(6) (7-342.)

Received August 21 80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 184

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

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

Products of Industry in Pond Spring 38th M.D., in the County of Walker, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

G. H. Garmany

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 15 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
Hall Bros. & Co.	$100	2	1			10	10	$1.50	$1.00	$360.	12				1			90	80

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
150	$150.	$350.	100	$350.	200	$300	$75.	$875.										

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 15 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
Crumpton & Bond	$600	2	1			10	10	$2	$1	$600	12						8	Walker Co.	150	50	295

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
300	50	$700	320	50	60	$730.	300	50	$2000	Chickamauga									

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 Products, 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.

(3) [7–343.]

Received August 27, 80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 183

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Products of Industry in 971 (Cedar Grove) 185 (District G. M. 2), in the County of Walker, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Noah Meredith

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.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	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 gangs.	Number of circular saws.	Number of upright saws.	Number of bandsaws.	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	W. Hambuer S.G.	5000	2	2			10	8	1200	50 100	1500	6		6		1	1		1		1000	200	1200	200		
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

	PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued. Number of thousand pickets.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bolts and spool stock.	Total value of all products [specify each].	Total value of all other products.	REMANUFACTURES. Do you manufacture or buy logs cut into lumber, such as boards, staves, shooks, billets, frames, clapboards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such remanufactures.	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 products 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 inches.	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				2400		no			This County	no		no	Chickamauga Creek	6 ft.	1	Horizontal	24 in.	150	12			
2													Tennessee River									
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.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	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 terra-cotta.	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 Sept. 20, 80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 185

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

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

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

J. T. Scott

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	Jas. M. Lee	$800	2	2			11	10	1.00	.75	350	3	3	3	3			1			450	10	460	100		
2	Caughron	600	x	x			~~10~~ 10	8	–	–				6	6			1			300	14	314	60		
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				900	~~900~~				Local	1	½		Chickamauga	9	1	Todd. Turbine	3⅓	100	25			
2				540	~~540~~				Local	no			Peavine above	14	1	Over-shot	4	6	5			
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.

Received August 27 80

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 183

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 ~~183 (District G.M.)~~ 971 (Cedar Grove), in the County of Walton, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Cedar Grove Walton Co Ga

Noah [illegible]
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
1	Jackson J. B	Blacksmithing	$800	2	1			8	8	$1.50	.50	$100	8			4		$200	$700										
2											100																		
3																													
4																													
5																													
6																													
7																													
8																													
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43																													
44																													
45																													

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.

(1) [7–261.]

Received August 21 80

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 134

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 Pond Spring, Beat 12 M.D., in the County of Walker, State of Georgia, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Pond Spring Ga.

G. H. Garmany
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.	Average number of hands employed. Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	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 Materials (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) Morrison Moses A.	Blacksmithing	350	2				8	8				8		4			110	350										
(2) Satterfield John H.	Blacksmithing	350	2	1			8	8	3.50	2.50	840	12					175	500										
(3) Canfield Chas R.	Boot & Shoe	100	1	1			10	10		1.00	60	12					350	875										

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, Cooperage, 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.

Received Sept. 20, 80

(8)

[7–261.]

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 185

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

Post Office: Crawfish Springs

J. G. Scott
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 Blaylock John	Blacksmithing	200	3	1			12	10	100	60	125	3	3		3	3	200	500										
② Shields Jas.	Blacksmithing	100	3	1			10	8		50	140	3			6	3	300	500										
③ Long Eve	Whitewashing	100	3	1			10	7	100		50	6			5	1	155	500										
④ Jones J. R. & Son	Boots & Shoes	300					10	8				6				6	350	520	Lookout Mountain	5	Wheel	Tub	8	150	12			

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.

(12) [7–261.]

Received August 27, 80

Page No. ____
Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 186

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

Post Office: ____ S. W. Faires 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 time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 15 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 Center & Mize	Carriage Making	1200	9	2			10	10		2.75	2.75	12					1500	3600										
② Pete Thomas No. 18	Blacksmithing	100	3	1			10	11		50	20	12					30	600										

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 outlined, 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.

Received August 27 1880

(13)

[7–261.]

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 188

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

Post Office: Villanow

J A Clements
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.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	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.	Wheels. Kind.	Wheels. Breadth, in feet.	Wheels. 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 Harris Charles T.	Blacksmithing	200	2	2			10	10							½		400	600										
② Lowe Jasper	Saddlery & Harness	250	2	2			10	10							½		750	1000										
③ W Cavender	Cotton Gin	3,000	8	6		1	10	10		65	725				½		10000	12000								1	1	10
4 Mostellers Bruce	Cotton Gin	600	3	3			6	6		50	75				½		3400	4000	Ammonoosuc			Breast	4		5			
5 Lyle Story & Co	Cotton Gin	800	5	5			10	10		60	1001				½		4200	5000								1	1	8
6 Gunnon & Mc	Cotton Gin	500	5	5			8	8		65	125				½		5100	6000	Ammonoosuc			Overshot	4		6			
7 Sullie James	Cotton Gin	600	4	4			10	10		65	100				½		3400	4000	Ammonoosuc			Turbine	3		7			

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.

Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts. Each establishment should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

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.) It will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

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) [7–344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 183

Received August 27, 1880

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in 1053d dist, in the County of Walker, State of Georgia
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. A. Clements

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.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor.	May 1 to Nov. 1.	Nov. 1 to May 1.	Average day's wages for a skilled laborer.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid for 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 exchanges of flour or meal? If so, state 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
Harrell Reid	150				10	10								12		1	10			Armuchee	8	1	Bevell	4	12	4
Castello George	2,000	8	18		10	10								12		2	35			Armuchee	14	1	Breast	4	12	7
Sigman Wadsworth	2,500	8	X		10	10								12		2	200			Armuchee	18	1	Overshot	4½	18	18
Cuttle James	3,000				10	10							12			2	150			Armuchee	82	1	Turbine	2½	80	12

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued: If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	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.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
												54 000	2000			
		None	None	1000	600	10	610					45000	10820			700
		750	850	1000	700	25	1575	126				537000	400			2,000
		700	750	1000	700	25	1450	110				537000	9700			1800
		2400	2400	3000	1800	25	4225	275				162000	2500			4,620

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.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 15 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 performed during the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season closed.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year.	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: 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 fresh cheese 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

Note.—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.
Capital.—Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
Wages.—The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. The inquiries in Materials, Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
Power used in manufacture.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
Horse-power.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

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.

(10) [7–344.] Received Sept.20,80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 185

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in Peavine 944 Dist + Crawfish, District 876 Dist, in the County of Walker, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. V. Scott

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor. Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Lee Jas M.	9000	3	3			11	10	$1.00	75	826	12 ~~8~~	x	x		4	300	one-half		Chickamauga	9	3	Turbine	2½-4	*107	42
Glenn, B.L.	9000	2	1			12	9	1.00	75	318	12 ~~x~~	x		8	2	144	one-half		Chickamauga	7	2	Turbine			16
Caighton	1,000	x	x			10	8				4		2	6	1	30	all		Peavine+	14	1	Over-shot	4	2	5
Smith, Jasp + Henry	300		x			12	8						4	8	1	25	all		Peavine	16	1	Breast-wheel	3		5

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
			47977	$47977	24033	$12000	$100	60077	60000				115,324	564198 ~~[illegible]~~		$7,000	$69977
			14,652	14,652	7,324	3,463	10	18,325	2939 ~~3,[illegible]~~				351648 ~~[illegible]~~	249056 ~~23,000~~		2,100	28,919
					2,000	1000	10	1,010					96,000	12000		50	1,580
					1,300	750	5	255					62,400	7800		10	900

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.	General inquiries applicable to all factories named above. 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

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.

* Two wheels ~~30~~ 2½ feet in breadth 120 revolutions per minute.
One wheel 4 feet in breadth 82 revolutions per minute. At average 107½

\+ Peavine flows into Chickamauga

[7–344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. /

Enumeration Dist. No. /84

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received August 21 80

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

Products of Industry in Pond Stanny 83 in the County of Harris, State of Georgia

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

G. H. Grannan

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for skilled labor.	Average day's wages for ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTH 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 done customing?	Is there an elevator connected with your mill? 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
Hall & Hall	6000	2	2			10	10	8.25	1.00	350	12				3	80	One half		Chicka Manny	8	2	Todd Turbine	3	150	17
Hall & Hall	3000	2	2			10	11	3.15	1.00	300	12				3	80	One Third		Chicka Manny	8	2	Todd Turbine	3	100	17

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
			6000	$6000	1000	$500		$6732	1170				48000	87900		$104.	$9274.
			6000	$6000	1000	$500		$6972	1440				48000	106800		$575.	$9695

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 dairymaid.	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.	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 number 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 number 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 cheese produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter 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.

(4) [7–344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 183

Received August 27 80

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in 971 (Cedar Grove) District 183, in the County of Walker, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Noah Merchetts

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

1 NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	2 CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: 3 Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	4 Males above 16 years.	5 Females above 15 years.	6 Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: 7 Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor.	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.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: 11 On full time.	12 On three-quarter time only.	13 On half time only.	14 Idle.	15 Number of run of stone.	16 Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	17 Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	18 Is there an elevator connected with your mill? If so, what is its capacity in bushels?	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE: 19 On what river or stream? (See note below.)	IF WATER-POWER IS USED. 20 Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. 21 Number.	22 Kind.	23 Breadth, in feet.	24 Revolutions per minute.	25 Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. 26 Number of boilers.	27 Number of engines.	28 Horse-power.
Noah M. Smith	3000	1	1			10	$2.00	$1.00	$300	12				2	80	Custom & Market 3/4	none	Chickamauga	18	1	overshot	4	5	10			

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. 27 Number of boilers.	28 Number of engines.	29 Horse-power.	MATERIALS. 30 Number of bushels of wheat.	31 Value.	32 Number of bushels of other grain.	33 Value.	34 Value of mill supplies.	35 Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. 36 Number of barrels of wheat flour.	37 Number of barrels of rye flour.	38 Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	39 Number of pounds of barley meal.	40 Number of pounds of corn meal.	41 Number of pounds of feed.	42 Number of pounds of hominy.	43 Value of all other products.	44 Total value of all products.
			6000	$6000	7000	$3500	$340	$9840	140	–	–	–	33600	150			$123.40

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

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. 1 NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	2 CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: 3 Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year. 4 Males above 16 years. 5 Females above 15 years. 6 Children and youth.	WAGES: 7 Average day's wages for a dairy-man. 8 Average day's wages for ordinary labor. 9 Total amount paid in wages during the year. 10 Total value of labor employed in the year.	11 Date when manufacturing season opened.	12 Date when manufacturing season closed.	13 Average number of cows kept, making milk during the year 1879.	14 Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	15 Total number of pounds of milk received at factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. 16 Number of pounds of cheese made.	17 Kinds of cheese.	18 Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	19 Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	20 Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	21 Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. 22 Number of pounds of butter made.	23 Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	24 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. 25 Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	26 Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	27 Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. 28 Number of pounds of butter made.	29 Number of pounds of cheese made.	30 Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	31 Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	32 Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	33 Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	34 Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	35 Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	36 Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	37 Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	38 Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. 39 Number of pounds of cow's milk received.	40 Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. 41 On what river or stream? (See note below.)	42 Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. 43 Number.	44 Kind.	45 Breadth, in feet.	46 Revolutions per minute.	47 Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. 48 Number of boilers.	49 Number of engines.	50 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. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

Columns 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.

Columns 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.

Columns 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.

Columns 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.

Columns 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

[7–344.]

Received August, 27 80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1

Enumeration Dist. No. 182

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

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

Products of Industry in 182 and subdivision, in the County of Walker, State of Georgia during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

L K Dickey Enumerator

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

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 Males above 16 years.	5 Females above 15 years.	6 Children and youth.	7 Reg'lar hours per day, in Summer.	8 Reg'lar hours per day, in Winter.	9 Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	10 Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	11 Total amount paid in wages during the year.	12 On full time.	13 On three-quarter time only.	14 On half time only.	15 Idle.	16 Number of run of stone.	17 Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	18 Do you do custom work or take only for a market? If the former, what proportion? If the latter, what is custom grinding?	19 Is there an elevator connected with the establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	20 POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	21 Height of fall, in feet.	22 WHEELS. Number.	23 Kind.	24 Breadth, in feet.	25 Revolutions per minute.	26 Horse-power.
Hayne & Albert	200	3	1			14	10 nine	50¢	125		6		6		1	100	one half		Rocky Creek	95	1	pro shot	28	13	15

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. 27 Number of boilers.	28 Number of engines.	29 Horse-power.	MATERIALS. 30 Number of bushels of wheat.	31 Value.	32 Number of bushels of other grain.	33 Value.	34 Value of mill supplies.	35 Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. 36 Number of barrels of wheat flour.	37 Number of barrels of rye flour.	38 Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	39 Number of pounds of barley meal.	40 Number of pounds of corn meal.	41 Number of pounds of feed.	42 Number of pounds of hominy.	43 Value of all other products.	44 Total value of all products.
					1500	450	10	1760					84,000				1062

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

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. 1 NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	2 CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. 3 Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year. 4 Males above 16 years. 5 Females above 15 years. 6 Children and youth.	WAGES. 7 Average day's wages for males. 8 Average day's wages for females. 9 Total amount paid in wages during the year. 10 Total value of labor employed in the year.	11 Date when manufacturing season opened.	12 Date when manufacturing season closed.	13 Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year.	14 Average cost of milk per 100 lbs. if bought in the factory.	15 Total number of pounds of milk used in factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. 16 Number of pounds of cheese made.	17 Kinds of cheese.	18 Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	19 Average price per pound at factory as was sold for the season.	20 Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	21 Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. 22 Number of pounds of butter made.	23 Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	24 Average price per pound at factory as 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. 25 Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	26 Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	27 Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. 28 Number of pounds of butter made.	29 Number of pounds of cheese made.	30 Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	31 Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	32 Average price per pound at factory as was sold for the season.	33 Average price per pound at factory as was sold for the season.	34 Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	35 Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	36 Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	37 Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	38 Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. 39 Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	40 Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. 41 On what river or stream? (See note below.)	42 Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. 43 Number.	44 Kind.	45 Breadth, in feet.	46 Revolutions per minute.	47 Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. 48 Number of boilers.	49 Number of engines.	50 Horse-power.

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.

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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.

Each establishment enumerated.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for

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.