1st Kirk

(13)

[7-342.]

Received July 19, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 118

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

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

Thos. Hall

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Line	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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: 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.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Machines: Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Materials: Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazelhurst Patrick	2.500	10	8			11	9	225	100	2.500	12				3			625	1250
2																				
3	Transferred to Sch 3 Page 16 Line 10 En Dist #118																			
4																				
5																				
6																				

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

Line	Materials—Continued: Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	If water-power is used: Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1		30	3,750	25	250	5.000	6.000	1.780	8.030										
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Line	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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: 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.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Tanning: Materials: Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Hazelhurst & Patrick	5.000	10	8			11	9	135	65	2.040	12						200	Surrounding County	2.500	150	3,765
2		3000									1200											
3											8											
4																						
5																						
6																						

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

Line	Tanning—Continued: Products: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Currying: Materials: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Power used in manufacture: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	If water-power is used: Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	5000	150	7.000	5 000 / 5.000	150 / 150	600 / 600	1425 / 1425	5000 / 5000	150 / 150	10,000 / 7.000										
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

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 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 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.

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(13)

Received July 19, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 118

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

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

Thos Hall

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: 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 mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Machines: Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Materials: Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hasselkus & Patrick	2.500	10	8			11	9	225	100	2.500	12				3			625	1250
2																				
3	Transferred to Sch 3 Page 16 Line 10 En Dist #118																			
4																				
5																				
6																				

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

	Materials—Continued: Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1		30	3.750	25	250	5.000	6.000	1.780	8.030										
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

	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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: 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.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Tanning: Materials: Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Hasselkus & Patrick	5.000	10	8			11	9	135	65	2.000	12						200	Surrounding County	2500	150	3.765
2		3 000									1200											
3											800											
4																						
5																						
6																						

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

	Tanning—Continued: Products: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Currying: Materials: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1				5000	150	600	7425	5000	250	10,000										
2	5000	150	7.000	5.000	150	600	425	5.000	150	7.000										
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

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 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 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. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 114

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in Union 1068 Dist G.M., in the County of Spalding, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office Cresswell — Signed W. T. Jorden Enumerator

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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: 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.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Saws: Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Materials: Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs).	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	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	
Joshua Hillalaier	$5.000	6	6			10	8	$3.50	.50	$~~500~~ 700	6	3	3				1			$850	$10.	~~$860~~ 860	100.			1
																										2
																										3
Prev Sch #3	Page 1 Line 1. En Dist 114																									4
																										5
																										6

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any portion of your own or other lumber into sash, doors, blinds, frames, clapboards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: 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	
			$1.500									Clear Creek	18	1	Wood Wheel	6	5	15				1
																						2
																						3
																						4
																						5
																						6

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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: 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.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Materials: 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	
																		1
																		2
																		3
																		4
																		5
																		6

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

Products: Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: 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	
																	1
																	2
																	3
																	4
																	5
																	6

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 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 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. 11
Enumeration Dist. No. 115

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in Africa 1069th Dist. G.M., in the County of Spaulding, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Wm. H. Dickinson

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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: 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.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Saws: Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Materials: Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	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	
H. M. Gray & Bro.	1500.00	10	8		2	8	8		48	294.44			6	6			1			$ 600 ~~300.00~~	$ 350.00	$ 650.00	600.00		250.00	1
																										2
																										3
																										4
																										5
																										6

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Proper saw mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any portion of your own output into sash, doors, blinds, frames, clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: 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	
			$1200.00		No			In this neighborhood	yes	1/10		Mill cat	22		Turbine	24 inch	240	8	✓			1
																						2
																						3
																						4
																						5
																						6

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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: 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.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Materials: 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	
																		1
																		2
																		3
																		4
																		5
																		6

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

Products: Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Wheels: Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: 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	
																	1
																	2
																	3
																	4
																	5
																	6

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 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 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 July 19, 1880

1st Murder

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 117

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in Line Creek District 1159 G.M., in the County of Spalding, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Wallace Trammell Enr

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: Males above 16 years	Females above 15 years	Children and youth	Wages and hours of labor: 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	Months in operation: On full time	On three-quarter time only	On half time only	Idle	Saws: Number of gangs	Number of saws in gang	Number of circular saws	Number of muley saws	Number of band-saws	Materials: Value of logs	Value of mill supplies	Total value of all materials (including value of logs)	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber	Number of thousand laths	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	Blanton W. M.	1000	6	~~6~~ 3			10	10		.65	$~~300~~ 250	10		–	2			1			$375 ~~75~~ 575	$125.	$500.	200.000		
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

	Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves	Number of thousand sets of headings	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock	Total value of all products (hoptfore named)	Total value of all other products	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any portion of your product into sash, doors, blinds, frames, clapboards, &c.? [Yes or No]	If so, give total value of such manufactures	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no]	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet	Wheels: Number	Kind	Breadth, in feet	Revolutions per minute	Horse-power	If steam-power is used: 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
1				$2000.					Spalding County	yes										1	1	20
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

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: Males above 16 years	Females above 15 years	Children and youth	Wages and hours of labor: 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	Months in operation: On full time	On three-quarter time only	On half time only	Idle	Materials: Number of cords of 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
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

	Products: Number of thousand common brick	Number of thousand fire-brick	Number of thousand pressed brick	Value of tile	Value of drain-pipe	Value of all other products	Total value of all products	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet	Wheels: Number	Kind	Breadth, in feet	Revolutions per minute	Horse-power	If steam-power is used: 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
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

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 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 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.

(12)

[7–340.]

Received July 19, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration-Dist. No. 118

Special Schedule of Manufactures—No. 1.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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

Thos Nall

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

No.	1. Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	2. Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	3. Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	4. Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	5. Females above 15 years.	6. Children and youth.	7. Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	8. November to May.	9. Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	10. Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	11. Total amount paid in wages during the year.	12. Months in operation: On full time.	13. On three-quarter time only.	14. On half time only.	15. Idle.	16. Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See notes below.)	17. Height of fall in feet.	18. Wheels: Number.	19. Kind.	20. Breadth, in feet.	21. Revolutions per minute.	22. Horse-power.	23. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	24. Number of engines.	25. Horse-power.
1	Osborne Charles K	1750	8	5			10	9	$2.00	75¢	2100	12											1	1	25
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									
7																									
8																									
9																									
10																									

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

No.	26. Materials: Value of lumber used in manufacturing.	27. Value of iron and steel used in manufacturing.	28. Value of all other materials.	29. Total value of all materials.	30. Products: Seeders and planters: Number of corn-planters.	31. Number of cotton-planters.	32. Number of fertilizer distributers.	33. Number of grain-drills.	34. Number of grain-sowers.	35. Number of seed-sowers.	36. Number of transplanters.	37. Implements of cultivation: Number of clod-crushers.	38. Number of cotton-choppers.	39. Number of cultivators.	40. Number of harrows.	41. Number dozen of hoes.	42. Number of plows.	43. Number dozen of shovels.	44. Number of rollers.	45. Harvesting implements: Number of corn-huskers.	46. Number of fruit-gatherers.	47. Number of grain-cradles.	48. Number of harvesters.	49. Number of dozen hand-rakes.	50. Number of dozen of hay-forks.	51. Number of hay-loaders.
1	165	365	100	630		550											1250									
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										
7																										
8																										
9																										
10																										

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

No.	52. Products—Continued: Harvesting implements—continued: Number of hay-tedders.	53. Number of horse-rakes.	54. Number of lawn-mowers.	55. Number of mowers.	56. Number of potato-diggers.	57. Number of reapers.	58. Number of reapers and mowers combined.	59. Number of scythes.	60. Number of scythe-snaths.	61. Number of sickles.	62. Seed separators: Number of clover-hullers.	63. Number of corn-huskers.	64. Number of corn-shellers.	65. Number of fanning-mills.	66. Number of separators.	67. Number of threshers.	68. Miscellaneous: Number of cane-mills.	69. Number of cider and wine mills.	70. Number of feed steamers and boilers.	71. Number of hay and straw cutters.	72. Number of hay-presses.	73. Number of horse-powers.	74. Number of stalk-pullers.	75. Number of stone-gatherers.	76. Number of stump-pullers.	77. Number of syrup-evaporators.	78. Specify number and kind of other products.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83. Value of all other products not specified.	84. Total value of all products.
1																																	5,000
2																																	
3																																	
4																																	
5																																	
6																																	
7																																	
8																																	
9																																	
10																																	

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 values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
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.
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 July 19, 1880.

(1) (T 801.) Received July 10, 1880.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 114

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.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.

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

Post Office ~~[illegible]~~ Creswell Spalding Co

[illegible] Page 4 [illegible]

1st Kurd(?)

(5)

Received July 19, 1880.
Received July 19, 1880.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 4th
Enumeration Dist. No. 116

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 Akins 1066 Dist G.M., in the County of Spalding, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Griffin Ga

A. M. Johnson
Enumerator.

Name 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.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: 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.	Months in Operation: On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ⅔ time only.	On ½ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horsepower.	If steam power is used: 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	
Grubbs & Camp	Blacksmithing	$125	1	1			10	10	150	40	120	12					60	500											1
Jno Epert D	Blacksmithing	75	1	1			10	10	150	40	50	12					50	500											2
Lindsey Jerry H	Blacksmithing	100	3	3			10	10	150	50	150	12					150	800											3

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

1st Ser

Received July 19, 1880.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 116

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 Cabin 490 Dist Ga in the County of Spalding, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Griffin

H M Johnson
Enumerator.

Name 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.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	Months in Operation: On ¾ time only.	Months in Operation: On ⅔ time only.	Months in Operation: On ½ time only.	Months in Operation: Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar.	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	If water power is used: Height of fall, in feet.	If water power is used: Wheels: Number.	If water power is used: Wheels: Kind.	If water power is used: Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	If water power is used: Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	If water power is used: Horse-power.	If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	If steam power is used: Number of Engines.	If steam power is used: 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	
Patrick & Foster	Blacksmithing	200	2	2			10	10	200	50		12					160	800											1
																													2
																													3
																													4
																													5
																													6
																													7
																													8
																													9
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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.

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

(14)

Received July 19, 1880.

[7—261.]

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 117

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 Line Creek 1139 G M, in the County of Spalding, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Abner P.O. Spalding Co. Ga

Wallace Trammell
Enumerator.

Line	1. Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	2. Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	3. Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	4. Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	5. Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	6. Females above 15 years.	7. Children and youth.	8. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	9. November to May.	10. Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	11. Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	12. Total amount paid in wages during the year.	13. Months in Operation: On full time.	14. On ¾ time only.	15. On ⅔ time only.	16. On ½ time only.	17. Idle.	18. Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel). Omitting fractions of a dollar.	19. Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing). Omitting fractions of a dollar.	20. Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	21. Height of fall, in feet.	22. Wheels: Number.	23. Kind.	24. Breadth, in feet.	25. Revolutions per minute.	26. Horse-power.	27. If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	28. Number of Engines.	29. Horse power.
1	[illegible] H. A.	Blacksmithing	550.	4	3			8	6	.75	.40	8/00.	6			6		150.	700										

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.

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

(10) [7—261.]

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 117

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.

Received July 19, 188[illegible]

(1067 G.M.)

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

Post Office: Griffin Ga.

[illegible] Trammell
Enumerator.

Name 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.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. 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.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ⅔ time only.	On ½ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel, Omitting fractions of a dollar.	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar.	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. 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
Collier Joseph	Blacksmithing	200.00	3	3			12	9	1.50	.20	100.00	6	6				$250.	800.										

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.—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.

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

(16)

[7-261.]

Received July 19, 1880.

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

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 118

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

Post Office: Griffin Ga.

Thos Nall
JPHan
Enumerator.

Name 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.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: 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.	Months in Operation: On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ⅔ time only.	On ½ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill supplies and Fuel). Omitting fractions of a dollar.	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing). Omitting fractions of a dollar.	On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used: 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
Hill Shaw	~~Harness~~ Saddler	750					10	10				9				3	400	700								1	1	25
Osborne Charles H	Wagons Carriages	4.000	20	15			11	9	2.00	.75	9.000	12					9000	25.000								1	1	25
Osborne Charles H	Furniture	1.200	13	~~5~~	~~4~~	4	11	9	1.25	.25	2.000	12					2000	6.000										
McKee Thomas S	~~Harness~~ Saddler	3.000	4	2			11	9	2.00	.75	1.000	12					2.000	5.350								1	1	20
Becks Charles P.	Furniture	3.500	10	6			11	9	1.75	.50	1500	12					800	3.000										
Burr Henry C.	Tin + Sheet Iron Ware	5.500	2	2			12	9	2.00	.75	1000	12					2000	4500										
From Spcl Sch 3 & 2 Page 13 Line 1 En Dist #118																												
Harri... Patrick	Boots & Shoes	$2.500	10	8			11	9	$1.25	$1.00	$2.500	12					$3.750	$8.030										

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.

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

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[7—345.]

Received July 19 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 118

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

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

Thos. Nall Enumerator

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

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: Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: 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.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep 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
McFarland Bass & Co	2.200	10	5	2	12	10	1.00	.50	1.500	12				500	500	5.000	300	65	600	200	350	2.500
Bishop J W & Co	250	3	1		12	10	1.00	.50	400	12				250	500	2.500	50	65	100	100	300	1.100

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

Materials—Continued: Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
8.100		100	125.000			10.000	17.500	17.500	×	7.500	1.000	9.200										
3.700		40	62.500			1.250	8.000				500	4240										

SALT 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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: 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.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	If by boiling process: Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Machines: Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

SALT WORKS—Continued.

If by boiling process—Continued: Materials: Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	If by solar evaporation: Machines: Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	Materials: Total value of all materials.	Product: Number of bushels salt.	Value.	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43

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 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 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 July 19, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 118

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

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

Thos Hall

FLOURING AND GRIST-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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r 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.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	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
Blanton B P & Co	13.000	3	3			~~14~~ 12	10	1.10		1.000	12				2	150	All Custom								

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued: If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: 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.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1	1	40	15000	15000	30.000	24000	750	39.750	2.500				1.680.000 ~~1.440.000~~	175.000 ~~130.000~~			45.000

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 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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season closed.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	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.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
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.

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd: Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

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 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 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.

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 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

[7-344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 117

Received July 19, 1880.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in Mount Zion District (1067 G.M.) in the County of Spalding, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

FLOURING AND GRIST-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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hrs. 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.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture, if water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	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	
Yarbrough Mill	$3000.00	1	1			10	6	1.	.65	$200.00	12				2	60	1/8		Little Shoal Branch Flint River	4	1	Breast wheel	4	5	20	1
Blanton W. M.	$4000	1	1			10	10	1.50		$350.00	6		6		2	100	1/8		Flat Creek Flint River	9	1	Breast wheel	12	36	20	2
																										3
																										4
																										5
																										6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: 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 hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
			5000.	$5000.00	5000	4000	~~250.~~ 56.00	9,250.	~~833~~ 1000				~~275000~~ 379,500	70,000	500	21	~~$10435~~ 12,800	1
			2500.	$2500.00	4000	3000.	~~6.~~ 125.	5,620.	416 500				~~192000~~ 224,000	35,000			~~$10000~~ 7,635	2
																		3
																		4
																		5
																		6

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

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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	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.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
																								1
																								2
																								3
																								4
																								5
																								6

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

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd: Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	Power used in manufacture, if water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
																										1
																										2
																										3
																										4
																										5
																										6

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 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 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.

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 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Received July 19, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 116

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in Akins 1066 Dist G M, in the County of Spalding, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

D M Johnson

FLOURING AND GRIST-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: Males above 16 years	Females above 15 years	Children and youth	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. 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	Months in operation: On full time	On three-quarter time only	On half time only	Idle	Number of runs of stone	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet	Wheels: Number	Kind	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	
Blanlint & Co	6000	1	1	~~77~~		7	7	75	75¢	200	12				2	30	All		Buck Cr	30		Under Shot	4	3	25	1
																										2
																										3
																										4
																										5
																										6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers	Number of engines	Horse-power	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat	Value	Number of bushels of other grain	Value	Value of mill supplies	Total value of all materials	Products: 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 hominy	Value of all other products	Total value of all products	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
			4680	4860	3744	3744	$275.	$8,849 ~~8424~~	936				209,600 ~~262080~~	65,520			~~$13,663~~ ~~8424~~	1
																		2
																		3
																		4
																		5
																		6

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 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: Males above 16 years	Females above 15 years	Children and youth	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman	Average day's wages for ordinary labor	Total amount paid in wages during the year	Total value of labor employed in the year	Date when manufacturing season opened	Date when manufacturing season ended	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879	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	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made	Kinds of cheese	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season	Price per 100 pounds paid for making	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
																								1
																								2
																								3
																								4
																								5
																								6

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

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd: Price per 100 pounds paid for making	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made	Number of pounds of cheese made	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold	Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced	Value of condensed milk produced	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet	Wheels: Number	Kind	Breadth, in feet	Revolutions per minute	Horse-power	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers	Number of engines	Horse-power	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
																										1
																										2
																										3
																										4
																										5
																										6

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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.
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 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

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(3) [7—344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 113

Recd. July 19. 1880

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

Wm H. Dickens

FLOURING AND GRIST-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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. 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.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	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
1	M. G. Dobbins	1000.00	2	1			12	10		50¢	150.00	12				2	75	Custom	NO	Wolf Creek	30	1	Turbine	4'	1	6
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: 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 hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1				200	225.00	400	~~250.00~~ 320	~~250.00~~ 5.	550.00	40				22,400 ~~4600~~	2800 ~~750~~		25.00	900.00
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

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 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: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	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.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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3																								
4																								
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6																								

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

	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd: Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing, per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1																										
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