Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. ~~144~~ 140

(8) [7-344.] 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 Union Hill Dist 58 in the County of Upson, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me. Thomas E Rose

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 both, 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
~~Nelson & Co~~																									
Nelson & Co	4000	1	1			12	11	100	~~75~~	250	12				2	120	All Custom		Toblers Creek	13	2	Leffell	20	175	40
Andrews & Co	1000	1	1			12	10		75	118	12				2	80	All Custom		Toblers Creek	12	1	Breast	9	12	30
Bate A J	160	1	1			12	10		50	13	1			11	1	46	All Custom								
Stead & Means	2000	1	1			12	10		75	175	12				~~4~~ 2	75	All Custom		Tobler Creek	12		Leffell	4	20	40
Garland & Roth	2000	2	2			12	10		60	375	12				2	75	All Custom								
Roufano T	5000	3	3			12	10		75	500	12				2	150	All Custom		Potato Creek	14	1	Breast	6	6	20

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
			2250	2250	3850	2675	50	4975	401				176400			491	6030 ~~[illegible]~~
			398	398	895	760	25	1183 ~~[illegible]~~	70				47992			119	1653
1	1	15			1040	884	10	894					58200			145	1176
			2000	2000	2500	2125	10	4135	342				14000			300	5220
1	1	12	1308	1308	1576	1340	10	2658	146				88256			400	3686
x	x	12	5000	~~[illegible]~~ 5000	~~[illegible]~~ 00	3200	125	8325	1066 ~~830~~				214,000 ~~23400~~	83,000		1020	932[illegible]

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 this 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 received 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.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 139

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8. Received August 9, 80

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

Products of Industry in Town Dist No 561 Gilland (Sup Dist No 570), in the County of Upsoa, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me. Sarah A Jennings

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 Novem'r.	Novem'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
Lewis Abner	2000	2	2			12	12	75 cts	75 cts	480	12				1	70	all	300							
Swift & Hamburger	5000	8	4			12	10		75	750	12				2	200	All custom work	400	Tobler Creek	17	1	Pitch Back	6	12	20
Swift Hamburger & Co	500.	1	2			12	10		55	150	11			1	2	100	All custom work		Toblers Creek	15	1	Leffell	2	212	15
Owen R Carson	6000	3	3			12	11		75	6750	12				2	150	three fourths		Potatoe creek	20		Tub	4	125	20

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	1	15			12480	11032	150	11182					698880				13760
			3000	3000	15000	15000	50	18050	600				830000	42000			21150
					5000	3700	50	3750					280000				4387
			4000	4000	20000	20000	100	24100	800				1120000	56000			27871

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.	General inquiries applicable to all factories named above: 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 received at the factory during the year.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kind 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.	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.

(2) [7-344.] JUL 30

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 138

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in Redbone District 555 G. M., in the County of Upson, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me. William A. Miller

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 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)	Number of runs of stone. (16)	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels. (17)	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? (18)	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels. (19)	Power used in manufacture, if water-power is used: 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)	
Manning J. W.	5500	2	2			8	8		50	300	12				3	200	Custom		Ten Mile Cr	19	3	Turbine	1½	380	33	1
Payne A. B	4000	2	2			6	6	1 50		400			6	6	2	125	Custom		Potato Cr	8½	2	Paddle	4	120	20	2
Lewis Tucker C.	3500	2	2			10	10	1 50	50	350	12				2	200	Custom		Potato Cr	8	2	Turbine	3½	200	20	3
																										4
																										5
																										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)	
			10000	15000	8000	8000	250	23250	2000				432000	156000		125	25125	1
			4000	4000	8000	8000	100	12100	800				384000	120000		75	13175	2
			6000	7500	6000	4800	100	12400	1200				336000	84000		100	15200	3
																		4
																		5

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 furnishing milk during the year 1879. (13)	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory. (14)	Total number of pounds of milk used at the 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 cheese. (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. (23)	Average price per pound at which butter was sold. (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? (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.
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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.

(12)

[7-344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 141

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received July 19, 1880.

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

Products of Industry in 589 & 594 Dist. G. M., in the County of Upson, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Shemuel A. Dawson

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 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
1	W. T. Raspass	2500.00	1	1			10	10		100	300.00	12 8		4		2	150	1/8		Dabbler Cr.	10	2	(Turbine) Eclipse	3	100	15
2	W. T. Raspass	1500.00	1	1			10	10		50	150.00	12 10		2		1	50	1/8		Opeechunk	10	1	Leffell	3	100	10
3	Lemon & Co	4000.00	2	2			12	12		100	600.00	8		4		3	225	1/8		Opeechunkle	12	2	Leffell	3	100	15
4	James Andrews	4000.00	2	2			11	12		100	450 600.00	8	2	2		2	150	1/8		Potato Cr.	14	2	Wooden	3	100	15
5	Atwater & Bro	1500.00	1	1			11	11		50	150.00	3	3	6		1	30	1/8		Wolf Cr.	8	1	Leffel	2	100	10
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				600	600.00	1000	750.00	100.00	1450 1450 1850	180				48000	6000		60.00	1900.00
2						700	530.00	50	580 580 [illegible]					[illegible]	4200		35.00	875 725.00
3				1200	1200.00	1200	900.00	150.00	2250.00	240				57600	7200		150.00	2650.00
4				600	600.00	1000	750.00	100.00	1450.00	120				48000	6000		100.00	2400.00
5				~	~	450	350.00	25.00	375					21600	2700			630 600.00
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.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4

Enumeration Dist. No. 139

(6)

[7-342.]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

Received August 9, 80

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

Products of Industry in Town District No 564 Jug Dist No 470, in the County of Upson, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Sarah A Jennings

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 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	Gilliland Hugh M	800	4	4			10	8	1.00	60	600	12				1		–	50	75
2	White Benjamin	2100	4	4			10	8	1.00		1200	12				1			600	1200
3																				
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: 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	900	200	850	125	750	250	800	1000	2550										
2		100	2400	100	500	2000	3000	150	3650										
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	White Benjamin	1200 775 1975	1 2 3	1 2 3		–	10	8	1.00	50	200 380 580	12						38	Country	1000	50	~~1720~~ 1375
2																						
3																						
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: 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	2000	50	2600 ~~3100~~	~~2000~~	50	~~700~~	2660 60	~~2000~~	50	4150 3100	Branch.									
2				2000	50	100		2000	50											
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.

(1) [7-342.] Received July 19, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 140

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

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

Products of Industry in Union Hill Dist 588, in the County of Upson, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Thomas G. Ross

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	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 mechanic	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. Machines: Number of sewing-machines	17. Number of pegging-machines	18. Number of screwing and nailing machines	19. Materials: Number sides sole leather	20. Number sides upper leather
1	Galland R H J	2000	2	2			10	8			500	3			9	1	0	0	120	200

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

	21. Materials—Continued: Pounds of other leather	22. Value of all other materials	23. Total value of all materials	24. Products: Number of pairs of boots	25. Value	26. Number of pairs of shoes	27. Value	28. Value of unspecified products, including repairing	29. Total value of all products	30. Power used in manufacture: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	31. If water-power is used: Height of fall, in feet	32. Wheels: Number	33. Kind	34. Breadth, in feet	35. Revolutions per minute	36. Horse-power	37. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers	38. Number of engines	39. Horse-power
1	2000	50	150	6	48	1400	1680	250	1978	~~Potato~~	~~10~~	~~1~~	~~Breast~~	~~5~~	~~10~~	~~5~~			
2										~~[illegible]~~									
3										see Leather tanned & curried									

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

	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. Tanning: Materials: Number of tons hemlock bark	17. Sources whence hemlock bark is procured	18. Number of tons oak bark	19. Sources whence oak bark is procured	20. Number of hides	21. Number of skins	22. Total value of all materials
1	Galland R H J	1600 900 2500	1	1	0	0	12	10		50	80 ~~180~~	6			6	00	00	25	neighborhood	200	50	350 ~~500~~

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

	23. Tanning—Continued: Products: Number of sides of leather	24. Number of skins	25. Total value of products	26. Currying: Materials: Number of sides of leather	27. Number of skins	28. Number of gallons of oil	29. Total value of all materials	30. Products: Number of sides of leather	31. Number of skins	32. Total value of products	33. Power used in manufacture: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	34. If water-power is used: Height of fall, in feet	35. Wheels: Number	36. Kind	37. Breadth, in feet	38. Revolutions per minute	39. Horse-power	40. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers	41. Number of engines	42. Horse-power
1	400	50	700 ~~1300~~ 625	~~400~~	~~50~~	~~100~~	715 ~~675~~	~~400~~	~~50~~	1150 ~~675~~	Potato Ck Horse Power	10	1	Breast	5	10	5			
2				400	50	100		400	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 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.

(1) [7-343.] Recd. July 15 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 132

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

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

A E Singleton

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	Trimble E	1800	7	5			12 ~~13~~	10	1.50	50 ~~40~~	1600	12						1			9000	400	9400	1800		
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 cut 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				1600					Neighborhood	Yes	all	No	No Stream							1	1	15
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 materials.	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.
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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.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 138

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in Redbone District 555 G.M. in the County of Upson, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

William A. Miller

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

Line	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)
1	Herring, James H	1000	4	4			10	10	200	40	180			6	6			1			600	20	620	150 ~~000~~		
2	Colquitt, Jonathan A	1000	4	4			10	8		40	175			6	6			1			500	40	540	156 ~~000~~		
3											175															

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Line	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 cut into sash, doors, blinds, frames, clap-boards, &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)
1				1500		No			Vicinity of Mill	yes	All	yes	Ten Mile Cr	11	1	Centre Disch	5	75	15			
2				1540		No			" " "	yes	All	yes	Ten Mile Cr	15	1	Leffel	2 ft	100	16			

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.
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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.

[7—343.]

(5)

Received August 9, 80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 139

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Enu Dist #247 Gill

Products of Industry in Town District No 561 Gill and, in the County of Upson, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Sarah A Jennings

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	Swift & Hamburger	500	4	4		1	12	10	75	50	250			12		x	x	1			200	35	235	~~[illegible]~~		
2	Owen R Garrick	500	4	4		1	12	10	75	50	250			12				1			350 ~~[illegible]~~	50	400 ~~[illegible]~~	50		
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 sash, doors, blinds, frames, moulding, flooring, 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		1250		1250	~~1250~~				Surrounding Country	Yes		No	Toblers Creek	18	1	Leffel	23	250	20			
2				632	~~5[illegible]~~				Surrounding Country	Partly	one half	No	Potatoe	20	2	Outer duckop	5	150	35			
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 materials.	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.

(11) [7-343.] Received July 19, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 140

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in Thiow Hill Dist No 588, in the County of Upson, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me. Thomas E Rose

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	Nelson & Co	500	2	2			12	10		50	75	3			9			1			212	10	222	44~~000~~		
2	Garland R H	~~2000~~	5	2			10	10		50	225	9			3	1	3	3			250	125 ~~125~~	375 ~~765~~	100~~000~~		50~~000~~
3	Yates Andrew	2000	3	1 5			10	10		50	112	9			3	1	3	3			250	125	375 ~~822~~	50~~000~~		50~~000~~
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 product 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
1				528					Surrounding Country	No			Toblers Creek			Paddle				1	1	15
2				1000					Surrounding Country	No	half		"	10						1	1	12
3				650					Surrounding Country	No	half									1	1	30
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 wage 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.

Received July 19, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 141

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in Blackankle Dist 494 G M, in the County of Upson, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Shemuel A Dawson

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	
Andrews James	500	3	3			10	10		75	225		4	4	2	X		1			1500	350	1850	360.000			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 cut 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
1				3000					in neighborhood	1	all		Potatoe Creek	8	1	Turbine	2 1/2	125	16			
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.

(4)

[7-261.]

Received August 9, 80

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 139

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 Thomaston Town District No 561 Gm, in the County of Upson, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Thomaston Ga

Sarah A Jennings, 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 ½ time only.	On ¼ 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
(1) Smith Wm O	Wheelwright Carriage business	200	~~7~~				10	8	~~3.00~~			12					200	600										
(2) Caraway John D	Black Smith	58	1	1			10	8	2.50	~~75~~	200	12					325	800										
(3) Caraway William	Black Smith	35	3	1 ~~3~~			10	8	1.50	~~50~~	350	12					400	1000										
(4) Floyd John	Wheelwright Carriage business	800		~~x~~			10	8	~~1.25~~			12					800	1280										
(5) Colsey Anderson	Black Smith	150	3	1 ~~3~~			10	8	150	~~50~~	250	12					300	800										
(6) Spear Samuel	Shoe Make	100	~~3~~	2			9	7	1.00	-	150						210	750 ~~400~~										
(7) Gilliland Hugh M	Boots & Shoes	800	2	2			10	8	1.00		600	12					850	2550										
(8) White Benjamin	Boots & Shoes	2100	4	4			10	8	1.00		1200	12					1400	3650										

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)

Page No. ______
Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 140

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 Union Hill dist 555, in the County of Upson, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: ______

Thos E Rose
Enumerator.

Transferred from Specl Sch No 2

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
1 Gordan & R H J	Boots & Shoes	2000	2	2			10	8	2.50		300	3				9	750	1978										

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)

[7–261.]

Received July 19, 1880.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 141

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 Hootenville 589 Dist G.M. in the County of Upson, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Thomaston or Waymanville Ga

Shemuel A. Dawson, 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
Respess & Smith	Cotton Mill	50.000	60	18	36	11	12	12	150	75	9000	10	1		1		35.000	40.000	Tobler Cr.	13	2	Turbine	3 1/3 2 2/3	130	30 18			

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.