

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

G. W. Rhodes

Products of Industry in 133rd Regt., in the County of Richmond, State of Georgia
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

G. W. Rhodes

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products of Industry in 14 Village Creek, in the County of Richmond, State of Georgia
—during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

[illegible]

MATERIALS		PRODUCTS												
Number of barrels of wheat.	Value.	Number of barrels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buck-wheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hogst.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
			2000.	50.	2050					168000	4000			2800
			1500	20.	1520					2400	1650			1650
			3000	50.	3500					162000	6000			3360

[illegible][illegible]

78- All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 6 months on full time and two months idle. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the return relative thereto.
The inquiry as respect to the value of material and cost of prime importance. General expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
In the case of small shops producing goods for sale near the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop door.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.-If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only wearable boilers and engines are to be reported.
Household power.-This is an inquiry of great importance. The last information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for all.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Director's Dist. No. 2

Operation Dist. No. 104

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in _____, in the County of Richmond, State of Georgia,
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.

FLOURING AND GRINDING																	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE											
NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED			WAGES AND BOARDS OF LABOR					MONTHS IN OPERATION				Is there an elevator connected with the mill? If so, state capacity in bushels.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.												
			Males above 15 years.			May to November.					On full time.					On what river or stream? (See note below.)	WHEELS.											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
			Male above 15 years.	Female above 15 years.	Children under 15 years.	May to November.	Number of men in the mill in the summer.	Number of men in the mill in the fall.	Average men's wages for the season.	Average men's board for the season.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On two-thirds time (three months).	On half time only.	None.	Number of times of electric.	Estimated maximum capacity per day in bushels.	Do you do custom work, or make flour for the sale of your premises, or for the sale of your										

FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENT NAME Address City and State		MATERIALS					PRODUCTS									
		Number of bushels of wheat	Value	Number of bushels of other grain	Value	Value of mill supplies	Total value of all materials	Number of barrels of wheat flour	Number of barrels of rye flour	Number of pounds of buck-wheat flour	Number of pounds of barley meal	Number of pounds of corn meal	Number of pounds of feed	Number of pounds of hominy	Value of all other products	Total value of all products
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
				11000	4200	30	4130					216000	8070			5600
				6500	6500	50	6550					351000	13000			7250
				8000	7500	45	7545					432000	16000			8900

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.										INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.					INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.											
NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES.				Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season closed.	Average number of cows furnished with milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs. if bought at the factory during the year 1879.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year 1879.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kind of cheese.	Average number of milk cows per pound of cheese produced during the year 1879.	Average price per pound of milk received for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of finishing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average price in milk used per pound of butter produced during the year 1879.	Average price per milk pound of butter sold for the season.	Average price per milk pound of butter sold for the season.		
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average daily wages for a single year.	Average daily wages for ordinary labor.	Week amount paid to wages during the year.	Total value of labor paid to hands during the year.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-MILK FACTORIES ONLY.														INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.				POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.												
IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.														IF WATER-POWER IS USED.														IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY ALL MILK FACTORIES.														QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY MILK FACTORIES USING WATER-POWER.														QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY MILK FACTORIES USING STEAM-POWER.		
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—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time, or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the steam is a very small one, mention also the larger steam or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
House-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 32 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 33 and 34 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Dist. No. 102

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received August 13, 1880

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES

Industry in _____, in the County of Prichard, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Edward Clark

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE																								
																			IF WATER-POWER IS USED:																								
GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE																				IF WATER-POWER IS USED:																							
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during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Ernest E. Dorcher

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS-Continued

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

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The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
Give names and capacities of dams and impoundments.
The best information available should be used in filling this column.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. _____
Enumeration Dist. No. _____

[7-344.]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

August 20 1880.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Augusta, in the County of Richmond, State of Georgia,
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Ernest E. Johnson

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY	CAPITAL—REAL AND PERSONAL INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED						WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR						MONTHS IN OPERATION						ESTIMATED maximum capacity per day in barrels	Do you do other work, or make other products, in connection with the mill? If yes, state the nature of your product.	Is there an excess of capacity in your establishment? If so, state the excess in barrels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE											
			Male above 15 years	Female above 15 years	Children and youth	NUMBER OF MONTHS IN THE YEAR	Normal 12 months	Normal 12 months	Average days worked per week	Average days wages for ordinary factory	Total amount paid in wages during the year	On full time	On three-quarter time only	On half time only	Idle	Number of cups of steam	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	IF WATER-POWER IS USED																	
																		Height of fall, in feet	Number	Kind				Revolutions, in foot	Revolutions per minute	Horse-power									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28								
Miller & Co.	\$4000	15	15				12	10	20	60	2860	11				1	4	400	For kitchen only		On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Augusta Canal	9	3	Twelve	4	80	100							

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY	NUMBER OF BUNDLES OF SHEET	VALUE	NUMBER OF BUNDLES OF OTHER GRAIN	VALUE	VALUE OF MILL SUPPLIES	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL MATERIALS	NUMBER OF BARRELS OF WHEAT FLOUR	NUMBER OF BARRELS OF RYE FLOUR	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF BUCKWHEAT FLOUR	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF BARLEY MEAL	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CORN MEAL	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF FEED	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF HAY	VALUE OF ALL OTHER PRODUCTS	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL PRODUCTS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	30	\$30.00		\$375.00		100.00	65.00	\$75.00	\$100.00	75.00		4944.00	300.00	72.00	\$119.950

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL—REAL AND PERSONAL INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						WAGES.						INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CIGARETTE FACTORIES ONLY.										OTHER FACTORIES ONLY.			
			Male above 15 years.	Female above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average days worked per week for 12 months.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor product during the year.	Days when manufacturing women employed.	Days when manufacturing men employed.	Average number of men (exclusive of children) employed during the year 1929.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year 1929.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kind of cheese.	Average number of milk used per pound of cheese produced during the year 1929.	Average price per pound of milk used during the year 1929.	Price per 100 pounds paid for milk.	Cost of fermenting per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced during the year 1929.	Average price per pound of milk used during the year 1929.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY	CAPITAL—REAL AND PERSONAL INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS	NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE YEAR	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED						MILLS AND HOURS OF LABOR						MONTHS IN OPERATION				ESTIMATED MAXIMUM CAPACITY PER ANNUM	DO YOU DO OTHER WORK, OR MAKE OTHER PRODUCTS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE MILL?	IS THERE AN EXCESS OF CAPACITY IN YOUR ESTABLISHMENT? IF SO, STATE THE EXCESS IN HOURS	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE					
			Male above 15 years	Female above 15 years	Children and youth	Months	Normal 12 months	Normal 12 months	Average days worked per week	Average days worked per week	Average days worked per week	Total amount paid in wages during the year	On full time	On three-quarter time only	On half time only	Idle	Supplies of fuel or steam	IF WATER-POWER IS USED									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle. The inquiries in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included. The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop. POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows. Only workable boilers and engines are to be reported. Horse-power.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 33 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 34 to 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

No. 1

Inspector's Dist. No. 2

Enumeration Dist. No. 102

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

- (1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.

- (5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.

- (8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in *Rehoboth Factory*, in the County of *Rehoboth*, State of *Georgia*, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Office: *Hephzibah Ga.**C. Edward Clark*

Enumerator.

1	2	3	4			7	8				12	13				18	19	20															
			5				9					14						21															
			6	10	11		15	16	17	22		23	24	25	26			27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36						
Name of Business, Manufactory, or Product.			Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.			Average number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Wages and Hours of Labor.				Months in Operation.	Value of Materials (including Mill-supplies) consumed, omitting fractions of a dollar.				Value of Product (including Jobbing and other work, omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.	If water power is used.															
																		If steam power is used.															

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2

Enumeration Dist. No. 103

- (1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
- (2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
- (3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
- (4.) Salt Works.

(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.

(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in 1269 *Dist. Sub. Dist. 103*, in the County of *Richmond*, State of *Georgia*, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: *Augusta, Richmond Co.*

James L. Sheppard
Enumerator.

[illegible]

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches \$500 annually, including the close materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of our productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 11.—The kind of business or the character of products should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMNS 12 TO 17.—All the months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 12 to 17, thus: 12 months full time; 6 months on full time and 6 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 AND 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.] The cost of Superintending and Running the establishment should be included.

[19.] The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the largest stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 21 AND 22.—Only accessible boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 23 AND 24.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

- (8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE '3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in 12 Gra^{ve}m, in the County of Richmond, State

Year 91 a, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

At Rhodes

Enumerat

Name of Corporation, Company, or individual producing to the value shown annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Gross number of hands employed during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.				Months in Operation.				Value of Material (including Mill Run, Fuel, and Freight) consumed in a dollar's worth of product.	Value of Product (including Labor and Material) in a dollar's worth of product.	Power used in Manufacture.												
				Males above 18 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for an unskilled hand.	Average day's wages for an skilled hand.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On 1/2 time only.	On 1/3 time only.			On 1/4 time only.	If water power is used.				If steam power is used.							
																		On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Boilers, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse-power.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches \$500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMN 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price received by the producer.

charged at the shop.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Visitor's Dist. No. *2*
 Operation Dist. No. *102*

Special Schedule of Manufactures—No. 1.

Received November 14, 1880

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Products of Industry in

Highland

in the County of

Richmond

State of

Georgia

during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

C. E. Clark

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED											WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR				MONTHS IN OPERATION				POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE											
											Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor								IF WATER-POWER IS USED											
																			WHEELS											
																			IF STEAM-POWER IS USED											
											</																			

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

MATERIALS.			PRODUCTS.																																		
Value of iron and steel used in grain-birding.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	SEEDS AND PLANTERS.														IMPLEMENTS OF CULTIVATION.										HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS.										
			Number of corn planters.	Number of cotton planters.	Number of fertilizer distributors.	Number of grain-drills.	Number of grain-sowers.	Number of grain-hoes.	Number of transplanters.	Number of diggers.	Number of cutters.	Number of cotton-choppers.	Number of cultivators.	Number of harrows.	Number of forks.	Number of plows.	Number of mowers of flurds.	Number of rollers.	Number of corn-shockers.	Number of fruit gatherers.	Number of grain-crabbs.	Number of barrowens.	Number of dross hand-trucks.	Number of dross hay-forks.	Number of hay-ladders.												
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51													
200	100	550	6	8				6		3		25	12		190		8					1															

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—CONTINUED										SEED SEPARATORS										MISCELLANEOUS									
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
<i>2</i>		<i>3</i>																											

All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for this: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.

The inquiries in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.

The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

Horse-power.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Received August 16 80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2 } Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.
 Enumeration Dist. No. 103 }

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in 1269th Mill, in the County of Richmond, State of Georgia
 during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

James L. Sheppard

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL, REAL AND PERSONAL INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.				MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.		
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to September.	October to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled workman.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	On full time.	Number of saws in use.	Number of circular saws.	Number of mill saws.	Number of mill saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs).	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.
<u>Shimmi Charley</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>					<u>1</u>				<u>7400</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>7200</u>	<u>3000</u>	

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMARKS—FACTORS.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Do you manufacture any other goods, such as staves, shingles, etc., in addition to the above?										Number of rollers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?										Number of engines.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Do you do your own logging? (Yes or no.)										Horse-power.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
From what region do you procure your logs?										Do you ship your product in your own boats?																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.		
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to September.	October to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled workman.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	None.	Number of tons of coal.	Value of all other materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
Number of thousand common bricks.	Number of thousand fire- bricks.	Number of thousand pressed bricks.	Value of tile.	Value of terrapins.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
									WHEELS.							
									Number.	Kind.	Height, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

NOTE.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 9 months on full time and 3 months on half time; or 6 months on full time and 6 months on half time.
 The inquiries in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
 The cost of superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
 The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
 POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
 Only servicable boilers and engines are to be reported.
 Horse-power.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

of Industry in

in the County of

Richmond, State of Georgia

during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

C. Edwards Clark

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

INCORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE YEAR			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR						MONTHS IN OPERATION					SAWS					MATERIALS			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS		
		Grand number of hands employed at any one time during the year	Males above 15 years	Females above 15 years	Children and youth	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor	May to November	November to May	Average day's wages for an ordinary hand	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer	Total amount paid in wages during the year	On full time	On three-quarter time only	On half time only	Idle	Number of gangs	Number of saws in gang	Number of circular saws	Number of mule saws	Number of hand saws	Value of logs	Value of mill supplies	Total value of materials (including mill supplies)	Number of thousand feet of lumber	Number of thousand shingles	Number of thousand shingles
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
W. B. Brown	1000	4	18			10	8	200	100	200	6	3			1					200	800	1000	200			
W. A. Babin	2500	7	5			10	8	150	50	600	10			2	4	1				500	300	1500	300	240		
W. J. Brown	2700	4	3			10	8	150	50	960	2			4		1				450	150	600	190			

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

POWER AND MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.				REMANUFACTURES				POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.														
Number of thousand feet of lumber cut per week.	Total value of all products lumber and animal.	Total value of all other products.	No. and percentage of all products produced in this State (See "Notes" on alphabetical page 3.) (Yes [X] No [])	If yes, give total value of such products.	Give value of each of such products in units of manufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? (Yes or no).	If so, what percentage of your logs do you produce and selling in? (Yes or no).	Do you ship your material in your own vessels? (Yes or no).	IF WATER IS USED.										IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
										IF WATER IS USED.										IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
On what river or stream? (See "Notes" below.)											Height of fall in feet.										Number of engines.	
											Number.										Number of engines.	
											Kind.										Number of engines.	
											Breadth, in feet.										Horse-power.	
											Revolutions per minute.										Horse-power.	
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BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

INCORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Grand number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.					MATERIALS.		
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for a hand in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
Number of licensed fire-locks.	Number of licensed personal locks.	Value of fire-locks.	Value of fire-locks.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall in feet.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.				IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
								Number.	Kind.	Depth in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

On full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.

Manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

Power used in Manufacture.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

Only serviceable buildings and regions are to be reported.

House power.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTE.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 6 months on full time and 6 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle. The cost of superintendence, rent, freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included. The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop. POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows. Only serviceable buildings and regions are to be reported. HOUSE POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
 Enumeration Dist. No. 104

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Richmond, in the County of Richmond, State of Georgia
 during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Asi Rhodes

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY.			CAPITAL, REAL AND PERSONAL, INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR				MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.				MATERIALS.		PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for a skilled workman.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of flume saws.	Number of band saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including fuel and oil).	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand slabs.
						May 16, November.	November to May.																		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

POWER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES				POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE									
Number of thousand sets of headings	Number of thousand feet of lumber and shingles	Total value of all products (including fuel and oil)	Total value of all other products	Do you manufacture any of the following? (If so, specify in what quantity.)	Do you give out value of such manufactures?	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you buy your own logs? (Yes or no)	If so, what proportion of your logs do you buy? (Yes or no)	Do you buy logs produced in your own mill? (Yes or no)	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall in feet	Kind	Number	Kind	Number	Kind	Number	Kind

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MONTHS IN OPERATION				MATERIALS			
											On full time	On three-quarter time only	On half time only	Idle	Number of cubic yards	Value of all other materials	Total value of all materials	

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE													
Number of thousand bricks	Number of thousand fire-bricks	Number of thousand paving bricks	Value of tile	Value of other products	Value of all other products	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall in feet	Kind	Number	Kind	Number	Kind	Number	Kind	Number	Kind	Number	Kind

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle. The inquiry in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included. The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop. POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows. Only reversible boilers and engines are to be reported. Horse-power.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2nd
 Enumeration Dist. No. 105

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

Received August 18

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in 166 Walnut Street, in the County of Richmond, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

W. H. Davis

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR					MONTHS IN OPERATION				SAWS				MATERIALS			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS			
			More than 10 years	From 5 to 10 years	Children and youth	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor	May to November	November to May	Average day's wages for a skilled workman	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer	Total amount paid in wages during the year	On full time	On three-quarter time only	On half time only	Idle	Number of gages	Number of saws in gang	Number of circular saws	Number of milley saws	Number of flume-saws	Value of logs	Value of mill supplies	Total value of all materials (including value of logs)	Number of thousand feet of lumber	Number of thousand shingles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1 <i>Harmon</i>	1000	8				10	10	130	50	150	6				6	1	4	4		50	10	165	50	80	

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

POPPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURE.					POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
Number of thousands of feet of lumber.	Number of thousands of feet of shingles.	Number of thousands of feet of buckramed shingles.	Total value of all products hereof in round.	Total value of all other products.	Do you use sawdust, shavings, and scraps in making any article? If so, specify it.	Do you use sawdust, shavings, and scraps in making any article? If so, specify it.	Do you use sawdust, shavings, and scraps in making any article? If so, specify it.	Do you use sawdust, shavings, and scraps in making any article? If so, specify it.	Do you use sawdust, shavings, and scraps in making any article? If so, specify it.	Do you use sawdust, shavings, and scraps in making any article? If so, specify it.	Do you use sawdust, shavings, and scraps in making any article? If so, specify it.	IF WATER IS USED:					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED:				
												On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Length in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
			150				our place		yes	all	No		86	1	Post-wheel	22	18	60			

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$500 ANNUALLY	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR					MONTHS IN OPERATION				MATERIALS			
			More than 10 years	From 5 to 10 years	Under 5 years	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor	May to November	November to May	Average day's wages for a skilled workman	Total amount paid in wages during the year	On full time	On three-quarter time only	On half time only	Idle	Number of cords wood	Value of all other materials	Total value of all materials	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.								POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
Number of thousand common bricks.	Number of thousand fire bricks.	Number of thousand pressed bricks.	Value of tile.	Value of stoneware.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall in feet.	IF WATER-POWER IS USED.						IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
									Number.	Kind.	Breadth in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle. The inquiries in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the return relative thereto. The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included. The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop. POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows. Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported. HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2Enumeration Dist. No. 106

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in

in the County of Richmond, State of Georgia

during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

C. J. Rhodes

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$50 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.				MATERIALS.		PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.								
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled workman.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of gangs in use.	Number of circular saws.	Number of dandy saws.	Number of bag-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (exclusive of fuel and repairs).	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand shingles.	Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand posts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Hess, Jack E. & A.	8000	6	6			10	9	2.50	50	500	6	6	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	550	50	250	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
W. B. Rhodes	15000	15	15			11	10	1.00	50	500	6	6	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	550	50	250	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.										POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
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BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$50 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.	MONTHS IN OPERATION.	MATERIALS.
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.			
1								

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF \$50 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.	MONTHS IN OPERATION.	MATERIALS.
			Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.			
1								

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle. The inquiry in respect to the value of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included. The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop. POWER.—If MANUFACTURING.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows. Only workable boilers and engines are to be reported. The best information available should be used in filling these columns. HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in 1269 Ash, in the County of Richmond, State of Georgia
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

James L. Sheppard

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

NAME OF CORPORATION, OR OF INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETOR, GIVING THE NAME OF THE VESSEL.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) PROPERTY INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED		WAGES AND HOUSES OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.					MATERIALS.								
			Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	Number of hands in the or- dinary day of labor.	Average day's wage for an allied wage.	Average day's wage for an unallied wage.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time. (In three-quarter time only.)	On half time only.	July.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
<i>Pursh, Sebastian</i>	<i>6,000.</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>		<i>12 12</i>	<i>150 150</i>	<i>124 6</i>		<i>12</i>					<i>730</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>144 00</i>	<i>10 00</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>45 00</i>	<i>45 00</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>27 00</i>	
<i>Winn, John C.</i>	<i>500.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>12 12</i>	<i>150 50</i>	<i>6 00</i>		<i>12</i>					<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>12 50</i>	<i>75 60</i>	<i>28 90</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>90 00</i>		
<i>Brall, August M.</i>	<i>800.</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>12 15</i>	<i>140 150</i>	<i>6 00</i>		<i>12</i>					<i>365</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>73 00</i>	<i>51 00</i>	<i>9 00</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>160</i>		
<i>Winn, William</i>	<i>900.</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>12 15</i>	<i>100 150</i>	<i>6 00</i>		<i>12</i>					<i>375</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>75 00</i>	<i>35 00</i>	<i>10 50</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>160</i>		
<i>Paul, Isaac S.</i>	<i>700.</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>12 15</i>	<i>100 50</i>	<i>6 00</i>		<i>12</i>					<i>350</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>7 00</i>	<i>27 00</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>140</i>	
<i>Winkle, George</i>	<i>900.</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>		<i>12 15</i>	<i>150 50</i>	<i>8 00</i>		<i>12</i>					<i>400</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>8 00</i>	<i>40 00</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>1200</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1750</i>	

MEAT PACKING—Continued.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.[illegible]

SALT WORKS.

[illegible]

SALT WORKS—Continued.

[illegible]

All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months half time.
 The cost of Superintendence, Rent, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are to be included in Materials. Mill Slop and Fuel should be included.
 The value of the Product, in the form of wool, yarn, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are to be included in Materials. Mill Slop and Fuel should be included.
 The value of the Product, in the form of wool, yarn, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are to be included in Materials. Mill Slop and Fuel should be included.
 POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the steam is a very small one, mention also the larger steam or river rate which it flows.
 Only verifiable figures and engines are to be reported.
 HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Page No. 1

Supervisor's Dist. No.

Enumeration Dist. No.

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

- (1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.

- (5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.

- (8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in *Augusta*, in the County of *Richmond*, State of *Georgia*, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: *Augusta Ga.*

Ernest E. Dorris
Special Agent

Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing for the value of \$200 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed.				Wages and Hours of Labor.				Months in Operation.				Value of Material (including Mill saw and repairing, omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Mill saw and repairing, omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.						Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse-power.			
			Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On 3/4 time only.	On 1/2 time only.	On 1/4 time only.			On what River or Stream?	Kind.	Number.	Breadth in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	<i>Wichitaw</i> Geo. R. Lombard & Co. Foundry & Machine Works	\$25,000	55	40		10	10	10	2.00	70	2,000	12			\$3,500	\$6,300												
2	<i>Wallace & Delph</i> Tinware & Roofing	\$2,000	10	5			10	10	2.00	100	2,000	12			\$1,000	\$1,200												
3	<i>R. P. Clark</i> Confectionary	\$15,000	5	5			5	5	.75	100	1,575	6	8	5	\$13,000	1,750												
4	<i>Henry E. Osborn</i> Hatters	\$500	4				10	10	1.50	100	650	12			\$1,000	2,700												
5	<i>W. L. Sherman</i> Harness Makers	\$800	8	7	1		10	10	1.00	65	2,200	9		3	\$550	6,000												
6	<i>J. M. Harp</i> Tinware & Roofing	\$500	3	2			10	10	1.50	100	750	12			\$1,200	2,500												
7	<i>R. Battery</i> Carriage Makers	\$450	11	6	2		10	10	1.75	65	1,450	12			\$700	3,750												
8	<i>Wish Black</i> Wheelwright & Blacksmith	\$200	4	3			10	9	1.00	75	1,100	12			\$1,000	2,100												
9	<i>P. Hauckeyer</i> Cigar Factory	\$15,000	12				10	10	2.25	125	4,000	12			\$800	15,000												
10	<i>T. Markwallin</i> Marble Yard	\$6,000	14	10			10	9	3.15	100	6,340	12			\$5,000	13,000												
11	<i>John D. Baker</i> Bakery Confectionary	\$5,000	6	6			12	12	3.00	100	2,500	12			\$6,500	12,200												
12	<i>E. Sheehan</i> Soda Water	\$1,500	3	2			10	10		60	372	12			\$200	2,500												
13	<i>Machine</i> Poodle Co. & Bros. Foundry & Machine Shop	\$15,000	45	45			10	9	2.00	75	10,000	12			\$1,500	3,500												
14	<i>Jullett & Co.</i> Boot & Shoe Makers	\$10,000	20	12	4	4	12	10	2.50	100	4,000	12			\$3,000	4,000												
15	<i>Robt. H. May & Co.</i> Carriages	\$60,000	21	25			10	10	2.50	125	1,000	12			\$3,000	4,000												

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches \$500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 6 months on full time and 6 months on half time; or 3 months on full time and 9 months on half time.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto, especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

COLUMNS 20 and 21.—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

COLUMNS 22 and 23.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

COLUMN 24.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 25 and 26.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Page No. 2

Supervisor's Dist. No. _____

Enumeration Dist. No. _____

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.

(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.

(8.) Coal Mines.

(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.

(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.

(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.

(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.

(7.) Paper Mills.

(10.) Quarries.

(4.) Salt Works.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Augusta, in the County of Richmond, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Augusta Ga.

Ernest E. Doster
Special Agent

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of \$50 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (paid up and in hand) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed during the year.				Wages and Hours of Labor.				Months in operation.				Power used in Manufacture.				If steam power is used.											
			Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation.				On what River or Stream?	If water power is used.															
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.				On full time.	On 1/2 time only.	On 1/3 time only.	On 1/4 time only.		Kind.	Height of fall in feet.	Number.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
1	Jacob McHenry Manufacturing of Wilson Cash & Sons	\$15,000	25	17			10	10	\$1.50	100	\$2,000	12					\$2,000	\$3,000	✓								1	1	5	
2	Wilson & Co. Drapery	\$10,000	30	15	2	13	8	8	1.00	40	\$3,000	6					\$1,000	\$1,000	✓											
3	H. H. Barrett Proprietor	\$1,000	4		4		10	10	.65	\$157	3						\$120	\$200	✓											
4	Rev. P. Sharkey Blacksmith Shop	\$1,600	8	3			11	10	\$2.50	\$120	12						\$600	\$200	✓											
5	Chronicle & Constitutional	\$75,000	60	42		8	10	10	\$3.00	\$100	\$2,200	12					\$2,000	\$5,000	✓											
6	Scorp & Sons Bakery	\$32,000	2	2			5	8	.25	\$1200	12						\$400	\$6,900	✓											
7	William H. Coffin Coffee Special Order of the United States Govt. Holland	\$3,500	2	2			10	10	.75	\$65	12						\$125	\$950	✓									1	1	6
8	Crack & Coffin Builders	\$300	16	12			10	10	.80	\$56	12						\$1,600	\$4,000	✓											
9	William & Sons Builders	\$300	50	15			10	10	.50	\$75	\$6,000	12					\$500	\$15,000	✓											
10	Pudleton Bros Cotton Press	\$6,000	10	10			10	9	.20	\$75	\$2,200	12					\$1,800	\$3,500	✓	Augusta Canal	11	1	Regulation	3	125	10				
11	Perkins & Bros Soda Water & Shirts	\$45,000	75	75			10	10	.75	\$1,700	9	3					\$1,500	\$4,000	✓								1	1	4	
12	James B. Macketh Millinery & Clothing of Spring Island Maine	\$3,500	13	4	2	1	10	10	.20	\$75	\$1,900	12					\$2,500	\$6,000	✓								1	1	2	
13	A. H. Hemming Contractors	\$10,000	50	30			10	10	.20	\$100	\$1,300	12					\$1,200	\$3,000	✓											
14	R. H. Moss Bakery	\$22,000	8	3		3	10	10	.90	\$676	12						\$1,000	\$2,000	✓											
15	Augusta Ice Co Ice Factory Patent Ice Co Maine	\$60,000	10	10			12	12	.325	\$100	\$4,000	8					\$3,000	\$16,000	✓											

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches \$500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing Machines, Carriage, Pottery, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto, especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18].—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19].—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 29 and 30.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

August 20 1880.

Page No. 3

Supervisor's Dist. No.

Enumeration Dist. No.

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

- (1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.

- (5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.

- (8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in *Augusta*, in the County of *Richmond*, State of *Georgia*, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: *Augusta Ga.*

Samuel S. Dorekin
Special Agent Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing the value of year annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed.				Wages and Hours of Labor.				Months in Operation.				Value of stock, fixtures, tools, and machinery, including franchises of millwrights, &c.	Power used in Manufacture.					If steam power is used.							
			Grand number employed during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On 1/2 time only.	On 1/3 time only.	If water power is used.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	L. A. Harding Turnware	\$600	3	3			10	10	150	50	\$500	12				\$500	2000	✓										
2	Lindsey Moore Blacksmith	\$250	1	1			10	10		50	\$156	12				\$150	780	✓										
3	John J. Evans Blacksmith	\$100	4	3			11	9		75	\$630	12				\$4000	5808	✓										
4	Arctic Ice Machine Manufacturing Co. Patented Process	\$5000	6	6			13	12	235	100	\$303	6	6			\$150	7500	✓	Augusta Canal	13	1	Hercules	3 1/2	70	40	✓		
5	Augusta Evening News	\$5000	30	15		5	9	9	201	75	\$5837	12				\$185	1200	✓								1	1	1
6	Peter Smith Blacksmith	\$50	2	2			10	9		75	\$465	12				\$200	1185	✓										
7	G. A. Ladewez Picture Frame	\$2000	3	1			10	10	200		\$620	12				\$1000	3089	✓										
8	D. Reynolds Marble Yard	\$500	2	1			10	10	150		\$750	9				\$517	1200	✓										
9	E. Barry & Co Fertilizer	\$2000	15	6			8	8		75	\$877	6	3	3		\$1000	1200	✓										
10	Ray Summhill & Co Canvas Making	\$5000	18	14			10	10	200	100	\$8000	12				\$700	1800	✓										
11	E. W. Dodge Stencil Plate	\$200	4	2			12	12		100	\$500	7				\$100	1200	✓										
12	H. Madden Blacksmith	\$300	4	3			10	10	150	100	\$780	12				\$70	2360	✓										
13	Thompson Kinckley Jack Blind Tows	\$400	60	55		5	10	10	200	75	\$1689	12				\$1000	1200	✓										
14	L. J. Rodgers Paint Shop & Paper hanging	\$600	25	8			10	10	150	125	\$3380	12				\$570	1000	✓										
15	Printup & O'Fallan Cotton Gin	\$7000	6	3			10	10	175	100		12				\$600	8750	✓										

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches \$500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing Machines, Cows, Flouring, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

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COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto, especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

COLUMNS 20 and 21.—The cost of superintendence, rent, freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[18].—The cost of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 29 and 30.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

August 20 1880.

Page No. 3

Supervisor's Dist. No. _____

Enumeration Dist. No. _____

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

- (1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
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 (9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
 (10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Augusta, in the County of Richmond, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Augusta Ga.

Samuel S. Dorekin
 Special Agent Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing the Value of year annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed at any one time during the year.				Wages and Hours of Labor.	Months in Operation.				Value of stock, fixtures, machinery, and tools, including purchase of buildings.	Value of product, including freight to nearest market.	Power used in Manufacture.				If steam power is used.										
			Grand number employed during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.		May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.			Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On 1/2 time only.	On 1/3 time only.		On 1/4 time only.	On what River or stream?	If water power is used.	Wheels.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
L. A. Harding Turnwax		\$600	3	3			10	10	150	50	\$500-12						\$500	\$2000	✓									
Lindsey Moore Blacksmith		\$250	1	1			10	10		50	\$156-12						\$150	\$780	✓									
John J. Evans Blacksmith		\$100	4	3			11	9		75	\$630-12						\$4000	\$800	✓									
Arctic Ice Machine Manufacturing Co. Patented - Perfection	Artificial Ice	\$5000	6	6			12	12	235	100	\$3037-6	6	6				\$150	\$7500	✓	Augusta Canal	13	1	Hercules	2 1/2	70	40	✓	
Augusta Evening News	Newspaper	\$5000	30	15			5	9	9	200	75	\$5837-12					\$185	\$1250	✓									
Peter Smith Blacksmith		\$50	2	2			10	9		75	\$465-12						\$200	\$1185	✓									
G. A. Ladewez Picture Frame		\$2000	3	1			10	10	200		\$620-12						\$1000	\$3089	✓									
D. Reynolds Marble Yard		\$500	2	1			10	10	150		\$750-9						\$570	\$1500	✓									
E. Barry & Co Fertilizer		\$2000	15	6			8	8		75	\$877-6				3	\$1000	\$1500	✓										
Ray Summhill & Co Canvas Making		\$5000	18	14			10	10	200	100	\$8000-12						\$700	\$1800	✓									
E. W. Dodge Stencil Plate		\$200	4	2			12	12		100	\$500-7				5	\$150	\$1200	✓										
H. Madden Blacksmith		\$300	4	3			10	10	150	100	\$780-12						\$700	\$2360	✓									
Thompson Kinckley Jack Blind Tows		\$4000	60	55			5	10	10	200	75	\$16800-12					\$1000	\$1000	✓									
L. J. Rogers Paint Shop & Paper hanging		\$600	25	8			10	10	150	125	\$3380-12						\$570	\$1000	✓									
Printup & O'Fallan Cotton Gin		\$7000	6	3			10	10	150	100		12					\$600	\$8700	✓									

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches \$500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

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COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

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August 20 1880

Page No. 4

Supervisor's Dist. No.

Enumeration Dist. No.

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

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(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
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(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in *Augusta*, in the County of *Richmond* State of *Georgia*, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office:

Samuel E. Donah
Special Agent-Enumerator.

Schedule of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of \$500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed.				Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.				Power used in Manufacture.												
			Original number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.	May to November.	November to day.	Average day's wages for an ordinary day's labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation.				If water power is used.					If steam power is used.							
				Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.						on full time.	on 3/4 time only.	on 1/2 time only.	on 1/4 time only.	On what River or stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Kind.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse power.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	L. A. Rotte	Wine & Made Wk	\$800	30	18		10	10	300	100	6000	12					2000	1000										
2																												
3																												
4	John S. Conner	Contractor & Builder	\$50	7	2		11	10	300	75	570	12					200	300										
5																												
6																												
7	L. A. Rotte	Pipe & Tile	\$200	6	2		10	10	115	35	400	6					400	1200										
8																												
9																												
10	Carriage Building Works	Carriage	\$30-00	5	1	2	14	6	250	40	1000	12					330	6540										
11																												
12																												
13	C. A. Rotte	Die & Roofing Cap & Cornice	\$1000	10	4	1	10	10	175	70	800	10					500	1000										
14																												
15																												
16	R. J. Burt	Don. Builder & Contractor	\$1000	60	22		10	10	200	75	490	8	4				500	3000										
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COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

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