issued its last number in 1849. The Albany Patriot, a Democratic newspaper, was established here in 1845, by Messrs Tift and Broughton. It was finally changed to the Albany News.

ALBANY Guards Organized.

"The Albany Guards were organized with D. A. Vason as captain in 1857. They tendered their services to the Con
federate government at the beginning of the Civil War, and were reorganized as follows:

"Captain, Y. G. Rust.
"First Lieutenant, W. E. Smith.
"Brevet Second Lieutenant, S. F. deGraffenried.

"The company left Albany on the 26th of April, 1861, with 82 rank and file, and were known as Company E, Fourth Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, under the command of Col. Geo. Doles. The following members were promoted from the ranks: F. H. deGraffenried, W. I. Vason, T. Churchwell, J. G. Stephens, H. C. Williams, M. W. Tompkins, M. P. Jones, Dr. T. Monger, Geo. F. Robinson and L. L. Strozier. The following members were promoted to positions outside of the company: Dr. T. M. Nelson, R. N. Ely, Dr. B. M. Cromwell, C. H. Canfield, I. A. Hines, J. T. Hester, A. K. Jennings, A. J. Robert, T. J. Flint, J. A. Hill, Dr. M. E. Vason, Rev. Henry Hoyt and Morgan Griffin. There were between thirty and forty recruits during service. There were two officers killed and five wounded; thirty-four privates were killed and all wounded except about ten men. The company was in forty battles and numerous skirmishes. They were in active service from April 26, 1861, until the surrender, when the company had been reduced to two men, G. S. Greenwood and M. Barksdale. Some survivors were prisoners of war.

**Navy Department Supply Agency.**

"The Navy Department of the Confederate States had an agency in Albany for the supply of provisions for the Navy. Works were erected here for that purpose—mills, bakery, slaughter house, etc. Considerable supplies were furnished by these mills by order of the government to the Northern prisoners at Andersonville. The Army also had an agency at Albany, which furnished large supplies from this section.

"Fortunately, this county and section of the state were not in the track of the marches of the armies. Finding no market for the sale of cotton, our planters devoted most of
their labor to the raising of bread-stuffs, provisions, clothing and all the necessary supplies for the plantation and families. In these things they made themselves independent, produced considerable surplus and became an important source of supply for the government.

"During the whole war we had no lawlessness among our citizens. The laws were enforced as usual and every man's rights protected. The negroes maintained their usual fidelity and pursued their usual occupations. Immediately after the war we had our troubles, in common with other sections of the South. Since the war we have had several disastrous fires, many of them believed to be the work of incendiaries. Nearly all the business part of the city was burned, and replaced by brick buildings. The bridge across the river was burned in 1870 and rebuilt in 1871.

Lived Through Many Horrors.

"Thank God, that we have lived through all these horrors; that peace has spread her wings over the land; that government and law are returning to their legitimate functions, bringing protection and security to all. The certainty of future events is mercifully withheld from us, as inconsistent with our freedom of action and responsible manhood; but we may look back upon our own experiences and the history of the world around us, and draw from them lessons for our guidance in the future."

The foregoing words of Colonel Tift give evidence of his love and loyalty to the Southland, and particularly of his love for Albany, which stands today as a beautiful monument to his memory.
WHAT LIFE WAS LIKE IN ALBANY IN THE 'FORTIES, AS Mrs. JACKSON SAW IT

Mrs. Adelaide E. Jackson, Albany's Oldest Resident and One Whom All Classes of Her People Love and Honor, Tells of the Town Which She Found Here in the Wilderness in 1842. The Delightful Social Life and Customs of That Picturesque Period.

(Republished from a special edition of the Albany Herald, October, 1907.)

To be a community's oldest resident is a unique distinction. Rarely is it shared in a particular city or section by as many as two individuals, for, while "old timers" may be fairly plentiful, right to the honorable title of "oldest inhabitant" can usually be clearly established as belonging to some one person. The wearer of the title may hold it only by virtue of his or her seniority of citizenship by a margin of a few days, but that margin is all sufficient if it be clearly established.

In the case of Albany, not only are there no conflicting claims as to where belongs the honor which the distinction of being the community's oldest inhabitant confers, but the margin by which the title is vindicated is one of so many years that it has long been universally recognized.

Mrs. Adelaide E. Jackson has resided continuously in Albany since November, 1842. As Albany was established in 1836, the community is but six years older than the period of her residence here is long, and no other present Albanian lived in Albany when her residence in this city began.
"The Mother of Albany."

To sit with Mrs. Jackson in her stately old home and hear her relate, in the simple, charming, cordial way which her friends know so well, the delightful reminiscences with which her memory teems of the Albany of more than three-score years ago, is a rare privilege.

Mrs. Jackson is 81 years of age. She never leaves her Pine street home, and for her even to go into the yard is now an exceedingly rare occurrence. Nevertheless, she is far from being helpless or an invalid. She manifests a lively interest in household duties, and finds constant idleness intolerable. She reads a good deal, receives numerous callers, and finds the daily companionship of her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren an unfailing source of joy.

Albanians, whether personally acquainted with Mrs. Jackson or not, know her as "the mother of Albany." No man or woman in the community can remember the time when she was not a part of the community life, and all therefore feel a certain tender solicitude for her welfare which her peculiar position inspires.

The caller at the fine old colonial dwelling in which Mrs. Jackson has lived for more than half a century is greeted by a little, white-haired lady whose bright smile and cordial handshake dispel any possible notion that the passing years have left "wrinkles on the heart" of Albany's oldest resident.

Charming Memories of Long Ago.

Mrs. Jackson's faculties are wonderfully clear. Nothing of Albany's past seems to have escaped her. Her mind is a veritable treasure house of unwritten local lore. Dates, names and the details of events which transpired in the infant days of the community come instantly at her command from the misty past. The Albany of 1842 is as indelibly stamped in her wonderful memory as though it stood forth as a picture on canvas before her eyes.

Recently it was the privilege of a representative of The Herald to talk at length with Mrs. Jackson of the Albany of
the long ago. She was sitting in the wide front hall when The Herald man called at her residence, and for an hour or more the conversation turned backward to the '40's and '50's. Mrs. Jackson, as can be readily understood, finds keen enjoyment in the relation of the stories of early Albany. Her residence in the community began during the most interesting period of its history, and the experiences of that period stand out in her memory in sharp contrast with the more prosaic life of the decades that have followed. But Mrs. Jackson is not out of touch, or out of sympathy, with the present.

**Keeps Up With the Present.**

"These are good times," she declared to The Herald's representative. "Much we have nowadays is better than we used to know, but there were features of the old Southern life which lifted it above comparison with anything we have nowadays."

Mrs. Jackson's husband, the late John Jackson, came to Albany two years after the town was settled by Nelson Tift. Mr. Jackson (the younger generations knew him as Judge Jackson) was a native of Virginia, but in 1838 he was living in Blackville, S. C. Being desirous of locating elsewhere, and hearing much of the splendid natural resources and rapid settlement of lower Georgia, he set forth on horseback, prospecting for a home. He traveled for weeks, and covered many miles. Reaching Albany, his first impression of the town was pleasing, and he lingered for several days. The impression improved, and he decided to remain indefinitely.

Judge Jackson purchased a site and built a frame store. It stood on the southwest corner of Broad and Washington streets, and its owner stocked it with such general merchandise as was then in demand.

**Life in the Albany of the '40's.**

Comfortably ensconced in a corner of the big hall sofa, Mrs. Jackson told The Herald man many interesting things about the Albany of the '40's. "Judge Jackson and I were
married in November, 1842," she said. "My maiden name was Adelaide Eloise Stovall, and my girlhood home was at Milledgeville. Judge Jackson drove from Albany to Milledgeville in his carriage, and in the same vehicle we returned after the wedding to our new home. It was a memorable trip. You folks of the younger generations little realize what it means to travel 150 miles through the country, especially over roads such as wound about in Georgia in those days. We were four days making the trip, and one of the experiences of the journey was the breaking down of our carriage while we were still many miles from our destination. We came down on the east side of the Flint, crossing to Albany on a flat-boat, for that was long years before the first bridge had spanned the stream.

"Albany then was but a cleared spot in the virgin pine wilderness. On one side flowed the river, while on every other side were thick woods. The center of the town lay where Broad and Washington streets intersect, and the business section consisted of an irregular cluster of unpretentious frame stores. Col. Nelson Tift was living in a two-story dwelling which he had built at the northwest corner of Broad and Flint streets, where Muse & Co.'s warehouse now stands, and his was the most pretentious mansion in the town.

"The life of the Albany of that period centered near the river, for the river was the only highway, the country roads alone excepted, over which communication with the outside world could be maintained.

**Early Navigation.**

"Even in those early days navigation on the river was being developed. It was a matter of but a few years when steamboats began to make trips to and from Newton, Bainbridge and the Apalachicola river, though long ere they came to Albany the merchants and planters were using the river to float bags of cotton to the sea. Big 'cotton boxes' were built of rough lumber, and away they went down the river to Apalachicola, usually in charge of trusty slaves. At Apalachicola
the cotton was unloaded and sold, the boxes being abandoned, for the reason that there was nothing else to be done with them.

"In later years, when the steamboats began making regular trips to Albany, the community took on new life. When word went round that some boat was expected from down the river, every man, woman and child in the town was on the qui vive, and when finally the boat's whistle sounded there was such a scampering of all sorts, classes and conditions of people to the landing as will never be witnessed again. When a boat landed at the foot of Broad street, every individual in the community who could get there was waiting to greet it.

**A Passenger on the Ill-Fated "Viola."**

"You have heard of the luckless steamer, 'Viola,' of course. The 'Viola' was one of the largest boats that came to Albany, and she plied the Flint as far south as Apalachicola. I had never been down the river, so I decided to pay Apalachicola a visit. Passage was engaged, and one well remembered day I sailed away on the 'Viola,' my first-born, a babe in arms,
and a servant accompanying me. But alas! Barely had we started when the steamer struck a hidden rock, and down she went! We were all taken off in safety, but the boat was lost. Her captain's name was Van Vecton. She carried 1,000 bags of cotton, but these floated and were recovered. The loss of the 'Viola' occurred in 1844, I think it was, and to this day the point where she went down is known as 'Viola Bend.' The unhappy ending of my first attempted water journey did not deter me from undertaking others, and twice afterwards I made river trips to Apalachicola.

"Judge Jackson and I lived, during the first ten years or more of our residence in Albany, on the lot directly opposite the present Presbyterian Church—where Mrs. Janie Mayo's dwelling now stands. It was "while living there that I planted the young cedar trees which were destined to live for generations, and one of which still stands near the sidewalk. There were only two houses of any description north of our dwelling. One was a small frame building on what was afterwards known as the AsaTift lot, on Jackson street, a short distance in the rear of the Methodist Church. The other was a little bit of a shack where Mrs. L. A. Steele's dwelling now stands, on the northwest corner of Jackson and Residence streets. It was, in spite of its construction, a church—the only church the community boasted, and all denominations used it. It was unceiled, and a little bit of a bell in the belfry summoned Albany worshipers to service.

"And that reminds me that there was a graveyard in that immediate neighborhood. It was situated directly north of the present Welch lot, and the site is now built over by the cottages between the Steele corner and the Welch property. All traces of this graveyard disappeared long years ago.

"And while I am reminded of it," continued Mrs. Jackson, "the first lagerstroemia, or crape myrtle, ever planted in Albany was brought in "my buggy from Jones County. It has always been a favorite flower of mine."
HISTORY OF DOUGHERTY COUNTY

Palmyra Older Than Albany.

"Palmyra, you know—just four miles north of Albany was several years older than this place, though its growth stopped altogether after Albany was settled. The Davises, the Hilsmans and the Gilberts were all Palymrans, though these and other families moved to Albany and became prominently identified with the community.

"The home in which I have lived for the last fifty-one years was begun in 1854 and completed in 1856. Judge Jackson had to send many, many miles for the sash, doors and blinds, and the work of building was very tedious. After the Civil War this house became the headquarters of the union officer stationed here as commander of the troops in this vicinity. He was a Colonel Cooper, a Kentuckian, and he and his bride, who had been a Miss Venable, of Virginia, were here on their honeymoon. We found them delightful people. Judge Jackson also built the first warehouse erected in Albany. It stood where the new Putney building is now going up. Judge Jackson sold it during the war—for Confederate money, which I still have, and of which there is sufficient to paper a large room.

Sumner Was a Summer Resort.

"Where do you suppose the popular summer resorts of this section were?" Mrs. Jackson asked The Herald man. He didn't know, of course, so she answered her own question.

"In Sumner, Worth county, and Magnolia Springs, near Americus. Many Albany families had summer cottages at Sumner, where they went to spend the heated term. Sumner had few attractions, but it was wonderfully healthy. The water was good, and we often went there. Magnolia Springs was an equally popular resort.

Drank River Water.

"Where did we get our drinking water here at home? From the river, of course. River water was used for everything. We would haul it in barrels to our homes to be used
for drinking and domestic purposes, and the washing of the entire community's clothes was done by slave women on the banks of the stream. But in those days the Flint was never red, as we so often see it now. There were more forests, and the red hills had not had their surface soil washed away. The consequence was that while the river would often rise, its waters would be but slightly stained. Most of the time the stream was quite clear.

"Whether it was because of the river water we drank or other causes, the health of the town in the '40's was very, very bad. I well remember that when I married and came to Albany, my family at Milledgeville thought they were bidding me farewell forever. This part of the state, they had always heard, was a regular death-hole, and they never expected to see me alive again after I rode away as a bride.

"Were there any Indians here in the '40's? No; they had been moved farther west. Judge Jackson had served in the Indian War in Florida, where he fought under General Brisbane in 1835 and 1836. The United States government still pays me a pension as the widow of a veteran of that war.

"But while there were no Indians in this vicinity, there were other wild things in abundance. I mean bears, catamounts, deer, turkeys and other game. Bears were killed throughout the year in the immediate vicinity of Albany, and the town was never without venison in season. Turkeys were more than plentiful, and in the winter we fairly reveled in every species of game. The boats, too, often brought us winter oysters from the Gulf of Mexico.

**Delightful Social Life.**

"What was society in Albany in the '40's like?

"It was entirely different from the social life of the present day, I can tell you. No, we didn't have card parties. They hadn't even been dreamed of, and were not necessary to enable us to get the fullest measure of enjoyment out of our social opportunities.
"What did we have? Oh, lots of things. There were the barbecues-and the picnics! The Georgia barbecue isn't a new institution, by any manner of means, for well do I remember those delightful outings we enjoyed away back in the days when Albany was of tender age. Crowds gathered from every corner of the county for these picnics, and there was something about them which keeps the recollection of them green with those of us whose privilege it was to attend them. They were just grand -that's the way I remember them. Then, there was our church work. There was always plenty of that to be done. We used to meet to clean the church, to plan our work, and to enjoy sociables. Sociability was the keynote of every gathering, for there was a perfect congeniality among the people of the whole town. The Baptists built the first church, and were followed a few years later by the Episcopalians.

"The housewives in those days spent most of their time at home, for there was plenty of domestic work to be done. We had all the servants we wanted, and they were good servants, too, who could be depended upon; but we had to stay at home and superintend their work. And when our husbands came home, they found us there.

**Life on the Big Plantations.**

"Many of the most prominent and prosperous families of this section lived in the country, on plantations that were famous throughout the state. Those families, naturally, had a part in the social life of Albany, and their homes were the scenes of many delightful gatherings. Life on these big Southwest Georgia plantations was ideal. The planters raised everything required to feed man and beast, and the times were times of plenty. Their families had everything the heart could wish for. Ah, those were, in very truth, 'the good old times!' There never has been, and there never will be, a more delightful existence than the better classes of people in this section enjoyed in those days. There was a distinctive social spirit
pervading everything—a spirit that died with the passing of that generation from active participation in affairs.

A Green Spot in Memory.

"When I think of the Albany of those long-ago days, I see in my mind's eye the little cluster of unpretentious cottages and straggling rows of wooden stores that nestled in the great virgin forest. The rest of the world seemed far away, but our existence was one of pure delight. Our wants were few, and these were most abundantly supplied by the prodigal hand of nature. Here and there, as the years passed, a pioneer of the little town plunged a trifle deeper into the woods, cleared away the trees and built himself a home. Every new improvement of the present reminds me that on the site where it is being made, once stood this, that or the other little building, or this man's garden or that man's field, of the long ago.

"But I like the present: remember that," Mrs. Jackson asserted, as she smiled brightly and shook her finger at the newspaper man.

"This is a good age—a little too fast, sometimes, for oldtimers, but a good age, for an that. We can't help living a good deal in the past, though. Do you blame me?"

The Herald man didn't. He can only fight against a disposition to envy those whose privilege it was to know the Albany of the delightful days of the' 40's.
FROM THE DIARY OF AN ALBANIAN  
OF EARLY DAYS

Illuminating Glimpses of the Community Soon After the Woods Were Cleared on 
the Banks of the Flint. Sad and Tragic History in a Few Words.

Albany, Ga., December 16, 1912.

Mr. H. M. McIntosh,  
Editor Herald.

Dear Sir:

In looking over my uncle's diary, kept while residing in Albany before and after the war, I came across some items which, though not of much importance, may be of interest to the present generation, as many of the events recorded relate to the happenings in Albany during her infancy (as it dates back to the time when Albany was in Baker County).

My uncle (Mr. A. J. Swinney) lived, up to the time of his death, where the Young Men's Christian Association building now stands. His first wife was Miss Rosanna Jackson, sister of my father, John Jackson. After his death, his daughter, Miss Henrietta Swinney (much beloved by us all) made her home with my father, having sold the home to Judge "Gib" Wright, whose memory is tenderly revered by every Albanian so fortunate as to have enjoyed his friendship. Judge Wright's home was the scene of more than one romance, and many sweet associations linger about this spot, for 'twas here that Mr. C. M. Clark and Mrs. Eugenia Beall ("Miss Puss," as she was affectionately called by us all) were married by Rev. George Macauley; and if my memory does not fail me, 'twas here that Mr. Cherry was married to Miss Georgia Towns, who was
considered quite a beauty. She was the mother of Messrs. Richard and Walter Cherry, so long connected with The Herald's work in Albany.

Items dating back to 1839 are recorded in this diary—the births, marriages and in many instances the deaths of many of these Albanians are chronicled, and its yellowed pages bear silent but indisputable testimony to the fact that Time in his mighty march knows no mercy; but under his blighting hand all things fade.

Very sincerely,
MRS. ROSA J. HILSMAN.

Items Extracted from Diary of A. J. Swinney, Albany, Ga.


AUGUST 4, 1840—Great Democratic barbecue in Tift's warehouse.

JANUARY 24, 1841—Robert Ford, the ferryman, drowned in Flint river today.

FEBRUARY 3, 1841--Steamer "Louisa" arrived at Albany at noon, and was visited by nearly all the citizens of Palmyra.

MARCH 9, 1841—Flint river very high, it being 12 feet higher than ever known to be, having swept off Mercer's steam sawmill and all the outbuildings. A great deal of stock lost. John Jackson's cotton box went adrift.

MARCH 27, 1841—Received a mail today, the first for several weeks.


APRIL 8, 1841—Today received the distressing news of the death of Gen. W. H. Harrison, late President of the United
States in Washington City. Gen. Harrison's death later confirmed by Columbus papers.

FEBRUARY 13, 1842- Steamer "Louisa" left today with 500 bales of cotton and 12 young ladies and gentlemen for Apalachicola on a pleasure trip. Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Woolbright, matrons for ladies.

JUNE 11, 1842- Great excitement about smallpox in Albany. Seven families have left the city, fearing the raging epidemic.

AUGUST 9, 1842- Today, Nelson Tift, John Jackson and the writer of this diary (A. J. Swinney) were baptized in Flint river by Rev. Jonathan Davis. (Note) - Rev. Jonathan Davis was great-grandfather of our Mr. John A. Davis, of The Albany Herald.'

August 1, 1842 – Very cold. Large fires in all the houses. Persons wearing heavy winter clothes and overcoats all day. Such a day never before seen at this time of the year. Snow is expected.

NOVEMBER 1, 1842- John Jackson was today married at Milledgeville, Georgia, to Miss Adelaide E. Stovall.

NOVEMBER 5, 1842- Return to Albany of John Jackson and bride.

JANUARY 24, 1848- Celebration of the Free Masons and big dinner given at Tift Old Hotel.

MAY 20, 1849- Today Rev. Dr. Talmadge, from Milledgeville, preached in the Baptist Church, and formed the first Presbyterian Church in Albany, with but 7 members, viz., Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Welch, Bailey and Angus; Joseph Thorne, Dr. Royston and Samuel D. Irvin. These last were ordained as deacons. Three of Mr. Thorne's children were baptized by sprinkling. The sacrament was administered, when some of the Methodists communed, but none of the Baptists.

JANUARY 12, 1851- Heavy fall of snow, 4 inches thick and still falling.
MAY 15, 1857 - A sturgeon weighing 148 pounds was caught in Wingard's trap in Flint river, and sold at 10 cents per pound.

NOVEMBER 5, 1857 - Today the first passenger train came to Albany.

JANUARY 2, 1858 - Entire Democratic ticket elected this day for mayor and city councilmen of Albany. Mayor, R. F. Lyon; Councilmen: J. M. Mercer, Y. G. Rust, Tomlinson, John Jackson, Dave Mayer and Sam Irvin. A perfect defeat of the "Know Nothings."

JANUARY 4, 1858 - County officers elected, all Democrats. Shade Atkinson, sheriff. A perfect Waterloo defeat of the "Know Nothings."

OCTOBER 10, 1858 - Timbers for the Flint river bridge arrived on the cars from near Milledgeville. Bridge completed for crossing by December 20, 1858.

APRIL 28, 1861 - The Albany Guards, under Capt. Rust, started today for the war, with 83 men.

JUNE 4, 1861 - A large party given at Blue Springs. Many prominent Albanians present.

JUNE 20, 1861 - The Davis Invincibles, under Capt. Sam D. Irvin, left for the war.

AUGUST 10, 1861 - Capt. Lawton's Cavalry company of 92 men left on the cars for the war.

FEBRUARY 13, 1864 - Blue Springs soldiers ordered to Florida.

FEBRUARY 22, 1864 - Blind Tom plays in Albany at Tift's Hall tonight.

MARCH, 1864 - Lard now sells for $3 per pound; turpentine, $12 per gallon; brandy at $50 per bottle. Bought a pair of shoes and paid $80 cash for them.
MAY 24, 1864-We hear today the Yankees have captured Rome and burned some of the houses.

JUNE, 1864 - Today very cold. Fires in all houses and many persons wearing overcoats.

JULY 5, 1864-A sick soldier was brought from Florida today, and carried to the hospital, where he afterwards died, and was buried in the graveyard here.

MAY 13, 1865-Jeff Davis and party captured near Abbeville.

NOVEMBER 24, 1866-Today the first telegraphic message was received in Albany, and with only two strings of wires.

MARCH 13, 1867-At night a big fire in Albany commenced at 8 o’clock and destroyed the block of frame buildings, including Tom Walker's bar, Welch's Drug and Book Store, Tift's Patriot Buildings, Kidd's Hotel, the post office and other stores. Insurance about $118,000.
RELICS OF THE RED MAN

Nowhere in the United States Have More Beautiful Examples of the Art of Flint Chipping Been Found Than in Southwestern Georgia, and Particularly in Dougherty and Several Adjoining Counties.

By H. T. McINTOSH

That some of the finest examples of art in stone chipping found in America have been discovered in Georgia is a fact known to few Georgians.

Not even the Willamette Valley in Oregon, where artifacts of black obsidian and semi-precious stone have been patiently sought for years, has yielded more beautiful specimens of the lost art of the American Indians than the lower Flint River Valley in Georgia.

Both to the geologist and the archaeologist are the specimens of chipped flint found in the southwestern section of Georgia objects of interest. Nowhere else in North America does the material provided by nature for the art of the aborigines run through such astonishing colors and color combinations as where the Creek Indians had their homes along the lower Flint and its tributaries for hundreds of years. And that the Indian artisan had an eye for the beautiful as he selected his material, no less than when he gave to his projectile points and other artifacts the balance and symmetry for which they are so greatly admired, is evident to those collectors who have made a study of the archaeology of the lower Flint River Valley.

There are no "ruins" of the Creeks in lower Georgia, for their villages were not built upon enduring foundations. Yet it is possible to locate their village sites without great difficulty, and to explore these places is to be made aware that the
Red Men who lived in the valley of the Flint before the white man came to push them toward the setting sun were a resourceful and an artistic people. The Indian name for the Flint was "Thronateeska," and it so appears on maps in the very old records. Several of its larger tributaries reach it as it passes through Dougherty and Baker Counties, and it is on or near these - Kinchafoonee, Muckalee, Nochaway, Chickasawhachee and Coolawahee creeks-that one may find those footprints of the Red Man which the years have not effaced. Near every large spring there was a village site, and close to the village were ridges which yielded the material nut of which so many useful and ornamental objects were fashioned.

The writer of this article has made many explorations of village sites in Dougherty, Lee and Baker Counties, and there are evidences of long occupancy by that vanished people, whose only history of themselves is written in pottery, chipped flint and carefully worked quarries.

One finds spots where the rougher chipping was done by those who probably were not expert-possibly the women. Here the chips are apt to be large, and rejected implements, crudely fashioned, represent the rough forms of the artifacts of war, the chase and domestic use. But at other places the chips are smaller, ranging in size from that of a silver half dollar to tiny flakes as delicately thin as the petal of a violet. There will be millions of these chips on a bit of rising ground where soil erosion has exposed them, and one wonders how many years and how many patient artisans were responsible for them. Scraping among the rubbish, one now and then finds part of a broken arrow point or drill, but rarely a perfect specimen. These must be sought elsewhere.

There are a good many Indian mounds in the vicinity of Albany, but they have invariably failed to reward those curious persons who have dug into them. Evidently they were ceremonial mounds and not places for burial of the dead, yet
in the vicinity of most of them many interesting finds have been made.

One of the most interesting village sites in this section is in Lee County, about eight miles northwest of Albany. There are many evidences that it was occupied by Indians for many years, perhaps for centuries, as some of the artifacts found there are of great age. A number of axes, celts and other implements of ground stone found on the site are classified as having belonged to a more ancient race than the Indians whom the white man found in what is now the United States.

But the later occupants of this particular village site, which is near a creek and hard by a bold spring, developed the art of pottery making in a remarkable degree. The material they used was a clay, still plentiful in the vicinity, and with which a black mud from the swamps and fine gravel from the creek bed were mixed. The vessels made from this material baked very hard, and ranged in size from bowls little larger than a teacup to pots of several gallons capacity.

There have been collected on this site many fragments of pottery on which the ornamentation is genuinely artistic. It is exceedingly difficult to find a whole pot, as those buried a few feet below the surface have, in nearly all instances, been broken by the roots of trees, but the fragmentary evidence which is so plentiful bespeaks an art that was highly developed. Some of it would be creditable to the makers of modern pottery, and the decorative designs are often most original.

But it was in the fashioning of chipped implements, both large and small, that the Creeks in the lower valley of the Flint excelled. Civilized man today can make finer pottery than ever came from the hand of an Indian, and the same is true of ground stone implements. But the chipping of flint, obsidian, quartzite and similar materials is a lost art. It died when the Indians found that they could buy rifles, knives and hatchets from the white man. Bullets were deadlier than flint-tipped arrows, a steel knife was far superior to a knife.
of flint, and a bronze or iron tomahawk made its owner scorn the
cruder implements, fashioned from brittle quartzite.

The Indians of the present know nothing of the art of chipping. It
died with their great-great-grandfathers when the latter learned about
the white man's metal weapons and implements, and also that the white
man would sell these for so many skins or so much ground.

But though the art of flint chipping is dead, there remains the proof
that the Indian artisans who lived in villages up and down the
Thronateeska and its tributaries in an earlier age were master
craftsmen. They are said to have been privileged characters, going at
will from village to village and being assured of the most considerate
treatment.

Some of the finest collections of Indian relics in the country have
been made in the lower valley of the Flint during the last twenty years.
They contain both pottery and implements of ground stone, as well as
the crude corn mills which were an important part of the domestic
equipment of the Indian family, but they are chiefly remarkable for the
chipped implements they contain. These include arrow points of many
forms, among them some so small that a silver dime will cover them;
spear heads, lance heads, scrapers, drills, knives, hoes, spades,
ornaments, etc.

Here is a spear head six inches long and an inch and a half
wide. Its point is not less sharp than that of a knife blade, and its
serrated edges are set to cut their way through hide, flesh or even bone.
Its edges taper as regularly as those of a magnolia leaf, and its broad
barbs are perfectly made. Its tang is long and well rounded, and its
every line, from tip to stem, shows the work of a master craftsman.
The larger flaking on the broad sides was the work of one who knew
perfectly the texture of the material he was working, and the more
delicate chipping at point and edges was done with an admirable
precision. Not a single flake was too deep, and one marvels that it was
ever possible for so perfect a product to have been fashioned from so
hard and brittle a material.
There is an arrow point an inch and a quarter long and nearly a half inch wide, yet no thicker than a dime. Its lines are as true as an artist could draw them with pen and ink, and the chipping is so eyen and regular that if the evidence were not unmistakable one would pronounce the achievement impossible.

And these Southwest Georgia flints are full of endless surprises even if no Indian had ever chipped them.

In a private collection in Albany the owner had arranged several hundred specimens-projectile points, drills, knives, scrapers, tomahawks, agricultural implements, etc. with particular reference to the color effect they produce. As the result of a sifting process through thousands of specimens he has formed a number of groups which show in a very striking way just how wonderful was the material which the Creek chippers had to work with, and which is largely the explanation of their surprising art. The groups are arranged in a large glass cabinet, and one who sees them for the first time is apt to wonder if many of them have not been painted. Indeed, they have been painted, but only by the hand of nature.

One material is of dark red-a solid color which is like blood when held up to the light. The deep yellows are hardly less beautiful, and nothing like either of these has been found elsewhere than in the lower valley of the Flint. Then there are pinks-every shade-and browns, grays, purples, whites, now and then black and an occasional flash of blue and green, the latter the rarest shade of all.

And there are all sorts of color combinations in a single arrow or spear head-pink with brown or yellow, red with white or pink, cream with chocolate and gray, purple with red and yellow-sometimes three or four colors, or a dozen shadings of the same color, in the same specimen. Some are opaque, but many ‘are translucent, and a few actually transparent.
There are no more beautiful flints, quartzites or similar stones in any part of the country than these of the lower Flint River Valley.

Collectors who have seen and studied some of the collections of chipped artifacts in Southwest Georgia, particularly some of the larger ones at Albany, say there are no others like them; that the material from which their long-dead makers fashioned these points, knives, tomahawks, etc, is peculiar to a limited region, and that because of it the Creeks developed an art which was surpassed by that of no flint chippers in any age or region.
One of the most interesting collections of Indian relics in this section has been gathered during the last fifteen years by the late A. W. Muse and his son, A. W. Muse, Jr. In 1921 Mr. Muse, Sr., found at Blue Springs the unique pot shown in the illustration. It was one of the rarest archaeological specimens in this state, the formation of the handles giving it unusual value as an art relic of a prehistoric period. It is of burned clay, perfect in proportion, with a capacity of about six quarts.

Mr. Muse first discovered only half of the pot, but, elated over his valuable find, he continued to dig in all directions and soon had his efforts rewarded by finding part of the other half, about eight feet from the location of the first. His continued search failed to reveal the missing section but he was most fortunate in finding the pieces containing the three foot rests and the two handles.
KENNARD'S SETTLEMENT

When Jack Kennard, a half-blood Indian chief, had a dream of progression, he put his vision into a trading path. It was a well-beaten trail, for it soon became a thoroughfare, trodden into well-worn lines by the tawny savages as they walked silently in Indian file through the forests. This path led out from the Kennard Settlement over the Indian lands, for at that time there were no Baker and Dougherty counties. This settlement was in Early County first, next in Baker, and, if it had existed long enough, would now be in Dougherty.

The Kennard Path, running northwest to Uchee Town, in what is now Muscogee County, passed out from the settlement along the banks of Kinchafoonee creek, threading its way through Lee, Sumter, Webster, Stewart and Chattahoochee counties and ended at Uchee Town, or possibly at Fort Mitchell. The southern part of the trail passed eastward, crossing a corner of Mitchell, the lower part of Worth and Tift, through the northern part of Berrien, southern corner of Coffee, through the central part of Ware, trailing along the northern border of the Okefenokee Swamp, passing through Trader's Hill, an old trading post, on to St. Mary's.

Jack Kennard was somewhat of a diplomat, and in a way friendly to the white settlers. Benjamin Hawkins, however, had more confidence in his sincerity than did General Blackshear. In a letter to Major-General McIntosh, written from a camp on the Flint river, General Blackshear tells of having received, on the 5th of January, 1815, "a few lines from Colonel Hawkins; but from the hints of caution which these lines seem to breathe and from my not having yet reached this place, I conceived it proper to defer writing to you till I could do so by a future and safe opportunity. On the morning of the 6th, I dispatched Winslet with a few lines to Colonel Hawkins and with orders to call on Kennard and invite him forthwith to meet me at this place. Of Kennard, however, I neither heard nor saw anything till last evening, when an Indian came, bearing a white flag, to the opposite bank of the
river and informed me that Kennard would visit me this morning—which he has accordingly done and under whose care I transmit to you this communication."

One cannot imagine the beautiful city of Albany and her rural extensions having been called swamp lands, but such was the case. It is said that it was once infested with alligators, bears, wolves, and it has also been hinted that tigers used to be here, but I have no authentic information about that much-abused animal.

Kennard's settlement was thickly inhabited with the red men of the forest; quaint and curiously gabled villages dotted the countryside. A panorama of color swept through the forest and bright feathers and gay-tinted blankets were like autumn leaves seen here and there. The Indians in this section were averse to the encroachment of white settlers, and several massacres occurred, of which nothing has been recorded in history, but General Blachshear and General McIntosh tell of them in old letters that are still in existence. Soon after one of these massacres General Blackshear was ordered to move his troops further down the Flint river and communicate with Jack Kennard, reading to him the following letter from Colonel Hawkins:

"Coweta, Jan. 11th, 1815.

"The time is come when we are to compel our enemies to be at peace, that we may be able to sit down and take care of our families and property without being disturbed by their threatening and plundering of us.

"General Blackshear is with you to try to protect and secure the friendly Indians on your river, and to aid in punishing the mischief-makers. Go you to him and keep with him till I see you. Take Joe with you. The General will furnish you with provisions, and when he has it, come for your horse. You are one of our great chiefs. You know all our mischiefmakers, and all your neighbors, and can give good information to the General. You know the country, and you are a
man to be depended on. You shall soon hear from me and the warriors under my command. I am your friend and the friend of your nation."

Albany was founded in 1836, and at that time was an unbroken forest with only a few scattered settlements located on the lands that were once Early County. The removal of the remaining Creek Indians, in 1836, from the southwestern section of the state, left this entire part of Georgia free for whites.

Kennard's Settlement has no place in history and the only record of its having existed is found on a map of "Indian Land Cessions of Georgia." and a mention of it in one of General David Blackshear's old letters.

**INDIAN TRAILS**

The Indian trail that passed through Dougherty County came from the northeast, very nearly parallel with the Vienna road. It crossed the river near the present site of the Georgia Alabama Power Co.'s plant, just north of Albany. Near this place, on the east side of the river, was an Indian settlement. Later, when the early settlers of the Pale Faces arrived on the scene, a man by the name of Tinsley bought a log cabin at this place and lived there with his family, till a war party of Indians burned his house, murdering him and his family.

After this the trail was known as "Tinsley's Trail." The trail forked at this point, one branch leading down through what is now the city of Albany, and passing out in a southwesterly direction nearly parallel with the Pretoria road. In the western part of the county a decisive battle was fought between the two races, ending favorably to the whites.

The trail on the east side of the river led south and parallel with the river. It was joined by another trail at the Blue Springs. This trail came through Worth County by way of what is now Acree.
OLD BRIDGE WAS SOCIAL CENTER OF ALBANY

The Old Bridge House is one of the famous buildings connected with the earlier history of Albany, some sixty years ago, and around it cluster some of the most interesting recollections and brightest memories of social and business life of that period. The Bridge House was erected in the year 1857 by Col. Nelson Tift, founder of the City of Albany, and at that time was one of the most pretentious structures in the town.

Preceded By Primitive Ferry.

Previous to that time the medium of travel and traffic between the east and west sides of the Flint river was a ferry operated by hand. The hardships and difficulties encountered both by teams and drivers in ascending the steep banks on either side were something to be dreaded. Appreciating these grave difficulties, Colonel Tift, who owned the bridge and ferry rights, appealed first to the county and again to the city to build a bridge. Meeting no encouragement, he decided to perform the work himself, but was deterred by lack of funds.

A Famous Negro Bridge Builder.

At that time Colonel Tift was representing Dougherty County in the State Legislature, which then met at Milledgeville. Here he met a negro named Horace, from Columbus,
who was a famous bridge builder, and who had purchased his freedom from slavery. Horace had just gotten out the timbers for a bridge for the Oconee river at that point, but, having a disagreement with the contracting parties, sold the material to Colonel Tift. The timbers were shipped to Albany and Horace erected a substantial bridge over the Flint, a short distance north of the present county bridge at the foot of Broad Street.

**BRIDGE HOUSE ERECTED.**

While the bridge was in course of construction, Colonel Tift built the Bridge House, selling several slaves to enable him to meet the heavy expense. The archway through the center of the building was the driveway for entering or coming from the bridge, and under its portals the bridge keeper collected toll from drivers of teams as they passed.

When the bridge was opened to the public there was great rejoicing, both in county and town, and Colonel Tift was hailed as a benefactor to the public at large. The venture proved profitable from the start, -but, alas for man's inhumanity to man, after some years the payment of toll was deemed burdensome!

**Bridge Burned Following Threats.**

Threats followed, finally resulting in the burning of the bridge. It was rebuilt, and shortly after, at the earnest solicitation of leading citizens, was sold to the county. The price paid was only $20,000, though the property at the time was paying interest on $100,000.

**Pickle Meat for Confederate Navy.**

The Old Bridge House played quite an important part in connection with the War Between the states, for its large cellars were converted into packing houses and its back yard was a slaughter pen. Here thousands of cattle, hogs and sheep were barreled in pickle for the use of the Confederate States Navy, Albany being the gateway for what was then known as the "Egypt of the Confederacy."
Fine Theatre of Ye Olden Time.

The rooms on the ground floor were occupied, on one side of the archway, as living rooms for the bridge-keeper. On the opposite side were the private offices of Colonel Tift.

The second story was converted into a theatre, and was known as "Tift's Hall." Colonel Tift engaged the services of several scenic artists in New York and had the walls and ceiling frescoed. A number of scenes and wings were painted for the stage. When finished it was said to be the most beautifully decorated theatre in the state.

Noted Theatrical Stars Visited, Albany in Those Days.

On the stage of "Tift's Hall" many of the leading artists, stars of their day, were seen. Laura Keen, in "She Stoops to Conquer" and "The American Cousin," supported by Sothern; Mrs. Oates and Sol Smith Russell, in "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," "Camille" and "The Daughter of the Regiment;" the "Swiss Bell Ringers," whose exquisite music charmed the ears of the nation; Harry McCarthy, the famous Irish comedian; and, not the least among the galaxy of stars, the Crisp family, who traveled by caravan and produced Shakespeare's plays-these and many others favored Albany with their presence and their artistic acting. The late Congressman Charles F. Crisp was a younger member of the last named troupe. "The Templetons," of which "Little Fay" was the chief attraction, and who has since become a famous metropolitan star, frequently were seen on the old Bridge Hall stage.

It was a pleasing and not unusual event, after the performances, for these stars to meet some of the leading ladies and gentlemen of the town in social converse. Alas, they have finished their lines, and the curtain has dropped on the final scene to rise no more!

Social Center of Old Albany.

In this hall were held all public social events-the dances, masked balls, and so forth. The waltz, schottische, lanciers and quadrille were the leading dances, and during the eve
ning, or night, each had its inning. Old Abe Jackson played the fiddle, Pompey Pynchon beat the resonant tambourine, and another tingled the triangle, and never has more entrancing music thrilled the light fantastic toe than that produced by this trio of artists. Many a morn have the lovely belles and gallant beaux regretfully turned their footsteps homeward by the light of the rising sun, and to the sweet, sad strains of "Home, Sweet Home."

"One of the Girls."

And just here I cannot resist paying a tribute to one who is intimately associated with, and played an important part in, all the social events of that day-one who contributed more to the pleasure and happiness of the young people than any other person or factor; who was, and still is, "one of the girls." "Age cannot wither or custom stale her infinite variety." Ever ready and willing, ever bright and cheerful, ever quick to respond to calls on her time and talent; who has brightened many an hour and lightened many a heart-our friend, "Miss Puss" (Mrs. C. M. Clark). May she long live to dispense good cheer and make others happy, and may her evening of life be brightened by a glorious sunset and her final sleep be hallowed by the music of angels' wings wafting her upward to the Heavenly Choir.

Years passed by, and Time's wasting breath set its seal on the Old Bridge House. Its beautiful decorations and scenery faded, the walls cracked, a new steel bridge was built just below it, sapping its life blood and leaving it desolate and forlorn, a silent monument to its former glory.
OLD ALBANY

Some Recollections of One Who Was Here "Long Time Ago."

First Settlers and First Buildings-Some Persons and Incidents That Few Persons
Who Are Now Living Remember When the Town Began to Grow.

By MISS EMMA R. SUTTON

The first thing I can remember in connection with Albany is getting the end chopped off the index finger of my right hand. My older brother, five, did the chopping. He did it with his little hatchet; but, like the (supposed) wielder of the original little hatchet, he meant no harm. The accident was brought about by an investigating turn of mind which, I have reason to believe, came into the world with me. It has got me into innumerable scrapes, and it continues to stay with me.

We were playing in what seemed a limitless forest near the house in which I was born—the house moved a year or two ago to make room for the apartment house of Mrs. Sallie Steele McIntosh, on the corner of Jackson and Residence streets.

My brother was hacking at a pine tree near our home, and I wanted to know what manner of stuff he was getting from it. I didn't find out but we went next day to look for the end of my finger.

I was two years old when this happened, and I don't mind saying the year was 1850. Older members of the family always insisted that I could not possibly remember it, but had heard it talked about until I thought I remembered, and was constantly reminded of it by missing the end of my finger and nobody, unless it is some one who has suffered a similar loss, can realize the inconvenience of getting along without
that little cushion of flesh. I am perfectly sure that I DO remember this occurrence.

My first Albany acquaintance was Dr. W. L. Davis, the father of modern Albany's Dr. W. L. Davis. I think he was the first physician that ever practiced in this vicinity, and there has never been a more popular one. For a time, his brother, "Dr. Joe," was associated with him in his work, but "Dr. Joe" never attained the pinnacle of "Dr. Bill's" popularity.

During these years, I think, the Tifts lived in the two-story building afterwards known as the "Old Hotel" at the foot of Broad street. I remember when the present Tift home was built in the woods north of us.

At that time, and for many years after, there was a pond where "Sandy Bottom," with its rows of buildings, is now. People had their washing done there, for the wells of Albany furnished only lime water. Near this pond lived "Uncle Jack" Chapman and his family. As a small child, I realized that these negroes were different from all others that I knew. I learned when I grew older that they were free. They moved to Liberia, and were not heard of for many years; but if The Herald will examine its files of fifteen or twenty years ago, a letter from one of "Uncle Jack's" daughters will be found. It was a pitiful plea for help to enable her to return to Albany. Several of the family died, shortly after they reached Liberia, and the remainder had had considerably more than enough of Africa.

Another of my earliest memories is connected with "Mr. King's garden." I don't know who Mr. King was, or why he should have had a garden in what was, even then, the business part of Albany. I only know that his garden seemed a paradise, and yet the only plants in it of which I retain a distinct recollection were Spanish daggers. The garden, which occupied a part-maybe all-of the space now bounded by Jackson, Pine, Washington and Broad streets, was always open to the public. My recollections of it are very vague, and it may not have been so large as this. I don't think Mr. King lived
anywhere in its vicinity. This garden was the nearest approach to a park that Albany had until comparatively recent years. I think it had entirely disappeared when Dougherty's first court house was built just across the street from where it was.

And when that court house was being built, my brother (he of the little hatchet fame, already mentioned) received his first serious wound. His was the fate of the innocent bystander." Alick Jennings and some other big boys climbed to the builder's scaffolding and began to "chunk" blocks and brickbats to the ground, meaning no harm. One of the blocks struck "Little Billie Sutton" on the head, inflicting a wound from which the blood flowed copiously.

Among my pleasant memories of the days a little later than that, was going blackberry picking with Colonel Tift. He came in a two-mule wagon with all his children and took all of us out to "Fielding's Place," two or three miles west of Albany. We got plenty of berries, but I don't remember that we brought any back.

Fielding, by the way, was another free negro who had made good. He hired his time from his master, lived frugally, saved money and bought himself. When the Civil War began, he owned a farm and several negroes.

I don't think Albany has ever had a "write-up" which did not mention a graveyard, said to have been located at what is now the corner of Jackson and Residence streets, and yet I have no recollection of one there. It is odd that I cannot recall it, for my father, owned the land just north of that, and, as I have already said, I was born in the house which stood there—one of the first houses ever built in Albany. I remember the Methodist Church that was there, and I remember going to that, at least once, but my memory stops at that, as far as that corner, in those days, is concerned. My oldest sister, Mrs. F. A. Owen, was born in Albany (or what grew to be Albany) in August, 1838. Like myself, she had no recollection of a graveyard across the street from our old home.
"Uncle Jack's" pond was not the only pond, by a goodly number, that used to be in Albany. Several years after the war there was a big pond near the intersection of Broad and Jackson streets. There are probably several persons living in Albany now who remember when (as people said then) "the bottom dropped out of it" (the pond), and the water suddenly disappeared. For some time afterwards it was an unsightly place, and then the city council had it filled up with clay. It was a hard day's work for several wagons, but, when night came and the drivers took their teams away, they left a neat job. Next morning the clay had disappeared as if by magic and the place looked exactly as when the water left it. It was, as a knowing citizen explained, a "Mediterranean" passage, and the clay had washed away. After considerable masonry work had been done, the place was permanently filled in, and the natural, subterranean passage became one of the principal sewers of the town.

Looking back at what Albany was then, and comparing it with the Albany of today, one marvels at the change; but, even then, the thorough-going, hang-together, public spirit, always characteristic of the place, was there. The first effort made to drain Albany was a ditch in the northeastern part of the town, and there, as the years went by, all the disreputable seemed to congregate. To say that a person lived "on the ditch" branded that person as being everything that he or she ought not to be.

I investigated even the ditch, leaving home when I was about four years old and appearing in the midst of ditch society, accompanied by a big dog that we had. A woman who recognized the dog took me back. The ditch was extended until it reached all the way across town, and, in places, it was twelve or fifteen feet deep. A sewer pipe was put into it finally and the ditch filled in.

Year by year, things were being done to improve the town of Albany, and always with a thoroughness that left lasting results--a thoroughness that was one of the leading characteristics of its founder, Nelson Tift. Unconsciously, it almost
seemed, the place had adopted for its motto, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Living up to this motto, had made a beautiful, healthy, constantly growing city from what at first seemed, in some respects, rather unpromising material.

The families that I can remember as living in Albany during those early days, were the T'ifts, Horas, Mercers, Rawsons and Strozers. Mrs. Mercer (I remember her as a widow, the mother of "Jim" Mercer) was the mother of Mrs. Tift and Mrs. Shackelford. The Shackelfords came to Albany from North Georgia during the Civil War. Mrs. Rawson, a widow as far back as I can remember, was the grandmother of Albany's present C. W. Rawson. The senior C. W. Rawson was one of four brothers, Edmund, Charley, Lloyd and Grindell. Their only sister, Miss Mary Ann Rawson, was my first Sunday School teacher.

Long before there was an Albany my great-grandfather, Jacob Sutton, came from North Carolina and settled in the wilds of what must then have been Randolph County, for Baker was made from Randolph, and not Randolph from Baker, as some have asserted. The first child of my parents, my oldest sister, was probably the first child ever born in Albany. Colonel Tift's first child, afterwards Mrs. Annie Rawson, was born a year or two later. The grandparents of John L. Herring, editor of the Tifton Gazette., were among Albany's earliest citizens, and no doubt Albany vim, vigor and good hard sense have helped to make the Gazette what it is—one of the best papers in the whole country. The great fire that seems an absolute necessity in the transformation of a small town to a city, came to Albany not long after the war. Twenty-seven buildings, almost the entire business section of the place, were consumed. And then the town began to grow.

The Ku Klux Klan was flourishing in Albany about that time, and every few days mysterious notices, surmounted by the usual picture of a skull and crossbones, appeared in prominent places. These notices always read: "K. K. K.-Over the Arch at Eight." There certainly was nothing ghostly or
ghastly about the hour, nor was there anything like that connected with the organization if the Albany Klan was a representative one. A fair-minded editor at the North recently said that the Ku Klux Klan was a great help to the country in bringing order out of the chaos immediately following the war. No doubt this is true, and the outrages committed in the name of the Ku Klux Klan were the work of irresponsible persons. The element of mystery about the organization served to awe the ignorant. "Over the arch" meant the upper story of the old toll house at the approach to Tift's bridge.

Albany has never had a lynching, because the people, even the most hot-blooded, know that the courts may be relied on to mete out even-handed justice. Several years ago a negro was arrested for "the same old crime," and there was all the evidence necessary to convict him. His victim, a young white woman living just beyond the western limits of town, identified him, and I think, he admitted his guilt. He was put in jail, a special term of court was called, a jury was impaneled, and after a fair and impartial trial, he was hanged. All this was done decently and in order, in as short a time as the law allows a criminal case to be disposed of-and there was no talk of lynching.

Some years before this, a negro, a murderer, was to be hanged in Albany. It was in the summer. On the day when the hanging was to come off the town was filled with negroes. They learned, to their disgust and disappointment, that the criminal had been reprieved, and that the hanging would not come off before October. There were mutterings, loud and deep, as the crowd dispersed, the gist of each comment being -"October! Dat'll be 'way 'long'in cotton-pickin' time, and we kain't come den."

Before the railroads came to Albany (and I remember the whistle of those first locomotives as though it was yesterday) the coming of a boat was a great occasion. There was no telegraph, of course, or other similar manner of announcing the boat's approach, and it was impossible for them to run a regular schedule. So the first intimation we had that a boat
was near was the sound of her whistle down the river. At that sound, the entire population made a start, and most of them went to the river to watch the landing. The parts of cargo that I remember best were oysters in the shell, by the barrel shad and fruits. I don't know where the shad came from; but the boat brought them. I think the boats seldom, almost never, came in the summer. When I was about nine years old we went to live in the country, just beyond the confines of what is now East Albany. Our place ran across the old railroad, a narrow strip going up the Sand Hill. For some time we had a school, taught by Mrs. Kate Wolfe, on the hill, and, during this period, my recollections of Albany are somewhat hazy. I think it was probably during these years that the Jacksons, Rusts, Jenningses, Hilsmans, Gilberts and many families of their time, came to Albany. Still later, came the Cutliffs, Godwins, Mayos, and others, who had been living on their plantations in Albany's vicinity. And this brings Albany's history down to the time when H. M. McIntosh, his wife and very small boy came to make their home in this town. The files of Mr. McIntosh's newspaper can easily supply all additional information concerning the metropolis of Southwest Georgia.
SOME ALBANY PAPERS OF 1885--
RETROSPECTIVE GLANCES
AND FLASHES

(Reproduced from the Albany Herald, 1914.)

Somebody, we know not who, sent us through the mails a few days ago two copies of the old Albany News and Advertiser bearing date, respectively, of March 8 and March 15, 1885, and in going through them, reading everything, including the advertisements, we have spent an hour in retrospection with mingled feelings of pleasure and sadness.

The editor of The Herald was the editor of the News and Advertiser during the greater part of that paper's existence, and the paper was under his management at the time the two old copies now before us were published. Twenty-nine years ago! And what changes have taken place in Albany during these years!

Looking back over these years and scanning the pages of these old papers we are reminded of the fact that so many of the Albanians of that day and time have passed away. And then there comes over us a feeling of gratitude to a merciful Providence that we have been spared and are still blessed with health and enjoying the friendship and companionship of some of the best people in the world, and permitted still to hold the helm of the only newspaper published in the best and biggest city of its size in the world, in the very heart of the splendid region which we love to call God's Country.

But hold! Enough of this!
We started out to review the two old papers before us, and the reminiscent mood that came over us was about to lead us off into gushing sentimentalism of a rather personal nature.
The News and Advertiser, with the announced purpose of "giving an impetus to literary pursuits among the young people of our community," had offered cash prizes for the best original story, and the prize story, entitled "Snowbird," written by Miss Stella Wight, now Mrs. A. P. Coles, of Atlanta, was published in the edition of March 8. "Snowbird" was a sweet little story, beautifully written, and we may republish it in The Herald some day just to show the young people of today what sort of literary talent we had among the young people of Albany more than a quarter of a century ago.

The second prize story was entitled "The Charming Little Widow," and was published in the edition of March 15. The author of this story was a Southwest Georgia lady whose name, it was stated, the writer was not at liberty to make public, and we cannot recall now who she was.

Miss Lucy T. Pond and Judge W. T. Jones were the judges selected by the publishers to pass upon the merits of the stories submitted, and their award is published in the paper of March 8.

Miss Lucy Pond is still living, and spends much of her time with her sister, Mrs. Robert Slappey, of this city, but Judge Jones has, alas! been dead now for fifteen years or more.

The display advertisements of local business houses appearing in these papers of twenty-nine years ago were:

Morris Mayer, General Merchandise.
Mrs. J. T. Brooks, Millinery.
L. Loew, Watchmaker and Jeweler.
N. & A. F. Tift & Co., Cotton Warehouse, Fertilizers and Farm Supplies.
V. A. Clegg, Lumber Yard, Sam Kendall, Manager.
S. Mayer & Glauber, Wholesale Groceries.
E. H. Barnes, Livery Stable and Omnibus Line.
J. Hofmayer & Co., General Dry Goods.
Joseph Ehrlich, City Shoe Store.
Sheffield & Bell, Hardware.
Phil Harris, Watches and Jewelry.
Bailey & Shaffer, Dry Goods.
Ed. L. Wight & Co., Insurance.
Artesian Ice Factory, Nelson Tift and John Mock, Executive Committee.
J. R. de Graffenried, Groceries.
Exchange Bar, McKenna & Smaw.
Rialto Barber Shop, Frank McCarthy and Henry Williams. Welch & Agar, Druggists, Booksellers and Jewelers.
W. E. Hilsman & Co., Drug Store.
Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Druggists.
Mrs. Eckford, Dancing School. Grand Soiree" at Tift's Hall Wednesday night, March 11.
The Goldens were advertised to appear at Willingham’s Hall, March 12, in “The French Spy.” The professional cards in these papers were:

Wright & Arnheim, Attorneys-at-Law;
Z. J. Odom, Attorney-at-Law;
Dr. P. L. Hilsman, Practicing Physician; C. T. Osburn, Dentist;
Dr. O. F. Gambati, Dentist.

The church notices show that Rev. G. W. Matthews was pastor of the Methodist Church, and Mr. A. W. Muse superintendent of the Sunday School. Mr. Muse still holds the superintendencey of the Sunday School.

Rev. J. L. Lloyd was pastor of the Baptist Church and Mr. J. S. Davis superintendent of the Sunday School.

Rev. T. G. Pond was rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and Capt. J. T. Hester superintendent of the Sunday School.

The Presbyterians appear to have had no pastor at that time, but the Sunday School was kept up with Mr. J. M. Bailey as superintendent.

Father Prendergast was the officiating priest at the Catholic Church.

The death of Mr. Thomas Pinson, of East Dougherty, on Friday night, March 6, after a short illness with pneumonia, was announced.
The News and Advertiser was a morning paper, and in the edition of Sunday, March 8, this editorial paragraph appeared, President Cleveland having just been inaugurated:

This is the first Sunday since the 4th of March, 1861, on which the ministers of the various denominations have been permitted to pray for a Democratic President. They will, of course, improve the opportunity.

The leading editorial announced that the paper had just completed a campaign for building a school house adequate to the city's needs, the necessary funds having been raised by popular subscription, and that now the next enterprise in which it wanted to enlist was for the building of a big hotel.

The paper of March 15 announced that the editor had received a dainty little buttonhole bouquet of English pea blooms, with the following note written to Mr. Joseph Ehrlich by his eldest daughter, a little miss of twelve summers:

Albany, Ga., February 14, 1885.

Dear Papa: Please send this pea bloom to the editor. Our pea vines are in bloom.

MINNIE EHRlich.

W. H. Gilbert was mayor in 1885, and Y. C. Rust was clerk of Council. Mr. Gilbert died a little more than a year ago, but Mr. Rust is still with us and is still holding the office of clerk of Council. Mr. Rust holds the record of continuous service in any position in the community.

Looking over these old papers we are reminded of many changes and many deaths that have occurred during the twenty-nine years since they were published. Of the business men who were advertising in the local paper in March, 1885 only Mr. Joseph Ehrlich and Mr. Phil Harris are still advertising in the same lines of business. Our congratulations to
both these good men, now patriarchs in their respective lines in Albany's constantly widening business circle!

**Georgia Editors Come-Some Local Committees.**

The paper of March 15 contained the following under Display headlines on the local page:

The Georgia Press Association will meet in Bainbridge on Wednesday next, and as they will have to lie over in Thomasville on Tuesday night, the enterprising citizens of our sister city, who never lose an opportunity to make friends and advertise their town, are preparing to give them a ball and entertain them in royal style.

Quite a number of the editors, most of whom will be accompanied by their ladies, will pass through Albany on Tuesday, arriving here on the train from Macon at 12:20 and remaining until the departure of the train on the S., F. & W. Railway for Thomasville at 4:20 p.m.-a stopover of four hours-and the local members of the fraternity determined last night that they would call to their aid some of our enterprising representative citizens and entertain the editorial party in a manner that will give them a favorable impression of the Artesian City.

In this matter the local members of the press have acted upon their own motion, but they feel assured that their fellow citizens will cooperate with them and do all that is expected of them. Without canvassing the subject, therefore, the resident members of the fraternity, after a brief consultation, decided last night upon a programme and appointed committees to carry it out. The committees are as follows:

Committee on Finance-Capt. S. R. Weston, Mr. T. M. Carter, Mr. D. Glauber, Capt. E. L. Wight, Mr. C. J. Daniel, Capt. R. Hobbs.

Committee on Reception-Mayor W. H. Gilber, Mr. L. E. Welch, Capt. John A. Davis, Mr. B. A. Collier, Dr. P. L. Hilsman, Capt. S. R. Weston, Mr. J. W. Hanlon, Mr. H. M. Mc
Intosh, Miss Paul Tarver, Miss Janie Weston, Mrs. C. T. Osborn, Miss Annie Rawson.

Committee on Conveyances – Captain T. N. Woolfolk, Mr. E. H. Barnes, Mr. J. D. Pope, Mr. S. Farkas, Mr. S. B. Lewis, Mr. F. C. Jones.

It is proposed to meet the editors upon their arrival at our depot and convey them to the Artesian House, where they will be dined. After dinner, the party will be taken in carriages and such other conveyances as can be had and driven through the city, landing them at the depot again in time for the train to Thomasville.

It is hoped that each member of the committees appointed will serve, and all are requested to meet at the Library rooms at 10 o'clock tomorrow (Monday) morning for consultation.
MANY SCENES AND EVENTS OF LONG AGO ARE RECALLED IN INTERESTING MANNER BY MRS. C. M. CLARK

This Beloved Lady Occupies a Unique Position in Albany, and Her Reminiscences of Social Life Here for Past Half Century Are Delightful.

(Reprinted from 25th Anniversary Edition of the Albany Herald, October, 1916.)

In the pages of Twenty-fifth Anniversary Edition, The Herald is reproducing, through the kindness of its friends and from the paper's own files and records, many scenes of the long ago and the history of events that transpired during the earlier days of the city’s development. Few features of the paper will make stronger appeal to Albany readers of the paper than these backward glimpses into the history of the community.

The paper is particularly indebted to Mrs. C. M. Clark, known and beloved of Albanians for many years, for some very delightful reminiscences of an Albany long since past, but never to be forgotten by those who had part in its social life.

Mrs. Clark occupies a unique position in Albany. She has lived here almost from infancy, her father, who was Alatia Coley, having died in Houston County during her infancy. Her mother and her grandmother later were residents of Albany, and she herself has spent all but a few years of her life here. Thus it comes about that Mrs. Clark's grandchildren, who also live in Albany, are the fifth generation from their great-great-grandmother to make their home in this community.
Every generation of Albany's young people, and every "set" in each of those generations, has had reason to bless not simply the name of Mrs. Clark, but her unfailing and unselfish interest in their affairs. She has been their friend and confidant, their good angel in times of difficulty or disappointment, their enthusiastic champion in those social enterprises of youth in which the need of wise counsel is so often keenly felt, and the sharer of their joys and sorrows. She has gotten joy out of life by being thoroughly unselfish, and though the years have silvered her hair, they have left no wrinkles on her heart.

It is absorbingly interesting to hear Mrs. Clark tell of the Albany she knew as a young girl. Just before the Civil War began, she went with her step-father (she was Miss Coley) to Baltimore to enter school, but the passions of two sections were heated to the danger point, and it was deemed unwise to leave the young Southern girl in a border state. Accordingly, she was brought back to Winchester, Tenn., and placed in school. In a short time the war broke out, and she immediately returned to Albany.

**Albany Fifty Years Ago.**

"Socially, Albany was a wonderfully interesting place in those days," Mrs. Clark said to a representative of The Herald who called at her Broad street home. "Dougherty and Baker Counties were two of the rich communities in the South, and social lines were strictly drawn. Wealthy families were the rule, and the people lived in simple elegance.

"And the newcomer, no matter where he came from or how well he dressed, had to be vouched for. The homes of the community were open to him if he was all right, but nobody took anything for granted in those days. Parents were careful—not cranky, but cautious to a degree that would seem strange in this day and generation.

"And speaking of Baker County," Mrs. Clark continued, "I shall never forget the jollification with which Albany cel
ebrated the successful outcome of the election for the creation of Dougherty County. That was shortly before the war, and what is now Dougherty was nearly all in Baker. The people of Baker County opposed the cession of territory wanted by Albany for a county of her own, but the election was carried, and Albany proceeded to celebrate. There was a never-to-be-forgotten torchlight procession, after which a great ball was held in a large hall that stood on Jackson Street just south of Broad.

"Albany was a little bit of a town then. The streets were dark as pitch at night, for there were no lights. Where most of Albany now stands, there was only woodland, and I've been punished many a time for going in wading in a large pond at the point where Pine Street intersects Monroe. That was 'in the country' then.

"Blue Springs at that period was a very different place from the Blue Springs we know now," continued Mrs. Clark, "though it was a very beautiful and popular spot. Just before the breaking out of the war, I remember, the Americus Light Infantry came down to be the guests of the Albany Guards, and the encampment was held at Blue Springs. There were a sham battle, a brilliant ball, and a great deal else that was interesting. I remember that my step-father stopped his hands from chopping cotton on one of his plantations and put them to work building a dancing pavilion and a dressing house for ladies at the spring, in order that the success of the encampment might be assured."

Old Bridge Hall.

Mrs. Clark recalled in a most interesting way how much of the social life of Albany in times long past, yet still green in her memory, revolved around the old Bridge Hall, on Front street. The building, through which an archway gave entrance to the toll bridge, is still standing, though its ancient glory has departed. The upper story was fitted out as a theater, and the floor was one of the finest in this section for dancing. Here
some of the most brilliant balls in the history of Albany were held under auspices of the German Club, and there was often lavish outlay for costly favors and the best music that was to be had. It is recalled by some of the "old-timers" how a railroad wreck prevented a Savannah band from arriving to furnish the music for a season's most brilliant ball, for which unusually elaborate souvenirs had been purchased, and how Mrs. Clark, although she had arranged to participate in the ball, busied herself instead with the organization of an orchestra with competent local talent, rehearsed with the musicians during the afternoon, and then played the piano all night, that there might be no disappointment to a brilliant company of her friends. (May the writer not be pardoned for remarking here, parenthetically, that it is for just such thoughtful acts that Mrs. Clark occupies in Albany that unique position of which mention has already been made?)

And the fire companies!

"Those who did not live in Albany during the days of the volunteer fire companies do not realize," Mrs. Clark continued, "just the extent to which they touched the social life of the community. Nowadays, when we hear the fire bell at night, we count the strokes, then go back to sleep. In the volunteer days, everybody piled out of bed, and if a glow appeared anywhere in the heavens, the whole town turned out. There was intense rivalry between the different companies, and Albany always had one of the best volunteer fire departments in the state.

Fairs in Albany.

"And another thing: How many folks do you suppose there are in Albany who do not know that there was a time when some of the finest fairs in the state were held in Albany?

"The fair grounds were in the northeastern part of town, north of Society Street and between the railroad tracks and the river. There the town built a splendid two-story fair building, and, if I remember correctly, at least four annual fairs were held there. A splendid half-mile race track was
built, and there was widespread interest in the splendid races held during fair week. The track is still there, but the buildings were either destroyed by fire or else fell from decay a good many years ago. Such fairs as were held then would open the eyes of our people now, and it seems a pity that the fair association has not been revived long ago.

Speaking of the fair grounds reminds me of this interesting fact: Dr. B. M. Cromwell, a physician who lived in Albany at the time, demonstrated at one of the fairs that hen eggs could be hatched by artificial heat. He made what, so far as I have ever heard, was the first incubator used in the South. He made it out of an ordinary wooden cheese box, and warmed the interior with a kerosene lamp. It was a rather crude incubator, but it worked, and in it was the germ of an idea that has since been fully developed.

It is an experience of rare delight to hear from the lips of Mrs. Clark reminiscences of an earlier Albany than the one the present generation knows. The years have brought many changes. They have brought wonderful improvements, for the city has kept pace with the rest of Georgia, and outstripped many of its rival communities. The changes that have taken place have of course been for the better, or most of them have, yet there are those who feel that Albany would be more fortunate if a little more of the delightful social atmosphere of those earlier days could still pervade the scenes of our goings and comings. What is true of Albany is true of practically all of our Southern communities. "Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis."

In the little town there is one social set, and everybody knows everybody else. As the town gets larger, families break into social subdivisions to the number of dozens or hundreds, according to the size of the community, and the smalltown atmosphere leaves, never to return."
While visiting one of the local junk shops on his usual rounds, Sergeant J. H. Coffey, of the police force, ran across an old paper which is of much interest to him, and will probably be to other readers of The Herald. The paper is a true bill returned by the grand jury sitting at the October Term, 1893, of Dougherty Superior Court. This was only twenty-three years ago, but thirteen of the twenty grand jurors whose names appear on the document have since died.


Will McKinney was the defendant, an indictment being brought against him for carrying concealed weapons. He was convicted in county court and sentenced to twelve months by Judge W. T. Jones, who has since died. McKinney served his sentence and afterwards died. Judge Jones was the father of the present judge of the City Court, Clayton Jones.

Judge B. B. Bower (who has since died) was presiding on the bench in the Albany Circuit at that time. Hon. W. N. Spence, who has also gone to his reward, was solicitor-general. W. P. Burks, deceased, was clerk of the court at that time. S. J. Jones was the solicitor of the county court. J. W. Kemp, now deceased, was the prosecutor. H. J. Sweat, deceased, and E. R. Jones were the defendant's attorneys.

The mention of the names listed on the document will doubtless recall many events of those days to the minds of the older residents of Albany.
Hawkinsville, Ga., March 16, 1916. Editor Albany Herald:

I oftentimes wonder what progress Albany has made within the last forty years, for it has been that long since I was a resident of the city. Every time I meet a man from that city I ask the question: "How is the city progressing?" Have they paved streets, street car lines, three to tour-story buildings, nice theaters, and whether or not business houses have been erected down Washington Street to the old depot, known in my days there as the Central Depot, from which I once had hauled to my store so much freight. I wonder, too, if the town is built up down to the river, over which I once so often crossed going to what was known as East Albany.

It has now been forty years or more since I left there, and perhaps it is not amiss to say under unfavorable circumstances, for like many young men of that day and of that city, I was addicted to drink and had an inveterate desire to gamble. Well, to make a long story short, it ruined me. But I kept on drinking at intervals for some time after I left there, until thirty years ago. I finally made a resolve never to drink again. I have kept my word. I am now an old man, but I have enough to live on.

I wish to call some of the old business houses, just in this connection, the proprietors of which are dead and gone long since, I imagine. Let me see: There were German merchants too numerous to mention, but the principal gentile merchants were the Tifts, Stephens, Mercer, Hilsman, Westbrook, Welch, H. J. Cook, Howard & Turner, Beers & Binson, and promi
nent among the German merchants were Mayer & Lorch, Mayer &
Glauber, Greenfield & Brown, and so on. I am satisfied that most of
them are dead, though some may be living to read this sketch.

I so well remember, how I often met the boys at the "Rialto" and at
the "Sans Souci" and we all had a glass of beer together. But that has
been a long time ago, and I reckon the most of these boys are dead or
have moved away to some other place.

The negro trade was the "big thing" of that day. Ignorant creatures!
The most of them hardly knew a five-dollar bill from a ten. I wonder if
those "blacks" are still making all cotton, and nothing else hardly, on the
big plantations in Dougherty County. I well remember how they used to
crowd the streets about Christmas times-so thick that you could scarcely.
stir them with a stick. But I presume there has been a great improvement
in their mental condition, as it has been everywhere else.

I wonder, too, if the little cart, with a horse hitched between the
shafts and a man astride of the horse, has ceased to be a reality.
Doubtless it has, for I am sure those people in Worth, Irwin and Berrien
Counties don't travel that way now.

Not a man of the Albany bar at that time is living, I presume. The
young lawyers just beginning to practice at that time were "Suggs"
Jones, Arnheim and Joe Davis and some others whose names I don't
remember. I knew young Joe Davis's father well when he was
president or cashier, I forget which, of the Central Railroad and
Banking Co., at Albany. Many, a dollar of my money used to pass
through his hands or Capt. Y. G. Rust's, one or the other.

I reckon Albany has a population of fifteen or twenty thousand by
this time, that is, from what I can hear. I wonder if Jim Kemp, the old
sheriff and marshal, is living. His kinsman, Burrell, has been dead too
long ago to talk about, I reckon. A new generation has come into
existence since I lived there, many of them offsprings of the older set.
What is Jacob Lorch doing? I wonder if he is living, and if so, what is he doing? He was a great Jacob. He used to carry pies in his coat tail pockets, never having time to go to his meals in those days. His firm was a strong competitor of mine in those days. His partner, Morris Mayer, has been dead long since, I hear. Albany used to be a fast town in my day there, and presume it is just as fast or more so now.

Advantageously situated as it is, being now a great railroad center, I see no reason why it should not eventually be one of the leading cities of Southern Georgia. I feel an interest in its growth and prosperity, for although I had my rise and fall there, I nevertheless wish the city and its business men all the success possible.

J. W. FEAGIN, Route 3.
# DOUGHERTY COUNTY OFFICERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>Jan. 1854</td>
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HISTORY OF DOUGHERTY COUNTY.
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Oct. 1902  W. S. Walton  Coroner
Oct. 1904  S. W. Smith  Ordinary
Oct. 1904  R. P. Hall  Clerk Superior Court.
Oct. 1904  F. G. Edwards  Sheriff
Oct. 1904  S. W. Gunnison  Tax Receiver
Oct. 1904  J. T. Hester  Tax Collector
Oct. 1904  C. G. Bennett  Surveyor
Oct. 1904  A. A. Kearney  Coroner
Feb. 1906  J. H. Davis  Tax Receiver
Nov. 1906  R. P. Hall  Clerk Superior Court
Nov. 1906  F. G. Edwards  Sheriff
Nov. 1906  S. W. Gunnison  Tax Receiver
Nov. 1906  J. T. Hester  Tax Collector
Nov. 1906  H. A. Tarver  Treasurer
Nov. 1906  C. G. Bennett  Surveyor
Nov. 1906  A. A. Kearney  Coroner
Feb. 1907  J. H. Davis  Tax Receiver
Feb. 1908  B. C. Adams  Tax Collector
Nov. 1908  Sam W. Smith  Ordinary
Nov. 1908  R. P. Hall  Clerk Superior Court
Nov. 1908  F. G. Edwards  Sheriff
Nov. 1908  J. H. Davis  Tax Receiver
Nov. 1908  B. C. Adams  Tax Collector
Nov. 1908  H. A. Tarver  Treasurer
Nov. 1908  C. G. Bennett  Surveyor
Nov. 1908  J. L. Richardson  Coroner
Nov. 1910  R. P. Hall  Clerk Superior Court
Nov. 1910  F. G. Edwards  Sheriff
Nov. 1910  J. H. Davis  Tax Receiver
Nov. 1910  B. C. Adams  Tax Collector
Nov. 1910  H. A. Tarver  Treasurer
Nov. 1910  C. G. Bennett  Surveyor
Nov. 1910  H. Y. Ferrell  Coroner
Oct. 1912  S. W. Smith  Ordinary  (Deceased)
Oct. 1912  R. P. Hall  Clerk Superior Court
HISTORY OF DOUGHERTY COUNTY

Oct. 1912  C. C. Barbre  Sheriff (Deceased)
Oct. 1912  J. H. Davis  Tax Receiver
Oct. 1912  B. C. Adams  Tax Collector
Oct. 1912  H. A. Tarver  Treasurer
Oct. 1912  C. G. Bennett  Surveyor
Oct. 1912  H. Y. Ferrell  Coroner
Feb. 1914  O. F. Tarver  Sheriff
   (Appointed by Ordinary until election.)
Mar. 1914  O. F. Tarver  Sheriff
           (Elected Mar. 1914)
Nov. 1914  R. P. Hall  Clerk Superior Court
Nov. 1914  O. F. Tarver  Sheriff
Nov. 1914  R. L. Barnes  Tax Receiver
Nov. 1914  B. C. Adams  Tax Collector
Nov. 1914  H. A. Tarver  Treasurer
Nov. 1914  C. G. Bennett  Surveyor
Nov. 1914  H. Y. Ferrell  Coroner
Apr. 1915  Wm. E. Smith  Ordinary
Dec. 1916  W. E. Smith  Ordinary
Dec. 1916  R. P. Hall  Clerk Superior Court
Dec. 1916  O. F. Tarver  Sheriff
Dec. 1916  R. L. Barnes  Tax Receiver
Dec. 1916  P. H. Jones  Tax Collector
Dec. 1916  H. A. Tarver  Treasurer
Dec. 1916  C. G. Bennett  Surveyor
Dec. 1920  S. T. C. Murray  Coroner
Dec. 1920  Wm. E. Smith  Ordinary
Dec. 1920  R. P. Hall  Clerk Superior Court
Dec. 1920  O. F. Tarver  Sheriff
Dec. 1920  R. L. Barnes  Tax Receiver
Dec. 1920  P. H. Jones  Tax Collector
Dec. 1920  H. A. Tarver  Treasurer
Dec. 1920  C. G. Bennett  Surveyor
Dec. 1920  S. T. C. Murray  (Failed to qualify)
Members of the Legislature

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

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City Court of Albany

1898-1900 C. B. Wooten
1900-1904 Richard Hobbs
1904-1912 Daniel F. Crosland
1912-1924 Clayton Jones

1909-12 J. W. Walters, Jr.
1912 Cruger Westbrook
(Resigned),
1913 J. W. Walters, Sr.
(Unexpired term)
1914-20 Cruger Westbrook
1920 R. H. Ferrell

Justices of the Peace

1854 Moses Pettis
1856 Edward D. Fudge
1856 Jacob W. H. Mitchell
1856 Junius G. Gardener
1857 Thomas Lyon
1857 Henry C. Alexander
1857 Edward D. Fudge
1857 Jacob W. H. Mitchell
1858 A. T. Gregory
1858 Benjamin R. Smith
1858 A. I. Macarthy
1857 Lindsay H. Durham
1858 Benjamin R. Smith
1858 A. I. Macarthy
1861 A. T. Gregory
1861 J. W. H. Mitchell
1861 C. G. McLendon
1861 L. M. Cooper
1864 Wm. W. Johnson
1865 H. A. Scott
1868 F. B. Lippitt
1868 Wm. L. Oliver
1869 A. J. McCarthy
1868 Geo. Schlotfeldt
1871 J. P. Graves
1872 Chas. W. Cruger, Jr.
1871 Tilman H. Cherry
1872 Y. G. Rust
1873 Joseph Armstrong
1873 Wm. A. Brooks
1874 Samuel D. Bostwick
1874 Benjamin T. Russell
1875 James Armstrong
1875 S. D. Bostwick
1877 A. K. Jennings
1878 S. D. Bostwick
1878 Jas. L. Dozier
1880 Joseph Armstrong
1882 Joseph D. Wallace
1883 J. Stewart Johnson
1884 John T. Hester
1884 Henry B. Reynolds
1884 Sidney J. Jones
HISTORY OF DOUGHERTY: COUNTY

1886 J. R. Hilsman 1886
Ferman Robert 1887 J. W. Mock
1890 F. R. Robert
1891 T. J. Pinson
1892 H. H. Savage 1893 H. W. Johnson 1894
B. R. Bailey
1894 J. Q. Wallace 1895 D. S. Neads
1900 J. R. deGraffenried
1901 Lee Dees
1902 J. L. Dozier
1902 John W. Slappey 1904
J. W. Pinson
1904 J. R. deGraffenried
1906 W. E. Wooten 1906 J. L. Dozier
1908 S. H. Roby
1909 Lee Dees
1910 J. W. Pinson
1913 J. R. deGraffenried
1916 J. A. Cox
1917 J. R. deGraffenried
1918 N. W. Wallace
1. 1921 E. C. Milner

Commissioners of Roads and Revenues

1877 Josiah L. Boyt
Crawford M. Mayo
Edwin H. Bacon
1886 J. G. Stephens
B. F. Wilder
A. W. Cosby

1880 Josiah L. Boyt
Crawford M. Mayo
Edwin H. Bacon
1887 J. G. Stephens
B. F. Yilder
A. W. Cosby

1881 Josiah L. Boyt
Crawford M. Mayo
Abner W. Cosby
1888 B. F. Wilder
A. W. Cosby
J. G. Stephens

1882 Josiah L. Boyt
Crawford M. Mayo
A. W. Cosby
1889 B. F. Wilder
A. W. Cosby
J. G. Stephens

1883 A. W. Cosby
J. G. Stephens
B. F. Wilder
1890 A. W. Cosby
(Resigned)
S. R. Weston

1884 A. W. Cosby
J. G. Stephens
B. F. Wilder
1885 A. W. Cosby
J. G. Stephens
B. F. Wilder
1891 H. H. Tarver
J. W. Mock
Wm. Van Vickie
1892 H. H. Savage 1893 H. W. Johnson 1894
B. R. Bailey
1894 J. Q. Wallace 1895 D. S. Neads
1900 J. R. deGraffenried
1901 Lee Dees
1902 J. L. Dozier
1902 John W. Slappey 1904
J. W. Pinson
1904 J. R. deGraffenried
1906 W. E. Wooten 1906 J. L. Dozier
1908 S. H. Roby
1909 Lee Dees
1910 J. W. Pinson
1913 J. R. deGraffenried
1916 J. A. Cox
1917 J. R. deGraffenried
1918 N. W. Wallace
1. 1921 E. C. Milner
1892 Wm. Van Vickle
  H. H. Tarver
  John Mock
1893 T. J. Pinson (May 8)
  John Mock (Oct. 31)
  H. H. Tarver
1894 John Mock
  H. H. Tarver
  T. J. Pinson
1895 W. O. Watson
  T. J. Pinson
  John Mock
1896 T. J. Pinson
  W. O. Watson
  John Mock
1897 H. C. Cox
  W. O. Watson
  T. J. Pinson
1898 W. O. Watson
  (May 9)
  John R. Whitehead
  (Dec. 28)
  Vice H. C. Cox
  T. J. Pinson
1899 J. W. Mock
  W. O. Watson
  Jno. R. Whitehead
1900 F. L. Wilder
  J. R. Whitehead
  J. W. Mock
1901 F. L. Wilder
  Jno. R. Whitehead
  J. W. Mock
1902 J. W. Mock
  F. L. Wilder
  Jno. R. Whitehead
1903 F. L. Wilder
  J. W. Mock
  J. R. Whitehead
1904 F. L. Wilder
  Jno. R. Whitehead
  J. W. Mock
1905 F. L. Wilder
  J. R. Whitehead J.
  W. Mock
1906 J. R. Whitehead
  F. L. Wilder
  J. W. Mock
1907 N. F. Tift
1908 H. W. Johnson
  N. F. Tift
  J. R. Whitehead
1909 A. J. Lippitt
  N. F. Tift
  H. W. Johnson
1910 A. J. Lippitt
  H. W. Johnson N.
  F. Tift
1911 A. J. Lippitt
  H. W. Johnson N.
  F. Tift
1912 A. J. Lippitt H. W.
  Johnson N. F. Tift
1913 C. D. Smith
  A. J. Lippitt
  H. W. Johnson
1914 H. W. Johnson A. J.
  Lippitt
  C. D. Smith
1915 H. W. Johnson A. J.
  Lippitt
  C. D. Smith
1916 A. J. Lippitt
  N. F. Tift
  H. W. Johnson
1917 A. J. Lippitt
  N. F. Tift
  H. W. Johnson
1918 A. J. Lippitt
N. F. Tift
H. W. Johnson

1919 A. J. Lippitt
N. F. Tift
H. W. Johnson

1920 A. J. Lippitt
N. F. Tift
H. W. Johnson

1921 A. J. Lippitt
N. F. Tift
H. W. Johnson

1922 A. J. Lippitt
N. F. Tift
H. W. Johnson

1923 A. J. Lippitt
N. F. Tift
H. W. Johnson

1924 A. J. Lippitt
N. F. Tift
H. W. Johnson

Albany's Postmasters

The post office at Albany, Georgia, was established on November 24, 1837, in Baker County. The postmasters from the time of establishment to the present are as follows:
(Since Oct. 4, 1865, this office has been located in Dougherty County.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Appointed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jeptha C. Harris</td>
<td>November 16, 1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas J. Hill</td>
<td>February 14, 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Thomas Mallary</td>
<td>May 23, 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmund Richardson</td>
<td>August 31, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Taylor</td>
<td>August 22, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Mary J. Richardson</td>
<td>October 4, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles W. Arnold</td>
<td>April 16, 1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. F. Putney</td>
<td>February 27, 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles W. Arnold</td>
<td>March 22, 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youel G. Rust</td>
<td>April 25, 1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin F. Brimberry</td>
<td>December 21, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youel G. Rust</td>
<td>January 12, 1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin F. Brimberry</td>
<td>February 1, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halbert F. Brimberry</td>
<td>December 10, 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellie B. Brimberry</td>
<td>December 16, 1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse L. Dann</td>
<td>May 18, 1923</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICIALS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY

January, 1857
Mayor-Davis Pace.

January, 1858
Mayor-Richard F. Lyon.

January, 1859
Mayor-Richard F. Lyon.

January, 1860
Mayor-James M. Mercer.

January, 1861
Mayor-F. K. Wright.

January, 1862
Mayor-F. K. Wright.

November 19, 1863
Mayor-E. T. Jones.

March 12, 1864
Mayor-Samuel D. Irvin.
January 8, 1865

January 8, 1866

January 7, 1867

1868
No record of election. Same Mayor and Council as above.

1869
Same Mayor "and Council as in 1867 and 1868.

January 1, 1870

January 10, 1871

January 13, 1872

January 8, 1873
January 5, 1874
Mayor-Richard Hobbs.

January 4, 1875
Mayor-:-James M. Mercer.

January 3, 1876
Mayor-William H. Wilder.

January 1, 1871
Mayor-William H. Wilder.

January 1, 1878
Mayor-William H. Wilder.

January 6, 1879
Mayor-William H. Wilder.

January 3, 1880
Mayor-Ed L. Wight.

January 3, 1881
Mayor-William H. Wilder.
1. J. Brinson died October 2, 1881. No one took his place.
January 2, 1882.
Mayor-William H. Wilder.
Mayor Pro Tem.- W. T. Jones.
Aldermen-S. R. Weston, C. M. Mayo, M. D. Gortatowsky,
W. T. Jones, T. N. Woolfolk, W. A. Strother.

January 1, 1883
Mayor-A. P. Greer.
Mayor Pro Tem.-Richard Hobbs.
Aldermen-Nelson Tift, M. D. Gortatowsky, Ed L. Wight,
F. C. Jones, S. B. Lewis, Richard Hobbs.

January 7, 1884
Mayor-William H. Wilder.
Mayor Pro Tem.- W. T . Jones.
Aldermen-Y. G. Rust, M. D. Gortatowsky,
W. A. Strother, W. T. Jones, T. N. Woolfolk, S. B. Lewis.

January 5, 1885
Mayor-W. H. Gilbert.
Mayor Pro Tem.-Richard Hobbs.
Aldermen-Richard Hobbs, J. G. Stephens, T. M. Carter,

January 6, 1886
Mayor-William H. Wilder.
Mayor Pro Tem.-Richard Hobbs.
Aldermen-Richard Hobbs, J. G. Stephens, A. C.

January 3, 1887
Mayor-T. N. Woolfolk.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-Richard Hobbs.
Aldermen-Richard Hobbs, J. G. Stephens, T. M. Carter,
W. E. Hilsman, A. F. Floyd, A. Sterne.

January 8, 1888 Mayor-T. N.
Woolfolk.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-W. T. Jones.
Aldermen-W. O. Watson, T. M. Carter, W. Joseph
January 7, 1889
Mayor-H. M. McIntosh.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-W. T. Jones. Aldermen-T. M.
Carter, W. T. Jones, Ed L. Wight, A. F. Floyd, Joseph Ehrlich,
A. W. Muse.

January 6, 1890
Mayor-T. N. Woolfolk
Mayor Pro-Tem.-John D. Pope.
Aldermen-R. H. Warren, S. B. Lewis, W. W. Rawlins,
John D. Pope, Joseph Ehrlich, W. T. Jones. (S. B. Lewis died June,
1890.)

January 8, 1891
Mayor-W. H. Gilbert.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-Wm. Lockett.

January 4, 1892
Mayor-W. H. Gilbert.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-Wm. Lockett.
Aldermen-Wm. Lockett, E. N. Clark, Morris Weslosky,
J. C. Cassidy, S. W. Gunnison, R. L. Jones.

January 2, 1893
Mayor-W. H. Gilbert.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-Ed L. Wight.
Aldermen-Ed L. Wight, E. N. Clark, S. B. Brown, J. C.
Cassidy, W. W. Pace, S. J. W. Livingston.

January 1, 1894
Mayor-W. H. Gilbert.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-S. B. Brown.
Aldermen-S. B. Brown, T. N. Woolfolk, R. H. Warren,
Joseph Ehrlich, S. J. Jones, C. Coffey.

January 7, 1895
Mayor-Ed L. Wight.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-Joseph Ehrlich.
Aldermen-T. M. Carter, Joseph Ehrlich, J. C. Cassidy, E.
N. Clark, John R. Whitehead, John D. Pope.
January 6, 1896
Mayor-Ed L. Wight.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-John D. Pope.
Aldermen-John D. Pope, John R. Whitehead, R. L. Jones,
J. S. Davis, Joseph Ehrlich, J. C. Cassidy.

January 4, 1897
Mayor elected every two years. Three Aldermen each year.
J. R. Whitehead, John D. Pope, R. L. Jones remained in office. J. R.
Whitehead, Mayor Pro-Tem.

January 3, 1898
Mayor-T. N. Woolfolk.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-J. R. Whitehead. Aldermen-
John R. Whitehead, Seigmund Cox. (H. C. Cox
died November 21, 1898.)

January 2, 1899
Aldermen-H. A. Tarver, A. J. Lippitt, S. Weldon, Jr., J.
C. Cassidy.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-J. R. Whitehead.

January 1, 1900
Mayor-S. B. Brown.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-J. R. Whitehead.

January 7, 1901
Aldermen-A. J. Lippitt, H. A. Tarver, Samuel Weldon. Mayor
Pro-Tem.-J. R. Whitehead.

January 6, 1902
Mayor-J. S. Davis.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-A. J. Lippitt.

January 5, 1903
Mayor Pro-Tem.-H. A. Tarver.
January 4, 1904
Mayor-A. J. Lippitt.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-H. A. Tarver.

January 2, 1905
Aldermen-H. A. Tarver, Jno. S. Clark, P. H. Jones.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-H. A. Tarver.

January 1, 1906
Mayor-C. W. Rawson.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-H. A. Tarver.

January 7, 1907
Aldermen-Jno. S. Clark, A. P. Vason, Morris Weslosky. Mayor
Pro-Tem.-R. L. Jones.

January 6, 1908
Mayor-H. A. Tarver.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-R. L. Jones.

January 4, 1909
Aldermen-A. P. Vason, Edwin Sterne, Morris Weslosky. Mayor
Pro-Tem.-R. L. Jones.

January 3, 1910
Mayor-Nelson F. Tift.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-W. W. Rawlins.

January 2, 1911
Mayor Pro-Tem.-W. W. Rawlins.

January 1, 1912
Mayor-H. A. Tarver.
Mayor Pro-Tem.-Joseph Ehrlich.