Supervisor's Dist. No. 5
Enumeration Dist. No. 67

(5) [7-342.]

Received August 2, 1880

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

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

Products of Industry in Lumpkin Dist 796th Cd, in the County of Stewart, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J T Jackson
Enumerator

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	Singer & John	300	2	2			10	10	150	100	500.00	12				1			75	200
3	Transferred to Sch #3 Page 6 Line 1 En Dist #67																			

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		50	700	150	1200	250	$750.	$150	$2.050.										

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	Singer & John	1250	2	2			10	10	1,00	60	450	12						40	in County	800	200	1280

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	16 1200	200	2500	none done on account of Burial of Bard																

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.

(2)

Received August 2 1880

Supervisor's Dist. No. 6
Enumeration Dist. No. 66

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in 786 [illegible] District, 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.

[illegible signature]

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	[illegible]	1800	4	4		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6		2	4	6	6	1			$500	$50	$550	300		
2	[illegible]	1600	4	4			[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				9			1			200	$10	$[illegible]	60		
3	[illegible]	1800	4	4		[illegible]	[illegible]	8	500	[illegible]	[illegible]			3	9			1			300	$15	$315	100		
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 sash, doors, blinds, frames, or any portion of your own cut into clap-boards &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufactory.	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				5000					[illegible]	Yes	All	No								1	1	15
2				600					[illegible]	Yes	all	No	[illegible]	6	1	[illegible]	4		20			
3				1000					[illegible] Mills											1	1	25
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.

(4)

[7—343.]

Received August 2, 1880

Supervisor's Dist. No. 5
Enumeration Dist. No. 67

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in Lumpkin Dist, 796 G.M., in the County of Stewart, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. T. Jackson
Enumerator

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually. (1)	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business. (2)	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year. (3)	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years. (4)	Females above 15 years. (5)	Children and youth. (6)	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November. (7)	November to May. (8)	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic. (9)	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer. (10)	Total amount paid in wages during the year. (11)	Months in operation: On full time. (12)	On three-quarter time only. (13)	On half time only. (14)	Idle. (15)	Saws: Number of gangs. (16)	Number of saws in gang. (17)	Number of circular saws. (18)	Number of muley saws. (19)	Number of band-saws. (20)	Materials: Value of logs. (21)	Value of mill supplies. (22)	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.) (23)	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber. (24)	Number of thousand laths. (25)	Number of thousand shingles. (26)
[illegible] Robert	2000	4	3			10	9	2.00	1.00	300	10			2			1			1500	300	1800	200000		
Humber, C. C.	400	4	4			10	10	2.50	.50	600 400	12						1			1500	250	1750	300000		

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves. (27)	Number of thousand sets of headings. (28)	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock. (29)	Total value of all products heretofore named. (30)	Total value of all other products. (31)	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any portion of your own output (sash, doors, blinds, frames, clapboards, &c.)? [Yes or No.] (32)	If so, give total value of such manufactures. (33)	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture. (34)	From what region do you procure your logs? (35)	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.] (36)	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in? (37)	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or No.] (38)	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.) (39)	Height of fall, in feet. (40)	Wheels: Number. (41)	Kind. (42)	Breadth, in feet. (43)	Revolutions per minute. (44)	Horse-power. (45)	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers. (46)	Number of engines. (47)	Horse-power. (48)
			3,000		no			vicinity	yes	all		Odchodkee	12	1	Thomas	4		10	✓		
			4500										8	1	"Horton"	3	400	12	✓		

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually. (1)	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business. (2)	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year. (3)	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years. (4)	Females above 15 years. (5)	Children and youth. (6)	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November. (7)	November to May. (8)	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic. (9)	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer. (10)	Total amount paid in wages during the year. (11)	Months in operation: On full time. (12)	On three-quarter time only. (13)	On half time only. (14)	Idle. (15)	Materials: Number of cords wood. (16)	Value of all other material. (17)	Total value of all materials. (18)

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

Products: Number of thousand common brick. (19)	Number of thousand fire-brick. (20)	Number of thousand pressed brick. (21)	Value of tile. (22)	Value of drain-pipe. (23)	Value of all other products. (24)	Total value of all products. (25)	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.) (26)	Height of fall, in feet. (27)	Wheels: Number. (28)	Kind. (29)	Breadth, in feet. (30)	Revolutions per minute. (31)	Horse-power. (32)	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers. (33)	Number of engines. (34)	Horse-power. (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 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.

1st Ward

(6)

Page No.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 5

Enumeration Dist. No. 67.

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 Lumpkin Dist 796 G.M. in the County of Stewart, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office:

(Signed) J. T. Jackson, 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
J. M. Singer	Boots & Shoes	$300	2	2			10	10	$1.50	$1.00	$500	12					$700	$2050										
From Spcl Sch 3 & 4		Page 5	Line 1				En Dist #67																					

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 Hurdles (7) [7—344.] Received August 2, 1880

Supervisor's Dist. No. 5
Enumeration Dist. No. 69

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 Stewart, State of Ga during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me. John L. Wimberly

JD 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	Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Nov'r	Nov'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
1	Freeman	$2,500.00	1	1	[illegible]		11	10		55 cts	$165.00	12				2	100	Custom—all	no	Bladen Crk	14	1	Turbine	2	190	16
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				1200	1800.00	4286	$4286	$75.	$6,161	240				240,000	16,800		425	$7,500 ~~5620.00~~
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
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.

1st Kinder

(3)

Received August 2, 1880

Supervisor's Dist. No. 5
Enumeration Dist. No. 67

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in 47th Enumeration (The Lumpkin Dist 796 G.M.), in the County of Stewart, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. F. Jackson

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually. (1)	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business. (2)	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year. (3)	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years. (4)	Females above 15 years. (5)	Children and youth. (6)	Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Nov. (7)	Nov. to May. (8)	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic. (9)	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer. (10)	Total amount paid in wages during the year. (11)	Months in operation: On full time. (12)	On three-quarter time only. (13)	On half time only. (14)	Idle. (15)	Number of runs of stone. (16)	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels. (17)	Do you do custom work or make flour for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding? (18)	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels. (19)	Power: On what river or stream? (20)	Height of fall, in feet. (21)	Wheels: Number. (22)	Kind. (23)	Breadth, in feet. (24)	Revolutions per minute. (25)	Horse-power. (26)	
Jones Robert A	$1000	1	1			10	8	$2.00	.40 cts	$225	10			2	2	225	m. 4 mo 3/8	570 bushels	Odchodkee into Chattahoochee	12	2	"Thomas"	4		25	1
																										2
Wimberly J.L.	$2000	X				10	8				6		3	3	1	50	Custom	200	Creek, Odchokee	12	1	Turbine	2	250	10	3
Curtis D.W.	$1500	1	1			10	10	2.00	50 cts	$150.	6			6	2	70	Custom		into Chattahoochee	10	3	"Thomas"	2.10 in	120	10	4
Hutcherson C.C.	1300	2	2			10	10	~~50~~	50	$300	12				2	100	Custom only		Odchodkee	8	3	"Thomas" Hub	3	120	12	5
Sanger Z	3000	2	2			10	10	500	50	250	4		8		2	175	3/4 custom	no	Odchodkee into Chattahoochee	11	1	"Breast"	10	24	25	6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers. (27)	Number of engines. (28)	Horse-power. (29)	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat. (30)	Value. (31)	Number of bushels of other grain. (32)	Value. (33)	Value of mill supplies. (34)	Total value of all materials. (35)	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour. (36)	Number of barrels of rye flour. (37)	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour. (38)	Number of pounds of barley meal. (39)	Number of pounds of corn meal. (40)	Number of pounds of feed. (41)	Number of pounds of hominy. (42)	Value of all other products. (43)	Total value of all products. (44)	
			2500	3750	$2500	$2500	$200	$6,450 ~~$300~~	500 ~~250~~				139,800 ~~12,000~~	35,000	200	$50	~~7,000~~	1
																		2
			[illegible]	3000									67,200 ~~1150~~			~~1150~~	$13,444 ~~1154~~	3
					1200 ~~1200~~ (2000)	$1,000 ~~1000~~ (1000)	60	$1060					448,000				12,720	4
			2000	$3,000	8000	7000	50	$10050	400				~~384,000~~ 392,000	28,000			$10,660 ~~7900~~	5
			1500	$1800	7000	6000	50	$7850	300				~~336,000~~ 431,200	21,000			20,000	6
			10600	10600	7700	6700	$400	$17,700 ~~1300~~	2120				379600	148,400				

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. (1)	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business. (2)	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year. (3)	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years. (4)	Females above 15 years. (5)	Children and youth. (6)	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman. (7)	Average day's wages for ordinary labor. (8)	Total amount paid in wages during the year. (9)	Total value of labor employed in the year. (10)	Date when manufacturing season opened. (11)	Date when manufacturing season ended. (12)	Average number of cows for supplying milk during the year 1879. (13)	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought the factory. (14)	Total number of pounds of milk received at factory during the year. (15)	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made. (16)	Kinds of cheese. (17)	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced. (18)	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season. (19)	Price per 100 pounds paid for making. (20)	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds. (21)	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made. (22)	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced. (23)	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season. (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. (25)	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds. (26)	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold. (27)	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made. (28)	Number of pounds of cheese made. (29)	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced. (30)	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced. (31)	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season. (32)	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season. (33)	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter. (34)	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese. (35)	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter. (36)	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese. (37)	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold. (38)	Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced. (39)	Value of condensed milk produced. (40)	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.) (41)	Height of fall, in feet. (42)	Wheels: Number. (43)	Kind. (44)	Breadth, in feet. (45)	Revolutions per minute. (46)	Horse-power. (47)	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers. (48)	Number of engines. (49)	Horse-power. (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.

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Supervisor's Dist. No. 5
Enumeration Dist. No. 66

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in 780 [illegible] Dist, in the County of Stewart, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

James A. [illegible]

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
1	[illegible]	2000	[illegible]	1			[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1		4	8		80	[illegible]		[illegible]	16	1	Breast Wheel	10	10	40
2	[illegible] Parker	1800	1	[illegible]			10	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				2	[illegible]	[illegible]		Hannahatchee	6	1	[illegible]	[illegible]		20
3	[illegible]	1000	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65	200			4	8		100	[illegible]								
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 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									$9400 ~~14000~~					80,000	19,000 ~~[illegible]~~		[illegible]00	$12.680 ~~40.000~~
2				[illegible]00	4300	[illegible]000	[illegible]00	$200		700				291,200 ~~46000~~				$6.200
3						5200	[illegible]00	$20 ~~[illegible]~~	$5.220									$5.065
4				300	250	[illegible]00	[illegible]	$25 ~~[illegible]~~	$4.125	60				179.200	4200	[illegible]		
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																										

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