

# BULLETIN

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

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No. 35—JULY, 1901.

ISSUED EVERY OTHER MONTH.

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1901.

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**COOPERATIVE COMMUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.**

BY REV. ALEXANDER KENT.

Cooperative communities in the United States may be classified according to their aims rather than their achievements. They are of three kinds: (1) Communistic; (2) socialistic; (3) partially cooperative.

The communistic are those which aim at the widest possible community of goods, and which seek to have both labor and income equally distributed among the members.

The socialistic are those which aim at collective ownership of all the means of production, and at equitable rather than equal distribution. Averse to private capital, they are not averse to private property. Opposed to exploitation, they are not opposed to honest thrift. They would encourage industry and skill, and discourage laziness and inefficiency.

The partially cooperative communities are those which favor collective ownership and action in some things and individual ownership and action in others, but wish for a larger degree of cooperation than is yet enjoyed by the community at large.

In the practical workings of these communities, however, the differences are less pronounced. Sometimes the communistic in purpose are impelled, in the matter of distribution, to become socialistic in practice, while economic considerations often lead those socialistically inclined to more and more of communistic living.

Thus the Zoarites, who at first were not even socialistic in their aims, but merely desired a more Christianized individualism, found themselves unable to make any adequate provision for the older and weaker among them, except by turning all private possessions into a common fund for the equal benefit of all. On the other hand, the Shakers, who started out as communists. in the widest sense of the word, so far

as property is concerned, soon restricted the application of the community principle within the limits of the family life. Thus the New Lebanon society has 4 families, or communes (it formerly had 7), each of which has its independent community or family life.

Then again, some of the more recent communities have considerably changed their original plans, so that we have in the same community different aims at different times. These and other considerations render any exact classification out of the question.

When the work of Nordhoff (*a*) was published in 1875 the total number of communistic societies was 11, counting, of course, the 18 Shaker societies, which included 58 communes, as one. Three of these, however, Mr. Nordhoff did not rank as entitled to a place among the successful communities, so that he counted only 8 societies, comprising not less than 72 communes. These contained about 5,000 persons, including children. They held some 180,000 acres of land, and their wealth, Mr. Nordhoff estimated, was not less than \$12,000,000. This would have given, if equally divided, more than \$2,000 dollars to each man, woman, and child. When Mr. Hinds wrote, (*b*) in 1878, three of the communities mentioned by Mr. Nordhoff had already lapsed, viz, the Bishop Hill Colony, the Cedar Vale Community, and the Social Freedom Community. Those remaining were Economy, Zoar, Bethel, Aurora, Amana, Icaria, Oneida and Wallingford, the Shakers, and the Brotherhood of the New Life. The last named, however, was not included in Mr. Nordhoff's list and can not properly be classed as even cooperative.

Of all these, only the Shakers, the Amana Society, and a mere fragment of the Economists remain. Three of the Shaker societies and 22 of the families, or communes, have also passed away. Two small societies, however, have recently been formed, so that there are still 17 societies and 36 families. But there has been a steady decline in the number of members, taking the communities as a whole. Mr. Nordhoff gives some account of one society, not communistic, at Silkville, or Prairie Home, Kans., and Mr. Hinds names some 16 socialistic experiments then organized, or organizing, not one of which, so far as can be learned, is now existing.

Mr. Noyes's History of American Socialisms (*c*) gives an account of 45 different experiments growing out of the Owen movement in the twenties and the Fourier movement in the forties, not one of which remains. As near as we can judge from the facts obtained, the average life of these experiments was about two years. Nevertheless,

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*a* The Communistic Societies of the United States, by Charles Nordhoff. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1875.

*b* American Communities, by W. A. Hinds.

*c* History of American Socialisms, by John Humphrey Noyes. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1870.

“hope springs eternal in the human breast,” and the last decade of the nineteenth century was, perhaps, more prolific of schemes and efforts to get out of the competitive struggle, with its pitiful extremes of wealth and poverty, into the cooperative life, with its promise of freedom from these ills, than any prior period in our history. It can not, however, be claimed, it is feared, that these later efforts give any greater promise of success than the earlier. Something more than a score of these are making a desperate struggle to get a foothold, or to resist the disintegrating influence of their unfriendly environment, but apparently with little prospect of desired success. These colonies are mostly of recent origin, with small membership and very meager resources. They have, therefore, as yet, but little in the way of achievement to relate. Their history, if they are to have a worthy one, is still to be made.

Before giving any account of these, it will be worth while to give some attention to the old societies still in existence, and to a few of the more important ones that have recently passed out. (*a*)

### THE SHAKERS.

Of all societies in this country ranked as communistic Shaker societies are the oldest, best organized, and, financially speaking, the most prosperous. Shakers report at present seventeen societies, scattered through nine States. Two, Mount Lebanon and Watervliet, are in New York; three, Hancock, Harvard, and Shirley, in Massachusetts; one, Enfield, in Connecticut; two, Canterbury and Enfield, in New Hampshire; two, Alfred and New Gloucester, in Maine; three, Union Village, Whitewater, and Watervliet, in Ohio; two, Pleasanthill and South Union, in Kentucky; one, Whiteoak, in Georgia; and one, Narcoossee, in Florida.

It is hardly proper, however, to count the two last mentioned, as they have recently been organized by members of Northern societies with a view of transferring the whole body to a more congenial clime, where they hope to be able to live more cheaply and support themselves without the employment of hired labor. They desire to sell their property in Mount Lebanon, N. Y., or much of it, at least, and build up their home in the South with the proceeds. Two of the old societies, Groveland and Canaan, in New York, have died out.

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*a* The author desires to acknowledge his indebtedness not only to the valuable and well-known works of Nordhoff, Noyes, and Hinds, but to excellent monographs by Charles Edson Robinson on the Shakers; by Professor Perkins, of the State University of Iowa, on the Amana Society; and by Mr. E. O. Randall, secretary of the Ohio Historical Society, on the Zoar Society. He is also much indebted to Mr. Charles M. Skinner, of the Brooklyn Eagle, for a series of articles published in that paper, the result of an investigation cotemporaneous with this; and to the officials of the various organizations who have been uniformly courteous and obliging.

Shaker societies are usually composed of two or more "families" or communes, which range in number from a very few to a hundred or more, comprising both sexes and all ages. These families are practically independent of each other as to property and business interests. The principle of communism holds in their organization only within the limits of the family. It does not apply to the families as constituents of the society nor to the societies as related to the whole body of Shakerdom. In any given society made up of two or more families one family may have much more wealth per capita than another. A like inequality exists, of course, among the societies. In some cases certain families agree to extend the principle and hold their property in common as do three families, we are told, at Pleasant Hill, Ky. But the rule is that each family manages its own business affairs, and profits or suffers as the management is good or bad. The claim is that the property is more easily managed by such division; that it tends to wider development of individual talents and creates a larger number of capable and responsible men and women. In case of calamity, however, by fire or flood or tempest, all are expected to help according to means. If, through bad management, any family gets into straitened circumstances it is helped by those more prosperous, according to ability, until the management is changed.

But however great this spirit of helpfulness may be it does not prevent some families and some societies from having much more wealth than others. Shakerism, therefore, is only a modified communism and really carries the principle, so far as its organization is concerned, only a little beyond that practiced in the general family life of the world. Its families are larger and there is more of cooperation among them than in the life of the world, but the full effects of the principle do not extend to the body as a whole, nor to all of the members. Indeed, a recent letter from one of the members says: "We are not even, strictly speaking, a community. We are, fundamentally and primarily, a church; a body of people united together for a spiritual purpose. Only secondarily and incidentally are we communistic. Our communism, such as it is, is only incidental to our main object, which is a spiritual one, and it is this fact which differentiates us from all other attempts at communism on this continent." The writer quoted ventures the opinion that in all other colonies the main object is material, and "those who take part are governed solely by the motive of self-interest," while the Shakers are banded together for a spiritual purpose. This view, undoubtedly, not only does injustice to some other movements, but somewhat exaggerates the spiritual merits of the Shakers. Certainly something of this higher purpose has been professed, and in good degree manifested, by several other communities in this country; and Shakers have not always been so loyal to their fundamental aim that they can safely make such claims. One of their

leading members writes: "If we have so far deviated from the foundation principles of our faith as to make that [the piling of wealth] our object, it has invariably been productive of disaster, spiritual and temporal blight, and when success seemed already achieved, loss and disaster 'followed fast and followed faster,' large sums having been lost on bad investments, or by swindling operators."

This confession serves to show that however steadily the current of high purpose has swept on in the stream of the Shaker life, there have been eddies here and there where the movement was pretty strongly in an opposite direction.

#### ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY.

The Shakers trace their origin to the Camisards, or French prophets, who figured in the early part of the eighteenth century. The movement of which these people were the center spread rapidly to other countries, and notably in England. Some Friends, or Quakers, came under their influence and organized a society of which James and Jane Wardley, a very devout couple, were the leaders. So violent were the agitations and tremblings which seized these people during their meetings that they came to be called the "Shaking Quakers," and later "Shakers."

Ann Lee and her parents were among those who were drawn into the society. Her father was a blacksmith, as was the man Stanley, whom she subsequently married, and to whom she bore four children, all of whom died in infancy. It is worth while to note here as having some bearing, perhaps, on the loss of the children, and on the view of marriage which she afterwards made central in her religious system, that she is said to have had from childhood a strong repugnance to the married state, and only consented to enter into it at the urgent and persistent solicitation of her friends.

Though wholly illiterate, never being able to read or write, Ann Lee had qualities of mind and heart which brought her rapidly to the front and caused her to share in the persecutions then being visited upon her people. In 1770, while in prison, she claimed to have had a great revelation, especially as to the nature of the sin which was the cause of man's alleged fall, and the necessity of the celibate life as the first and indispensable step to his spiritual recovery. In 1773, having been released from prison, she had another revelation, by which she was instructed to repair to America, being assured that "there the Second Christian Church"—that is, the Church of Ann Christ, the first being that of Jesus Christ—"would be established," that the colonies would gain their independence, and "complete liberty of conscience be secured to all people." She was obedient to the "vision," and with eight others, selected from the congregation, sailed from Liverpool for New York May 19, 1774. With the departure of

this little band Shakerism soon ceased to exist in England and has never since revived.

Ann and her company landed in New York August 6, 1774. A year or so after her arrival her husband, who was not in sympathy with the kind or measure of holiness insisted on by Ann, left the order and took up with another woman, dissolving the marriage ties that bound him to "Mother" Ann. About 1776 one of the company, who was possessed of considerable means, purchased a section of land near Albany, in a wilderness called Niskayuna, but now known as Watervliet. Here, in comparative seclusion, the believers lived a celibate life, holding all possessions in common, and working industriously to improve their surroundings and provide a comfortable subsistence, not only for themselves, but for those whom Mother Ann assured them would soon come to swell their numbers.

In 1779 a religious revival, which aroused converts to a great pitch of excitement, led a company of those who were looking for the second coming of the Christ to visit the little Shaker settlement to learn if they knew aught of his appearance. Mother Ann met and welcomed them as expected guests and collaborators with her in the work to which she had devoted her life. Though several of these visitors were young people betrothed to each other in marriage, "all of the company became disciples of Ann Lee and remained faithful believers through life." They accepted celibacy and communism, together with a belief in the Fatherhood of God as revealed in Jesus Christ, and a belief in the Motherhood of God as revealed in Ann Christ. So Mother Ann was to them Christ's second coming, and Shakerism became a fixed institution in the community, and the first communistic society established in America. Its history covers a period of a century and a quarter.

The Shakers came to America during the exciting times preceding the Revolution. Being foreigners, their avowed hostility to war, their refusal to take the oath of allegiance or to enter the Army, naturally brought them under suspicion. In 1780 all the elders and leaders were arrested and imprisoned, but afterwards set at liberty by order of Governor Clinton. The course pursued drew attention to the body, created sympathy with its purposes, and added largely to its numbers, and the leaders returned to find it more prosperous than when they left. So greatly did the spirit of devotion to Mother Ann and her mission grow among the new converts that most of them went back to their homes and became missionaries of the new faith. This, together with the labors of the leaders as they traveled and preached, soon caused societies to spring up in several of the States.

The death of Mother Ann in 1784 seemed only to bind the members together more closely and to call out talents of leadership and administration in others. James Whittaker, Joseph Meacham, and Lucy Wright were all conspicuous for ability and wisdom in the work of

organizing the new body of converts, but especially was their wisdom shown in the emphasis laid on the following cardinal principles:

1. Purity in mind and body.
2. Honesty and integrity in thought and deed.
3. Humanity and kindness to friend and foe.
4. Diligence in business—meaning labor for the common weal, according to strength and ability—industrious, but not slavish, that all may be busy, peaceable, and happy.
5. Prudence and economy, temperance and frugality, without parsimony.
6. Absolute freedom from debt, owing no man anything but love and good will.
7. Education of children in scriptural, secular, and scientific knowledge.
8. A united interest in all things.
9. Ample provision for all in health, sickness, and old age—a perfect equality—one household, one faith, practicing every virtue, shunning every vice.

With these principles as fundamental no one could join the order against whom any just debts were pending, and all who had wronged their fellows must make reparation as far as lay in their power.

#### CLASSES OR ORDERS.

The Shaker denomination in the United States is composed at present of seventeen societies. Each of these, as we have seen, is divided into two or more families. But this division is simply for convenience and does not indicate the spiritual status of the member as related to the body.

For this purpose there are three classes or orders:

1. *The Novitiates.*—These are such as come into a degree of relation with the society, but choose to live in their own families and manage their own temporal concerns. In spiritual matters they acknowledge the rule of the society, make confession of their sins, agree to live virgin lives, and to separate themselves from the ways of the world. So long as they do this they are in good standing and participate in such blessings as the fellowship affords.

2. *The Juniors.*—These are persons who choose to come, temporarily at least, into the local community, agreeing by special contract to give their services freely in the interest of the family of which they are members so long as they continue. They agree, further, to make no claim for compensation should they withdraw, whether for service rendered or for the use of any property or money which they allowed the family to enjoy. The property itself they may resume, according to the contract, at any time, but interest they can not claim.

3. *The Seniors.*—These are persons who, having served a period of probation and having found the faith and practice of the society acceptable, decide to enter fully into “a united and consecrated” interest. Such persons covenant and agree to devote themselves and all they possess, fully and irrevocably, to the service of God, through this institution. This class constitutes what is called the church order.

#### GOVERNMENT.

The government is vested in a central executive board called the ministry. This is composed of four persons—two of each sex—and has jurisdiction over all the societies. Yet every organized community or family in a society has two elder brethren and two elder sisters, who have charge of the spiritual affairs, and two deacons and two deaconesses, who have charge of the temporalities. All other positions of care and trust are filled after the same dual order.

The government, apart from this dual feature, which gives the female element direct representation, is modeled on the military system. Authority is transmitted from the head down, the inferior rank taking orders from the superior. Each officer reports to the one in authority next above him, and the head of the central ministry may depose any one of them, and even appoint his own successor. It is worthy of remark that despite the opportunity and temptation which this system would seem to offer for the exercise of arbitrary and despotic power, the men and women who have held rule in the Shaker body—during a period of more than a hundred years—have been uniformly regardful of the rights and interests of others, and have exercised their high office in the very spirit of Him who said, “If any among you would be great let him be your servant. If he would be chief of all, let him be preeminent in service.” They realized that it was given to them to rule that they might be able the more effectually to serve. And they have accounted this opportunity for special service a peculiar privilege and joy.

#### RELIGIOUS BELIEF AND FORM OF WORSHIP.

The Shakers believe in and worship one God, “the Almighty Creator of heaven and earth, the Fountain of eternal light, love, and goodness; one in essence, dual in principles; Father and Mother manifested and expressed in humanity, and in all the beauties and sublimities of the physical world.” To know the Divine Will and Wisdom, and to obey the law of righteousness and truth, in the Spirit of the Christ, as revealed in Jesus and Ann, is the professed aim of their daily life. Mother Ann taught, “Put your hands to work, and give your hearts to God.” “To do this,” she said, “in sincerity and truth is the essence of worship.” With the Shakers the whole business of



life is to be pervaded and informed by this spirit. Yet they attach much value to forms as preservative of the spirit. Hence they all kneel before and after eating, before retiring at night, and on rising in the morning.

They meet often for social converse in small companies, and three or four times during the week in congregation, and redevote themselves to the spiritual life. They sing and march to tunes of different measure, and move their hands in a manner expressive of their desire to gather and appropriate the treasures of the spiritual realm. Sometimes the march changes to a peculiar sort of dance, which they say "seems to quicken body and soul and to kindle anew the fire of truth." By the more violent shaking of the body they seek to express their hatred of all evil and to free themselves from all elements of worldly bondage. Their songs, hymns, and anthems are original, and written, they claim, mostly under inspiration. They are all spiritualists in the sense of holding to the actuality of spirit communion. They profess, however, to have learned how to test or try the spirits, and so avoid the evils of promiscuous intercourse. They do not worship Ann Lee, as many suppose; nor do they worship Jesus. They give to both a high place in their thought and regard as types of the nobler manhood and womanhood of the "New Creation." The truth incarnated in them was not born with them; it existed before they perceived it and made it their own. We can be helped by a belief in them only as we are helped to a like perception and appropriation of the truth incarnate in them.

The Shakers attach great importance to an honest and full confession in the presence of a witness. The confession is not to man, but it must be in man's hearing. They will admit no one, therefore, to their society unless he promises to make a full and complete confession of every evil transaction that lies within the reach of memory. They regard the acknowledgment of wrongdoing to elders of their own sex, appointed for the purpose, as the chief door of hope to the soul, and so they make this opportunity a permanent part of their institution. They affirm that the great mistake of the Catholic Church in this matter lies in not having for women confessors of their own sex, and that the dominion which the confessional gives the male priest over the woman carries with it a temptation which many have not been able to withstand. Ann Lee, in teaching the Motherhood in Deity, and in providing for woman a confessor of her own sex, took the first important step in the emancipation of woman from sexual thralldom. Each sex, it is affirmed, comprehends its own frailties, and in the Shaker family each has its spiritual advisers, between whom the law of virgin purity is maintained. Their attitude toward this law, the Shakers affirm, is not understood by the outside world. They have no desire, they say, to destroy or even to

hold a controversy with "the institution of marriage properly maintained." But they do condemn prostitution, licensed or unlicensed, as a sin against God and the human race; a sin that is every day having its effect in manifold miseries of the people. "All copulation, in or out of wedlock, except for offspring, at such times and under conditions proper for offspring to result, is prostitution, condemned by the law of God and of nature." They hold that "there are two orders, the earthly or generative order and the heavenly or virgin order." The first is on the natural the second on the spiritual plane. Those only who choose the latter follow the example of Christ.

The Shaker attitude toward the Bible is that of the Liberal Church generally. It is valued for the good that it contains, not accepted as a final authority. It must not be used to silence reason or affection. Its noblest utterances are inspired only as like truths in other scriptures are inspired. "All scriptural records of holy life and teaching," they affirm, "help to reveal the power and wisdom of God to mankind, and they should be preserved, studied, and brought to bear upon the life. To believe only in the Bible, and to hold controversies over that which it contains, availeth little; but to strive reverently, honestly, and earnestly to learn its simple and holy lessons and to live by them continually is great wisdom."

#### EXISTING COMMUNITIES, WITH PURSUITS AND CUSTOMS.

The first society was formed at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., in 1787. It is the strongest as well as the oldest, and has seven families or separate communities, with a present membership of 120—19 of whom are over 70 years of age, as many under 20, and 5 over 80. Prior to 1792 other societies had been formed in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine. Between 1805 and 1807 two societies were formed in Ohio, one in Indiana, and two in Kentucky. Later—in the twenties—two more societies were formed in Ohio and one in New York. All but three of these are still in existence, though the membership is less than one-fourth of what it was at one time, when it reached a total of nearly 6,000 souls.

All these societies have large home farms, and many own large tracts of land in the West and South. It is said that one family of one of the New York societies bought a few years ago 30,000 acres in Kentucky. These purchases were doubtless regarded as a wise and necessary provision for the future, which it was believed would surely send thousands of the people into their ranks. But great as the economic pressure has been in recent years, it has not worked to the upbuilding of Shaker communities, and so their great landed estates have proven a burden. They cultivate but a small part of their large domains. Ordinary farming does not pay where all the work has to be done by hired help. They prefer, therefore, to let the land run to forest or

rent it to others. Their agricultural labor is devoted to garden seeds, medicinal herbs, etc., which have yielded much better returns than more extensive farming, and are better suited to the tastes and habits of the community members. In addition to this they engage to a considerable extent in mechanical industries. They "manufacture brooms and measures, pails and tubs, chairs and mops, mats and sieves, washing machines, and chimney caps," and a great many other things. They "put up" a variety of canned and bottled goods—corn, tomatoes, peaches, and other vegetables and fruits.

They affirm "the equality of the sexes in all honors, duties, rights, and privileges in mental and manual industry; for 'godliness doth not lead to idleness.' Work improves the faculties, clarifies and invigorates mind and body. It disperses clouds, banishes fear, and supplies the elements of life, health, and cheer." For the brethren there are agricultural, horticultural, and mechanical pursuits, and the raising and preparation of fruits and vegetables for market. For the sisters there are duties of the household, the kitchen, and the laundry, where many conveniences and various kinds of machinery are found to lighten the toil. Then there are dressmaking and tailoring. Some families engage in shirt and cloak making, others in upholstering or chair making, and something is done also in the way of trade. But while it is the inflexible rule that all who are able shall work, there are no arbitrary hours of labor. "We are not wage slaves of a soulless corporation," says one of their number. "We all have a united interest to build up our communistic homes, where all share equally the blessings of existence. Although our duties are sometimes arduous, we know not of drudgery in the usual meaning of that term."

Though disapproving of the hireling system, they have found it impracticable to dispense with it wholly in the matter of farm work. They refuse, however, to employ household servants. For this reason they will take no boarders, nor will they accept the services of any who do not intend to join the community in lieu of cash payment for goods they may sell. All applicants for membership are met with the same conditions. Former wealth or poverty receives no consideration. The Shaker family "is not a charity institution, nor a home for invalids who come as such, with the idea of being supported and taken care of, but for world-tired souls, who come from conviction of sin and for the purpose of unfolding in the spiritual life; for these there is plenty of room, providing that such will exert themselves as far as they are able and capable to help in the family which they enter, seek the good of others, and strive to learn the way of self-denial, purity, and peace."

These families, as we have said, consist of both sexes and all ages. "The sexes, however, occupy separate apartments (including those married who have become members), all in the same dwelling; both

sexes take meals at the same time, in the same hall, but at separate tables." Some suppose that opposite sexes among the Shakers never commune together. "Such persons," says one of their writers, "are mistaken." "While we live absolute virgin lives, there is much freedom in the social sense between the sexes, but it is required to be free from all that would tend to carnal affections and actions. The power thus to live in purity and innocence is found in the conviction that a spotless, virgin, angelic life is the order of the kingdom of Christ, and is higher, better, happier, than a sensual, worldly life. We are anti-Mormon and anti-Oneidan in faith and practice, as becomes the true followers of Christ. We do not condemn marriage, nor orderly generation, as worldly institutions, but claim that these have no place in Christ's Kingdom."

#### HYGIENE.

It is essential to health, they affirm, that meals should be eaten at regular intervals. They breakfast at 6 (in the summer, half past 6 in the winter), dine at 12, and sup at 6.

They eschew pork altogether, and use little meat of any kind. In some families it is wholly discarded. They prepare fruits, grains, and vegetables in a great variety of ways, and, as a rule, prefer bread made from whole wheat, corn, or oatmeal flour to that made from the bolted article. They use neither lard, tallow, nor any butter substitutes in their cooking. Tea and coffee are used in moderation, but tobacco chewing, smoking, and snuff taking are prohibited. In many of the families the dwellings are steam heated, well drained, and provided with all modern conveniences.

Shakers retire usually about 9, rise at 5 or half past 5, fold the bed-clothes neatly and lay them over the backs of chairs, empty the slops, ventilate the rooms, and leave everything in readiness for the sisters, who come a little later to make up the beds, sweep, and dust.

Hair and wire mattresses have largely displaced the old feather beds. The dress worn by Shaker women is simple, comfortable, and convenient. Corsets are discarded, and skirts are suspended from the shoulders. They have warm home-made shoes which fit, but do not cramp the feet, and are in every way so alive to health conditions that serious sickness is very rare among them, and the fevers that prevailed in the earlier days have been practically banished. Regular habits, pure water, pure air, plenty of sunshine, good drainage, and wholesome food, together with variety of occupation, have wrought great improvement in the general health.

#### RECREATIONS.

Travel to distant countries is only undertaken when in the interest of the community; but visiting sister families and societies and engaging in excursions and picnics are often indulged in as a matter of healthful enjoyment and social recreation.

Other wholesome amusements, such as croquet and tennis, are coming into favor. But the Shakers aim to keep out everything that is calculated to lead to mere dissipation of time and energy and to lower the moral tone of those indulging. Music, once tabooed, is coming to the front, though the old prejudice against instrumental music limits the use of the organ and piano to exercises not considered distinctively religious. These instruments are excluded from the house of worship.

#### LITERATURE AND CORRESPONDENCE.

There is a disposition to keep well informed upon topics of general interest, and especially upon matters of social reform. Many of the best papers and books, therefore, both secular and spiritual, are read in the different families. But as light and trashy literature and frivolous correspondence are disallowed, all books, papers, and letters received or sent must be subject to the knowledge and approval of the elders.

All elements of espionage are abjured, but the principles of the society demand openness and freedom to its leading authorities, for mutual confidence, union, and protection. Hence this by-law to guard against all secret organizations and cliques that might seek to corrupt and destroy the society: "God is light, and those who dwell in God dwell in light and can have no need nor desire to conceal correspondence from the leaders in the household of faith."

Children and youths are received, but always in obedience to certain rules. Very young children are only taken in connection with their parents. None are taken who are physically deformed or who show a lack of mental or moral capacity. All who are taken are well instructed in the branches taught in the common schools, together with the reading of music and singing, but none are given a high school or college education. All are taught to work and to earn their livelihood rather than to get it. Boys are trained in agricultural, horticultural, and mechanical employments; girls in household duties—knitting, sewing, dressmaking and mending, cooking, and cleaning.

When parents come into the society with their children the latter are usually placed where they will have the companionship of other children and have proper care and guardianship, but if not transferred parents are required to see that the rules are obeyed. Parents leaving may take their children with them if they wish to. Parents leaving their children may visit them once a year, but not for more than two or three days. Occasional letters and answers are allowed, but anything calculated to cause discontent is forbidden. A small monthly sum is requested.

No corporal punishment is permitted, nor any external violence allowed on any of its members.

**WHY SHAKERS DO NOT VOTE.**

Shakers are averse to war and all violence. They feel that they can not consistently support by their votes a form of government which rests at last upon force, unless they are prepared to use force. Besides, party spirit, they affirm, is inseparable from party action. It fosters contention, engenders hatred and strife, and often develops into the most cruel and destructive wars. As honorable citizens and members of society they discharge all just debts, pay their full share of the public taxes, and by just and ethical measures maintain peace and unity among themselves and strive for the peace and prosperity of the nation.

More than this, they give largely in charity. Not only do the Mount Lebanon families look after the needs of the poor in the territory adjacent, but they send carloads of provisions to the Salvation Army and to the Brooklyn bureau of charities, and are always responsive to appeals in case of fire, famine, or flood.

But, despite the kindness, benevolence, mental breadth, and liberality of these people, the young men and women of the country are not drawn to them. The old are dying off and little new blood is coming in. Unless, therefore, some great change takes place in the ideals of the rising generation there is little prospect that the hopes long cherished by the Shakers will ever be realized. The movement of modern thought is altogether against the notion that the generative function is inconsistent with the highest manhood and womanhood, and the hopes of thoughtful people respecting the future of the race are turning to generation more than regeneration.

The following passage from a recent letter of an elder is really pathetic, when we consider the hopes these people have cherished and the fidelity with which they have striven to do their part in the work of bringing about their fulfillment:

We are tired of trying to support our institution by hiring aliens, which is utterly antagonistic to the life and principles we are pledged to uphold. There has been a steady decline in members, and in the animating spirit of our community, since we began to hire our home work done to supply the lack of members to accomplish all it appeared necessary to have done.

We have raised many children, who generally leave us for other pastures by the time they are old enough to find a home for themselves, or before.

The spirit of the hireling operates to blight nearly all young growth, instilling actual poison where it can be done without liability of detection. Some of us are thoroughly satisfied that we must cease hiring in order to recover prosperity. We thought that if we were located far enough south to be beyond the frost line we might live more cheaply, and, having less taxes to pay, procure our support from the land without having to hire part of our work done to supplement labor of the community. So it was decided by the wise heads of one

family here to purchase land in Florida with the proceeds of sales of property we hoped to make elsewhere.

Those intrusted with the business engaged for a tract that is not yet paid for. We have received considerable help from other families, and yet, unless something unforeseen occurs, unless somebody wants land that we would be glad to sell—land and buildings at a fair price—it will take all our surplus earnings for several years to discharge the debt. Is not almost everybody that has any life in them, i. e., the life of the world, after money, money, money? Is there ever any satisfying the greed for money?

We have got so far away from the original purpose of our institution that we seem to be forced into the general scramble for money. Nearly all our labor, beyond supplying our immediate physical necessities, must be turned into money to pay hirelings and to pay taxes.

On this matter of taxes the writer of the above thinks it a great hardship that the family to which he belongs should have to pay a tax of \$2,000 a year for the privilege of doing good and raising other people's children, feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked. He would make no complaint of the school tax or the road tax, but the military and naval tax, and the tax for criminal courts to punish the disorders of licensed criminal makers and manufacturers of crime and disorder should not, he thinks, be put upon the property of such orderly, peace-loving people.

#### VALUE OF PROPERTY.

As to the value of Shaker property it is impossible to give even an approximate estimate.

Buildings are of value only as required for use and as adapted to the particular need. The Shaker structures are substantially built and capable of housing and employing probably five times their present population.

Were they convenient to great centers of population their value would be greatly increased, though being built for communal living they would be poorly adapted for individual homes. They could, however, be utilized for hotels, boarding houses, schools, and other like purposes. But most of the villages are too remote from great commercial and industrial centers to be available for such uses. Under former conditions of business many of these villages could have been readily transformed into manufacturing plants. Under present conditions, however, they could hardly be utilized even if purchasable at very low prices. So that these buildings in the various Shaker communities, though kept in good repair and in an excellent state of preservation, are probably not worth one-fourth of what it would cost to build them.

As Shakers are good farmers their land is probably worth quite as much as that of their neighbors, and as they have many thousands of acres, with much in a high state of cultivation, its value must be very

great. Mr. Nordhoff reported 49,335 acres, mainly in the home farms, but as several societies have large holdings in other States he estimated their landed possessions at not less than 100,000 acres.

Some large purchases have been made since then, partly in preparation for the accession to their ranks, which the leaders felt sure must come, as the result of economic and social conditions; and partly with the view of transferring their societies from the North to the South. As sales have been comparatively small, their holdings are probably larger than in 1875, though the population is reported as only half as great. Mr. Nordhoff reported 2,415. The census returns for 1890 report 1,728. Elder Hollister reports about 1,200 at the close of the century.

These facts indicate that the dissolution of the body or a change in some of its peculiar features can not long be postponed. The world will surely witness its demise with regret. There has been so much in the life and spirit of these people that is admirable; so much of simplicity, of integrity, of brotherly regard, of real human kindness, in the midst of a world too largely bent on selfish aims, that we shall miss them sadly. But whatever of good they have accomplished, whatever of truth they have taught, will remain to work itself into the social order that is to be. Indeed, we can not doubt that the object lesson furnished by the Shakers has already had much to do with the growth of the cooperative spirit and the development of more humane ideals and methods, as manifested in the conduct of scores of our present enterprises.

## THE AMANA SOCIETY.

### ORIGIN AND CHARACTER.

This is the corporate name of what is otherwise known as "The Community of True Inspiration." It had its origin in Germany in the early part of the eighteenth century. It did not, however, begin as a communistic society, but as a religious body, having for its distinguishing doctrine the affirmation that inspiration belongs to the present not less than to the past, and that God is always ready to declare His word and will to men and women who are ready to hear and do.

This was the teaching of Mystics and Pietists generally, but this particular society grew out of the labors of J. F. Rock and E. L. Gruber, in Hesse, Germany, and dates back to the year 1714. Many who felt the hollowness and formality of the existing church eagerly embraced this teaching, which opened the way, as they felt, to personal communion with the Highest, and to a life of divinest fellowship and happiness. The leaders in this movement were not only men of piety in the usual sense of this term, they were men having a profound interest in the present welfare as well as the future happiness of



the poor about them. They sought to free the common people from the heavy burdens imposed by a corrupt clergy, and to lead them to purer living, and through this to a larger fellowship with the divine.

The difference between the society organized by Rock and Gruber and many other inspiration communities throughout Germany and Holland lay in the fact that the former community maintained that there is a false as well as a true inspiration, and that it is necessary to distinguish between them. Besides, both Rock and Gruber were earnest and enthusiastic social reformers. They arraigned the immoralities of the clergy and the dishonesty and selfishness of the people. Men were not saved by faith alone, they said, but by good works as well. They laid great stress on virtue. Honesty, uprightness, morality were strictly enforced on members of the society. The fact was emphasized that ethics must be carried into government, into politics, into religion.

These facts touching the origin and character of the movement in its early stages, before it committed itself to the communistic policy, have a value as affording an explanation of the growth of the communistic spirit and of the strength and permanency of the bond that has held them so long in communistic effort. The boldness with which the Pietists generally attacked the corruptions of the church and the sins of men in high places soon led to the arrest and imprisonment of the offenders. Many governments prohibited all meetings of the Inspirationists and imposed heavy fines. As persecution increased, the persecuted naturally sought refuge under those governments where the largest liberty was allowed. This brought many to Hesse, and naturally into the fellowship of the new Inspirational Society. With all these thrown upon their hands, without any means, and often unable to get work, the members were sorely perplexed. Their leader, Christian Metz, thought the right and wise thing to do was to lease a large estate, where these exiles could be put to work, and at least make enough to supply their wants, the society becoming responsible for the rest. As others flocked to this place of refuge three more estates were leased and the people placed according to nationality and language. The members lived for the most part together in the castle or adjoining buildings; meetings were held in the large hall, and children were taught. They worked the land together, sold the surplus products, and shared equally in the proceeds. Soon they found it cheaper to have a common kitchen and table, and so, out of the necessities of their situation, began that communistic life which they afterwards deliberately approved and adopted.

#### EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

But the movement was not allowed to grow and take permanent root in Hesse. These people had other peculiar views objectionable to the rulers of their time besides those on inspiration. They were

opposed to war. They objected to making oath. They wished to educate their children themselves, though willing also to support the state schools. They did not wish to spend years in military training, learning an art for which they had no use, and which they could not conscientiously practice. So they petitioned for liberty to follow their own consciences in all these things. But their plea was denied. In this emergency an inspiration came to their leader and to others that all should leave their native land, settle in one place, live under the same laws, and adopt a community of goods. In the discussion which followed it seemed that the United States offered the best advantages. On the 14th of August, 1842, the elders decided that four men should be elected to look up a place for them in America, or any other country suitable for a new home, where they could all live in common. The outcome of this step was that in 1843 and years following many of the members settled in Erie County, N. Y., on what was formerly the Seneca reservation. There they built up a flourishing community in a single decade, and in 1855, desiring more room for growth and a larger tract of land than they could afford to buy in New York, they sold the property there to good advantage and moved to Iowa County, Iowa. There they now hold about 26,000 acres of ground, and have established seven villages, with an aggregate population of 1,800.

#### INDUSTRIES, ETC.

In addition to farming, the society carries on several manufacturing industries, employing many who are not members of the community, and has attained a high degree of prosperity. The seven villages are Amana, East, West, South, and Middle Amana, High Amana, and Homestead. The last named is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, about 20 miles west of Iowa City. It was not included in the original purchase, but the whole village was bought later to secure better shipping facilities for the community. This was of great importance to them, as they had four sawmills, two gristmills, a tannery, a print factory, and two woolen mills, the products of which are in excellent repute. They sell large quantities of flour. They have soap factories, starch factories, hominy mills, and bookbinderies, while their pepsin is deemed the best in the market. Each village has a store which commands the trade of the neighboring farmers, and a hotel for the accommodation of the general public. It also has its shoemakers', carpenters', tailors', and other shops, for they aim to produce and make as nearly as possible all that they use. The society has a printing office in Middle Amana, where its own books are made.

As the villages are small, they usually have but one street, apart from which are the barns, factories, and workshops. The houses, of wood, brick, and stone, are plain, but well built, though the absence of paint gives them a rather dull and unattractive appearance.

Churches and schoolhouses differ in externals from other buildings only in being larger. The farm buildings are roomy and well arranged. Each village has a number of eating houses, arranged for groups of 30 to 50, to suit the convenience of the population. Amana proper, with a population of about 500, has 16 such houses. Here, when the signal is given, the families gather from their separate houses for meals, the sexes sitting at separate tables and the children also by themselves. Those unable to go to the eating houses have their food carried to them. Three regular meals, and in summer lunches between, are the custom. The food is wholesome and abundant, but less varied from day to day than is common. Every house has its vegetable and flower garden. Grapes are grown in abundance, from which the people keep themselves supplied with home-made wine.

An annual allowance of \$40 for men and \$25 for women is made to cover the individual expenses for clothing. That of the children ranges from \$5 to \$10. A store exists in each village for the convenience of the members, but it draws not a little patronage from neighboring towns.

#### SCHOOLS.

While the society values education, it lays special stress on that which makes most strongly for good character and fits for the useful activities of life. From 7 to 14 every child must attend school the entire year; from 14 to 20 they are obliged to attend during the winter season. The school sessions are from 8 in the morning until noon. Manual training occupies the afternoon. In the schools are taught the ordinary branches. Special attention is given to mathematics and penmanship, in which the children attain great proficiency. German and English are given an hour each, but during school hours all conversation is carried on in German. The children are also trained in vocal music, but not in instrumental.

The schools are supported by the township, which belongs to the Amana Society. It is divided into independent districts, with a schoolhouse in each village. They levy their own tax, build their own schoolhouses, and employ their own teachers. These, however, attend the county institute, are examined by the county superintendent, and are, therefore, competent English teachers. They receive \$30 a month for twelve months, but as they are all members of the society this goes into the common fund.

There are various kinds of manual training meant to fit the children for the different pursuits carried on by the society. Gardening, the various branches of mechanics, and processes of manufacture are all taught. Attention is paid to the natural aptitude of the children, and an effort made to give each child an opportunity to follow that for which he is best fitted by natural endowment. That the community is not entirely wedded to old ways and methods is evidenced

by the changes that have taken place in this department. In the earlier days, when Nordhoff and Hinds wrote of this society, the boys as well as the girls were taught knitting, and in the works of these writers other kinds of manual training were not mentioned.

#### RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

Though believing in the inspiration of the Bible and the authority of the New Testament teaching, they do not regard inspiration and revelation as wholly things of the past. God is present in the world to-day as in olden time, and has in no way changed his methods of communication. Inspiration, as defined by them, is "a supernatural influence of the spirit of God on the human mind, by which persons are qualified to set forth divine truth." It is not limited by sex. Therefore all members have an equal right to teach and exhort in public meeting if they feel themselves moved thereto by the illuminating spirit. While rejecting the creedal doctrine of the Trinity and holding to the unity of God, they believe in the threefold manifestation. They reject the notions of predestination, of a millenium in this life, and of purgatory beyond. They believe in the resurrection, in the happiness of the righteous, and the misery of the wicked. Baptism is purely spiritual. They observe the Lord's Supper on rare occasions, but only as symbolic of an inward feasting with the Lord. They practice feet washing and have love feasts, in the manner, as they believe, of the primitive Christians. War is at variance, in their thought, with the teaching of Christ and His apostles. Like the Quakers, they refuse to take oaths. They use salutations or greetings, but object to all frivolous recreations. Vocal music for home and church use is cultivated, but all instrumental music is forbidden. They permit no display or ostentation in their burial services. They erect no costly monuments. A small slab of wood, painted white, and bearing the name and age of the deceased, alone marks the resting place of the body.

#### COMMUNITY OF GOODS.

Their reason for adopting a community of goods was "that they might lead a life," as holders of a common faith, "which they could not lead among their fellow-men." Since they took this step, though their increase has not been rapid, it has been steady, and they are stronger to-day in numbers and financial resources than ever before.

Over 800 crossed the sea and formed the Ebenezer Community in New York. Nearly 1,200 moved to Iowa, and to-day they number about 1,800. Their increase in wealth is much greater than their growth in numbers, though this, so far as we can gather from the assessments for the year 1890, is no greater per capita than that outside community life. There is, however, this great difference, as bearing on the com-

fort and happiness which the increase of wealth in a community ought to carry with it: In Amana each individual of the population is an equal sharer in the gains which afford the means for adding to comfort and happiness, while outside the gains of some single individuals are counted by millions, though the great majority of the population may have gained in wealth but little or not at all each year.

If the record of all communities were as favorable, from the economic point of view, as that of the Amana Society, the advantage in the way of general comfort and happiness would be an overwhelming argument in favor of community life. But, unfortunately, it is not. Amana stands practically alone in having a steady increase, both in wealth and membership. Their own philosophy of this fact may be stated as follows: Religion is the only bond which can hold men together in the fellowship of mutual service. Men who do not regard such service as a matter of divine requirement and of primary obligation have no adequate motive to such service, and no bond of union strong enough to prevent differences of opinion and interest from breeding dissension and disruption. Again, the Amana Society has never encouraged that democratic form of government which is the ideal of most modern communists. It has depended rather on the wisdom of the few who, under a sense of religious duty, recognize their obligation to use their greater gifts in the interest of all. The sentiment, "A public office is a public trust," is with them an abiding and controlling conviction. Office is not something to be sought for the honors or emoluments that go with it. It is something to be imposed and accepted as a sacred responsibility, something which fitness alone gives one the right to accept. The elect are not chosen for their own sake, but rather for the sake of the community they are elected to serve. Hence, though elections are annually held, satisfactory officers are generally reelected. The men intrusted with the general management of affairs are selected from the men of middle age and experience. The elders are chosen from the older members who lead pure lives and who have rendered the society faithful and meritorious service. There is a strong religious sentiment against allowing personal ambition to play any part in this matter. Hence the community has really commanded the service of its best and most capable men, and has avoided the disasters which the office-hunting spirit is sure to bring.

Again, the system of village life in separate homes and of eating together in small-sized groups has tended to preserve the religious and social independence of the villages and to give opportunity for a larger individuality of expression. Then there is a homogeneity among these people not commonly found in cooperative movements. They speak one language, have common hopes and aspirations, and are bound together by ties like those which form the strongest bond of the national life.

These people are simple in their habits and have little to do with what we call the luxuries of life. Their tables are bountifully laden with wholesome food, but practically it is the same from day to day, except as varied by the presence of fresh fruits in their season. Their gardens are neat, well cultivated, and tasteful, and their houses models of cleanliness. They give much attention to flowers. Lattices are built against the front of nearly all the houses, over which vines are trained, making their homes in the summer season masses of foliage and blossoms. Again, the variety of song birds one sees indicates that something higher than the sporting or commercial spirit rules the people. Pretty little houses are erected for the martins in almost every yard, and other birds make themselves at home where they will. "No pig or cow or dog wanders in the street, and no cart is stationed there over night. Instead of a barn and stable to make a mess about every house, there is one big barn belonging to the community." If there is no theater or library, there is no saloon or jail; neither is there any corner store where loafers sit around on barrels, chewing tobacco and swapping stories. The mills that belong to the society are on the edge of the village, not in its center, and a canal supplies the water power that runs the mills. A large dredge, built by the community, keeps the canal clean. Altogether the Amanas constitute a pleasing group of villages, and probably shelter as contented and happy a people as can be found in the country. They do not insure their property for the same reason that they do not paint their houses—they say there is no economy in it.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Formerly both sexes and all ages formed one congregation, the elders and others supposed to be spiritually minded sitting in front facing the congregation. Immediately in front of the elders, on the first rows, sat the children and others ranked among the least spiritually developed. Back of the children were those regarded as more advanced, but not entitled to sit with the elders. Males occupied one side of the house, females the other.

In more recent times each meetinghouse has been divided into four separate apartments or meeting rooms—one for the older people, one for the young married couples, a third for the young women, and a fourth for the young men. These rooms are entirely separate from each other, and can be entered only from the outside. The walls are bare, but blue-washed and clean. Plain benches take the place of pews. These, as well as the floors, are scoured until they are almost white. A rag carpet in the aisle serves the double purpose of deadening the sound of tramping feet and relieving in some measure the bareness of the room. All observe a reverential demeanor. The service begins with silent prayer. After a brief time the silence is broken

by one of the elders, who announces a hymn, which is sung by the congregation without any instrumental accompaniment. After singing, there is a reading from the Bible, or some more modern writing regarded as inspired, on which comments may be offered by any member. After this another hymn is sung and the service closed. The service is dignified and impressive, and breathes throughout a reverent and devout spirit. On Sunday quiet reigns throughout the village and makes it really a day of rest.

#### DRESS AND COMMUNITY CUSTOMS.

The Amanists dress plainly, the men in modern attire of dark color, the women in calico or woolen gowns, surmounted by a sort of hood. Their adornment is of the inner man rather than the outer. Their religion forbids them to turn a deaf ear to a suffering brother or sister, a fact of which some tramps are not slow to avail themselves. Sometimes these tramps make a circuit of the villages, staying a night at each place; but when they start on their second round they are apt to be discovered, and as the religion of the Amana community emphasizes the love that works no ill to the neighbor, it gives no encouragement to that sort of predatory industry. They eschew all titles and merely formal modes of address. They greet each other as brother and sister and salute one another upon meeting. They are kind and obliging, though plain and direct of speech, and as ready, within reasonable bounds, to help an outsider as one of their own. There is nothing of gloom in community life as illustrated in Amana. While the people are selfpossessed and sedate, they are not without cheerfulness, and one is not considered irreligious simply because lively. Joyous laughter is often heard in the laundries and kitchen where the women are employed, while the men in the factories work with a happy and contented look, often chanting some well-known hymn they have learned in the home or the church. "For two hundred years they have existed as a religious society. For nearly fifty years they have practiced communism and prospered under it."

"This is the only community in the United States which, from its foundation to the present time, can show a continued increase in membership and value of property." The dying embers of enthusiasm which Christian Metz and Barbara Heinemann fanned into a flame have continued to burn on this side of the ocean.

From the foundation of the society the members have always been persons of strong mentality and good morals, who have clung to their faith with the enthusiasm of real believers, and, persuaded of the truth of their doctrines, have been striving to realize a high ideal.

It has been said that the Amana people are opposed to war. They really claim to be nonresistants. Yet during the civil war, while they furnished no volunteers, they, regretfully, it is said, hired substitutes

to fill their quota. In addition, they contributed some \$20,000 during that period to benevolent objects. They show no party spirit in politics, but vote for the best men regardless of party. All widows and unmarried women 30 years of age or over, who are not represented by male members, have a right to vote at the annual election of trustees. The women have also a council among themselves for the management of household matters. Besides, the recognized head of the community and its inspired leader was a woman—Barbara Heinemann.

#### PROPERTY.

There is a general feeling that communism is unfavorable to industry; that in making the common good the dominant motive, and in giving to each a feeling of security against want, the most powerful incentive to individual enterprise and energy is removed, and so, in the nature of things, communistic enterprises must fall behind in productiveness. A comparison made between the average per capita holdings of individuals in the Amana Society and individuals in the State gives some support to this view; but the difference is so slight that one is led rather to question whether it may not be due to some other cause.

In 1890 the per capita assessment in the State.....	\$273. 65
In Iowa County.....	271. 11
In Iowa County omitting Amana Society.....	273. 44
In Amana Society.....	250. 57

This assessment was based on 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent of actual value. The actual value therefore was—

Per capita holdings in the State.....	\$820. 95
In Amana Society.....	751. 71
A difference of.....	69. 24

It is quite possible that the fact that the society has more than the average number of aged people and children might offset this difference. Certainly the difference is not so great as to constitute in itself a very formidable argument against the communistic life. If the Amanas could make as good a showing in other matters which measure progress and civilization as they do in this, together with the much better showing which they make in point of sobriety, honesty, and general virtue, their system would surely have serious claims on the consideration of mankind.

As it is, we may well question whether these people can not teach us some important lessons, and whether we have not paid too high a price for some of the things to which we are fond of pointing as evidences of progress.



## THE SEPARATIST SOCIETY OF ZOAR.

Though this society passed out of existence as a communistic body in 1898, its history is such as to justify something more than an obituary notice.

Like most of the communistic societies that had their rise in Germany, the Zoar Society, its members claim, grew out of the revolt against the formalism, decadence, and corruption of the church. Many of those who were active in the movement for radical reform were not content to follow Luther and his party.

One of the preachers in Luther's day complained that there were "as many sects in Würtemberg as there were houses." Among these dissenting and independent bodies, the Pietists or Mystics were perhaps the strongest and most influential school. One branch of these—the Separatists—rejected baptism, confirmation, and other ordinances. They believed very earnestly and very literally in the ethical teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. Therefore they were opposed to war and refused to bear arms. They would take no legal oath nor call any man master. Their yea and nay were enough, and all men, in their thought, were equal before the Lord. Hence they discarded all forms and customs which implied authority on the one hand and submission on the other. They refused to send their children to the public schools because these were conducted by the Lutheran clergy. Disregard of the conventional forms of the church and of the state naturally brought them into conflict with both institutions. Hence they were both persecuted and prosecuted. They were flogged, imprisoned, and stripped of their possessions. Their children were taken from them. They were subjected, in short, to conditions which made life in their own country almost impossible. Naturally their thoughts turned to America, which had proven a haven of refuge for the persecuted of England.

In 1804 some 600 Separatists, mostly mechanics and peasants, under the leadership of George Rapp, came to America and settled in Beaver County, Pa., about 25 miles northwest of Pittsburg, forming what was known as the Harmony Society. Doubtless some knowledge of their fortune had reached the people of whom we are now writing, moving them to a like venture. At all events, the company that formed the Zoar colony left Würtemberg for this country in April, 1817. They selected as leader Joseph M. Bäumeler, later called Bimeler, who, though of humble origin, showed remarkable ability and unusual moral fitness for the service to which he had been chosen. Most of the company, some 300 in number, were poor. Many were unable to pay their passage, but were aided by the Quakers of England, who had a lively sympathy for them in their trouble and with them in their purpose.

Landing in Philadelphia, after a voyage of three months, they were kindly received by the resident Friends, who gave them shelter and care while they were getting ready for their Western home. The Society of Friends in England, anticipating the needs of these persecuted people, had sent for their use a sum amounting to about \$18 for each. This was a great boon, and did much to cheer and encourage the colonists, as well as to attach them strongly to these Quaker friends.

Several months passed before a location was chosen and a tract of land secured for a colony settlement. Finally 5,500 acres of a military grant in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, were purchased of one Godfrey Hagar, at \$3 per acre. It is interesting to note, in view of what followed, that the price paid was a large one for wilderness lands. But it is all the more significant when we learn that even the cash payment of \$1,500 was loaned by the Quaker friends, while Bimeler's individual notes for \$15,000, to be paid in fifteen years, were secured by a mortgage on the land for that amount, with interest for all but the first three years. This was surely a great handicap on the little colony in its race for fortune. The marvel is that with such a burden financial success was ever achieved. We have said that the transaction was in Bimeler's name, but it was with a definite understanding that each member should have an interest in the property proportionate to the amount he contributed to the payment for the land.

In December, 1817, Bimeler, in company with a chosen few, went out and took possession of his purchase and began the work of erecting shelter for others who should follow. These log houses were built about a common center, after the German custom, and not scattered over separate farms.

In the spring of 1818 all who were able to move joined the advance company at Zoar, the name they had chosen for their little settlement. Many were too poor to join at once, and so remained behind, taking service with farmers to earn a support for their families and the means of transportation.

In the study of this social experiment we have to bear in mind that the real motive of these Separatist immigrants was, first, religious liberty, and second, better opportunities for obtaining a livelihood. They had no intention at the outset—even when their land was purchased—of forming a communistic society. Each was to pay for his own little piece of land and work it for his own advantage. They soon saw, however, that while this meant success and prosperity for some, it meant failure and distress for others. But the ethical side of the religion they professed bound them to consider the need of the weaker as well as the stronger, and, really desiring above all else to be loyal to this, they set themselves to the work of discovering what it really required. The result was a determination to establish “a

community of goods and efforts, and draw unto themselves all whom poverty compelled to take service at a distance." After laying the matter before the whole society and discussing it for some weeks, articles of agreement were signed on April 19, 1819, by 53 males and 104 females—the total number of men, women, and children at this time being 225 persons.

The articles of association were prefaced as follows:

The undersigned, members of the Society of Separatists of Zoar, have, from a true Christian love toward God and their fellow-men, found themselves convinced and induced to unite themselves according to the Christian Apostolic sense, under the following rules, through a communion of property, and they do hereby determine and declare that from the day of this date the following rules shall be valid and in effect.

The rules which are here referred to simply provide for complete community of property interests, present and prospective. All earnings go into the common stock of the association, to be used by the directors in the common interest. These directors the society elects annually out of its own members, and to the society they must give account of all their business transactions.

Five years later these articles were amended and extended, but only with a view the more effectually to carry out the purposes declared in the first.

February 6, 1832, the society was incorporated under the then existing laws of Ohio by the name of "The Society of Separatists of Zoar," thus acquiring the usual powers of a corporation, and being able to hold property, purchase and sell, and do all other things necessary to its continuous existence. Under this act of incorporation an organization was effected and a constitution adopted, all members who remained in the society at the time becoming members of the society in its corporate capacity. Under this constitution two classes were recognized, the novitiates and the full associates. The first served at least one year before admission to the second class. Full associates must be of legal age—males 21 and females 18. Probationers retained their property until becoming full associate members. One could be admitted without property, but must have no debt. Strangers seeking admission were fed, clothed, and lodged during the probationary year, but not paid. Many relatives and friends of the first comers joined the colony during its early years. Occasionally marriage drew a new member, but accessions by conversion were exceedingly few. No American is known to have joined.

Officers were elected by ballot and majority vote, the women voting as well as the men.

The community government was vested in three trustees to serve three years each, one to be elected annually. These trustees had the exclusive management of all the industries and affairs of the society, and

assigned to each member his special work. In doing this the inclination and aptitude of each were considered and great care taken to avoid misfits. Clothing, board, and housing were provided for each member "without respect to person," and all means confided to their charge the trustees must use for the best interests of all. Superintendents of the different industries and departments of labor, as well as their subordinates, were chosen by this board. It held monthly meetings, at which all matters of administration, home and foreign, were carefully considered. The supreme judiciary, or arbitration tribunal, of the society, to which all cases of dissension and complaint were carried, was a standing committee or council of five, one member going off and a new one coming on each year. This council could discipline or drop refractory members, erasing their names from the roll of membership and depriving them of all rights in the society. All disputes were to be settled by arbitration alone and within the society. A secretary-treasurer was elected every four years. He had the sole charge of all moneys, kept the books, and had immediate oversight of all society transactions. There was also an agent-general, an elected officer, who acted as the purchaser, salesman, and contractor for the society in its dealings with the outside world. This office when created was looked upon as the post of honor and influence in the society; so it was given to Joseph Bimeler, their leader, who held it to the time of his death, after which it remained vacant, its duties being performed by the cashier or one of the trustees.

Notice of time and place of election was given twenty days in advance of the event by the trustees, and five members were chosen at each election to be managers and judges. It was their custom to have their constitution publicly read at least once a year, at which time the people discussed and acted upon their affairs much after the fashion of the New England town meeting. They had no president, and in the form of government were exceedingly democratic.

The "principles of the Separatists," as set forth in the works of Joseph Bimeler, consist of twelve articles. The first four, which concern the Trinity, the fall, the restoration through Christ, and the Holy Scriptures, need not be given, as they are held substantially as taught by the general church. The others are:

V. All ceremonies are banished from among us, and we declare them useless and injurious; and this is the chief cause of our separation.

VI. We render to no mortal honors due only to God, as to uncover the head, or to bend the knee. Also we address every one as "thou."

VII. We separate ourselves from all ecclesiastical connections and constitutions, because true Christian life requires no sectarianism, while set forms and ceremonies cause sectarian divisions.

VIII. Our marriages are contracted by mutual consent, and before witnesses. They are then notified to the political authority; and we reject all intervention of priests or preachers.

IX. All intercourse of the sexes, except what is necessary to the perpetuation of the species, we hold to be sinful and contrary to the order and command of God. Complete virginity or entire cessation of sexual commerce is more commendable than marriage.

X. We can not send our children into the schools of Babylon, where other principles, contrary to these, are taught.

XI. We can not serve the State as soldiers, because a Christian can not murder his enemy, much less his friend.

XII. We regard the political government as absolutely necessary to maintain order, and to protect the good and honest and to punish the wrongdoers; and no one can prove us to be untrue to the constituted authorities.

It is easy to see that separation from the regular church was a necessary result to those holding such views.

Joseph Bimeler was the spiritual leader and preacher of these people, made such not by any ecclesiastical authority, or any laying on of priestly hands, but by the universal voice of his people. His reported and printed discourses constitute the only theological literature they possess. They make three large octavo volumes, and are said to be very rare. He was very severe on the "official clergy," whom he denounced as "lazy and useless servants," who, by their empty, ceremonious trifles, deluded the people and kept them from the path of truth. His speeches contain lessons on morality, temperance, health, housekeeping, and other practical topics. He was not a Sabbatarian, and did not think much of foreign missionary work. Though Article IX mildly condemns marriage, and Bimeler's teaching and influence led to its prohibition for a number of years, when smitten with the charms of one of the comely maidens, who was an inmate of his household and whose duty it was to wait upon him, a sudden and radical change took place in his views. The antimarriage rule was abrogated, the head of the society was married, and ever after he publicly advocated the wedded state. He highly appreciated the educational privileges enjoyed by the children in this country and admired the republican principles of government under which such freedom was enjoyed.

The Separatists took as their model the first Christian community at Jerusalem—where all were of one heart and one soul, had all things common, and no man said that aught of the things he possessed was his own. Bimeler said he preferred the equality of the communistic colony to the wealth and poverty of the outer world, as more favorable to virtue and happiness and less productive of sin and misery.

Aside from his attacks on the clergy, Bimeler was little given to denunciation. He had an eye for the good in most things, and kept well abreast of the spirit of the age. He rejoiced in the advance of science and in the progress of invention, and sought to encourage individual independence of thought and action. "We must be glad,"

he says, "that God has led us out of our former fatherland, which is kept so much under pressure and servitude, and brought us hither, where we can act, without hindrance and molestation, according to our conviction and conscience. It was for this we came. It was not selfishness, nor greed, nor avarice, nor desire for an easy life, that caused us to emigrate. If either of those had been our motive we would not be so peaceful and satisfied within ourselves as we are. We should not have attained our aim had we been guided by any of these ignoble intentions."

Had this freedom from selfishness and avarice and desire for an easy life continued to exist as characteristic of these people, perhaps the dissolution which came after a long period of prosperity might have been avoided. The presence of those things led to troubles which were finally carried to the courts of the country. Members who had been deprived of supposed rights, or expelled, resorted to the law for redress. Two of these cases became famous and important as legal precedents. In the April term, 1851, a suit was brought by John G. Gösele and others in the seventh circuit of the United States. John Gösele, the father of the complainant, was one of the original emigrants, and continued a member of the Zoar Society until his death in 1827, which was five years prior to its incorporation in 1832. His heirs, John G. Gösele and others, brought suit for a partition of the Zoar property and the restitution to them of their ancestor's distributive share. This raised the question whether the contract entered into by the members with the organization was legitimate and valid under our laws. We have no space for the argument, or even the court's opinion in the case, but the court held to the legitimacy and validity of the contract under which members in joining the society relinquished all individual ownership in their property and, by withdrawal, forfeited all interest. A subsequent suit, carried to the supreme court of Ohio in 1862, resulted in a similar decision, the court sustaining the contract upon which the community was based.

These troubles, however, only came to the society after it had achieved a considerable industrial and financial success. The story of this deserves to be told at length, but space will not permit. We must sketch it briefly.

The site of Zoar was well chosen on the east bank of the Tuscarawas River, in the northern part of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where the stream flows through a valley fertile in soil and rich in scenery. The Ohio and Erie Canal passes near by, and the town is a station on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. The Zoarites were fortunate in their location. The country was opening up. The tide of emigration was flowing westward, and, whether it swept by or settled about them, it built up their industries and gave value to their lands. Then the building of the canal was a timely help. They obtained the contract

to dig it through the extent of their territory, receiving in cash \$21,000 and finding in addition a market for many of their products. They worked and prospered. They not only paid off their indebtedness on the original purchase, but added to their territory until they possessed some 12,000 acres. They not only built up industries for the supply of their own needs, but established a large commerce with the outside world.

Much of the growth and prosperity of the society was doubtless due to the ability and clear-sightedness of Bimeler. Though the success continued for some years after his death, when the decline set in the downward movement was rapid. Trade fell off, income decreased, while expenses grew. Then the younger and more active members began to withdraw. Some, as we have seen, made trouble by trying to take their share of the property with them. Occasionally some one suggested a dissolution and abandonment of the communistic feature, but for a long time this met with no favor. The time came, however, when the movement for dissolution was headed by one of the most active and influential members, Levi Bimeler, a descendant of Joseph, and the village schoolmaster.

Levi Bimeler had been educated outside of the society, and imbibed not a little of the individualistic spirit. Despite the decision of the courts, he openly asserted the right of the members to withdraw and receive their distributive share of the property. In 1895 he promulgated his views in a little paper, of which he was editor, publisher, and pressman. He called it *The Nugitna*. Three numbers were issued, and the fourth ready for issue, when the editor was threatened with expulsion and loss of all rights, present and prospective, if he persisted in his course. But the mischief had been done. A quarter of a century without any adequate leadership in the line of their purpose, and with increasing contact with the individualism of the outside world, had bred in the strong and capable a readiness for the competitive struggle, which struggle yielded such great prizes to the few, and at last, in 1898, when the matter was formally broached at a meeting of the society, the motion to dissolve was finally carried. An agreement was reached binding all to the decision to divide the property upon an equitable basis.

On March 10, 1898, the members signed a written compact whereby they selected and appointed Henry S. Fisher, Samuel Foltz, and William Becker commissioners to make such equitable division. This was finally accomplished in the fall of 1898. The amount awarded to each approximated \$1,500 per capita—nearly \$500, or one-third, more than the average per capita of the United States in 1890. It should be said, however, that when the society was at the height of its prosperity and had a membership of 500 the per capita wealth was \$3,000, the entire property of the community being valued at \$1,500,000. This action of

distribution destroyed the communistic feature of the society. The municipal incorporation of the village and the incorporated society of Zoar remain intact. The society will continue as a corporate body until all its financial affairs are adjusted and litigation at an end. Then it will be legally dissolved, and the Separatist Society of Zoar will be no more.

### THE HARMONY SOCIETY.

Like the Separatists of Zoar, this society has an interesting and remarkable history. Unlike Zoar, it has been able up to date to cope successfully with the elements seeking its dissolution and a share in its property, although the membership at the present writing has been reduced to nine. These nine, however, are able to pay from the income of their property \$125,000 annually to keep up their little village. A large part of this, of course, goes to pay taxes, for the State of Pennsylvania regards the Harmonists as good taxable material and governs itself accordingly. Mr. Nordhoff, writing of this society, gives the number of persons in 1874 as 110, "most of whom are aged, and none under 40." Mr. Hinds, in 1878, puts it at 100, and says "few are under 60," though in 1828 "it had a thousand inhabitants." When we consider that these people adopted celibacy early in their history and adhered strictly to the practice during their subsequent career, we have at least a partial account of their decline in numbers altogether apart from their communistic régime.

The village of Economy, the home of the Harmonists, is situated on the Ohio River a few miles below Pittsburg. Most of the buildings originally occupied by members are now rented by outsiders. The management of village affairs, however, is in the hands of the nine owners, and residents are obliged to conform in some measure to their ways of life. This is not regarded by all as a hardship or altogether a disadvantage, as there is a degree of order and quiet not usually found in other villages of 70 to 80 houses.

The Harmony Society was founded in 1805 by George Rapp, who came to America with some 600 followers in 1804. The causes which operated to bring this company across the water were similar to those which moved the Shakers, Zoarites, and others. Denial of religious freedom in the old country, persecution and imprisonment for daring to differ from constituted authorities in church and state, was the chief cause of that unrest which led all these descendants of the old Pietists and Mystics to seek a home in the new Republic.

George Rapp was the son of a Würtemberg farmer, with only moderate advantages of education. He followed his father's calling, adding to it that of weaver during the winter months. A thoughtful youth, with a decidedly religious cast of mind, he was seriously impressed by the great disparity between Christians as he knew them



and the New Testament ideal. Finding others who shared his thought, he invited them to his house, where soon quite a congregation gathered to hear him. This stirred up the clergy. Rapp and his adherents were fined and imprisoned, which confirmed them in their dislike of the existing order, and added greatly to the number of those who sympathized with them.

While Rapp counseled obedience to the laws, he insisted on the right of the people to choose their religion and their church. Industrious and thrifty, Rapp soon gathered quite a little property, and with the help of the persecutions of the clergy a following of some 300 families. When about 45 years of age, he and his followers determined to seek a home in this country, where they would have freedom, they thought, to worship God as their own consciences might dictate.

In 1803 Rapp sailed for Baltimore, accompanied by his son and two other persons. After some search for a suitable site, they finally purchased 5,000 acres about 25 miles north of Pittsburg. Frederick Rapp, an adopted son and a man of excellent ability, who had been left in charge in Germany, had made all necessary arrangements for moving, so that no time was lost when word came that the new home had been selected. About 1,000 persons came over in three ships, but some 400 were drawn off by one Haller and settled in Lycoming County. The 600 who remained with Rapp were mostly of the peasant and mechanic class, but all were of the thriftier sort, and some had considerable property.

Rapp met them and placed them in different parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania, reserving some of the ablest mechanics and laborers to aid him in preparing habitations in their new home for the rest.

On February 15, 1805, such as could be gathered "solemnly organized themselves into the Harmony Society," as a strictly communistic body. Later, 50 additional families joined them, bringing their number up to about 750 souls. During the first year they built over 40 log houses, a church and schoolhouse, a gristmill, barn, and some workshops, and cleared 150 acres of land. The year following they built a sawmill, a tannery, a storehouse, and a distillery, cleared 400 acres of land, and planted a vineyard. They soon proved themselves successful, both as farmers and manufacturers. Making it a rule as far as possible to make and produce everything they used, they soon introduced merino sheep and built a woolen mill, thus producing their own cloth and clothing. They were extremely fortunate in their leader and his principal helper, Frederick. Rapp's great ability and high purpose were united to unusual good sense and good temper. While insisting on a rigidly religious life and cautioning them against anxiety for outward prosperity, industry and frugality were essentials of his religion, so that any disposition to shirk or sponge was regarded with especial disfavor.

In 1807 a religious revival in the society led the thoughts of the members in a direction which, though favorable to immediate prosperity, carried in itself the seeds of certain future decline. The younger members became impressed with the notion that the higher spiritual life is one in which the generative function can have no part. Marriage, therefore, they argued, is out of character with a Christian profession. While not wrong or sinful in worldlings, it is so in Christians. Therefore they determined to live a strictly celibate life. Father Rapp, while not leading in this movement, and advising careful consideration, concurred in the view we have given, and the new order became thenceforth the law of the community. Some of the members, not feeling drawn to this sort of life, withdrew from the society. It is worthy of remark, as showing the power of a deep religious conviction, that though no measures were taken to secure conformity to the new requirement, though the sexes were allowed to mingle together freely as before, no more children were born in the community, and no evidence discovered of any violation of the new agreement. Another change in the habits of the members was voluntarily made at the same time, which is scarcely less remarkable. The whole community abandoned the use of tobacco in every form—a sacrifice to the average adult male of the society scarcely less than that of his conjugal pleasures.

Though the community continued to prosper, the conviction grew that, owing to lack of water communication and the unsuitableness of the soil for vineyards, they were working at a disadvantage. This led to the purchase of 30,000 acres in Posey County, Ind., to which the whole population was transferred in 1815. The Harmony property was sold for \$100,000, which was thought to be much below its value. At their new home on the Wabash they soon had a flourishing town, building large factories and extending their business in many directions. But the neighbors did not take kindly to the newcomers, and the health of the members was seriously affected by fever and ague, so that they soon began to long for the purer atmosphere of the old Keystone State.

In 1824 they were able to sell their new town, with 20,000 acres of ground, to Robert Owen for \$150,000. He bought it as a home for his New Lanark colony. The Harmonists then bought the property they now hold at Economy, and moved there in 1825. Their greatest period of prosperity followed this move. Their situation favored manufacturing as well as agricultural industries. Being on a much-traveled road, they soon built up a hotel business. The neighbors were friendly, and they themselves were healthy and happy. Woolen mills, cotton mills, a sawmill, and gristmill were soon built, adding to their comfort and increasing their income. In building the village of Economy, the skill and taste of Frederick Rapp were of great service, enabling them to combine with utility and convenience as much of beauty as their desire for plainness of style would permit.

In 1831, when at the very height of their prosperity, a German adventurer, who called himself Count Maximilian de Leon, and claimed to have special illumination in spiritual things, came with a small following to Economy, where he met with a cordial welcome. A short time sufficed for Father Rapp to penetrate his disguise, but he managed to ingratiate himself with many of the members and to get such a hold upon the community that when a separation became necessary he carried with him one-third of their number and the note of the society for \$105,000

The strength of the society is indicated in the fact that though in their new home only seven years, they paid the entire amount in a single year. In twenty-seven years they had built three towns, lived in much more than average comfort, and paid this sum of \$105,000.

The seceders removed to Phillipsburg, where the money soon disappeared and with it the bogus count. Still the old community prospered. At the outbreak of the civil war it had amassed half a million of dollars. Distrusting the banks, and perhaps fearing military demands, they converted it into coin and buried it in their yards until the war was over. But prosperity has its dangers, and these the society seemed unable to guard against. Ambition grew as wealth increased. The community was not content to depend on the products of its own labor. Its industries were at one time so considerable that the outsiders employed outnumbered the members ten to one. Then speculation set in, with more or less unfortunate investments. Oil was struck on their property, and added greatly to their wealth. This only acted as a stimulant to desire. Prosperous as they were as a community, the enormous fortunes made outside so far eclipsed their individual gains that the younger and more enterprising grew restive in the presence of such opportunities and began to leave. The stir and excitement of the great city began to draw them. When the market declined and prices fell, the society could not pay the old scale of wages; so the mills were closed. Several sued for their share of the property, or for the share of deceased relatives, but the courts sustained the society. The cost of these suits, however, together with bad investments and dull trade, ate up the profits, and the feeling of unrest and discontent threatened ruin to the society. But as members died off or withdrew, expenses grew less and the individual income from the property greater. The steady income from the oil wells has enabled the society to recover something of its losses, and it is now financially in healthful condition. But instead of existing now as a community, it is practically a little trust, administered more or less justly in the interest of less than a dozen people.

The strength of this community in its best days lay in the practical wisdom of its acknowledged leader and the general loyalty of the people to its communistic ideal. In the later years of its history the

common ambitions which rule in the world of business came to rule in the colony, and though they were thought to have regard to the common welfare within the community, success in the competitive struggle with the world outside soon bred discontent with the simple and common life within. Individual ambition began to take the place of the old ideal, and soon the very life and soul of the movement were gone.

Whatever possibilities the future may hold in the way of a larger cooperation, in which the welfare of others shall occupy an equal place with the welfare of self, in none of the attempts yet made has the altruistic sentiment been adequate to the task of resisting the strain put upon it by a competitive environment. And this is well, for however numerous the "others" may be in these colony movements, they are less than drops in the bucket to the "others" in the world outside, and it is the inexorable law of moral progress that those in advance can not disconnect themselves with those in the rear. We are all bound together in one bundle of interests, and the progress of the advance guard of the race is measured by the interest it takes in those who are behind.

### THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

Though this community abandoned communism some twenty years ago, becoming a joint-stock company, under the title "The Oneida Community, Limited," so great has been its success under both the earlier and later régime that its history can not be ignored.

Apart from "The Woman's Commonwealth," of which we shall treat later, it is the one distinctively American community which has claimed for itself a religious basis, and one of the only two American communities which have achieved financial success. It was organized in Madison County, N. Y., in 1848, on the broadest possible communistic lines, involving communism of persons as well as of property. Its founder and controlling spirit, John H. Noyes, was a graduate of Dartmouth College. He began the study of law, but was soon drawn to theology, and studied at Andover and Yale. While at Yale he came under the influence of the noted revivalist, Finney, and "soon landed in a new experience and new views of the way of salvation which took the name of Perfectionism."

This was in 1834. Returning to Putney, Vt., the home of his parents, he devoted himself for twelve years to the development and proclamation of his new thought, during which he gathered quite a little company of believers, and among them several of his own relatives.

They built a chapel, gave much of their time to study and much of their means to printing. Up to this time, however, they were simply revivalists, intent on fitting men for the life beyond, and rather hostile to the thought of Fourierism and socialism, then exerting so

powerful an influence on thinkers in New England. Nevertheless, they read *The Harbinger* and *The Present*, organs of the socialistic thought, as well as the writings of Greeley and Brisbane in *The Tribune*, and Mr. Noyes himself confesses that "the Oneida Community really issued from a conjunction between the revivalism of orthodoxy and the socialism of Unitarianism." So when Brook Farm was burned out and broke up, the communistic sentiment had made such headway in the little church at Putney that, though driven out by the conservatism of that town, it was made central and fundamental in the new movement at Oneida. In Mr. Noyes's theology God and the devil are both uncreated. All good is from God; all evil from the devil. Jesus Christ, the Eternal Son of God, by his atoning sacrifice, destroyed the power of the devil and opened a way of salvation. His second coming took place at the destruction of Jerusalem, when "there was a primary resurrection and judgment in the spirit world;" "the final Kingdom of God then began in the heavens; the manifestation of that Kingdom in the visible world is now approaching; its approach is now ushering in the second and final resurrection and judgment; a church on earth is now rising to meet the approaching Kingdom in the heavens, and to become its duplicate and representative; inspiration, or open communication with God and the heavens, involving perfect holiness, is the element of connection between the church on earth and the church in the heavens and the power by which the Kingdom of God is to be established and reign in the world."

Perfectionism is simply total abstinence from sin, in thought and feeling as well as in deed. Mr. Noyes taught that through personal communion with God men might reach, and should reach, this state.

Community of persons, as well as of goods, he held to be fundamental in New Testament teaching. Love does not consist with selfish claims, and no more permits exclusive appropriation of persons than of things. Marriage, therefore, with them was "complex" instead of simple. Men and women within the community were free to cohabit at pleasure; the desire, however, was required to be made known through a third person, in order to prevent exclusive attachments. As a rule the young of one sex were paired with the aged of the other, though no one was obliged under any circumstances to receive disagreeable attentions. The propagation of children was theoretically under the control of the society and conducted professedly on purely scientific principles. As to results, Prof. Goldwin Smith wrote, after a visit to the community, "Undeniably, they are a fine, healthy-looking, merry set of children. The nurseries, with everything about them, are beautiful. The nurses are not hirelings, but members of the community who voluntarily undertake the office.

A simple and wholesome dietary is enforced, and no mother or grandmother is permitted to ruin digestion and temper by administering first a poison from the confectioner's and then another poison from the druggist's." Mothers were relieved from the care of their children to a great extent, even during the nursing period, and almost wholly later. Mr. Nordhoff thought the children, while plump and healthy, seemed "a little subdued and desolate, as though they missed the exclusive love and care of a father and mother," though he admits this may have been wholly a fancy born of his own feeling.

The world outside generally regarded the religious claims of the Oneida Community merely as a cloak for licentiousness, and feeling grew very strong and hostile toward it as it achieved success and influence. This was all the more pronounced, perhaps, because "the thousands of visitors who annually inspected their dwellings and factories and admired their lawns and gardens discovered none of the usual signs of lax social morality." Evidently there was more of sincerity and power in their religious convictions than was generally believed, or their career could not have been what it was.

One feature of their means of government and discipline was so peculiar to this body that it can not well be neglected. Their practice of "mutual criticism" is referred to. This was done in open meeting, as a means of helping each to see himself or herself as others saw. Absolute truthfulness and fairness were encouraged in the critic. Anything else laid him open to the criticism of others when he became the subject.

Radical as the theories and practices of the Oneida Community were, it held its people together, and for thirty years it grew and prospered. But along in the seventies public opinion, aroused by the clergy of the surrounding country, became so pronounced against its theory of communism in persons that, under the counsel of its founder and president, this feature was abandoned.

This change, which involved the introduction of marriage and the family life, led soon to other changes, and in 1880 communism of property gave place to joint stock, and the community was legally incorporated as "The Oneida Community, Limited."

Each member has now a separate individual interest represented by shares of stock in place of the undivided interest he formerly had in the common property. So wisely were these changes managed that the complex manufacturing and commercial interests of the society were not seriously affected. Before changing to the joint-stock system, they offered, first, a guaranty of support to all elderly and infirm persons in lieu of stock; second, a guaranty was pledged for the support and education of the children of the community till 16 years of age; third, labor in the new company was guaranteed to all members of the old society; fourth, some cooperative features were preserved,

such as common dwellings and lawns, a common laundry, reading room, etc.

Though the inventoried value of the community property was only \$67,000 in 1857, when the division was made in 1880 and the joint-stock company formed their capital had reached a total of \$600,000. Four years later it was \$624,050 over and above all liabilities. The company owns water power and factories at Wallingford, Conn., and Niagara Falls, as well as at Community, N. Y., but its principal business is at the two places last named.

The following, in answer to certain questions touching present conditions, was received from Mr. William A. Hinds, dated May 25, 1900:

1. The joint-stock company, "The Oneida Company, Limited," has remained prosperous to the present date.

2. January 1, 1900, its net capital and surplus were \$750,247.42, its capital stock being \$600,000; its surplus was \$150,247.42.

3. Its original stockholders numbered 225.

4. Present number, 219.

5. The resident stockholders are all employed, so far as they are able and desire to labor. Some are too old, and some are incapacitated by sickness or other causes. Stockholders who reside in New York City, Chicago, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Niagara Falls, Ontario, are also employed by the company, either in its offices, its factories, or as agents.

6. The company has encouraged its workmen, other than stockholders, to build themselves homes, has given them occasional entertainments, and has made some experiments (not very successful) in establishing reading rooms, has aided in building a church, etc., but does not boast of what it has yet done and hopes to do much more in the future.

7. There is no profit sharing with the workmen.

8. All the cooperative features retained when the joint-stock company was formed are more highly appreciated as the years go by.

9. These cooperative privileges were limited by our original agreement to the former members of the Oneida Community and their children, and could not be extended to others without the unanimous consent of all the subscribers to that original agreement in person or by representatives.

10. The change from communism was not brought about wholly through outside agitation against the complex marriage system of the community. There were other contributory causes, which can not be briefly stated.

#### THE ICARIAN COMMUNITY.

The story of this community, from the founding of its first colony in Fannin County, Tex., in 1848, on through its efforts at Nauvoo, Ill., and Cheltenham, Mo., up to the dissolution of the body at Icaria, Iowa, in 1896, is one of the most pitiful and pathetic ever told. From the beginning to the end it is the record of a futile though heroic endeavor to build a prosperous and happy society through democratic communism. It failed through lack of agreement, for want of harmony, as every other effort of the sort has failed. Like that of Brook Farm, the story has been so often told that repetition is needless.

## THE WOMAN'S COMMONWEALTH.

This novel and distinctively American community, though now established in the District of Columbia, was organized in Belton, Tex., more than a quarter of a century ago. Under the leadership of Mrs. Martha McWhirter, who is still their recognized head, a little company of women began to meet together for prayer and independent study of the Bible. They did not come together in the conventional way, merely as a matter of religious duty. Prayer and study were with them means to ends, and the ends they sought were larger knowledge and fuller life. Honest and independent thinking, they claim, soon brought them new light and gave them a new purpose and a new joy in life. Full of the better thought and the larger hope, they were eagerly sought after by the churches, to whose members their enthusiasm and zeal were at first more than welcome. Soon, however, it was discovered that the new thought was not in accordance with orthodox traditions; that these people were dangerous heretics, to whom the church must not listen. The churches, therefore, were closed against them and their names stricken from the rolls. The whole religious community was in arms, so to speak, against them; but the little company continued to hold their meetings undaunted. Convinced that only the spirit of truth could lead to the knowledge of truth, and believing it folly to look to the churches for guidance, they quietly and peacefully pursued their way, ever making fresh advances and acquiring new views.

Soon the feeling arose that they ought not to leave their children longer under the old teaching. They withdrew them, therefore, and started a Sunday school of their own. The husbands did not take kindly to this arrangement, for, however little interest they had in religion, they were inclined to be conservative, and looked with disfavor on any open disrespect to its time-honored institutions. Some friction in households arose over this measure. This was increased when these earnest women began to assert their right, as partners in the matrimonial firm, to an equal share of the income, and to object to the custom which obliged them to ask their husbands for every dollar they wanted, or to accept an allowance which was wholly inadequate to the need and disproportionate to the income. The effect of this was to tighten rather than loosen the purse strings, and money was given more grudgingly and meagerly than before. Then these determined women decided to have a fund of their own. They saved all they could from their allowances, or pin money, and laid it by for their common use. When the husbands learned of this action the pin money was cut off, with a view of bringing their rebellious partners to terms; but their purpose was too serious and deep rooted to be balked by such tactics. They began immediately, therefore, to devise ways and means



of earning money for themselves. Some took in washing and turned their earnings into the common treasury. Cows were bought out of the common fund, and the milk and butter which they yielded found ready sale because of their excellence. One of the company, a widow, turned her home into a boarding house. This was added to and built upon, as occasion required, until it became the finest hotel in the place. The success of this venture led to the leasing of a hotel at Waco, the women of this little company having incorporated, under the laws of the State, as "The Central Hotel Company" and "The Belton Investment Company." Their money, however, was not all made in hotel keeping. The first \$5,000 gathered was expended in the purchase of an old meetinghouse and the plant of a steam laundry. Here this little band of women did such excellent work and lived such evidently pure and simple lives that they won the esteem and patronage of a large share of the community. It was through the money made in this venture that they were able to engage in the hotel business.

Some thirty years of strenuous endeavor had brought most of the original workers to that period in life when the care of great enterprises becomes too great a burden. Having acquired a considerable fortune and being in receipt of a comfortable income, arrangements were made to retire from active business. After visiting several places in search of a desirable home, they finally selected Mount Pleasant, in the District of Columbia, and, having prepared a residence adequate to their need, they moved there in September, 1898.

There are twenty-four in the family or group, and not a man among them. Like the Shakers, they advocate and live a celibate life. Their views in this respect were, doubtless, the chief cause of separation between them and their husbands. They were too deeply and profoundly religious to give any cause for separation that was not rooted in conscientious convictions. In no case, so far as can be learned, was there any quarrel or bitterness. The step which virtually annulled the marriage bond was taken in obedience to what was regarded as a requirement of the higher or spiritual life. Like the Lebanon Shakers, they are very broad-minded and liberal in their thought, in most respects. They travel much. They enjoy all rational amusements, such as musical entertainments and the best operas and plays. They live, apparently, very harmoniously and happily together.

Men have never been debarred from membership, and a few have joined, but with the exception of one, who remained ten years, they have not stayed long. No entrance fee has ever been required. The only condition imposed has been willingness to live their life and submit to the authority of their leader. In their new home they are not striving after wealth. Neither are they content to be idle or useless. Hence they have a large garden, in which they raise vegetables for home use and some to sell. They keep several cows, and sell milk

and butter. They make their own clothing, and do their own housework and cooking. One of the younger members has learned the art of mending shoes. Another has studied dentistry, and cares for the teeth of the family. All believe in the healthfulness and naturalness of labor, and do their part in the work of the house ungrudgingly and with good cheer.

### THE RUSKIN COMMONWEALTH.

Though less than seven years old, Ruskin has had a varied and eventful experience. The limits of this article will not permit the telling of its story in detail, nor allow any adequate presentation of the principal facts of its history; but the student of social questions will do well to familiarize himself with the full history of its struggles, successes, and defeats before he ventures to furnish the world with any easy way of escape from its present ills.

Ruskin traces its origin to the influence of Mr. J. A. Wayland, exercised through *The Coming Nation*. This paper was first published at Greensburg, Ind., on April 29, 1893. Devoted especially to the interests of those who earn their living, as distinguished from those who get it, and edited in a bold, brilliant manner, it soon sprang into favor and had a large corps of workers extending its circulation. In six months it had a paid-up subscription list of 14,000, and was selling 3,000 extra copies each week, though refusing all advertisements and devoting its pages entirely to matter directly related to its main purpose.

Finding so ready a response to his efforts, Mr. Wayland was encouraged to make a proposition to his readers, which at once gave him a still larger place in their thought and esteem. He did not wish, he said, "to enrich himself while so many of his brothers and sisters were living 'in poverty, hunger, and dirt,' ignorant of the causes which kept them in this condition." He therefore proposed to make *The Coming Nation* the organ and the basis of a cooperative movement. If the workers, who had pushed the circulation so far, would increase it to 100,000, the profits would amount to \$23,000 a year. This he would turn over to an association to buy land and to found a cooperative village, to which he would transfer the printing plant. Anyone contributing \$100, or securing 200 subscribers, would be a charter member to aid in organizing the colony. Each member, man or woman, was to have an equal voice, whether contributing much or little. No one would be obliged to work for the community. Everyone was to be free to do as he or she willed, so long as in so doing the equal rights of others were not infringed.

This proposition met with much favor. The circulation of the paper grew rapidly. Steps were taken to select a site, and by July 25, 1894, when the printing plant was moved to Tennessee City, Tenn., the subscription list had reached 60,000.

The nature of Mr. Wayland's proposition had doubtless much to do with the character of the material it attracted and with much of the subsequent experience of the colony. It was a singular admixture of socialism and anarchism, and drew together people of both classes. They never "pulled together," and at times were so bitter and intense in their antagonism as seriously to jeopardize the very existence of the colony. The selection of Tennessee City by Mr. Wayland (who, naturally, was deferred to in the matter), despite the adverse report of his own agent, aroused some suspicions as to his disinterestedness, which, whether just or not, seem never to have been altogether allayed, and added very greatly to the difficulties of the task to which he had so earnestly devoted his powers.

The site of the colony was certainly unwisely chosen. The land was poor. Much of the timber was of little worth, and the opportunities for diversified industries very limited.

Despite all these disadvantages, however, the increasing circulation of the paper, the addition of new members, and the activity of all in building homes and equipping the colony in various ways soon wrought a favorable change in the appearance of the place. But as the novelty of the new life wore off, as the cold weather approached, bringing much of discomfort and not a little of sickness and suffering, many of the members, wholly unused to a pioneer life, and with little power of adaptation, grew discontented and blamed everybody but themselves for the disagreeable features of the situation. When they came to the work of organizing the colony, on the ground and in the face of conditions as they found them, the ideals they had cherished seemed less easy of attainment and even less practical. They felt obliged to compromise to some extent, in view of the hard conditions, their own defects, and the unfriendly environment. The result was a stock company, organized under a mining and manufacturing charter, the stock limited to \$500,000. The actual capital on which the charter was based was \$17,050.40. This included 1,000 acres of land, the plant of The Coming Nation, and contributions from the members. Shares were sold to the members at \$500 each. Wives of charter members were given shares to put them on an equal footing with their husbands. Not adopting communism, it became necessary to fix a wage scale, that all might be able to purchase the necessaries of life at the association store. Some time elapsed before this wage scale could be satisfactorily arranged. Among the colony enterprises was the starting of huckster wagons, an innovation in that region. At first the farmers refused to sell their products, but gradually the prejudice wore away and the wagon came back well laden. These products were placed in the store and the surplus shipped to market.

Thus the colonists were in the old business of profit-mongering just as before. This troubled some of them seriously, and a protest was

made against the practice. A compromise was effected for a short time under an agreement that only 5 per cent advance should be charged outsiders. Later, however, finding themselves unable to maintain this liberal policy, the colonists returned to the normal profit, at which the neighbors who had been getting the more advantageous terms became angry and refused to trade further, going elsewhere and paying more.

But the trouble was not all between the colonists and their neighbors. Friction increased within the colony. Some were dissatisfied with President Wayland and his management. He had, however, strong friends who sought to have him given complete control over all the property, a measure that failed by only one vote. But President Wayland was determined to have full control of the printing plant and *The Coming Nation* or sever his connection with the body, so he made a proposition to the association to lease the plant and paper on terms which he named, and gave the stockholders just fifteen minutes to decide. Fearing disaster to the colony should President Wayland quit the management of the paper, his proposition was accepted by a vote of 35 to 2. But the vote was a reluctant one, made under pressure and afterwards regretted. Resignations followed thick and fast. Timid members withdrew, receiving in all cases the full amount paid for their stock. This practice on the part of the colony, while indicating a strong desire to avoid injustice, was undoubtedly a source of weakness, as many members withdrew who would otherwise have remained and become peculiarly useful. But, despite withdrawals, the colony seemed to be making progress when Mr. Wayland made a demand for the ownership of a new perfecting press which had cost the association \$5,000.

This was regarded as unjust, and refused. The colonists then demanded of Mr. Wayland the return of the printing plant and *The Coming Nation*, together with the right, title, good will, etc., and all profits, stock, and material that had accrued since the transfer was made to him on December 26, 1894. They demanded also the perfecting press, with its equipment, and the whole book and pamphlet business. The following preamble, resolution, and vote at the meeting then held explain themselves:

“Whereas individual ownership of the means of production is contrary to the belief of the members of the Ruskin Cooperative Association and the teachings of *The Coming Nation*; and

“Whereas the present relationship existing between *The Coming Nation* and the Ruskin Cooperative Association places us in an equivocal position before the minds of men, has prevented some from joining us, and has caused dissatisfaction and unrest among our members; and

“Whereas the property, title, good will, and income of *The Coming Nation* morally, justly, and rationally belongs to the Ruskin Cooperative Association: Therefore, be it

“*Resolved*, That we make *The Coming Nation* a business department of the Ruskin Cooperative Association; and

“*Resolved*, That for this department a cash working fund of \$1,000

be established; that the surplus funds of this department shall not be drawn upon in excess of \$200 per week for pay roll or other purposes by the association until this fund is established or while it is impaired."

After a hard contest, it was carried—yeas, 27; noes, 3; absent, 3. Two refrained from voting because of the word "demand."

"Moved to give Wayland written notice that the lease would terminate in sixty days, as per agreement. Carried unanimously."

An agreement was finally reached by which Mr. Wayland, for certain considerations, transferred to J. H. Dodson, trustee, the plant and paper before mentioned. By January following the conditions of the agreement had been complied with and the printing business formally turned over to the association.

While all this had been going on, new members had been coming in as well as old ones going out, improvements were being made, and the question of finding a new and better site for the colony agitated. Many locations were offered in different States, and some of them visited and approved. The cost, however, of moving heavy machinery induced the acceptance of a site only 6 miles away, at Cave Mills, Tenn., where they purchased two fine farms, with a large flour mill, store, and post-office. Two immense caves on this property added greatly to the attractions and value of the place, and a fine stream of water afforded facilities for many things.

The story of the colony's labors and sacrifices in getting the new site ready and moving their machinery and effects from the old is one of exceeding interest, and shows how rapidly and economically great results can be accomplished by combination of effort. In less than a year the work of building the new homes and getting away from the old had been accomplished. But the colonists were hardly established in their new quarters before fresh troubles were brewing. Many new members had come in, and the old charter members began to fear that they were to lose control. So they did some scheming to retain their places. They refused to issue stock to the wives of the new members on the same conditions as it was issued to their own.

Feeling became intense and bitter. Finally the "charters," as they were called, resigned in a body and helped to elect the most turbulent of their opponents, thinking that a short experience under the new management would result in a return to the old. But things did not happen just as expected. Responsibility sobered the new management, but it proved more aggressive and effective than the old. Then the old sulked and lived apparently only to put hindrances in the way of the new. After a time a shrewd strategical move restored the old managers to power, when they soon revealed a spirit and purpose that threatened the very existence of the colony. The Coming Nation, entirely controlled by the editor, had for some time been favoring the anarchistic policy. Individuals, it taught, should be free

to do as they pleased, independent of the collectivity. Articles were published scathing religion and expressing contempt for the marriage bond. When a petition, signed by twenty-two members, was presented to the board of directors, now controlled by the charter members, asking that The Coming Nation declare itself for socialism and opposed to anarchy, it was promptly tabled. This was the beginning of a bitter and relentless conflict between the socialistic and anarchistic elements in the colony, a conflict which ended, for the time, in a series of injunctions, most of which failed to hold, but one of which (based on the claim that the building of houses and the running of schools, a lyceum, and a dining hall were inconsistent with the charter of a mining and manufacturing company) resulted in throwing the colony into the hands of a receiver, and stripping it of property valued at \$100,000. The various efforts made by the injunctionists before they succeeded in breaking up the colony it is useless to detail. That they succeeded at last, though the corporation did not owe a dollar and stood before the world "A1, gilt edge," is one of the singular perversions of justice of which our courts are sometimes guilty. The disappointed colonists met and organized anew. They were able to retain their printing plant and some of their personal effects, but "their land, springs, caves, communal house, dwellings, college building, and other appurtenances, valued at over \$100,000, were sold to a company, which, it is said, included court officers and attorneys who figured in the legal proceedings."

Over 250 of the colonists, unconquerable in spirit, determined to stand by their principles and to build more wisely in the future. There was an opening in Duke, Ga., to which they were drawn. A community had been projected there by the American Settlers' Association. Buildings had been erected, and some progress made in other things, but the movement was declining and needed aid. The Ruskinites determined to join it and furnish the aid. They had spent most of their money on the lawyers trying to save their property, but they managed to raise \$4,000 to pay for the train that carried them and their printing plant to their brothers in Georgia.

The united colony took the name of Ruskin. It is 6 miles from Waycross, in Ware County, and does not yet appear on the map. It is not an attractive region. The soil is sandy and the country flat. There are neither mountains nor streams for miles around, but there are plenty of small pines and fresh breezes sweeping through them from the Gulf, so that the place is more endurable than at first it would seem. The houses are such as one sees all through that region, one story and attic, built on posts a foot or so above the sand, and generally unpainted and dingy, looking as if they had buffeted the storms of half a century. High fences separate them from each other and add to the ugliness of the prospect, but where cattle and hogs run

wild these are essential. The colonists must have their vegetable and flower gardens or life would be poorer even than it is.

Ruskin's present industries are woodworking and broom making, the manufacture of leather belts, suspenders, and cereal coffee, all articles of high grade; these, of course, in addition to its printing establishment, from which issues weekly *The Coming Nation*. It has a general store, an executive office, a hotel or inn, a photograph tent, a shoe shop, a general kitchen, and the best railroad station for miles around. There are no indications of worldly ambition or business pressure; no signs of energy or push. All move quietly, leisurely, and none suffers apparently from overwork. In justice to them, however, it should be said that many of them have suffered much from chills and fever, which may account for a good deal of the tired feeling apparently prevailing.

The people are plain country people, such as one finds in a thousand other places, but they are mentally much more alert, better informed, and vastly more alive to the questions of the day than average country people. They have among them men of excellent attainments—members of the medical and legal profession, editors, teachers, and business men, as well as mechanics. "It sort of makes you jump," says Mr. Skinner, of *The Brooklyn Eagle*, "when a rough, tanned specimen comes from the field, with dirt on his hands, and holes in his trousers, and begins to talk poetry to you. And you feel a pang when you see these people in their great bleak dining room, dressed like hod carriers and kitchen wenches, sitting down to bread, potatoes, and bacon, because you see they deserve something better. They are generously, gloriously, sacrificing personal for general welfare; and that is heroism. You respect and admire them, and meanly look up the time-table to find some place where they sell steaks."

The present title of the colony is "The Ruskin Commonwealth," and it holds its charter from the State of Georgia. The object of the incorporators is declared to be "to establish a community of people on a cooperative basis of industrial brotherhood." To this end the commonwealth is empowered to acquire, hold, sell, or mortgage real or personal property at will, provided that no part of the real estate shall ever be disposed of or encumbered except by a two-thirds vote of all the then members of the corporation. It has power also to effect loans, issue notes, bonds, etc., in its corporate name, without security; or to secure the same by deed of trust on its property, or such portions thereof as it may deem best. It may establish all such institutions and engage in all such activities as are deemed essential to the mental, moral, and material welfare of its members and the objects of its incorporation. It may receive or bestow bequests, or donations, endowments, sue and be sued, have and use a common seal, make, alter, and amend rules and regulations for the management of its business and

the control of its members; elect or appoint such officers, managers, directors, and agents as it may desire; prescribe the conditions of membership and withdrawal, and perform all lawful acts necessary for the execution of its powers and the objects of its incorporation. Its capital stock is limited by the value of its property, and is owned only by the collectivity. All membership fees and contributions are the absolute property of the corporation; all property is held collectively, and used and enjoyed by all the members of the community, according to the rules, regulations, and by-laws, as long as they are members, and no longer. By-laws, rules, and regulations may be changed by a majority vote, and a vote may be had at any time, after due notice, upon application of one-fifth of the members.

The by-laws are too elaborate to be given in full. We note only a few of the more important features. The membership fee is \$500. Husband and wife, however, are counted as one, but both must have a majority vote or neither is accepted. The candidate is required to be of good moral character, to be well-informed in the principles of socialism, must be 21 years of age, willing and able to aid in the promotion of the objects of the Commonwealth, and must sign his name to the charter, by-laws, covenant of faith, and agreement, which are made a part of the organization of the Ruskin Commonwealth. The officers and committees are those usual to corporations, with the exception of a labor director. The referendum and imperative mandate may be used by the members to rectify what they regard as mistakes of the board, or to remove obnoxious officials. All bind themselves to respect and uphold majority rule, to perform faithfully any duty to which they may be regularly assigned, and to be guided by the Golden Rule at all times, both in word and deed. Failure to keep this pledge, to the extent of indulging in abusive, slanderous, obscene, or profane language to or concerning any other member, or the Commonwealth, exposes one to trial and expulsion or suspension. A day's labor consists of not more than nine hours. All members receive the same maintenance for each day's labor performed, or a proportional amount for each fractional part thereof; in sickness, on physician's report, they receive the same as if well and employed. There is no interference with the reasonable exercise of individual tastes, desires, or preferences in any private, religious, or domestic matter. Each member is furnished by the Commonwealth with a residence and lot, securing to him the free use and occupancy of the same so long as he remains a resident member. The maintenance of the members is determined from time to time by the board of directors. The covenant and agreement are as follows:

#### COVENANT OF FAITH.

We, the members of the Ruskin Commonwealth, desiring to present to the world our true motive of union, and to bind ourselves more



closely together by the expression of a common faith, do declare that our hope and design is to realize to a greater degree than heretofore, the brotherhood of man and the equality of opportunity to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

That to effect this object it is essential that as a community of brethren we hold sacred to the common use and benefit the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, so administering them that all may receive their blessing, and so husbanding them that each may be filled with plenty.

We further believe it essential that all should work together for the common welfare, each giving freely his strength, to be directed by those in charge, and each receiving from the Commonwealth that care and attention that shall best assist him to attain bodily health and comfort and to secure those things that are conducive to happiness and mental development.

We also recognize that in friendly council with each other we can discover the best method of procedure, and that in cases of difference it is ever the most expedient, for the time, to follow the judgment of the majority.

To accomplish the hallowed object of our faith and to exemplify the truth of our methods we have steadfastly set our faces, taking as our guiding principles the Golden Rule and the Law of Love. We invite all like-minded persons to join us.

#### AGREEMENT.

We and each of us hereby agree that we will labor faithfully, according to the best of our ability, in some industry of the Ruskin Commonwealth, understanding that such labor shall be performed under the direction of its officers, to whose reasonable requests in the line of duty we will at all times render strict obedience. We and each of us agree to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the Commonwealth, to assist in the formation of its judgments, to suggest methods of improvement, and to promote the ethical development of the Commonwealth to the utmost extent of our powers.

We and each of us esteem the use and enjoyment, by ourselves and families, of the properties of the Commonwealth, including shelter, food, raiment, medical attention, etc., and an equal participation with all other members of the Commonwealth in all material, educational, social, ethical, religious, and recreative benefits, advantages, and facilities in the manner and to the extent prescribed by the charter, by-laws, and rules and regulations of the Commonwealth, and by all by-laws, rules, and regulations that shall be passed hereafter, a valuable consideration and fully adequate for any amount of attention, interest, labor, or property which we may contribute to said Commonwealth.

We and each of us further agree that no person whatever, dependent upon the society, can be employed for wages of any kind, and that no cause exists nor can any exist or be created for the recovery of any property or service, or the value thereof, which may be contributed as aforesaid.

We and each of us also agree that we will never claim, but on the contrary hereby expressly renounce for ourselves, each of us for himself, our heirs, personal representatives, and assigns, all claims to any

divisible, distinct, or separate interest in the properties of the Ruskin Commonwealth as joint tenant, tenant in common, partner or otherwise, or any return of the fee paid by us, or any of us, for admission into the Ruskin Commonwealth as a member thereof, or any compensation for labor performed or services rendered said Commonwealth. In witness whereof we, and each for himself or herself, have hereunto set our hand the day and year set opposite our names.

The present property of the commonwealth is estimated at \$20,000—\$10,000 personal and \$10,000 in real estate. The present membership is 140, mostly Americans. In education they average well. Members may withdraw whenever dissatisfied, but they must leave behind all they have paid in, and can make no claim for services rendered. There is said to be little disposition to shirk or lean, and ostracism soon removes the offense or the offender. Causes of dissension and withdrawal are said to be "many and various," but most withdrawals result from "unwillingness to pioneer." The present tendency is toward separate family life, and away from communistic living. In fact, the strong tendency at the beginning of this new year is away from the colony altogether. Within recent months the number of persons in the colony has dropped from 250 to 140. More than half of these are minors. Some 30 or more have declared their intention to leave as soon as they can get away. The present outlook, therefore, for Ruskin, is not hopeful.

#### THE CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Though this community is now in the hands of a receiver, having voluntarily disbanded to protect its creditors, its history is one that should not be overlooked. It was organized in 1896, in Muscogee County, Ga., by some 40 people, mostly from the Northern States. A college professor, a civil engineer, an editor, and the pastor of an institutional church were the leaders in the movement. Students of the social question, on its ethical side at least, they reached substantially the same conclusions as to the remedy for social ills. Becoming acquainted with each other's views through the press, they determined to get together somewhere and begin the work of applying their remedy. To them the spirit of the Nazarene seemed the one thing needed as the animating force of the better social order. To create a social organism that should not only contemplate and call for this spirit, but give it encouragement and embodied expression—this, according to their published statements, was the high purpose that brought them together. Not only did they assume that "love is the greatest thing in the world," they showed unusual faith in the gentler and more agreeable forms of its manifestation. They determined to open their doors freely to all who would come, confident that a hearty welcome to their brotherhood and to all the privileges of their association would soon put a new purpose and spirit of life even into the

tramp and the loafer. They wanted no narrow or limited brotherhood. Especially did they object to excluding the weaker and more needy. They resolved, therefore, not only to free themselves from creeds and forms, grips and passwords, but to blot out all the usual requirements in regard to age, health, and membership fees, and "open their hearts and arms to embrace all who would be loved." And they did. People related only through a common nature and common needs, total strangers to each other, individually let go of the little they had and put it into a common fund, determining unreservedly to love and trust one another.

Such was their confidence in the wonder-working power of this spirit of brotherhood that they seem to have thought it capable even of putting new life into worn-out land. They bought an old plantation, at a price far beyond its value, on which they were able to make but a one-fourth payment. Here they began to gather in November and December, 1896. They had not sufficient means to lay in a three-months' supply of food, and many months must elapse before they could hope to get returns from their own planting. Yet they invited and received families from all parts of the country, most of whom came absolutely empty-handed and very few of whom added much to the financial strength of the colony. But for the help received from sympathetic souls on the outside the prime movers would have been starved out inside of three months. As it was, the income from all sources was miserably inadequate, making the first year one of exceeding privation and hardship. As the editor of *The Social Gospel*, the organ of the community, expressed it, "the colonists were kept sensibly dependent on heaven-sent supplies."

The first year all engaged in manual labor—farming, gardening, grubbing, building, fencing, preparing fuel, logging, milling, carpentering, orchard and nursery work, etc. The effective organization of labor forces was a problem they did not find easy of solution. But finally a director of labor was given a general oversight and made responsible for the proper assignment of persons, while special boards of management were charged with the care of their respective departments.

The society was not incorporated until November 14, 1899. The constitution adopted under its charter reads, in part, as follows: "Article 2. Object: The Christian Commonwealth is a society whose purpose is to obey the teachings of Jesus Christ in all matters of life and labor and in the use of property. The society is incorporated to establish a community of people on a cooperative basis, with the purpose of demonstrating to the world the practicability and desirability of Christian cooperation as the best method of earning a livelihood, of developing nobility of character, and promoting all the ends of a true Christian civilization."

Speaking of this, the editor of *The Social Gospel* says: "Adopting this constitution, entering the brotherhood body, and acknowledging the law of love to be right and wise and binding as regards every act and thought of life does not make individuals perfect, but it puts them into right relations. It does not necessarily regenerate the heart, but it gives freedom to those who are rightly inclined and it places constraint upon those who are self-centered or imperfect. Commonwealth is a most blessed place for those who have the brotherhood spirit, but it is the most unhappy place possible for those who will not receive it. It is not a heavenly or angelic society, but an earthly society on the heavenly plan. It is not a perfected brotherhood, but a school of love and right relations. It is not withdrawn from the world and selfish as a community. It feels itself inseparably related to all human need, and through its open doors the unloved world crowds in upon it. It considers itself an economic Christian missionary society."

Writing in September, 1899, the same writer declares that "the world is well-nigh faithless regarding the possibility of meeting the demands of this spiritual brotherhood, and that it is watching Commonwealth curiously and with increasing interest. Will it not be brought to bankruptcy and to starvation or dispersion if it allows the poor to attach themselves freely to it? If it keeps open doors and in consequence attracts all sorts of imperfect people can it assimilate elements of growth and reject elements of discord and death? Can it overcome evil with good?" The answer then given was: "The Christian Commonwealth lives and grows and is increasing in spiritual power and material equipment. Loaded down with the poor and with almost nothing in hand, by most self-denying economy and the hard labor of its people, the Commonwealth colony has made slow but steady economic growth. It has built a sawmill and a shingle machine, manufactured lumber, and erected enough rough houses to comfortably shelter its 95 people. It has built a cotton mill and begun to weave towels and other cotton goods. It is erecting a steam laundry and has the necessary machinery to put in it. It has erected a building 32 by 72 feet, with porch additions 24 by 32 feet and 10 by 38 feet, for a general kitchen, dining room, waiting and reading room, and library. It has built a two-room schoolhouse and has one of the best schools to be found. Music, drawing, the languages, and other college branches are taught. It has planted a 35-acre orchard of peaches, pears, plums, prunes, apricots, cherries, and figs. It has 1,500 trees in nursery, budded last year into the choicest variety of peaches. It has set out 1,500 budded Japanese plum trees and has 3,000 more in its nursery. It has transferred 150 pecans from its nursery to its orchard and avenues this season. It has a young nursery of 50,000 stock and a small vineyard. In addition to this," says the editor, "the

colony built a printing house 24 by 48 feet, where *The Social Gospel* was first printed, with second-hand type on a discarded job press. Now we have a \$2,225 cylinder press and better type, and are beginning to publish books and other brotherhood literature."

Yet one year later the whole property was in the hands of a receiver and the colony disbanded. The creditors, however, were paid, we are informed, in full, which indicates that the colonists must have made something more than a living, and that lack of business management or want of harmony must have been a factor in the breaking up. We get a glimpse of one, and perhaps of both, in the following from *The Social Gospel* of May, 1899: "The 17th of April," says the writer, "was a day of exodus." After mentioning a number of persons specifically, the writer continues: "There have been several other departures during the month. One announced that he should make his living lecturing on phrenology, another that he was sorely tried by our excessive levity, and another discovered before he had been here twelve hours that there was absolutely no harmony in the colony. Only those who have loved and labored in the realm and on the borders of crankdom can understand these things, and they did not and could not foresee them. Those who attempt an application of the law of love to economic problems will find themselves surrounded by every untutored crankism that is adrift, and they will be, as we are, criticised and censured very freely by all such. Neither the 'needy poor' nor the 'bloated plutocrat' will tax love so severely as the egotistical narrow-minded crank. Well, he needs love most, and must be loved all the same."

We learn from *The Social Gospel* for June that this magazine had ceased to be a source of income to the community and had become a burden; that though for some time it had furnished the greater part of the income enjoyed, subscriptions had fallen off and the community was unable to meet the bills. Those engaged in its publication determined to take it elsewhere, believing that they could make it a greater power for good than it had been in the colony. The carrying out of this resolution caused a considerable part of the exodus already mentioned. With the departure of these there came to the creditors a fear that this was the beginning of the end, and they determined to take steps to protect themselves before mismanagement should dissipate existing values. So the colony passed into the hands of a receiver, because, as one says in *The Social Gospel* for August, "Productiveness of industries and pressure of debt are governed by laws that do not always come under those of brotherhood."

It is pleasant to note, however, that the spirit of brotherhood did not share the fate of the colony so far as the prime movers are concerned. It is still alive, hopeful, and vigorous.

Two of the leaders in the Christian Commonwealth are publishing

The Social Gospel, at South Jamesport, N. Y., and others Social Ideals, at Elgin, Ill. Both publications are conducted on the cooperative plan, with the idea of making them bases and centers of a larger cooperative life. It is to be hoped that they will be conducted in a way to avoid the serious consequences which grew out of the published statements issued by the Commonwealth. The wide-open doors and the beautiful picture of brotherhood life which the Commonwealth publications presented drew hundreds of people (the president of the Commonwealth said over 500) from distant portions of the country to such a life of privation and destitution as seldom falls even to the lot of the pioneer. There was no attempt to deceive or defraud. There was no selfish scheme by which the movers hoped to profit at the expense of others. The movement was led by men sincerely desirous of serving their kind and willing to make any sacrifice of personal ease and comfort to that end. But they lacked business sense, and had no knowledge, apparently, of the necessary cost involved in such an undertaking, and so their philanthropic, humanitarian purposes became productive of more misery to hundreds of their brothers and sisters than had been the selfishness and greed of their "plutocratic oppressors."

The feeling was that open doors would be likely to draw the generous and large-hearted, the men and women who count it more blessed to give than to receive. But the actual experience was that more than 10 per cent of those who came came only to receive, and had to be expelled. It was impossible to provide adequately even for the workers. Lack of ordinary comforts, and even of necessities, bred increasing dissatisfaction, and before the Commonwealth was old enough to begin to get returns on the outlays for buildings and orchards it was thrown into the hands of a receiver.

There was nothing unusual or abnormal in the relation of the sexes. Though the leaders were deeply religious and profoundly in earnest, they were thoroughly unsectarian in spirit, and placed their emphasis almost wholly on the ethical side. But the strain which came upon the people through the poverty and privations they were called upon to endure in their effort to establish the cooperative life was more than most of them could endure.

### BROTHERHOODS.

Our age is marked by a special development of the brotherhood sentiment. There is also a widespread, though as yet ineffectual, effort to give this sentiment suitable embodiment and practical expression. In many of the attempts made to organize men and women for the work of social betterment the movers have found, or have seemed to find, in the word "brotherhood" the promise of all needed cohesive and propulsive power.

Hence we have "The Industrial Brotherhood," "The Cooperative

Brotherhood," "The Brotherhood Company," "The Brotherhood of the New Age," and "The Brotherhood of the Cooperative Commonwealth." Each of these aims at substantially the same result. Nor do they differ at all widely in their general plans or methods of procedure. They are all socialistic, and seek the ultimate establishment of a socialistic order—a cooperative commonwealth. Only two of the number, however, have succeeded so far in establishing a single colony, and each of these colonies is having the usual experience of such organizations—a hard struggle to resist the discouraging influences of an unfriendly environment and the disintegrating tendencies of a selfish individualistic spirit. In both cases the parent bodies have practically ceased to be.

### THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

The Brotherhood of the Cooperative Commonwealth was organized in the fall of 1895, with headquarters in Maine. Its avowed objects were: 1. To educate people in the principles of socialism. 2. To unite all socialists in one fraternal association. 3. To establish cooperative colonies and industries, and, so far as possible, concentrate these colonies and industries in one State until said State is socialized.

By referendum vote the admission fee to any colony was fixed at \$160. Money pouring in rapidly, an agent was sent in 1897 to find a suitable site for a colony in the State of Washington. Some 620 acres were finally secured in Skagit County, and colony No. 1, "Equality," was organized in November of the same year. In June, 1898, "Equality" became autonomous, and since that time the Brotherhood of the Cooperative Commonwealth has had only a nominal existence. It is therefore needless to give even an outline of the constitution and by-laws under which it proposed to organize and socialize the State. So far as can be learned there is no prospect of any further effort being made by the Brotherhood of the Cooperative Commonwealth to organize other colonies.

A letter from the secretary of Equality Colony dated July 11, 1900, and treating of the Brotherhood movement, says:

I find it difficult to properly express the status of the B. C. C. during 1899. However, there seems but little to say except that the movement was conspicuous for its lack of activity. It conducted no active organization or propaganda except the publication of the weekly *Industrial Freedom*. Only two active local unions remained at the close of the year. The decline of the B. C. C. was steady and rapid, due, I should say, to—

1. The crystallization of the movement into Equality Colony, and the granting of autonomy to same, June, 1898.

2. The resumption of commercial activity throughout the country, thus cooling the ardor of many who had been suffering under the hard times. On the other hand, Equality, the first, and, I feel safe in

saying, the last and only colony of the B. C. C., has made considerable material advancement and some progress in systematic workings; this despite our surfeit of democracy and manifest inability to keep ourselves supplied with specialists. Our lack of capital on the one hand and our need of extensive improvements on the other have prevented those who stayed with it from securing more than a pauper's living for their efforts, the outside world having practically withdrawn all support by the close of 1899. A large percentage of those who joined withdrew after about a year's stay, evidently having outlived the need of further experience in this line.

A later letter, dated July 14, 1900, in answer to specific questions, says the number of members is 120, Americans predominating. The number of married women is 21, and there are no single women over 19 years of age. Members are reported as having an "average" education, with a tendency to be "more reflective and argumentative than practical." The colony is preparing individual cottages as rapidly as possible, but at present 42 per cent of the people live in two "apartment houses."

Touching the disposition of members to shirk and lean, the testimony is that "there is not much of it." The chief regulative force is public opinion, and this "often becomes distorted and generates slander or gossip." Business management is said to be lax. Colonists do not take kindly to direction. The common notion of democracy resents the idea of being governed by others, but does not beget the self-government which renders government by others needless. Lack of competent, thoroughly qualified leadership tends to increase the friction. It is thought that too close association in "apartment houses" is a cause of dissension, and that the tendency of experience in Equality Colony is to less rather than more of communistic living.

### THE COOPERATIVE BROTHERHOOD.

Though national and even international in its aims, this organization has thus far succeeded in organizing but a single colony. This is at Burley, Kitsap County, Wash., 14 miles northwest of Tacoma. While its principal object is one with that of the Brotherhood of the Cooperative Commonwealth, the arrangement by which it hopes to draw a working fund from a nonresident membership, in return for a promised home in the colony after the payment of ten years' dues, is a distinguishing feature, and has already put over \$16,000 into the treasury of the colony at Burley. This colony being the only one yet formed, all dues from nonresident members have been used in its development. When asked how the funds would be divided when other colonies were formed, the secretary replied, "All members of the organization join the C. B. direct. The colony is only a means to an end, and it is quite probable that industries established in some of our great cities for the purpose of furnishing employment to members will be a development



of the future. Since we have not yet started a second colony, I can not tell you just what method we would adopt to finance the affair when it is started. The board of directors of the organization have full charge of the matter, and as soon as the need for a second colony is apparent the funds to start it will also be forthcoming and the division of dues will be on the basis of need. We are now considering the establishment of settlements both in Oregon and California, and if the board succeed in making proper arrangements with parties with whom they are now dealing, there is no question that colonies will be started in both of the States before the year has passed. When they are started managers and heads of departments will be appointed the same as at Burley, and the revenues will be divided as the needs may dictate, in the interest of the whole body. You will observe that this is not a democratic institution. It is a corporation run for the benefit of the workers."

This institution is incorporated under the laws of Washington, and has for its principal objects "homes and employment for its members," thus insuring them against want. These ends it proposes to accomplish by cooperative industry, by collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, and by equitable division of the products of such industry. All of the stock of the company (except one share held by each director, to comply with the law) has been conveyed to twelve trustees, who can not sell, convey, or in any manner encumber it, but must hold it for the benefit of all present and future members. The business of the company is managed by twelve directors, chosen annually by the trustees (who are the legal stockholders), eight of whom must be taken from a list of sixteen persons named by the resident members. Resident members are those engaged in the industries of the company. Nonresident members are those who, through the payment of dues or contributions, furnish funds with which to carry on these industries. Every nonresident member who pays \$120—the amount of dues for ten years—is entitled, at the expiration of that period, to admission as a resident member, together with such members of his family as were named in his application and accepted by the board. No dues are required of resident members, but all sign a contract agreeing to accept such assignment of service as may be made under the rules, and faithfully and to the best of their ability perform the services required. They may board at the hotel or have separate homes, and may beautify their dwellings as they please. Each family may regulate its domestic affairs as fully as elsewhere. All moneys over and above what are required for the comfort of the resident members are used in purchasing tools and machinery and in extending the industries.

The treasurer is adequately bonded by some responsible company. There are no salaried officers. Officers and directors are paid with the

same labor checks as others. The auditor handles no money, but keeps a constant check on both the secretary and treasurer. A printed statement of all moneys received and disbursed is sent to the members at least once a month.

The young, the aged, the sick, and the infirm are first cared for. Next a percentage is set aside for contingencies and improvements. The balance is then distributed, without discrimination as to sex, among those engaged in the service of the company, on the basis of the days employed, those doing difficult, dangerous, or unpleasant tasks working fewer hours. The labor checks are received at company stores in exchange for goods at cost and in payment for all services rendered by the company. A board of arbitration, annually elected, settles all disputes. There is no interference with religious or political freedom. In regard to education, the members are said to be above the average and are mostly Americans. They represent nearly all trades and professions. Farming and the manufacture of lumber and shingles are the principal industries at present. There is little disposition to shirk. Most are ready to do their part. Sex relations are determined by the laws of the State, and are not interfered with by the Brotherhood. So far, community life has not borne unfavorably on the family. Such withdrawals as have occurred have been due, it is said, to dissatisfaction with the business management. Yet the management, we are assured, has been good and the company in a prosperous condition, as the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, would seem to indicate:

ASSETS.	
Inventory, June 30, 1900.....	\$33,622.74
Cash .....	67.04
Sundry accounts receivable .....	222.29
Total .....	33,912.07
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	\$5,000.00
Meal tickets outstanding .....	264.80
Labor checks outstanding .....	3,888.31
Coupon books outstanding .....	246.65
Warrants outstanding.....	222.02
Bills payable outstanding .....	561.25
Maintenance checks outstanding .....	1,588.13
Owing on land .....	3,344.93
Owing on land notes.....	981.00
Richmond Paper Company .....	57.40
W. Coast Grocery Company.....	175.36
A. S. Johnson Company .....	22.80
Standard Oil Company .....	33.50
Neil & Anderson .....	25.00
P. S. Flour Mills Company.....	26.40
Stanford, Stone & Fisher.....	25.09
Dickson Brothers.....	86.09

Pacific Printers' Supply Company .....	\$40. 40
Hunt Navigation Company.....	27. 30
Hunt & Mottet Company .....	126. 15
Sundry accounts payable.....	182. 04
Surplus.....	16, 987. 45
Total .....	<u>33, 912. 07</u>

## THE INDUSTRIAL BROTHERHOOD.

This organization, like that of the Cooperative Brotherhood and the Brotherhood of the Cooperative Commonwealth, was projected on a grand scale, and meant to be world-wide in the scope of its organized beneficence. On its envelopes and letter heads is the picture of a globe, bearing a monogram of the order, together with the statements, "The world our country," "Our creed the brotherhood of man."

The headquarters of the Brotherhood are at Thomaston, Me., where its organ, *Humanity*, is published. Its object is thus stated in article 2 of its constitution: (1) To carry on an active propaganda of cooperative and socialistic ideas and doctrines; (2) to unite all friends of humanity in one world-wide socialistic, fraternal brotherhood; (3) to provide homes and employment for its members, and to insure them and their dependent ones from want and the fear of want; (4) to establish cooperative productive and distributive industries and institutions in all countries of the world and provide work for the unemployed; (5) to aid and encourage local and cooperative enterprises; (6) to federate cooperative colonies, societies, stores, manufactories, mines, etc., that these various scattered and separate cooperative enterprises may be brought into closer fraternal and commercial relations, to the end that the goal toward which they travel, viz, economy in production and distribution of wealth, brotherhood, and justice, may the sooner be reached; (7) to provide life, fire, accident, and old-age insurance; and (8) to provide for the collective ownership and use of the means of production and distribution.

Conditions of membership are very easy, having no limitations of age, sex, or character; while associate, contributing, and life memberships are won by fees of 10 cents, \$1, and \$10, respectively. Dues from contributing members are only 15 cents a month, while life members are exempt from all further assessments.

This Brotherhood contemplates organization under three heads: (1) Local unions; (2) a national board; and (3) an international union, the last being composed of the national secretaries, together with two other members in each country, chosen by the national board of directors. Inasmuch, however, as no colonies have yet been formed, there is nothing in the way of actual achievement with which to deal. Indeed, a recently received prospectus of this Brotherhood has the following statement: "This is not a move to establish an isolated

colony, but a marshaling of socialistic forces to capture the economic field." Before the work of organizing and directing economic activities is begun it is the purpose of the order to have one million of men and \$100,000,000 pledged to its support. This accomplished, the next step is to secure a corps of able engineers, surveyors, and captains of industry, to plan and direct the campaign. Then, and not till then, will the forward march begin. "One detachment will occupy and operate great wheat farms in the Northwest; another, cotton fields in the South; a third, sheep ranches in the central West; a fourth, iron, copper, and zinc mines; a fifth, the main body of industrialists, will mass at one great center and there erect and operate great industrial plants for the manufacture of all the necessaries of life, and build model dwelling houses, theaters, libraries, art galleries, etc. By locating the central city on the Great Lakes or the Mississippi River transportation can be largely effected on the Brotherhood's own steamers." "There is nothing," says this prospectus, "to prevent the inauguration of a socialistic system but the socialists themselves. Socialism may be planted here and now without changing a letter of the statute law. If capitalists can practice cooperation under the present laws, then socialists can. There is only one way to compete with trusts, and that is to learn and apply this secret of theirs and improve upon it—to catch their life, intensify it, and give it freer scope; for their vitality is of a low order and works in a narrow field. Their object is the base one of profit, and their modus operandi is the cruel one of greed. When other combinations come to be formed in the course of nature, despising unearned wealth, bent upon securing the general welfare by observing the laws of economic justice and inaugurating great industrial enterprises with this end in view—in short, when the germ of robust love is once planted, like a seed, in the industrial world, then the new force will, by the simple law of competition, carry everything before it."

The following is the pledge which supporters of this movement are required to take:

PLEDGE No. 1.

When 1,000,000 persons, possessing in the aggregate \$100,000,000, have signed this pledge, or when that amount of capital has been pledged by a less number, I hereby agree to join with the other signers in establishing an industrial cooperative brotherhood where each shall render service according to ability and receive according to needs, and I further agree to surrender all my wealth above personal effects to the collectivity:

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
 P. O. address \_\_\_\_\_  
 No. in family, with ages of each \_\_\_\_\_  
 Amount of capital, \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

As there will be many sympathizers with the general objects here set forth who for various reasons are not prepared to surrender all their wealth or to give up their present situations and become resident members of a Brotherhood city, and yet who wish to contribute to the enterprise, we add another form of pledge:

## PLEDGE No. 2.

When 1,000,000 persons have agreed to unite in industrial cooperation, and capital to the amount of \$100,000,000 has been pledged for this enterprise, or when that amount of capital has been pledged by a less number, I hereby agree to deposit with such trust company as the management may designate the sum of \$\_\_\_\_\_

Name\_\_\_\_\_

P. O. address\_\_\_\_\_

Sign and return to N. W. Lermond, National Secretary Industrial Brotherhood, Thomaston, Maine.

When the time comes for calling in the money pledged and beginning work, the strongest trust companies of the leading cities will be made the custodian of all such funds, and all bills incurred by the management in the purchase of land, machinery, and supplies will be paid by draft on this company. Thus no official will be given an opportunity to misappropriate the funds.

No industrial work will be undertaken until at least \$10,000,000 have been paid in.

## THE BROTHERHOOD COMPANY.

This organization was incorporated August 12, 1899, under the laws of Ohio, and was projected on lines almost identical with those of the Cooperative Brotherhood. The motto at the head of its circular letter was "Good homes and permanent employment secured through industrial cooperation."

A letter from Mayor Jones, of Toledo, whose name was used in the prospectus issued, informs me that the movement failed in its inception. The following letter from him will be of interest and healthful in its influence.

*To the public:*

I feel that it is my duty to say that I do not see any particular hope in the "colony" movement as a measure calculated to lead people into more perfect lives. I have the most unbounded confidence in the integrity and devotion of many people who are led to work that way, and there can be no doubt but that these efforts contribute largely to the sum total of knowledge on the subject of social and political relation; neither can there be any doubt but that those who feel that they should go into a colony, should voluntarily dispossess themselves of all property and become poor, ought to do so. That is, each one, in order to be at peace with himself, must be true to his ideals, must follow strictly the "leading of the spirit." I believe

that the socialist who has been born again will see that it is a duty to grant to every man and woman this degree of liberty or freedom. So also those who feel that the colony movement or any segregated cooperative idea is the only way will, if they have this degree of light, concede that a man or woman who is led to work in some other way ought to be granted the liberty so to work.

The very essence of the social philosophy that guides me is the idea of the absolute unity of the entire race, the brotherhood of every man and woman on the planet, excluding no one, including the meanest, most degraded specimen along with the loftiest and freest soul. This philosophy I believe as I believe in my own existence. I see no hope in any narrower conception. "No man liveth to himself" applies to every soul into whom the breath of life has been breathed.

The logical result of this philosophy has been to unite me to the entire race of which I am a part. The same thing that keeps me out of the colony keeps me out of political parties, and, until I get other light, I must do my work as a nonpartisan socialist. My reply to the oft-repeated assertion, "You must have organization," is, "Very well; I do not object. Have your organization and your party; let me work with that party or candidate that seems to me to be looking and working most directly toward the light."

Very sincerely, yours,

SAMUEL M. JONES,  
*Nonpartisan and believer in all the people.*

#### THE COLORADO COOPERATIVE COMPANY.

This colony is located at Pinon, Montrose County, Colo. Near Pinon is a large tract of ground, about 40,000 acres, known as Tabeguache Park, which only needs irrigation to make it one of the most fertile regions in that famous fruit-growing country. The San Miguel River is near at hand, but hundreds of feet below the level of this plain. About 1894 some persons discovered that 15 miles or so upstream the elevation of the river was greater than that of the park, and that it was quite possible to construct a ditch from that point to the park and bring it an ample supply of water. It was decided to form a cooperative company for the accomplishment of this purpose. In order to prevent a few individuals from getting large tracts of this land and reaping the chief benefits of the enterprise, it was stipulated that no one person could secure a water right at cost for more than 40 acres. Membership included the purchase of one share of stock at the par value of \$100. No one could hold more than one share, and no stock could be sold by the company to persons not becoming members. Membership entitled one to all the privileges of the company, such as getting goods at the company store at cost; also employment by the company at their established wages. Wages, however, which were 20 cents an hour, were not paid in cash, but in food supplies and shelter, and in credit on the water right of the members. The cost of the ditch was estimated at \$100,000. The value which the ditch would add to the land was put at \$500,000.

This, however, would accrue to the individual landholders and not be the property of the company. In 1897 it was claimed that fully one-fifth of the work was done; that the company had then 200 members, whose resources were sufficient to complete it, and that, as their prospectus expressed it, their financial condition was "second only to that of the Standard Oil trust."

The cash received for membership was used to purchase tools and supplies for workers on the ground, who numbered about one-fourth of the total membership. The income from this source has never been adequate to the real need of the colony. The working members have had to endure more of privation and hardship, have had less of wholesome, nourishing food and other comforts than they should have had. But their most serious difficulties and hindrances have come from want of harmony among themselves. Though the work is not abandoned nor the original plan very greatly changed, the end can hardly be said to be in sight. The secretary, however, writes that he has "no fears for the ultimate success of the colony, for when our canal is completed, which, I believe, will be within two years, we will solve all other problems in their turn." The financial part of the problem, he declares, is a small item compared with "our differences of opinion as to procedure, when all want to be leaders." A new management was elected in July, 1900, and "while it was a pretty hot campaign, we are going on with our work as if nothing had happened." The present membership is about 300, with about 100 on the ground. They now work eight hours a day, and find that they accomplish about the same amount of work as when they wrought ten.

While the by-laws place the business management in the hands of a board of nine directors, elected for one year, giving said board power to elect the usual officers and a general manager from its own members, and to appoint such agents and committees as may be necessary to carry into effect the object of the organization, they stipulate that "no new department shall be created requiring the expenditure of more than \$500 until the same shall have been referred to the stockholders and approved by a majority thereof." They further provide that a majority of the stockholders may at any time effect a change in the board by filing with the secretary of the board a petition expressing such desire. The board shall then call a special meeting of the stockholders, at which they may vote the old board out and a new one in. They also provide for the protection of the company against delinquency on the part of the stockholders, and for the protection of the stockholder as against the possible greed of the company. Most of the features are such as are common to by-laws having similar objects.

The financial statement for May 22, 1900, is given herewith:

ASSETS.	
Pinon harness shop .....	\$477. 29
Store .....	1, 041. 21
Sawmill and tools .....	3, 795. 00
Lumber .....	8, 636. 16
Logs and piling .....	1, 800. 00
Boarding houses .....	150. 00
Bakery .....	100. 00
Altrurian .....	100. 00
Blacksmith shop .....	300. 00
Cows, calves, and yearlings .....	521. 00
27 mules and horses .....	2, 000. 00
17 sets harness and saddle .....	300. 00
16 log and freight wagons and 7 sleds .....	800. 00
Garden .....	268. 73
20 buildings.....	1, 500. 00
Ditch tools.....	125. 00
Other property.....	800. 00
Timber land .....	750. 00
Feed on hand .....	202. 00
Credits receivable .....	583. 64
Bills receivable.....	155. 60
Due on stock and premium .....	2, 683. 00
Unsold stock .....	68, 700. 00
High line ditch .....	64, 068. 76
Cash on hand .....	64. 78
Medical department .....	376. 91
Total .....	160, 299. 08
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	\$100, 000. 00
Premium .....	2, 365. 00
Bills payable.....	1, 518. 39
Credits on water right .....	56, 335. 69
Labor certificates .....	80. 00
Total .....	160, 299. 08

### THE STRAIGHT EDGE PEOPLE.

This is the name chosen by a little band of cooperators who have their headquarters at 240 Sixth avenue, New York City.

They claim to be associated "for the purpose of living and working together harmoniously and establishing industrial enterprises upon correct fundamental principles." For a year or more they have published a little paper entitled *The Straight Edge*, the object of which, as set forth in the paper, is "to make suggestions and formulate plans for the application of the Golden Rule to business and social relations." The subscription price is designed to pay the cost of paper, ink, postage, and 35 cents an hour to each worker for the time spent in the



mechanical and clerical work of publishing the paper. If the receipts exceed the cost of these items, the surplus is divided among the subscribers. If they fall short, the subscribers are apprised of the deficiency, and those who want to apply the Golden Rule will know what to do. There are no paid contributors and "there is no space for sale for any purpose or at any price." "Nobody is ever in debt for The Straight Edge. It is easier and cheaper to forgive debts than to keep books." Their industries at present are job printing, sign making, and bread baking. The last-named industry they hope to develop into a cooperative kitchen, from which to serve wholesome food at cost to families in the neighborhood. They have recently taken a farm on Staten Island where they hope to raise much of the produce needed for their restaurant and kitchen in the city. They have also a small manufacturing plant with which to turn out certain novelties they are prepared to make. And, finally, they hope to establish a "school of cooperative industry," where they will teach the art of social and industrial cooperation. These people profess to believe it both possible and practicable to apply in actual business and social affairs the principles enunciated in the Sermon on the Mount, and to do this without running away from civilization. They call their institution a "school of methods," designed to instruct people in the best ways of doing this. At present The Straight Edge people, for economic reasons, are living in a communal home; but their plan contemplates complete economic independence of the workers. Each worker, young or old, regardless of occupation or skill, receives 35 cents an hour, which such worker is free to use in establishing a home outside. They believe in large individual freedom, and encourage individual initiative in all matters. Any surplus of earnings, over and above the 35 cents an hour, for each worker employed, goes to provide like industrial opportunities for other workers. These people have a unique way of distributing their work and responsibilities. They have a "suggestion box" into which any member may put anonymous written suggestions regarding the distribution and execution of the work to be done. These suggestions are taken up and discussed at the weekly business meeting. Each worker voluntarily assumes the responsibility for such work as he feels himself best fitted to do, and all arrangements are subject to criticism by any of the members.

The more disagreeable work is shifted as often as practicable so as to equalize the burden. When one has chosen his work he is trusted to do it without supervision, but encouraged to consult his fellow-workers in case of doubt as to best methods. This plan of dispensing with a boss is said to work well and to have a wholesome and stimulating effect upon the workers. A system of time cards enables each member to keep his own record, which is criticised, amended,

and indorsed at the weekly meeting, and all payments are based on the number of hours so returned. The organization started less than two years ago with \$50 borrowed capital and only 4 members. Being located in New York City, the rent problem has always been a serious one and growth has necessarily been slow. There are now 12 adult members all at work in New York City. Several additional workers will be taken on, cooperatively, to develop the industries on the farm.

### THE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

This is the title of an association chartered by the State of Maine and organized at Lewiston in 1900. It is too young to have any history in the way of achievement. All we can do is to note something of its avowed purposes and plans.

In the prospectus the title given above is supplemented by the phrases, "The great twentieth century movement," and "The trust for the people." Were it not that the organizer of this association is himself a successful business man, the president of the Bradford Peck Company Department Store, of Lewiston, Me., and the vice-president of the Joliet Dry Goods Company, Joliet, Ill., it might be expected that the movement would end with the issuance of the prospectus. But Mr. Peck has cherished the cooperative ideal for many years, has introduced, successfully, profit sharing into the largest department store east of Boston, and has been educating a corps of workers to believe in cooperation in its wider and fuller meaning, and now feels that the time is ripe for a movement in the direction of his long-cherished ideal. Such financial and managerial ability, backed by such enthusiasm as possesses him, is likely to accomplish something worthy of record, however far it may fall short of the hopes he has cherished. It seems worth while, therefore, to devote a little space to some account of this movement, especially as it is now closely connected with other movements organized at a somewhat earlier date, viz, The Coworkers' Fraternity and the Workers' Cooperative Association, both of Boston, and the National Production Company, of East Point, Fla.

Last year Mr. Peck published a book entitled "The World a Department Store," in which he sought to picture the changes which a quarter of a century might bring about through a practical application of the cooperative principle. This book he donated to the association. All returns from it belong to the association treasury. He also donated a valuable lot on the principal business street of Lewiston, and only waits a like movement of the cooperative spirit in others to back the movement with his entire fortune. He says: "The individual trusts have outlined methods which the Cooperative Association of America has adopted. It will unite as one great world's department store every part of our social and industrial life, eliminating the wasted energies,

providing employments so that all may be given work and share in the full fruits of all the products of this great cooperative movement. Education is the foundation stone upon which the People's Trust will build its structure. It will preserve the individual self by destroying the demon of selfishness so apparent among those who live for personal aggrandizement. It will unite capital and labor, thus destroying present wastes in strikes and shut downs. It will remove the hell of war existing among individual corporations and nations by creating harmony through cooperation. Through public ownership it will preserve the home."

The essential difference between the Cooperative Association of America and the trusts is this: The trusts pay to labor only prevailing rates of wages, while the Cooperative Association proposes that the entire product shall be used in the interest of all the workers. It does not, of course, propose that the entire product shall go to the workers in the form of wages. Much of it must be used as capital for further and enlarged production. What is not required for this purpose it proposes to divide among the workers in the ratio of their earnings. What is used as capital is held and used collectively and in the common interest.

Thus, the workers—and in the Cooperative Association there are to be no drones, no idlers, who are able to work—will be able to buy back in one form or another the whole of their product. And as it is the purpose of the association to produce every conceivable thing which the coworkers may desire to consume, it is claimed that the association will be practically independent of the trusts. When once sufficiently strong to provide its coworkers with all needed machinery and other instruments of production, the trusts will be forced to compete with it, but, having its market among its own coworkers, it can never be forced into competition with the trusts. It is the purpose of the association to develop mobility in its working forces, and to shift men from one department to another as the needs may require. In this way, the higher wants of the workers may be met, when the lower have been supplied.

The following "agreement" and "contract" will serve to show the relations entered into by the association and its individual coworkers.

Following is the form of agreement to be signed by those who make deposits on installments:

#### AGREEMENT.

Know all men by these presents,

That whereas \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, party of the first part, desires to receive employment as a coworker from the Cooperative Association of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Maine, and having an office in the city of Lewiston, party of the second part, upon the terms stated in the contract which is printed in

blank form in the official prospectus issued by the party of the second part for February, 1901, A. D., and,

Whereas the party of the second part desires to give employment upon the terms enumerated to the said party of the first part, it is thereupon agreed between the parties as follows:

First. That the party of the first part will deposit the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300) in installments of \$—— per week —— per month —— from present date until the whole amount has been deposited, which three hundred dollars (\$300) is to be invested by the second party for the benefit of the first party in preparation for permanent employment for the said first party.

Second. That in the event that said party of the first part should for any reason whatsoever desire to annul this agreement before accepting employment upon the terms above mentioned from the party of the second part, then the said party of the second part will refund to the party of the first part whatever proportion of said three hundred dollars (\$300) deposit which may have been deposited by him up to the time of his withdrawal as soon as this money thus deposited and invested can be reconverted into cash, or immediately if it can be done without causing inconvenience to the second party.

Third. It is furthermore agreed between the parties that whenever the whole of the three hundred dollars (\$300) has been deposited by the said party of the first part with the said party of the second part within the time agreed to between them, then both parties will sign the contract which is printed in blank in the official prospectus issued by the party of the second part for February, 1901, A. D.

#### CONTRACT.

This agreement, made and entered into this —— day of A. D. 190—, by and between the Cooperative Association of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Maine and having an office in the city of Lewiston, party of the first part, and ——, of the —— of party of the second part.

Witnesseth, that, whereas the party of the first part is proposing to give employment to a large number of men and women upon terms whereby each man and woman employed will receive in return for his or her labor approximately all the wealth that his or her labor, in conjunction with land and labor-saving machinery, creates; and,

Whereas the party of the second part desires to secure said employment from the party of the first part, it is thereupon agreed between the parties as follows:

First. That the party of the first part shall furnish productive farm land and equipment for cultivating the same, together with the labor-saving machinery for manufacturing enterprises, as also other instruments of production sufficient to provide opportunity to the party of the second part for steady and permanent productive employment. It shall purchase or otherwise acquire new tracts of land, as also labor-saving machinery and other instruments of production as it thinks best, but always for the special benefit of all the workers who are employed by it, and for the purpose of increasing dividends or profits for all. It shall pay to the party of the second part a weekly or monthly salary which will equal approximately the amount of wealth which the labor of the said party of the second part creates during said week or month.

Second. The party of the second part agrees as a condition of securing said employment as hereinbefore provided as follows:

(a) He will submit to the authority of the party of the first part in all matters pertaining to the general management of the affairs of the company. He will perform his work faithfully and systematically so as to act in concert with his coworkers to the end that the labor of all may be made most productive. He will work at such labor as is assigned to him by the party of the first part.

(b) He will accept the decision of the party of the first part, which determines what the amount is of his pro rata share of the wealth produced by the joint labors of all the coworkers.

(c) He will never demand that his salary be paid in money or cash, but will be willing to accept in payment of his salary such notes or due bills issued by the first party as a compact as will enable him to buy from the company his pro rata proportion of the products and properties of the company, but with the understanding that the company will always pay part of all salaries or wages in cash and as large a proportion in cash as it in its judgment thinks it can with safety to the interest of all coworkers.

(d) He will authorize the party of the first part to reserve 15 per centum of the wealth produced by his labor in conjunction with a like percentage of that produced by the labor of all coworkers for educational and insurance purposes, public improvements, and for generally extending the operations of the company.

(e) He is to deposit the sum of \$300 with the party of the first part before entering into said employment as described above, which \$300 is to be invested by the first party for the benefit of the second party, and in the event of the withdrawal of the second party from the employment of the first party then the said \$300 is to be returned to the said second party in full as soon as the invested money can be reconverted into cash, or immediately if it can be done without causing financial inconvenience to the first party.

There is appended also a blank application for membership:

Name? .....

Residence { Street? .....

                  { City? .....

                  { State? .....

Color? .....

Age? .....

Occupation? .....

References? .....

Married? .....

Single? .....

Children? .....

How many boys? .....

How many girls? .....

General health? .....

When last ill and what complaint? .....

Height? .....

Citizen? .....

Naturalized, and when? .....

Where born? .....

Will pay deposit, all cash or in installments? .....

If installments, what amount weekly? .....

Remarks, .....

Before this application is granted these facts must be sworn to before a notary public in your town. This need not be done, however, until

we write you that we will grant your application, as the demand for positions is greater than we are able to accommodate at once.

Tear out this sheet, answer questions, and write to

Rev. CHARLES E. LUND,  
*Lewiston, Me.*

### THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION COMPANY.

This company is chartered under the laws of New Jersey. Its capitalization is \$200,000 in 40,000 shares of \$5 each. There are 10,000 shares of preferred stock to draw 7 per cent interest. It has inaugurated, says Rev. Mr. Vrooman, its organizer, "what promises to be the greatest cooperative movement of the age." "It has solved the problem of furnishing remunerative labor to an unlimited number of men and women," securing at the same time "to every coworker or employee the full product of his toil." This, it is claimed, is "guaranteed in a way that is absolutely legal and secure."

The business management of the corporation is in the hands of another organization called the Coworkers' Fraternity, which is organized as a purely educational institution under the laws of Massachusetts. The by-laws of this fraternity expressly provide that all dividends received by it from the capital stock of the National Production Company, in which it owns a controlling interest, shall be returned to the coworkers in the form of educational benefits. Thus, it is claimed, the fact that the Coworkers' Fraternity is organized as an educational institution, that it holds a controlling interest in the National Production Company, and that its trustees have no power to divert the funds to their own uses, "furnishes absolute legal guaranty to every coworker that he will receive what the company pledges to him, namely, the full product of his labor."

A large tract of land has already been secured, located on the Gulf of Mexico, in the State of Florida. A further purchase is contemplated on the Chesapeake, in Maryland, and it is hoped that "several important manufacturing enterprises will be started during the coming summer." A tract of 1,700 acres has been deeded to the Coworkers' Fraternity, and a farm on Marthas Vineyard Island has been purchased as a northern department in the same work. The colony has 1,000 acres which it proposes to use in an experiment with the colored people, "believing the Negro adapted to this phase of social education." At last writing the colony reported 17 members, all Americans but one—a Scotchman. It has five houses, three sailboats, two seine boats with seines, a small farm equipment, and perhaps \$600 in personal property. The colony started under the title "The Brotherhood of the New Age," but reorganized as "The National Production Company." The movement is pervaded by a religious spirit, and the leaders are all reported to be students of the spiritual philosophy of

Emanuel Swedenborg. Each member invests \$100 in the stock of the company, the company agreeing to give him permanent employment at a monthly or weekly salary which will equal approximately the amount of wealth which his labor creates during said week or month. Personal property is held by the National Production Company together with such land as it may acquire. But the original tract is deeded to the Coworkers' Fraternity. Farming, fishing, and building incident to colony founding, are the present industries. So far families have separate cottages, but eat at a central dining hall. This, however, is a matter of individual choice, for company responsibility ends when "labor checks" are paid.

Touching "experience as to harmony," Mr. Vrooman says: "Men want their own way in colonies just as outside, and when they can have it, it is smooth, and when not, rough."

As to "causes of dissension and withdrawals," "sickness and selfishness" are mentioned as the chief. What little experience the colony has had indicates a tendency to get rid of communistic features in strictly domestic affairs.

It is the declared purpose of the company to avoid competition with the outside world by producing or manufacturing for themselves all that they need. But, like a host of other efforts, success in this respect is yet to be achieved, and details of the plan may well be reserved until something tangible has been accomplished. Since the foregoing was written, the National Production Company has become part of the Cooperative Association of America, some account of which is given elsewhere in this article.

### THE COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

Though this institution is only in its very early infancy, it is worthy, perhaps, of special attention, because of features which differentiate it from other cooperative movements. Its post-office is Milners Store, Ga., near Camp Creek Station, on the Southern Railway. It is an outgrowth of Ruskin Colony, and not yet fully organized. Its principal objects are insurance against want, economy in production and distribution, and the thorough education of all its members. At present it has only a farm building and a cotton gin.

The prime movers in this enterprise are men of education, one holding a degree from the University of Chicago, the other from the German trained military schools. They propose to depart from the usual form of cooperative organization in requiring each member to become the owner of 10 or more acres of land, which he shall lease to the corporation for a term of years. He shall also furnish some money to purchase tools. By this plan suits for receiverships and injunctions will be avoided, as the property can not be squandered without the owner's consent.

The method of distribution is also novel. Garden products, butter, eggs, and milk are distributed in equal share for immediate use only. All other milk and dairy products, cattle, and other animals shall be owned by the company. The remaining products shall be divided into three parts, one-third going to the owners of the land in proportion to their holdings, one-third to labor and capital in proportion to the investment, and the remaining third to the corporation. This rewards each according to the land he furnishes, the capital he puts in, and the labor he performs. These features, together with the arrangements for general education of the members, differentiate this body from all others. But as yet the organization is incomplete.

### THE COMMONWEALTH OF ISRAEL.

This is a communistic society of Baptists but recently organized and located in Mason County, Tex. It aims at democracy in government and equality in all rights and privileges. It reports 900 acres of land and \$900 in capital. Property is held in common. It has a membership of 150, Americans and English. These are said to be of fair education, and generally farmers and mechanics. Industries are carried on by the general management, under an eight-hour day. "No one shirks. If he does, he does not eat." The relation of the sexes is the same as in the outside world. The influence of community life on the family is reported "good." The community has had nothing but harmony. There have been no withdrawals, and there is general satisfaction with community life.

### THE HOME EMPLOYMENT COMPANY.

This is located at Long Lane, Dallas County, Mo., and is successor to the Bennett Cooperative Company. Its principal object is to furnish homes and employment for its members. It is socialistic in theory and cooperative in practice, and has no particular religious leanings. The company has just started, with a farm of 180 acres and \$1,500 of other property. It has a membership fee of \$300, and at present only ten members. Persons withdrawing have no claim on the company for money paid in or service rendered. There are a broom factory, a mill, a barber shop, and a blacksmith shop. Workers have an eight-hour day and a maintenance fee. The secretary reports all as ready to do their part, as happy in the community life, and as much better off than under former conditions.

### THE ALTRUIST COMMUNITY, OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

This is a benevolent society whose members hold all their property in common, work according to their ability, are supplied according to their wants, and live together in a united home for their mutual enjoy-



ment, assistance, and support. It allows equal rights and privileges to all its members, both men and women, in all its business affairs, which are conducted in accordance with their majority vote by its officers who are thereby elected; and it makes no interference with the marriage or family affairs of its members, nor with their religious, political, or other opinions.

This community was projected in 1868 at St. Louis, Mo., by Alexander Longley, editor of *The Altruist*, and a veteran in communistic effort. It can hardly be said to have an organized existence even now, as it has only three resident members and thirty applicants. Mr. Longley reports that it is out of debt, owns 40 acres of land, worth \$500, and *The Altruist* paper and printing office, worth \$5,000. It has also an option of 4,000 acres of land, and wants at once one hundred men and women to join in the purchase and development of this property. With such accession to its force, it hopes to start a restaurant, a laundry, and various other activities in the common interest. In theory this community is strictly communistic.

#### THE ASSOCIATION OF ALTRUISTS.

The Association of Altruists, located in Moorestown, N. J., was organized in 1900. Its declared object is "to procure lands for the purpose of erecting agricultural and manufacturing communities, and the building of ideal cities," with a view "to the transmutation of society from \* \* \* competitive methods to an orderly system of altruistic cooperation." It does not expect to do any building for the next five years, but to devote itself mainly to educational work along the lines mentioned.

#### THE LORD'S FARM.

This is the title of a communistic movement at Woodcliff, N. J. Its declared object is to "forward the kingdom of God on earth." The religion of the members is, as they express it, "to do the will of God as daily shown by His spirit." Yet "no particular religious belief is necessary to obtain admittance," and they have "no religious services." Some of them say that "The Lord tells them certain things, such as 'wearing their hair and beard long,' 'eating no meat,' 'taking no medicine,' 'no resistance to persecutors,' etc." Others do not profess such guidance, but "all are agreed to 'live and let live,' and especially to raise no animals to kill." Therefore they "keep no animals except horses," which they use for farm work. They "eat no flesh, and use neither milk, butter, nor eggs." They "eat only vegetable products, including fruit, and drink nothing but water as a beverage." There are at present sixteen members, mostly of German and English descent—all comparatively well educated. Among them are farmers, machinists, and carpenters.

As to "conditions of withdrawal," they say "doors all unlocked and fences all down." They have a large house, barn, shop, and other buildings. Their principal industries are agriculture and horticulture. In relation to work, "all are free to do as they are led." Touching the "disposition to shirk and lean—how affected and how treated"—they say: "A few are inclined to shirk, and we tell them to do nothing, when they soon become ashamed and go to work or leave." The relation of the sexes is declared to be "strictly continent." Questioned as to "how community life bears on the family," the reply is, "with best results." Discontent and jarring are slight and infrequent.

The tendency among them is to attach more and more importance to communistic living. They cultivate about 200 acres of land, devoting much of it to fruit growing, but raising some vegetables and grains. They have gone to considerable expense in fitting up the place, in buying good horses, farming machinery, etc., in sinking an artesian well, and erecting a windmill, so that their cash on hand is small. They seem, however, to be harmonious and hopeful, and at least sure of a comfortable living.

#### THE MUTUAL HOME ASSOCIATION.

This association is located on an arm of Carrs Inlet (a part of Puget Sound), named on the nautical chart Von Geldern Cove. It was started by Oliver A. Verity, George H. Allen, and Frank Odell, and their families in the year 1896. These were all members of the Glennis Cooperative Industrial Company, a colony organized on the Bellamy plan some time ago. It was not successful, and the plan now being tried in the Mutual Home Association is the outcome of their experience in the Bellamy colony. They saw, or fancied they saw, the causes of failure, and these they have sought to avoid in the present movement. They have not lost faith, they affirm, in cooperation; they think they have found a better way of applying it.

The purpose of the association, as stated in their articles of incorporation and agreement, is "To assist its members in obtaining and building homes for themselves, and to aid in establishing better social and moral conditions." As stated by their secretary in a recent communication, it is "to show that the greatest happiness of individuals is experienced under no restriction." It is a distinguishing principle of the association that each individual shall be free "to act just as he or she pleases, at his or her own cost." It goes without saying, therefore, that there is no attempt to restrict the freedom of thought, or to secure any form of religious belief. They have no constitution, and only such by-laws as are necessary to give them corporate existence. The articles of incorporation and agreement, however, have the effect of a constitution. They give the name, location, and object of the

association. They state the conditions of membership, define the rights of members, provide for the conduct of business, and do all other things usually done by a constitution. Land only is held in common. The association owns the natural opportunities, and handles money only for the purpose of securing the title to these. It has already 90½ acres, and by December next will have completed the purchase of 120 more. All money received from memberships goes into the land fund, and this land can never be sold, mortgaged, or disposed of; nor can any debt be contracted by any person in the name of the association. Any person may become a member by paying into the treasury a sum equal to the cost of the land he may select, paying \$1 for a certificate and subscribing to the articles of agreement.

July 18, 1900, there were 27 men, 24 women, and 40 children. Of the men 21 were American, 3 English, and 3 Canadians. Of the women 19 were American, 2 English, 2 Canadians, and 1 Russian. Of the 40 children 20 were girls and 20 boys. There are in the colony 6 college graduates and 13 school-teachers. Fifteen have passed through the grammar grades of the public schools, and the rest are above the average in education and intelligence. As to trades represented, they report 3 carpenters, 2 blacksmiths, 1 watchmaker, 2 shoe workers, 10 general farmers, while several are skilled in more than one trade.

When one wishes to leave this association he may sell his improvements to anyone who wishes to buy. He can not sell his membership in the association. He can only lose the membership in one way, i. e., by the nonpayment of his taxes. For the first two years of the association's existence only temporary houses were built, but now there are six comfortable houses, and the temporary structures are all soon to be replaced by better ones. There are two blacksmith shops and one carpenter shop. All industries are carried on either by the individual or by voluntary cooperation of members. Members work or play as they please, except in cooperation; then cooperators make such rules as they see fit. "We have no shirks," the secretary declares. "One who will not do what is fair will find no one to work or cooperate with." Each person or group manages its own business.

Touching sex relations, "each is a law unto himself or herself." There are "very few who do not believe in absolute freedom of choice," and "all seem pleasant and happy." There being very little to quarrel over, there is very little difference of opinion which causes any annoyance. "No dissensions have occurred. Two went away because they expected to find us living communistically instead of individually. Two left because they did not approve of freedom in love. One left giving no reason." Success is believed to be due to "unanimity of sentiment and opinion." Families live separately. Two tried living together, and separated. Two others have lived together for some months.

## THE MUTUAL AID COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

This association has its office at 864½ Howard street, San Francisco, Cal. It was organized in 1900 for the purpose of "uniting all individuals desirous of promoting love and human happiness, and of diminishing the wrongs which are causing crime, poverty, theft, murder, suicide, decrepitude, disease, and death." It proposes to accomplish this through a "voluntary fraternal movement," in which individuals shall "assist one another, through industrial, fraternal, and educational cooperative efforts, in becoming self-supporting, self-respecting, and morally independent" of church and state interference. All persons, without regard to sex, creed, or color, who subsist by any useful occupation, are eligible for membership. No initiation fees, dues, or assessments are required, and no constitution, by-laws, or other binding rules are adopted, as it is deemed important that each member should maintain his or her individual independence.

The work of the association is to be carried on under three departments—the industrial exchange, the educational and literary, and the correspondence department.

The aim of the industrial department is to "make the working people independent of their capitalistic oppressors and become their own employees in all branches of productive enterprises."

The educational department will devote itself to the work of diffusing progressive literature, teaching men how to make the most and the best of life.

The correspondence department will aim to bring distant members into touch with each other and open the way to a freer exchange of views among those "who have discarded all conservatism and freed themselves from social slavery."

In the view of this association, the greatest enemy of man is "government authority in the name of law and order." The association professes to desire cooperation, but it must be purely voluntary at all stages, and leave the individual free to do as he or she wills, unimpelled by any legal or governmental authority. The promoters of this movement feel that the course which they have marked out is free from the rocks on which other organizations have been wrecked, and "therefore they have no fear of failure, except as caused by interference of meddling government laws."

"Its distinguishing principle," writes the founder or projector, "is the recognition of absolute personal freedom and independence in all respects, and the entire repudiation of all courts, legal proceedings, and Government officials among our people."

The relation of the sexes will be governed by the individuals themselves, and all interference by others discountenanced.

The membership directory showed a list of 37 a year ago. But

as no cooperative industry had then been started, and it cost nothing to join, these figures express nothing more than a certain kind of theoretical sympathy with what is known as philosophical anarchy.

### FREEDOM COLONY.

This colony is situated about 5 miles west of Fulton, in Bourbon County, Kans. It aims to combine cooperation with individualism in such a way as to secure "justice, equity, and fair exchange." It has no religious requirements. Twelve Americans and one Swede constitute the present membership, but these are reported to be well educated and of the highest type.

Farming, mining, and different trades are represented. Industries are carried on individually or cooperatively as may be agreed upon. The colony is said to be "controlled by the organization, but each person conducts his business to suit himself." The tendency is to larger cooperation, but away from communism. It is evidently of the anarchistic type, holding to voluntary cooperation, and leaving each free to work when he pleases and as he pleases. The secretary declares its simplicity and power for good to be "beyond the comprehension of the ordinary socialist." It is reported as prosperous, and has hundreds of prospective members.

### THE WILLARD COOPERATIVE COLONY.

Organized in 1895 in Harriman, Tenn., it bought 1,000 acres of land in Cherokee County, N. C., and was incorporated under the laws of that State. In granting the use of her name, Miss Frances Willard expressed her hearty approval of the purposes and principles of the colony and her deep interest in the undertaking.

The colonists numbered about 50, all earnest prohibitionists, and anxious to found a community free from the vice and poverty so common to city life. Declaring for a Protestant union church, based only on the Bible and the Apostles' Creed, they adopted as their religious motto, "In essentials, unity; in nonessentials, liberty; in all things, charity." Their business motto was "Manhood before money—cooperation versus competition;" their political creed, opposition to trusts, natural monopolies, and the liquor traffic. Capability and honesty in candidates were the only qualifications for office. Their land cost them \$21,000, only one-third of which they were able to pay down. The balance they were never able to meet. After two years or so of struggle, they were forced to disband and lose all they had put in. Many of the members joined the Christian Commonwealth, in Georgia, where they had a repetition of their former experience.

## TOPOLOBAMPO.

Among the many cooperative movements started in this country in recent years, none perhaps gave larger promise of success than that of Topolobampo.

Albert Kimsey Owen, a young civil engineer of advanced views on social and economic questions, while exploring the Pacific coast in search of a suitable terminus for a transcontinental railway, was guided by the Indians to this beautiful bay. As he looked at its waters, so deep and so sheltered, capable of harboring the fleets of the nations, he thought, "What a glorious site for the foundation of a new civilization, free from the selfishness and strife that so mar the present." As the thought rooted itself in his mind it took definite form, and soon changed to a purpose to the accomplishment of which he devoted his life. He planned and wrote and lectured, educating a multitude of people into sympathy with his purpose. He established relations of confidence and friendship with President Diaz, of the Mexican Republic, and with other persons of character and influence, who favored his plans.

In 1886 he obtained from Mexico concessions for a colony and railroad, the colony concession embracing about 300,000 acres of land, with valuable privileges. The railroad—from Topolobampo to Texas—carried under the final terms of the concessions 10,000,000 acres of land and other generous conditions. The colony was based upon the following fundamental principles:

The Golden Rule. All land and other natural resources were regarded as the gift of God and the common property of all mankind. All properties and powers created by the people in common were to be held as common property, the individual being entitled only to the product of his labor. Money was regarded only as a symbol representing service, and should have no commodity value. Religion was looked upon as a matter between the individual and his God, with which the state should have no concern whatever. Lands and house lots were held only by lease, and no one was allowed to hold more than he could cultivate. Improvements were private property, and could be sold or willed through the company, but not held out of use, sub-leased, or rented. Factories, restaurants, hotels, laundries, public halls, theaters, dairies, markets, stores, and the like, as well as the generally recognized public utilities, were to be owned and operated collectively. No firm or legal association was permitted within the company. Free auditoriums were to be furnished for the preaching and teaching of any doctrine the people wished to hear, but no special favor should be shown to any. All service rendered was to be paid for in printed scrip, or receive credit on the books of the company. The banking department of the company was thus a municipal savings bank in which the deposits were services instead of money, so that all

business was transacted directly with the department. Business was classified under ten departments, the heads of which constituted the board of directors.

The *Crédit Foncier* Company was organized to establish the colony, and Pacific City—the city of peace—was laid off on the shores of Topolobampo and Chuirá bays, modeled after the best that civilization has developed. The stock was placed at \$10 a share. Each resident member was required to lease a lot, for which he had also to pay \$10. The number of shares which any one person might hold was limited, and restrictions placed on his voting power. Concessions were not to be opened for occupancy until \$150,000 were in hand for such arrangements as were needed to make labor immediately productive. Then 100 selected pioneers were to organize and start the industries and prepare for the coming of others. But the eager and foolish haste of some 600 people—two-thirds of them women and children—defeated these plans and wrought irremediable disaster and confusion. In addition to this, negotiations for the building of the railroad failed, and all hopes that had been based on the carrying out of this enterprise came to naught.

But the most serious trouble grew out of the incongruous and unfit material with which to lay the foundations of the colony. The enforced absence of Mr. Owen made matters still worse, and though some efforts were made to bring order out of the chaos unexpectedly precipitated by this deluge of persons of various minds and theories, things went steadily from bad to worse, until finally “alterations were made in the terms of the concessions forbidding any more cooperative experiment.” So that Mr. Owen himself came to write, in bitterness of soul: “All my efforts have brought only sorrow upon those I tried most to serve.”

#### PRAIRIE HOME, OR SILKVILLE.

Mr. W. A. Hinds, author of “*American Communities*,” writing in 1878, mentions this as “one of the most interesting experiments now in progress.” E. V. Boissière, a French gentleman of wealth and culture, invested here in land, buildings, etc., over \$100,000, which he proposed to devote to association and cooperation based on attractive industry. It was a movement projected on the lines of Fourierism, and appears to have shared the fate of all others of its kind started in this country. Though not able to obtain the details of the venture, in reply to a letter of inquiry a copy of the charter and by-laws of the De Boissière Odd Fellows’ Orphans’ Home and Industrial School Association of Kansas was received, from which it was inferred that the 3,156 acres of ground donated to the orphans’ home was all that remained of the Prairie Home enterprise at Silkville, Kans. This, it must be confessed, is a much more fortunate outcome than that of many others, but not that for which the projector of the movement hoped and labored.

## THE NEHALEM VALLEY COOPERATIVE COLONY.

This became the corporate name of the Columbia Cooperative Colony, organized at Mist, Columbia County, Oreg., on December 5, 1886. Its principal object was "homes and employment for members," with "justice to all." It was socialistic in aim, and held property collectively. The membership fee was \$500 in money or material. It had about fifty members, of various nationalities, representing many laboring trades, but engaged chiefly in lumbering. Men worked eight hours a day, and showed no disposition to shirk or lean. Sex relations were normal. The causes given for dissensions and withdrawals were "inexperience" and "other interests."

The colony is said to have failed because of "surrounding opposition and lack of funds."

## THE UNIONS MILL COMPANY.

The Unions Mill Company was organized in 1892, at Nehalem, Tillamook County, Oreg. It was socialistic in aim, but made all workers equal in regard to salary. All property outside of stock was held in common. Stock was \$100 per share, and only stockholders could be members. The principal industry was lumbering, carried on cooperatively under the eight-hour rule. There was no infringement on the family life.

Failure is attributed to "a stringency in the money market." No information has been received as to the number of members or the amounts invested.

## PROJECTED SOCIETIES.

In addition to the foregoing short-lived organizations, many societies have been projected that never materialized. They were wholly on paper and in the desires of their projectors. It does not seem needful or desirable to give a list of these.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The first fact that forces itself upon the attention, in a study of cooperative life, is that most communities are very short lived. The great majority die in infancy. They never become able to go alone. The second fact is—looking at the matter from the American point of view—that those die soonest that ought to live longest. In other words, democracy in a cooperative community has so far proven a source of weakness rather than of strength, of death rather than of life. There is not one cooperative community in the country ten years old that has popular government. Indeed, I do not know of one that is much more than half this age. Those communities have lived longest and been most prosperous in which the general membership has had least to do



in shaping the government or business management and in which an almost military discipline has been exercised by some central authority. The Shakers, for instance, now more than a century and a quarter old, are governed by a central ministry composed of two from each sex. The first chosen of these four is the head of the ministry and the others are merely his or her advisers. All of these are chosen from the church order and appointed by the last preceding head of the ministry. Thus each prime minister chooses his own successor. The authority of those so chosen and appointed is confirmed and established by the spontaneous action of the whole body. Of course it is required that all so chosen "shall be blameless characters, faithful, honest, and upright, clothed with the spirit of meekness and humility, gifted with wisdom and understanding, and of great experience in the things of God," for, "as faithful ambassadors of Christ," it is claimed, "they are invested with wisdom and authority by the revelation of God to guide, teach, and direct His church on earth in its spiritual travel, and to counsel and advise in other matters of importance, whether spiritual or temporal." "To this ministry appertains, therefore, the power to appoint ministers, elders, and deacons, and with the elders to assign offices of care and trust to such brethren and sisters as they shall judge to be best qualified for the offices to which they may be assigned. These appointments having received the approval of the church or family concerned, are thereby confirmed and established until altered or repealed by the same authority."

Whatever objections may be urged against such a system of government, it must be confessed that it has avoided the dissensions and disruptions that have occurred under the more democratic forms. There has been more or less of complaint and grumbling, even among the Shakers, and occasionally members have left on account of dissatisfaction, but in the main they have held together, submitted to the rule of those in authority, and achieved much in the way of material comfort, and not a little in the way of financial prosperity.

Something of the same theory and system of government has obtained in all other communities that have achieved financial success. In a sense, they have all been theocracies, laying claim to an inspired leadership, through which, they believe, they have enjoyed divine guidance, and so been saved from the mistakes and follies that have brought ruin to so many others. The Harmonists and Zoarites both claimed such leadership and guidance, and during the early years of their prosperity submitted themselves in a way to indicate the sincerity of their professions. Later, however, when their old leaders passed away and authority came into the hands of others who did not give satisfactory proof of their right to rule, when success in various enterprises stimulated ambition, and the growing wealth of the community led the younger and more enterprising to desire the larger

opportunities which they saw in the world outside, the old reverence for authority and the old belief in guidance died out, and the seeds of dissension and dissolution began to sprout. Dissatisfied members sought, in withdrawing from these communities, to recover through the courts their share in the property of the societies. But the courts sustained both of these communities in the contention that in leaving the community all claim to a share in the property was forfeited.

The Amana Society puts the claim of inspired leadership and divine guidance to the front, and has so far succeeded in preserving among its people the old faith and the old spirit to a remarkable degree. Its situation until recently has favored its efforts in this regard. Owning a whole township in Iowa, and few of its members speaking any but the German language, they have been practically excluded from contact with the world outside. With the increase of population, however, in the State about them, and with the growth of their own manufacturing industries, involving the employment of much hired labor, it is no longer possible to keep up the old degree of seclusion; hence the future is likely to make serious inroads on their Old World ideas.

Up to date, however, Amana is the one cooperative society in our country that has kept up a steady increase in population as well as in wealth. This could not have happened had they adopted the Shaker views in regard to celibacy, for few have come to them from the outside in recent years, and they could not possibly have induced the youth of this country to pledge themselves to such a life. Their growth has been, as normal growth must be, mainly from within. Taken by decades, beginning in 1861, the numbers increased as follows: 572, 1,466, 1,521, 1,688, 1,800—the present membership.

The facts in regard to this society tend to negative the Shaker claim that celibacy is a necessary condition of harmonious and successful community life. The family, in the usual sense of the word, has been the salvation of Amana. Without it growth would have stopped with the last accession from the Old World. Death would have thinned its ranks, age enfeebled its workers, and, like the Shaker societies, it would have been well on the road to dissolution. But its seven families have now a population perhaps 600 greater than the 36 (formerly 58) Shaker communes, which once had a population of nearly 6,000. If Amana should have the wisdom to retain the essential principles of the cooperative life, while opening its doors to what is true and good in our modern thought and life, it might tide itself safely over the bar into the harbor of the better conditions sure to be evolved out of the old.

There are many who feel that no rational religion can furnish a bond of union strong enough to hold people together in cooperative effort; that only some fanatical form of belief, which accepts some leader as supernaturally inspired and his system as divinely revealed, can secure that unity of effort, that spirit of devotion and sacrifice, so essential to

success. This is probably too much to affirm. Rational religion is as yet only partially developed, and no distinct and separate society has yet been formed pervaded by its spirit. If we may judge at all by the past and by what we know of man, it is not too much to say that any system of organization which is to hold men together for cooperative effort, in the general interest, and not merely in the interest of cooperators, must have its roots in the real nature of man and in the nature of that universe of which he is a part.

There must be a deep conviction of the presence and sacredness of law, demanding such devotion to the common weal, and a further, though involved, conviction that all the forces of the universe are on the side of those and working with those in whom this spirit of devotion lives and rules. Men who think the universe indifferent will be themselves indifferent. Men who really believe in a "power that makes for righteousness," and who know that the law through which this power works is wrought into the very structure of our being and lays its unceasing and irrevocable demands upon us, will be most likely to work for righteousness. It matters little whether we call this conviction by the name of religion or not. It matters much whether it is a vital and controlling power in human lives. The secret of success, where success has been won, and in the degree in which it has been won, is to be found in the presence and dominance of this conviction. It has taken a variety of forms and has been accompanied by much of absurdity and superstition, but it seems that this kernel of truth is always present. The absurdities and superstitions have been inevitable accompaniments of the men and the times, but they have not been in any way necessary to give vitality and power to the thought with which they were connected, any more than the special forms of community life which from time to time have developed are essential expressions of that spirit of love and brotherhood out of which they have sprung. This is to survive and grow. The form in which it shall express itself is for the future to reveal.

It is the testimony of those who have made careful study of the more successful communities that "the members of these not only accumulated more property per capita than men averaged outside, but that during its accumulation they enjoyed a greater amount of comfort, and vastly greater security against want and demoralization, than were attained by their neighbors of the surrounding population, with better schools and training for their children, and far less exposure for the women and the aged and infirm." When Mr. Nordhoff wrote, in 1870 to 1875, he said: "It is a low estimate of the wealth of the 72 communes to place it at \$12,000,000." "This would average," he said, "for men, women, and children, over \$2,000 apiece, most of which has been created by the patient industry and strict economy and honesty of its owners, without a positive or eager desire on their part to accumulate and without painful toil."

System in their work, neatness, and cleanliness, are also characteristic of these communities. Their farms are better tilled and kept, their orchards are more thrifty, their stock better cared for and of finer quality than that of their neighbors. Their barns and farm buildings generally are models of convenience, being supplied with labor-saving contrivances and every arrangement for the comfort of the stock. Their houses are furnished also with all modern conveniences for lightening the labor of the women, and when we reflect that the men are all regular in their habits, and never come home intoxicated or abusive; that the wood house is always kept well filled, and the water brought into the kitchen, it is clear that in some respects at least the women of such well-to-do communities enjoy more of ease and comfort than their sisters outside. The very permanence of the commune is an encouragement to indulge in labor-saving arrangements which would not be thought of in a temporary home.

Another feature common to all communities, whether successful or unsuccessful, is their freedom from dissipation and crime. They need no jails or prisons. The men and women who compose them are with few exceptions high minded and honorable, however visionary and cranky. Most of them have high ideals and are disposed to live decently and soberly. There are individual exceptions, of course, but this is the rule. In the more enduring of the communities mentioned it has been conspicuously so. Indeed, the Owen community at New Harmony is the only one that has left a discreditable record in this respect. And this seems to have been due to laxity in the regulations under which persons were admitted, and the absence of any well-conceived system of government or industry. Where care has been taken to see that candidates for admission were persons of good repute, ready to pledge themselves to whatever of devotion and sacrifice the needs of the community might demand, there has been remarkable freedom from such dissipation and vice as have developed in all ordinary city life.

How far it is possible to secure such results in society at large, and yet preserve the freedom essential to the best character development, is a question which only the future can answer. So far as the experience of existing cooperative movements enables us to judge, it seems clear that the present trend, while decidedly in favor of some form of cooperative effort, is increasingly averse to the communistic ideal, and especially to life in the communal home. The problem which the future has to solve is, How shall we secure to the people the social and economic advantages of a larger cooperation while preserving and developing the higher and nobler type of individual and family life? The solution will, we doubt not, in due time be found, and found along the lines of a normal evolution.

## THE NEGRO LANDHOLDER OF GEORGIA.

BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, PH. D.

One of the greatest problems of emancipation in the United States was the relation of the freedmen to the land. Millions of laborers, trained principally to farm life, were suddenly freed. If they were left landless, homeless, and without money or tools, starvation or practical reenslavement awaited them; if they were to be given land, who was to pay? In the discussion that arose on the eve of the proclamation of 1863 there was general agreement that in some way land must be furnished the freedmen. This demand became more and more imperative as the Northern armies penetrated the South. Thousands of Negroes dropped their work and followed the Northern armies in droves until the problem of their subsistence and ultimate disposal became pressing and puzzling. Especially was this the case in Georgia after Sherman's march. In one dispatch to General Saxton, Sherman wrote from Savannah in 1865: "Please receive 700 'contrabands,' the first installment of 1,500. Many of them are from far up in Georgia, and a long, weary, and sorrowful tramp they have had." Not only was there thus a migration of freedmen behind the invading armies, but in front of them the slaves were "refuged" here and there for safe keeping, i. e., huddled in such back counties as Dougherty, Ga., to keep them from the Union soldiers.

The first feasible plan to meet this situation was to employ the Negroes about the camps, first as servants and laborers, and finally as soldiers. Through the wages and bounty money thus received a fund of something between five and ten millions of dollars was distributed among the freedmen—a mere pittance per capita, but enough in some cases to enable recipients to buy a little land and start as small farmers. All this, however, was mere temporary makeshift; the great mass of the freedmen were yet to be provided for, and the first Freedmen's Bureau law of 1865 sought to do this by offering to freedmen on easy terms the abandoned farms and plantations in the conquered territory. This offer was eagerly seized upon, and there sprang up along the Mississippi, in Louisiana, and on the coasts of the Carolinas and Georgia series of leased plantations under Government direction. When the Freedmen's Bureau took charge it received nearly 800,000

acres of such land and 5,000 pieces of town property, from the leasing of which a revenue of nearly \$400,000 was received from freedmen. The policy of President Johnson, however, soon put an end to this method of furnishing land to the landless. His proclamation of amnesty practically restored the bulk of this seized property to its former owners, and within a few years the black tenants were dispossessed or became laborers.

The act of 1866 was the next and last wholesale attempt to place land within the reach of the emancipated slaves. It opened to both white and black settlers the public lands of the Gulf States. But lack of capital and tools and the opposition of the whites made it impossible for many Negroes to take advantage of this opening, so that only about 4,000 families were thus provided for.

Thus the efforts to provide the freedman with land and tools ended, and by 1870 he was left to shift for himself amid new and dangerous social surroundings. No such curious and reckless experiment in emancipation has been made in modern times. Certainly it would not have been unnatural to suspect that under the circumstances the Negroes would become a mass of poverty-stricken vagabonds and criminals for many generations; and yet this has been far from the case. The census of 1890 investigated the ownership of land to some extent, and although the returns were acknowledged to be defective, yet they form a general estimate of considerable value. From these returns we gather that of 1,410,769 Negro heads of families in the United States, 264,288 owned their homes and farms and 1,146,481 were tenants. If we confine our view to the Southern States, we find that in the South Atlantic States 18.77 per cent of the Negroes own land, and in the South Central States 16.66 per cent. Such figures and the more accurate and detailed statistics of two or three Southern States which have separate returns of white and colored owners indicate that in the interval of thirty-eight years from 1863 to 1901 the emancipated Negro and his children have accumulated a considerable amount of real estate. It is of the greatest sociological interest to study the steps by which this property was accumulated and to note the tendencies past and present. Perhaps there could be found no other single index of the results of the struggle of the freedman upward so significant as the ownership of land; and as a tremendous social experiment the question of the relation of the freedmen to the soil is among the most important of our day.

The State of Georgia presents, for many reasons, an excellent field for local study of the land question. It has the largest Negro population of any State in the Union; it lies largely in the Black Belt and yet includes a great diversity of social and physical conditions; it is noted as the center of some of the most radical thought and action on the Negro problem, and yet holds also a mass of peculiarly self-reliant

black folk; finally, and of decisive importance to the student, it is the only State that has kept a detailed record of Negro landholding, extending over a quarter of a century.

This study, therefore, is an attempt to make clear the steps by which 470,000 black freedmen and their children have in one of the former slave States gained possession of over a million acres of land in a generation, the value of this land and its situation, the conditions of ownership, and the proper interpretation of these statistics as social phenomena.

### METHOD AND SCOPE OF THIS INQUIRY.

The chief source of information concerning the ownership of land by Georgia Negroes is the annual report of the comptroller-general of the State. Georgia, however, is a peculiar State in its local government. The counties form largely independent administrative units, with their own executive, legislative, and judicial functions. The report of the comptroller is therefore largely based on returns from county officials. In the counties the form of government is not uniform, but usually the ordinary, grand jury, or county commissioners levy the taxes. These officials get their offices in various ways, being usually elected in counties with white majorities and appointed in others. In most cases there are no tax assessors, but a county tax receiver, who receives the sworn statements of property holders as to their estates. This gives rise to wholesale undervaluation, especially in the case of the rich, and to overvaluation in the case of the very small estates of the poor. The tax collector is the official who collects the taxes thus indicated on the books of the tax receiver. These manuscript books in the hands of the county tax receivers are then the original sources of information as to land ownership. They contain separate lists of white and Negro taxpayers, and under each the number of polls, number of professional men, acres of land owned and its situation, value of the land, value of city or town property, amount of stocks or shares owned, amount of money, merchandise, capital, etc., value of household and kitchen furniture, value of live stock, tools, and crops held for sale, all other property, total value of all property, and total amount of tax payable.

Manifestly, if all this data could be assembled for a series of years it would form a complete and invaluable source of information. There are many hindrances, however. First, Georgia has 137 counties, many of which are difficult of access; second, the independence of the county administration gives no central State official any authority to collect anything more than the totals published in the comptroller's report. The only feasible method of adding to this information is by direct correspondence with county tax receivers, who must be paid their own price for any services they may feel disposed to render.

In this way detailed returns as to the size of farms and individual tax assessment were obtained from the 56 counties which contain the great mass of the black population. In this way a basis for induction was obtained, not complete, to be sure, but unusually full and instructive.

### THE NEGRO IN GEORGIA.

The first plans for the settlement of Georgia as developed by Oglethorpe and his fellow-philanthropists prohibited the introduction of slaves. This provision was met by clamorous and persistent agitation, and the regulations were practically nullified by smugglers in Savannah and "hirers" of South Carolina slaves, so that the slave trade was thrown open in 1749. From that time until 1863 slaves were imported into Georgia. To be sure, the State prohibited importation by the constitution of 1798, but large numbers continued to be smuggled in without much concealment even after the national statute of 1808. The United States law of 1820 greatly lessened smuggling, and from 1830 to 1850 comparatively few came from outside the United States, and the Virginia and border State slave trade was developed. In 1850 smuggling commenced again and was continued until the outbreak of the war. The black population of Georgia in this way increased as follows:

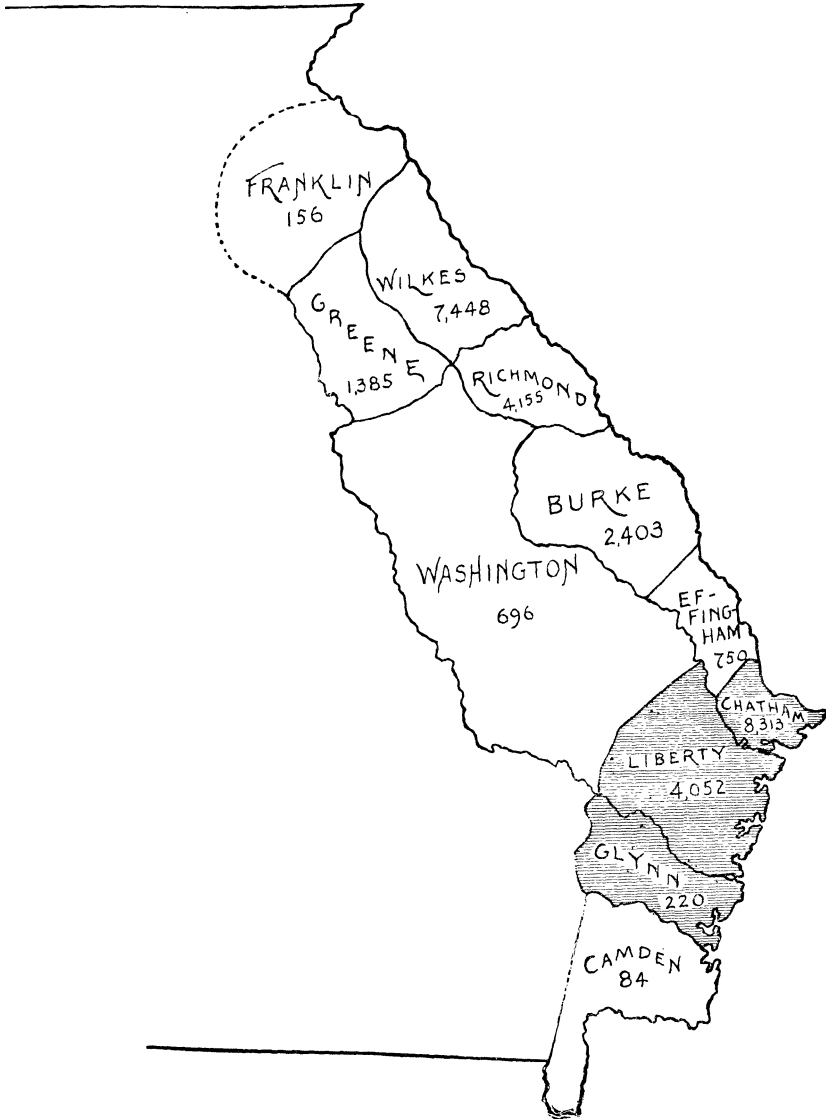
NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF GEORGIA, 1790 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.		Whites.		Census year.	Negroes.		Whites.	
	Total.	Per cent of increase.	Total.	Per cent of increase.		Total.	Per cent of increase.	Total.	Per cent of increase.
1790.....	29,662	.....	52,886	.....	1850.....	384,613	35.57	521,572	27.93
1800.....	60,425	103.71	102,261	93.36	1860.....	465,698	21.08	591,550	13.42
1810.....	107,019	77.11	145,414	42.20	1870.....	545,142	17.06	638,926	8.01
1820.....	151,419	41.49	189,566	30.36	1880.....	725,133	33.02	816,906	27.86
1830.....	220,017	45.30	296,806	56.57	1890.....	858,815	18.44	978,357	19.76
1840.....	283,697	28.94	407,695	37.36					

This Negro population has been distributed in a State containing 59,475 square miles (about the same size as England and Wales), the physical characteristics of which are as follows: (1) North Georgia, consisting of the northwest corner of the State, is mountainous, with ridges, valleys, and peaks; (2) middle Georgia, consisting of the middle part of the State down as far as the latitude of Savannah and Americus, is on an average 750 feet above the sea, with level and rolling lands; and (3) south Georgia is a low, level plain, 80 to 300 feet above the sea and even lower, with a sandy soil of great fertility, ending in a fringe of low islands and swamps.

The relation of the Negro to these physical features can best be learned by the following maps, which indicate the movement of the black population for a century.

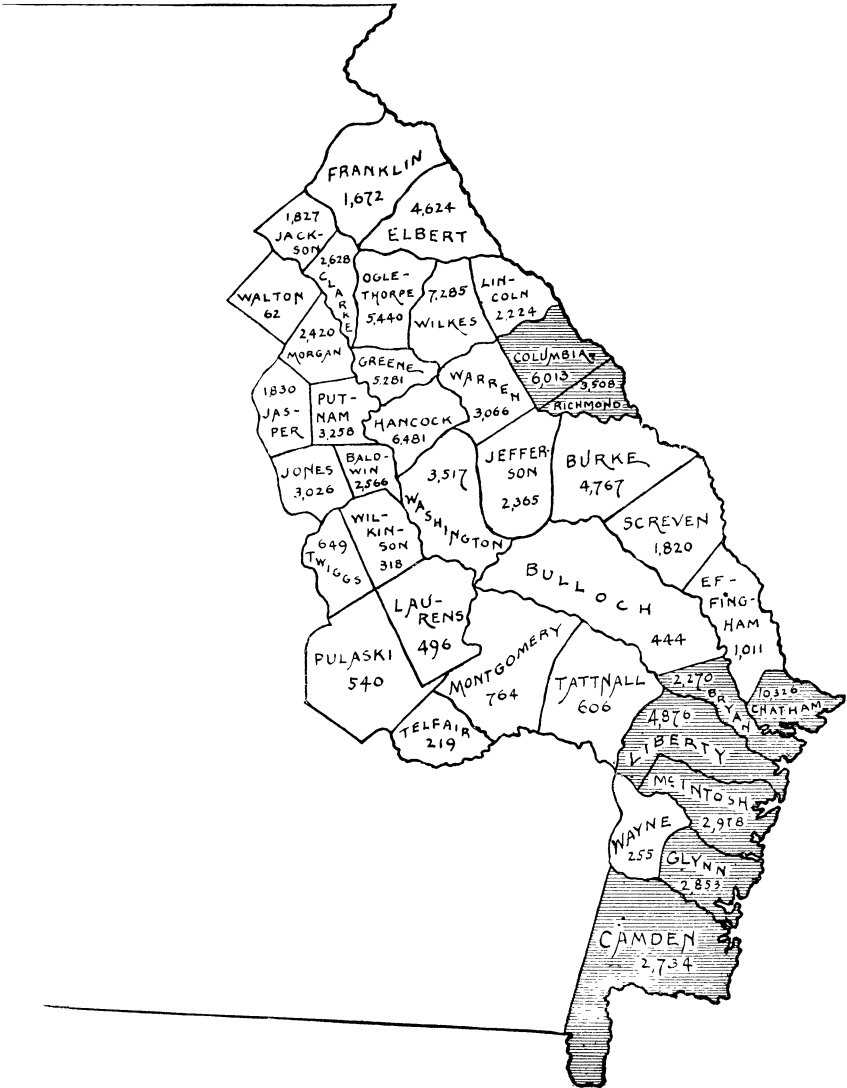




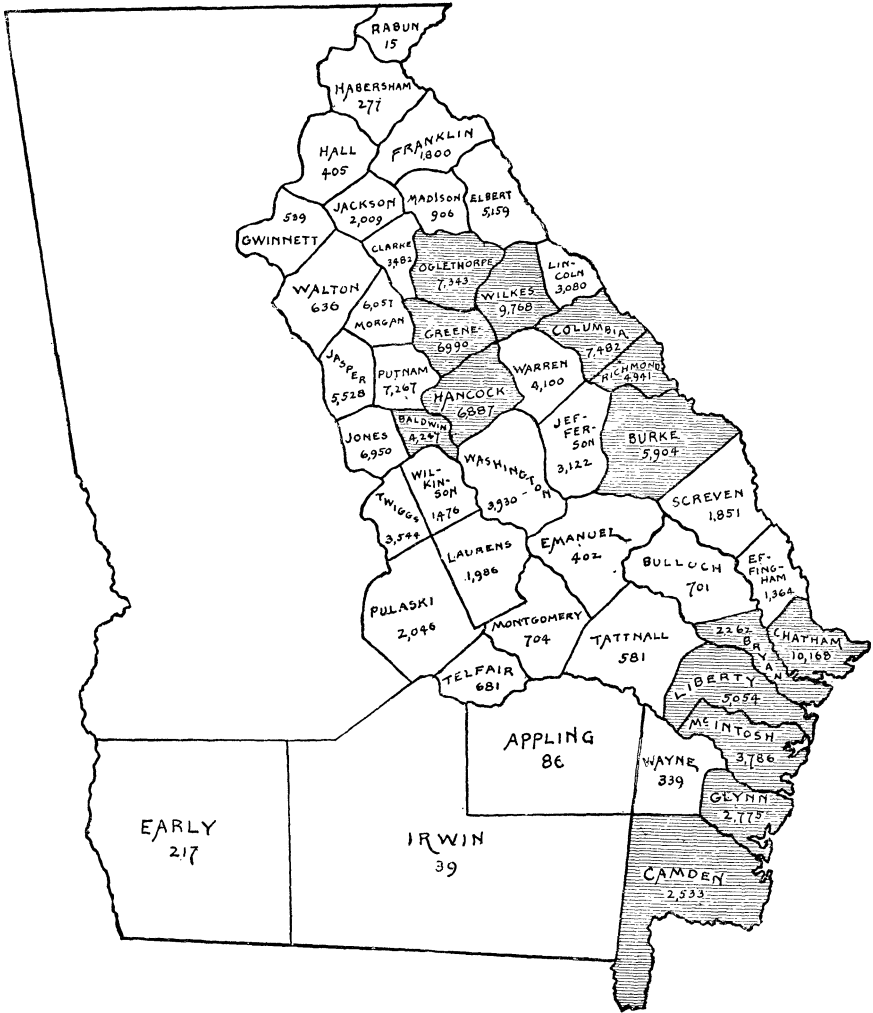
MAP OF GEORGIA, SHOWING NEGRO POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1790.  
In shaded Counties Negroes outnumber Whites.



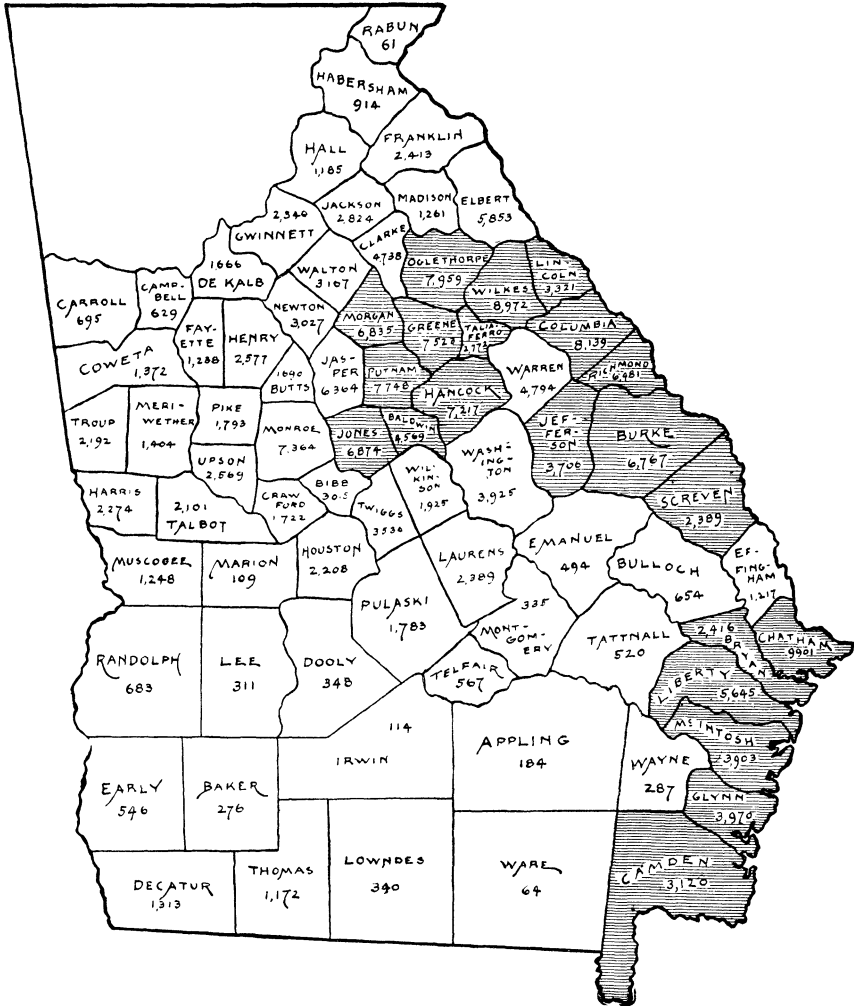
MAP OF GEORGIA, SHOWING NEGRO POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1800.  
 In shaded Counties Negroes outnumber Whites.



MAP OF GEORGIA, SHOWING NEGRO POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1810.  
In shaded Counties Negroes outnumber Whites

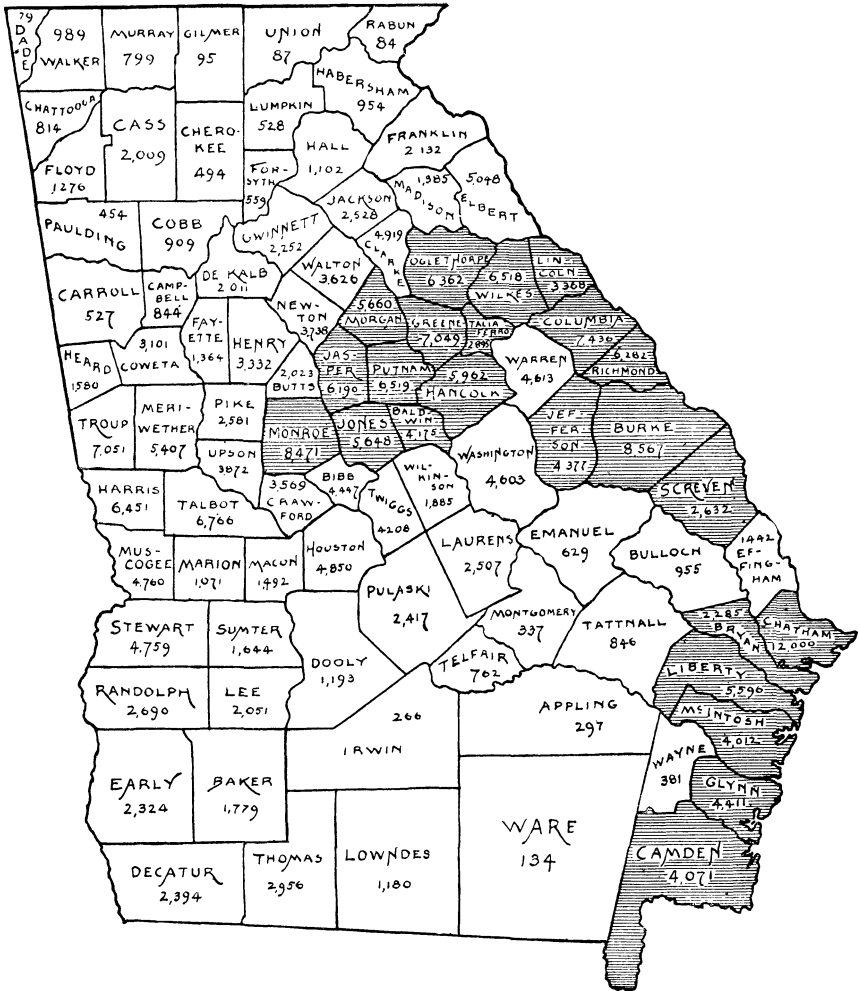


MAP OF GEORGIA, SHOWING NEGRO POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1820.  
In shaded Counties Negroes outnumber Whites.

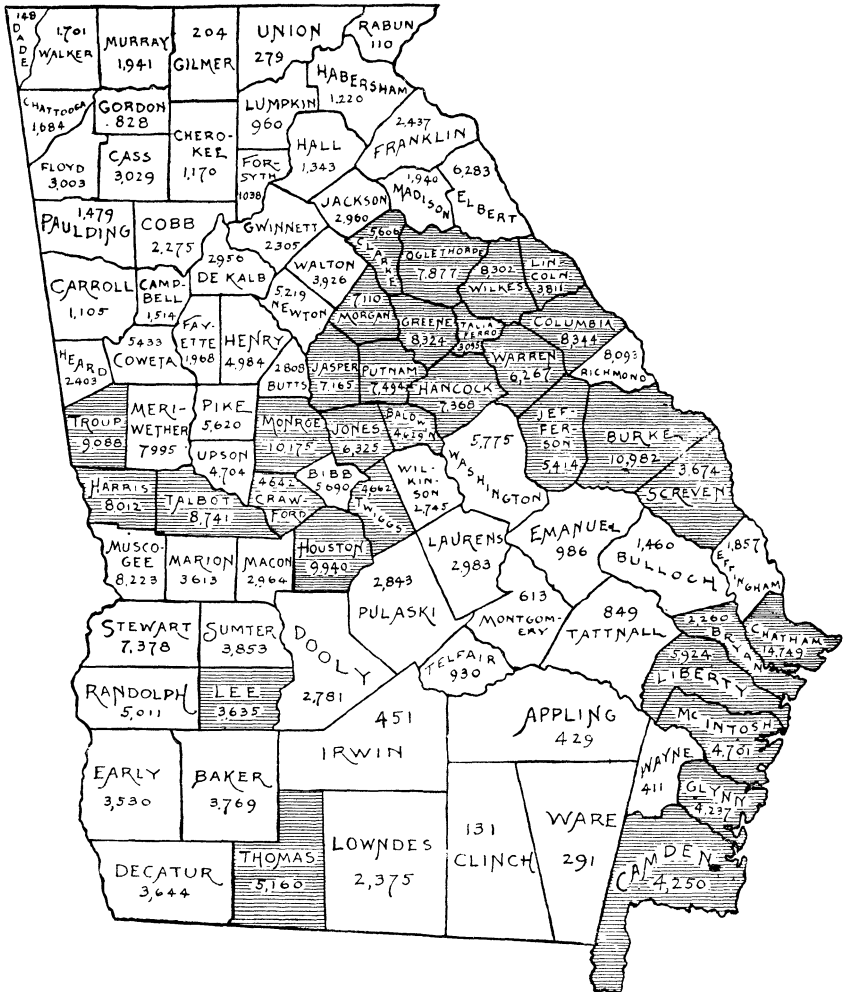


MAP OF GEORGIA, SHOWING NEGRO POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1830.  
In shaded Counties Negroes outnumber Whites.

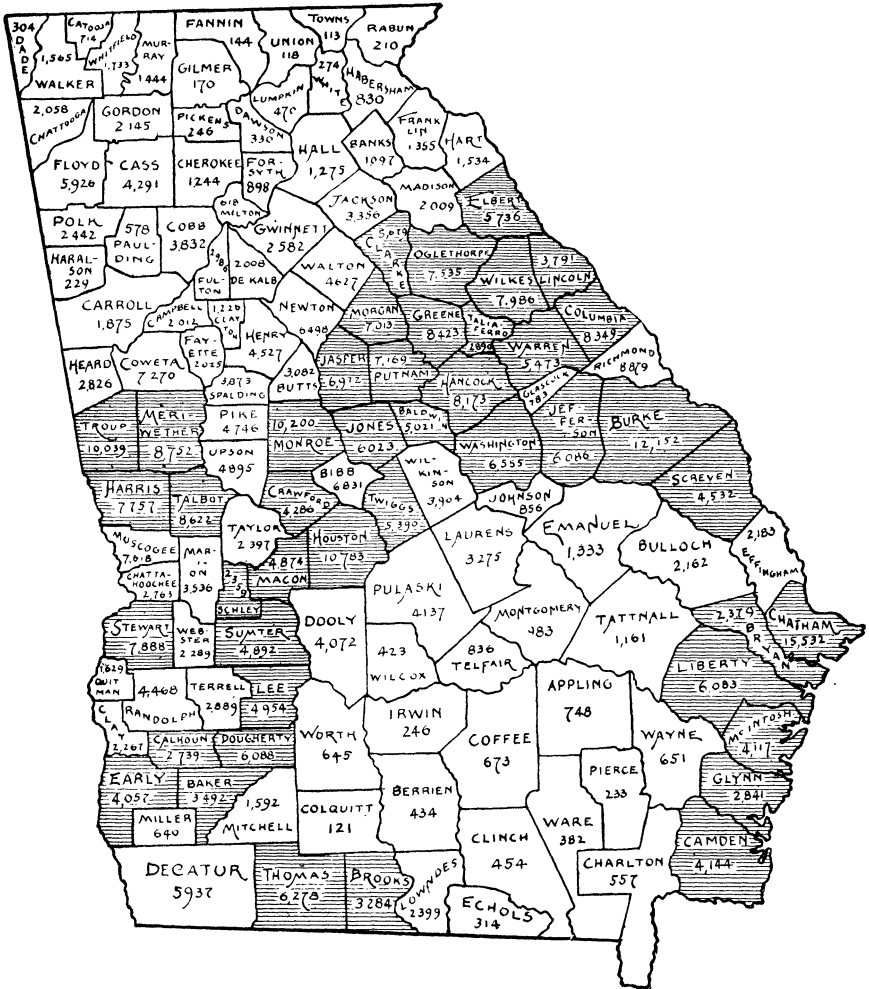
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MAP OF GEORGIA, SHOWING NEGRO POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1840.  
In shaded Counties Negroes outnumber Whites.



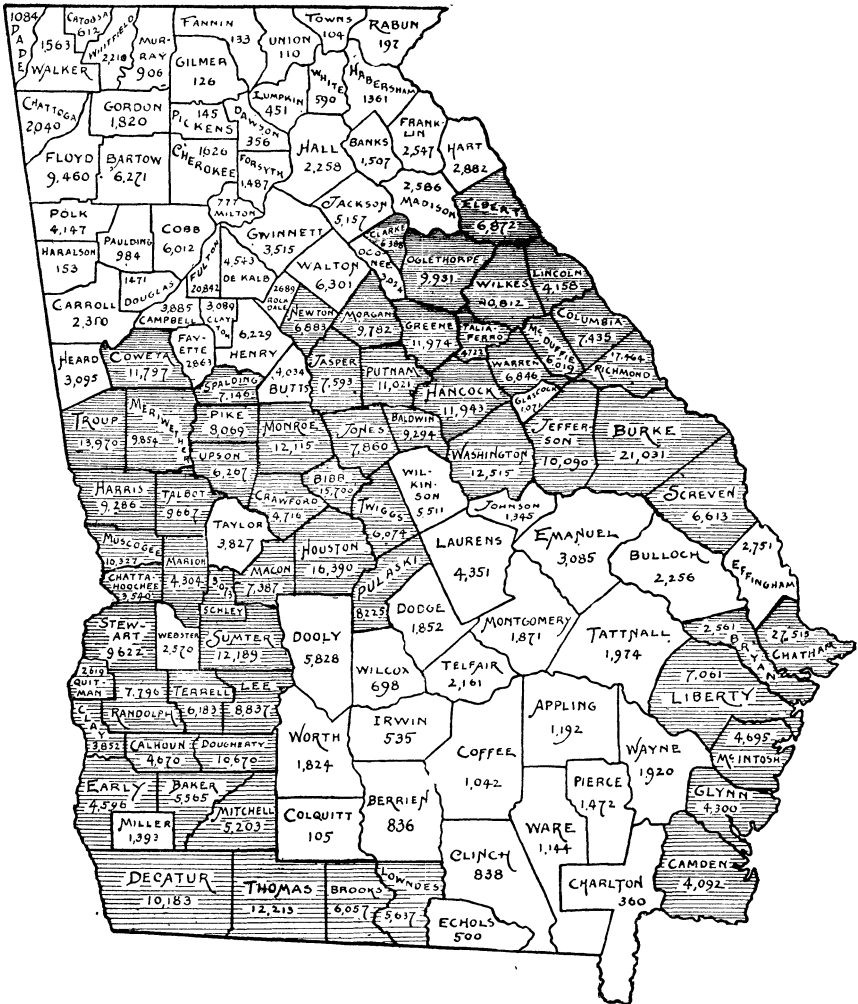
MAP OF GEORGIA, SHOWING NEGRO POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1850.  
In shaded Counties Negroes outnumber Whites.



MAP OF GEORGIA, SHOWING NEGRO POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1860.  
 In shaded Counties Negroes outnumber Whites.







MAP OF GEORGIA, SHOWING NEGRO POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1880.  
In shaded Counties Negroes outnumber Whites.



In 1790 the counties near the coast alone were populated; in 1800 and 1810 the slaves were moved up the Savannah River; from 1820 to 1840 the population turned toward the rich lands of the interior; in 1850 slaves invaded the Indian lands of the west, and there, becoming rapidly impoverished, they turned, in 1860, to the southwest. Here the blacks huddled in 1870, becoming further segregated by 1880; but by 1890 a movement of dispersion is apparent, of which the census of 1900 will tell further.

The occupations of the Negroes at the time of emancipation were almost exclusively those of agricultural laborers and servants. There were 3,500 free Negroes, and 462,198 slaves, owned by 41,084 slaveholders, in 1860. The distribution of the slaves among their owners is shown in the following table:

SLAVE OWNERS AND SLAVES HELD BY EACH IN GEORGIA, 1860.

Slaves held by each owner.	Number of owners.	Slaves held by each owner.	Number of owners.
1 slave .....	6,713	15 or under 20 slaves .....	2,823
2 slaves .....	4,355	20 or under 30 slaves .....	2,910
3 slaves .....	3,482	30 or under 40 slaves .....	1,400
4 slaves .....	2,984	40 or under 50 slaves .....	739
5 slaves .....	2,543	50 or under 70 slaves .....	729
6 slaves .....	2,213	70 or under 100 slaves .....	373
7 slaves .....	1,839	100 or under 200 slaves .....	181
8 slaves .....	1,647	200 or under 300 slaves .....	23
9 slaves .....	1,415	300 or under 500 slaves .....	7
10 or under 15 slaves .....	4,707	500 or under 1,000 slaves .....	1

The following table shows the number of Negroes of Georgia 10 years of age or over in each class of gainful occupations, according to the census of 1890:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF NEGRO POPULATION OF GEORGIA 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, 1890.

Classes of occupations.	Number.	Per cent.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining .....	226,570	61.36
Domestic and personal service .....	104,330	28.25
Manufacturing and mechanical industries .....	18,523	5.02
Trade and transportation .....	16,764	4.54
Professional service .....	3,078	.83
All occupations .....	369,265	100.00

The following table shows, by sex, the principal occupations of the colored population of Georgia in 1890 more in detail, and is taken from the Eleventh Census. The total colored population 10 years of age or over in gainful occupations, including persons of Negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians, numbered 247,027 males and 122,356 females, or a total of 369,383, while the persons of Negro descent alone numbered 246,920 males and 122,345 females, or a total of 369,265. The occupations of Negroes alone were not given, but the difference between the total colored and total Negro populations is so

small that the table fairly represents the principal occupations of the Negroes.

NUMBER OF COLORED POPULATION OF GEORGIA IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX, 1890.

Occupations.	Number. (a)	Occupations.	Number. (a)
MALES.		MALES—Concluded.	
Agricultural laborers .....	98,400	Livery-stable keepers and hostlers...	620
Farmers and planters .....	63,012	Engineers and firemen (not locomotive) .....	520
Ordinary laborers .....	29,723	Gardeners, florists, etc .....	519
Railroad employes .....	7,440	Lumbermen and raftsmen .....	412
Servants .....	7,000	Bookkeepers, clerks, etc .....	403
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc .....	4,390	Miners .....	402
Carpenters .....	3,761		
Sawmill employes .....	2,471		
Porters, etc .....	1,970		
Wood choppers .....	1,399		
Blacksmiths and wheelwrights .....	1,328	FEMALES.	
Clergymen .....	1,277	Agricultural laborers .....	50,351
Masons .....	1,243	Laundresses .....	29,472
Brickmakers .....	977	Servants .....	27,621
Barbers and hairdressers .....	899	Laborers .....	6,650
Merchants and peddlers .....	837	Farmers and planters .....	3,563
Mill operatives .....	771	Dressmakers and seamstresses .....	1,632
Painters .....	676	Teachers .....	915
Shoemakers .....	632	Nurses .....	507
Teachers .....	620	Housekeepers .....	477

a Including Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians.

The family income received from these occupations varies, of course, according to place and individual. Two extreme cases will perhaps best illustrate the condition. In one black-belt county of Georgia, (a) at the end of the year 1898-99, when cotton was low, 271 Negro farm families, who kept fairly accurate accounts, reported their condition to the writer as follows after the year's work:

Bankrupt and sold out by sheriff .....	3
\$100 or over in debt .....	61
\$25 to \$100 in debt .....	54
\$1 to \$25 in debt .....	47
Cleared nothing .....	53
Cleared \$1 to \$25 .....	27
Cleared \$25 to \$100 .....	21
Cleared \$100 or over .....	5
Total .....	271

These families represent the agricultural classes. In a more prosperous year the balance of income over expenditure is more favorable than this, but still very small.

In a large city like Atlanta there is more regular and better paid employment, but at the same time greater competition and intense race prejudice among most classes of workingmen. Twenty-five typical employments among the Negroes of Atlanta show the source of their incomes as follows:

a A further description of conditions in this county will be found in the World's Work, June, 1901.

## OCCUPATIONS AND WAGES OF 25 HEADS OF TYPICAL NEGRO FAMILIES IN ATLANTA AND AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF SUCH FAMILIES.

[The data shown in this table were collected by house visitation in May, 1900.]

Occupations of heads of families.	Age.	Sex.	Size of family.	Weeks employed per year.	Wages per week.	Average annual income.	Average annual income of other members of family.	Average annual income of family.
Barber .....	37	M.	2	40	\$10.00	\$400		\$400
Barber .....	37	M.	6	52	15.00	780		780
Blacksmith .....	40	M.	4	46	12.00	552		552
Butler .....	43	M.	1	48	a 3.75	180		180
Carpenter .....	60	M.	5	30	12.00	360		360
Carpenter .....	54	M.	7	48	20.00	960		960
Chambermaid .....	30	F.	1	48	a 2.50	120		120
Coachman .....	42	M.	4	52	a 4.00	208	\$100	308
Drayman .....	38	M.	3	48	9.00	432		432
Fireman .....	26	M.	4	52	6.00	312		312
Hod carrier .....	42	M.	6	44½	4.50	200	150	350
Laborer .....	42	M.	5	50	4.50	225	75	300
Laundress .....	30	F.	4	40	6.00	240		240
Laundress .....	19	F.	2	37½	4.50	168		168
Mason .....	28	M.	3	36	18.00	648		648
Painter .....	29	M.	3	40	12.00	480	60	540
Porter .....	36	M.	3	40	6.00	240		240
Railroad hand .....	32	M.	4	40	10.00	400		400
Seamstress .....	25	F.	1	40	6.00	240		240
Servant .....	36	M.	1	50	5.00	250		250
Servant .....	25	F.	1	48	a 2.00	96		96
Shipping clerk .....	35	M.	2	52	10.00	520		520
Shoemaker .....	27	M.	1	45	6.00	270		270
Tailor .....	50	M.	5	40	9.00	360		360
Whitewasher .....	45	M.	5	30	9.00	270	50	320

a And board.

The following table shows the total and average income of 124 fairly representative Negro families of Atlanta, according to classified incomes, and the amount and per cent of total expenditure for rent, food, clothing, taxes, and other expenses and savings:

## ANNUAL INCOME OF 124 REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES OF ATLANTA AND AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR VARIOUS ITEMS.

Classified income.	Number of families.	Annual income.		Annual expenditure.									
		Total.	Average.	Rent.		Food.		Clothing.		Taxes.		Other expenses and savings.	
				Amt.	Per cent of total.	Amt.	Per cent of total.	Amt.	Per cent of total.	Amt.	Per cent of total.	Amt.	Per cent of total.
\$100 or under \$200...	18	\$2,504	\$139	\$288	11.50	\$928	37.06	\$510	20.37	\$3	0.12	\$775	30.95
\$200 or under \$300...	34	8,480	249	1,038	12.24	4,198	49.50	1,800	21.23	184	2.17	1,260	14.86
\$300 or under \$400...	30	10,004	333	864	8.63	4,248	42.46	2,060	20.59	264	2.64	2,568	25.68
\$400 or under \$500...	19	8,234	433	770	9.35	2,940	35.71	1,285	15.61	243	2.95	2,996	36.38
\$500 or under \$750...	20	11,288	564	804	7.12	3,448	30.54	1,755	15.55	328	2.91	4,953	43.88
\$750 or under \$1,000...	2	1,760	880	.....	.....	660	37.50	350	19.89	150	8.52	600	34.09
\$1,000 or over .....	1	1,125	1,125	.....	.....	360	32.00	200	17.78	50	4.44	515	45.78

From these figures some idea of the economic condition of the 858,815 Negroes of Georgia may be obtained.

## OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY IN THE STATE.

The Negroes of Georgia have been assessed for the following amounts of property since 1874:

ASSESSED VALUE OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF GEORGIA, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Assessed value.	Year.	Assessed value.	Year.	Assessed value.
1874.....	\$6, 157, 798	1883.....	\$7, 582, 395	1892.....	\$14, 869, 575
1875.....	5, 393, 885	1884.....	8, 021, 525	1893.....	14, 900, 675
1876.....	5, 488, 867	1885.....	8, 153, 390	1894.....	14, 387, 730
1877.....	5, 430, 844	1886.....	8, 655, 298	1895.....	12, 941, 230
1878.....	5, 124, 875	1887.....	8, 936, 479	1896.....	13, 292, 816
1879.....	5, 182, 398	1888.....	9, 631, 271	1897.....	13, 619, 690
1880.....	5, 764, 293	1889.....	10, 415, 330	1898.....	13, 719, 200
1881.....	6, 478, 951	1890.....	12, 322, 003	1899.....	13, 447, 423
1882.....	6, 589, 876	1891.....	14, 196, 735	1900.....	14, 118, 720

In this study, however, we are chiefly interested in the ownership of land by Negroes. The figures for landholdings are as follows:

NUMBER OF ACRES AND ASSESSED VALUE OF LAND OWNED BY NEGROES OF GEORGIA 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres owned.	Assessed value.	Year.	Acres owned.	Assessed value.
1874.....	338, 769	(a)	1888.....	868, 501	\$2, 822, 943
1875.....	396, 658	\$1, 263, 902	1889.....	877, 112	3, 047, 695
1876.....	457, 635	1, 234, 104	1890.....	967, 234	3, 425, 176
1877.....	458, 999	1, 262, 723	1891.....	1, 004, 306	3, 914, 143
1878.....	501, 890	1, 294, 383	1892.....	1, 063, 649	4, 477, 183
1879.....	541, 199	1, 348, 758	1893.....	1, 043, 860	4, 450, 121
1880.....	586, 664	1, 522, 173	1894.....	1, 064, 431	4, 386, 366
1881.....	660, 358	1, 754, 800	1895.....	1, 038, 824	4, 158, 960
1882.....	692, 335	1, 877, 861	1896.....	1, 048, 847	4, 234, 848
1883.....	666, 583	2, 065, 988	1897.....	1, 057, 567	4, 353, 798
1884.....	756, 703	2, 262, 185	1898.....	1, 097, 687	4, 340, 100
1885.....	788, 376	2, 362, 889	1899.....	1, 062, 223	4, 220, 120
1886.....	802, 939	2, 508, 198	1900.....	1, 075, 673	4, 274, 549
1887.....	813, 725	2, 598, 650			

a Not reported.

## FIRST BEGINNINGS OF LANDHOLDING.

The first question that arises in regard to this land is: How did the freedmen first manage to get any land? The chief sources of the earliest land owning by Negroes were the waste lands and the bankrupt plantations. Under the careless culture of the slave régime vast tracts of Georgia lay uncultivated because of some difficulties of soil or because of inaccessibility. Thus much of the swamp lands of Liberty and McIntosh counties, and some of the sea islands were neglected. The freedmen easily got hold of tracts here for nominal payments in money or services. Sherman's celebrated field order, issued after entering Savannah, gave hundreds of slaves temporary possession of land on the coast and sea islands, which afterwards became permanent in many cases.(a) Then there were numberless plantations the owners of which were discouraged and penniless, and they were

a Cf. Atlantic Monthly, March, 1901.

easily induced to sell their holdings in parcels. The following census figures indicate something of this process:

NUMBER, AVERAGE SIZE, AND VALUE OF FARMS OF GEORGIA, AND PER CENT OF UNIMPROVED LAND, BY CENSUS YEARS, 1850 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of farms.	Average size of farms (acres).	Per cent of unimproved land in farms.	Value of farms, etc. (a)
1850.....	51,759	441	72.05	\$127,376,011
1860.....	62,003	430	69.75	202,289,924
1870.....	69,966	338	71.11	129,330,486
1880.....	138,626	188	68.50	143,158,308
1890.....	171,071	147	61.97	189,249,198

a Including land, buildings, implements, live stock, etc.

There were at first several socialistic experiments, which if encouraged and directed might have led to interesting and instructive results. "I met at a cotton merchant's in that city [Savannah] 10 freedmen who had clubbed together with the proceeds of their crop and bought a whole sea-island plantation of 700 acres." (a) "Last spring 160 Negroes banded together, chose one of the smartest of their number as superintendent, and commenced work. Now they show you with pride 250 acres of rice, 250 acres of corn, nearly the same amount of peas [beans we should call them], besides many acres of smaller crops. This joint-stock company are working not only with energy but in perfect harmony." (b) There was, however, too little experience and intelligence to allow such experiments to be successful generally. The share system of working land became the common practice. During and directly after the war United States Government officials conducted numbers of large farms on the share system, which had some success. The usual method of accumulation as finally worked out was as follows: "I find the following history of the freedmen's labor: The first year they worked for bare subsistence; second year, they bought stock—mules, implements, etc.; third year, many rented lands; and now the fourth year, large numbers are prepared to buy. This is the record of the most industrious, others are following at a slower pace." (c) Many things, however, checked these rapid steps. A conference of missionary workers from the social settlements all over Georgia and the South was held at Atlanta University in 1875, and their conclusions are expressed in the following words:

The outlook is not encouraging. Many of the Negroes are making a noble and successful struggle against all their difficulties, without and within, but as a rule they are not acquiring homes and property; their enthusiasm for education is yielding to the chilling influence of their poverty, and their innate evil propensities, uncorrected by their sen-

a Report to Freedmen's Bureau in 1870.

b American Missionary, 1865, p. 248.

c Report of J. W. Alford to General Howard, January 18, 1870.



sational religion, are dragging them downward. Numbers are becoming discouraged as to acquiring property, and no wonder, for many signs and means of good have failed them. At the close of the war some of the Negroes had considerable sums of bounty money—that is all gone. Northerners rushed into the South to make cotton or sugar and gave employment to many hands. These Northerners have nearly all retired, wiser and sadder men. Many of the years of the Negroes' hard toil in planting and sowing have been made fruitless from drought and flood. The cotton crop for the last few years has scarcely been remunerative, and last of all has come the failure of the Freedmen's Bank. The loss to individual depositors has been by no means the worst consequence of this failure. Far more serious has been the loss of hope, of the stimulus to save, and the driving of the Negro back to the old reckless "hand to mouth" mode of life. (a)

These difficulties, together with the general political and social unrest, caused the first great crisis in the freedman's career, and the struggle was a serious one. Nevertheless here was at least a start, for the Georgia Negro had in 1875 secured nearly 400,000 acres of land.

#### THE RISE OF THE METAYER SYSTEM.

The tenure of farms in the State of Georgia for two decades was as follows:

TENURE OF FARMS OF GEORGIA, AT CENSUSES OF 1880 AND 1890.

Tenure.	1880.		1890.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Farms cultivated by owners.....	76,451	55.15	79,477	46.46
Farms rented for money rental.....	18,567	13.39	29,413	17.19
Farms worked on shares.....	43,618	31.46	62,181	36.35

Unfortunately we have no figures as to this movement prior to 1880. If we had, they would show that in 1860 practically all the farms in Georgia were cultivated by owners. By 1870 emancipation had changed this, and a large number were cultivated by owners, a considerable number cultivated on shares, and a few on fixed money rental. By 1880 a little over half the farms were cultivated by owners, somewhat less than a third worked on shares, and a little over one-eighth rented. In 1890 croppers and renters had encroached still further on the owners.

The metayer system is so common in the South and has given rise to such peculiar conditions of credit and landholding that it deserves a clear explanation. A is a landholder with 1,000 acres in one of the country districts of Georgia; B is a general merchant; C is a Negro with a wife and several half-grown children. In slavery times the relations of such a group would have been as follows:

A owned C and his family and other slaves; he furnished them

<sup>a</sup> American Missionary, June, 1875, p. 123.

shelter and food and clothing at stated intervals; such supplies for himself and slaves as A did not have on hand he bought of B, usually on credit, paying at harvest time. At this time the business of B was largely wholesale, and he was located at some central point, like New Orleans or Savannah.

Directly after emancipation the relations of the three chief factors changed as follows: A was bankrupt; he divided up his plantation and let C and his family work, say 80 acres, on shares. A furnished, as before, food, tools, and stock, shelter, and perhaps even clothes. C was to work the land and receive one-half the produce after the price of the supplies of food and clothes advanced had been repaid to A. A bought these supplies on credit of the neighboring merchant B. B now became a merchant in a small market town of 500 to 1,000 inhabitants, with a small cash capital and a large supply of general merchandise.

This system proved very unsatisfactory; either by the deliberate manipulation of A or by C's own improvidence the freedman usually found himself at the end of the season with no surplus or in debt. Moreover, the merchant B was peculiarly liable, between master and man, to lose all; and the laws for the collection of debts being very lenient at that time, new arrangements rapidly replaced the old. The freedman being the actual maker of the crop, it was clearly to the interest of the merchant to treat directly with him, if only he could get some legal grip upon him and his work. On the other hand, the freedman, seeking to escape from what was virtually the old slavery under another name, turned eagerly to the merchant from the master. The ex-master, bankrupt and land-poor, was not unwilling to enter into any bargain that insured him a fair income from his land. In the rearrangements, therefore, between 1870 and 1880 the economic situation became as follows:

A furnished land, shelter, and stock to C. C bought his supplies of food, clothing, etc., directly of B on credit. B, under a curious and intricate set of laws which gradually grew up, secured himself by a mortgage on C's growing crop, which gave him a second lien on C's crop after the first lien, A's rent, had been satisfied. The rent was either a specific part of the crop, or so many pounds of cotton per acre, or a fixed money rental. B now became a cross-roads merchant of Jewish descent and shrewdness, who knew how to allure and hold his black customers. The effect of this new crop-lien system on the freedman depended on his character and surrounding circumstances. A thrifty Negro in the hands of well-disposed landowners and honest merchants early became an independent landowner. A shiftless, ignorant Negro in the hands of unscrupulous landowners and Shylocks became something worse than a slave. The mass of the Negroes between these two extremes fared as chance and the weather let them.

A good season with good prices regularly sent a number out of debt and made them peasant proprietors; a bad season either in weather or prices still means the ruin of a thousand black homes. The industrial awakening of Georgia has tended to send up the rent of farming lands, while at the same time the crop-lien system, being especially suited to a nonperishable money crop like cotton, checks and often absolutely forbids diversity in agriculture among the blacks, and thus gives the "unearned increment" almost entirely to the whites.

### FLUCTUATIONS IN LANDHOLDING.

Thus started on the road toward accumulating property, the freedman met many obstacles. First came the Ku Klux Klan and the political troubles, which culminated in 1876 and arrested all material advance. With 1880 a steady advance began. The cotton market was getting settled, the labor market was adjusting itself to the new conditions, and thrifty Negroes began to save. By 1891 the Negro had reached the million-acre mark in landholding, and had total property to the value of over \$14,000,000. Then came the reaction. First, the panic of 1892, followed by social unrest and crime; then the movement toward Negro disfranchisement and the proscriptive laws; finally, the fall in the price of cotton to an unremunerative figure—all this contributed to a fall in value of property owned from about \$15,000,000 in 1893 to less than \$13,000,000 in 1895. Since 1895 there has come a slow but sure recovery, somewhat delayed by the low price of cotton, but especially noticeable in 1900, when the amount of land owned was the largest in any year save 1898 and the total assessed property the largest since the panic.

In its main fluctuations the rise and fall of Negro property has followed that of the property of the whole State, as a comparison of the tables on page 665 with the following table shows:

ASSESSED VALUE OF TOTAL TAXABLE PROPERTY OWNED BY WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION OF GEORGIA, 1877 TO 1900.

[Figures for railroad property are not included in this table.]

Year.	Assessed value.	Year.	Assessed value.	Year.	Assessed value.
1877.....	\$235, 659, 530	1885.....	\$299, 146, 798	1893.....	\$410, 644, 753
1878.....	226, 221, 713	1886.....	306, 507, 578	1894.....	388, 428, 748
1879.....	225, 993, 419	1887.....	316, 605, 329	1895.....	370, 739, 521
1880.....	238, 934, 126	1888.....	327, 863, 331	1896.....	370, 526, 638
1881.....	254, 252, 630	1889.....	345, 938, 837	1897.....	370, 034, 912
1882.....	268, 519, 976	1890.....	377, 366, 784	1898.....	369, 118, 403
1883.....	284, 881, 951	1891.....	402, 586, 468	1899.....	372, 927, 077
1884.....	294, 885, 370	1892.....	421, 149, 509	1900.....	388, 154, 413

Such, in brief, has been the history of Negro landholding in one great Southern State. A more detailed study of present conditions follows, which is confined for the most part to typical counties.

## SIZE AND VALUE OF FARMS.

In 1890 in the United States 53.5 per cent of the farms were under 100 acres. In France 97½ per cent of the farms are 100 acres or less, and in England about 82 per cent; in Italy the average size of farms in 1871 was about 14½ acres; in Hungary the farms of 200 acres or more occupy about five-sevenths of the total farm area. Belgium, on the other hand, had in 1880 less than four-tenths of one per cent of her farms in parcels of 12½ acres or more. Among Georgia Negroes there is found a subdivision of land which, while very small for a new country like the United States, is nevertheless not an evidence of widespread intensive culture, as in France or Belgium. The obvious explanation of these small farms is that they are largely cases of what the Germans call "Parzellenbetriebe;" i. e., farms not large enough to occupy the labor of a whole family, but serving merely as the partial support of persons with supplementary occupations. Practically all the farms under 10 acres are of this sort, and might be counted as large gardens. Many are situated just outside the corporation limits of towns and cities, and thus escape being listed or taxed as town lots.

Detailed statements were received from the tax receivers of 56 typical counties of Georgia, showing the number of owners, the acreage, and the value of farm land owned by Negroes, and the number of owners and value of town and city real estate. The 56 counties represent the majority of Negro property in the State. These data have been classified and combined into tables.

There were 8,065 owners of farm land in the 56 counties who reported the size of their holdings. Of these holdings 212 are hardly entitled to be classed as farms, each being under one acre in size, and the whole 212 comprising only 86 acres.

The detailed table, giving the number of acres owned by Negroes in the 56 counties, by classified size of holdings, shows the average size of holdings of farm land owned by Negroes in these counties to be about 62.9 acres; or if, according to the plan of the United States census, holdings under 5 acres be omitted the following comparison can be made:

	Acres.
Average size of Negro farms in 56 counties of Georgia (a) .....	79
Average size of all farms in Georgia (1890) .....	147
Average size of farms in southern Atlantic States (1890).....	134
Average size of farms in the United States (1890).....	137
Average size of farms in Massachusetts (1890).....	87

The following table, made from the detailed table, presents the figures in a different way, classifying the farm land owned by the

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a In this comparison Negro owners in Georgia are compared with owners, metayers, and renters elsewhere—a fact that users of these figures must remember.

Negroes of Georgia according to size, and showing the per cent of total number of owners and of total acreage in each class:

PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF OWNERS AND OF TOTAL ACRES OF FARM LAND OWNED BY NEGROES IN 56 TYPICAL COUNTIES OF GEORGIA, BY CLASSIFIED SIZE OF HOLDINGS, 1899.

Classified size.	Per cent of total owners.	Per cent of total acres.	Classified size.	Per cent of total owners.	Per cent of total acres.
Under 10 acres .....	30.53	1.58	100 or under 200 acres ...	12.80	25.79
10 or under 40 acres .....	27.00	8.52	200 or under 500 acres ...	6.89	30.27
40 or under 100 acres .....	21.85	20.45	500 acres or over.....	.93	13.93

The number of owners who reported the value of their holdings was 8,450, or 385 more than the number who reported the size.

According to the detailed table giving the value of land owned by Negroes in the 56 counties, by classified values, the average Negro landholder in Georgia owns land valued at \$212, showing that the movement toward Negro property holding is the widespread accumulation of small sums in many hands rather than the advance of a few captains of industry. It suggests that larger facilities and encouragements for saving in the country districts and small towns of the South could easily strengthen and greatly extend this spirit of thrift.

The following table shows the per cent of total number of owners, and of total value of this farm land according to classified values:

PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF OWNERS AND OF TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE OF FARM LAND OWNED BY NEGROES IN 56 TYPICAL COUNTIES OF GEORGIA, BY CLASSIFIED VALUE OF HOLDINGS, 1899.

Classified value.	Per cent of total owners.	Per cent of total assessed value.	Classified value.	Per cent of total owners.	Per cent of total assessed value.
Under \$100 .....	46.96	9.37	\$500 or under \$1,000.....	7.72	23.43
\$100 or under \$300 .....	31.11	23.24	\$1,000 or under \$2,000....	2.14	12.95
\$300 or under \$500 .....	11.30	19.17	\$2,000 or over .....	.77	11.84

It must be remembered that the large proportion of small holdings are the parcels under 10 acres which are not to be regarded as full farms, but as the partial supports of farm laborers and other workmen. Nevertheless the number of these small bits is instructive as indicating the narrow margin for accumulation between present income and expense among colored people.

The two tables which follow show in detail for each of the 56 counties (1) the number of owners and acres owned, by classified size of holdings, and (2) the number of owners and assessed value of holdings, by classified values:

NUMBER OF OWNERS AND ACRES OF FARM LAND OWNED BY NEGROES IN 56 TYPICAL COUNTIES OF GEORGIA, BY CLASSIFIED SIZE OF HOLDINGS, 1899.

[The total acres shown for the counties in this table does not agree in every case with the total from the tax receivers' reports, which were received several months later than the figures given in time changes were made in the ownership of property.]

Marginal number.	County.	Number of owners of farm land and total acres in each class.													
		Under 5 acres.		5 or under 10 acres.		10 or under 20 acres.		20 or under 30 acres.		30 or under 40 acres.		40 or under 50 acres.		50 or 75	
		Own-ers.	Acres	Own-ers.	Acres	Own-ers.	Acres	Own-ers.	Acres	Own-ers.	Acres	Own-ers.	Acres	Own-ers.	Acres
1	Baker	1	3	1	8			1	20	1	34			9	
2	Brooks	28	53	31	179	25	340	21	507	12	411	13	544	44	
3	Calhoun	2	5			3	44	7	178	3	92			4	
4	Campbell	3	4	3	20	3	37	8	178	6	213	6	253	8	
5	Catoosa	2	5			1	15	2	47	1	85	3	120	1	
6	Chattooga	2	5	2	10	2	23	2	40	2	63	2	85	5	
7	Cherokee	5	11	1	5			1	20	1	35	16	640	5	
8	Clay	9	16	4	28	3	32	1	25			1	49	5	
9	Cobb	28	61	8	51	8	101	13	289	9	308	23	924	7	
10	Columbia	16	39	10	67	7	95	11	242	7	229	1	47	10	
11	Coweta	50	67	5	31	12	176	8	186	1	30	4	179	22	
12	Dade	5	9	3	18	2	26	1	20						
13	Dekalb	78	84	10	53	9	123	10	249	3	103	1	41	13	
14	Dodge	28	54	12	62	18	219	10	228	6	180	3	133	28	
15	Dooly	7	16	2	11	7	80	12	292	4	142	11	459	16	
16	Effingham	48	91	37	222	61	741	38	893	21	700	18	775	32	
17	Elbert	11	17	2	12	2	21	3	75	4	127	1	40	13	
18	Floyd	3	8	8	52	19	242	28	659	6	188	29	1,175	10	
19	Fulton	76	102	15	98	16	213	6	147	1	33	2	86	2	
20	Glynn	110	241	84	534	135	1,617	71	1,627	25	816	23	972	23	
21	Gwinnett	21	42	9	55	4	50	7	155	2	67	6	260	12	
22	Hancock	93	177	32	207	17	218	9	215	6	194	5	221	30	
23	Harris	14	24	2	11	7	82	12	293	2	68	5	205	22	
24	Hart	3	7	1	8	2	22	5	116	3	104	3	126	9	
25	Henry	8	15	3	19	4	54	3	74	3	90	3	134	22	
26	Houston	28	52	7	43	14	178	9	205	5	155	8	332	27	
27	Jefferson	2	6	5	32	9	117	8	180	5	170	7	298	14	
28	Jones	13	33	15	103	8	97	4	100	3	108	3	120	11	
29	Liberty	63	171	71	456	162	1,996	137	3,137	70	2,318	63	2,624	116	
30	Lincoln					1	15				1	32	2	85	6
31	Lowndes	80	142	39	268	45	572	45	1,061	11	353	11	453	32	
32	McIntosh	183	359	130	801	159	1,929	74	1,660	38	1,252	25	1,040	35	
33	Macon	15	28	3	22	7	101	4	83	5	164	2	80	13	
34	Marion	3	5					2	49	2	60			9	
35	Monroe	155	252	9	54	12	146	6	129	1	30	9	386	31	
36	Oglethorpe	3	10	5	30	2	21	1	20	5	154	3	123	10	
37	Pierce	26	56	11	72	23	307	14	313	6	208	7	301	9	
38	Polk	17	31	7	40	11	133	15	305	4	129	42	1,692	5	
39	Putnam					1	20	2	50			2	80	2	
40	Randolph	2	5	3	18	4	58	3	72	2	66	2	85	12	
41	Richmond	35	85	34	219	35	460	13	301	7	230	7	305	16	
42	Rockdale	3	6	2	11	2	22	2	53	3	102	1	40	6	
43	Stewart	2	5	6	37	7	93	13	303	1	32	1	45	5	
44	Sumter	48	105	18	118	10	137	6	143	6	209	6	260	18	
45	Talbot	21	47	3	25	5	57	4	95	7	228	3	137	81	
46	Taliaferro	20	48	8	52	9	122	2	44	5	169	6	240	7	
47	Terrell	69	80	12	71	13	141	4	90	4	137	3	128	13	
48	Thomas	105	166	42	273	51	653	54	1,211	24	788	20	872	48	
49	Twiggs	4	8					2	47			1	45	8	
50	Upson	18	36	2	10	2	21	2	45	5	164			4	
51	Walton	9	15	4	33	4	53	5	121	2	74	1	47	9	
52	Ware	26	40	11	62	20	262	12	276	8	252	1	46	17	
53	Washington	8	20	6	37	9	101	8	134	4	130	8	333	21	
54	Wayne	25	51	21	129	23	288	19	458	13	425	7	233	15	
55	Wilkes	26	62	9	57	7	91	6	136	6	202	1	45	20	
56	Wilkinson	29	65	5	36	3	41	2	42	3	95			7	
	Total	1,689	3,145	773	4,870	1,025	12,803	768	17,688	385	12,693	431	17,993	929	

a This total does not agree with the total owners shown in the table on page 675, because a number of those reporting the value of their holdings did not report the size.

THE NEGRO LANDHOLDER OF GEORGIA.

NUMBER OF OWNERS AND ACRES OF FARM LAND OWNED BY NEGROES IN 56 TYPICAL COUNTIES OF GEORGIA, BY CLASSIFIED SIZE OF HOLDINGS, 1899.

shown for 1899 in the detailed tables. This discrepancy is due to the fact that this table is made up the detailed statements, which were taken from the comptroller-general's reports, and in this

Number of owners of farm land and total acres in each class.														Total owners.	Total acres.	Marginal number.
under acres.	75 or under 100 acres.		100 or under 200 acres.		200 or under 300 acres.		300 or under 400 acres.		400 or under 500 acres.		500 acres or over.					
Acres	Own-ers.	Acres	Own-ers.	Acres.	Own-ers.	Acres	Own-ers.	Acres	Own-ers.	Acres	Own-ers.	Acres				
543	3	243	16	2,153	13	3,220	1	375	2	880	3	1,825	51	9,304	1	
2,435	17	1,376	46	5,945	10	2,321	2	719	1	450	1	1,825	250	15,280	2	
217	3	245	22	2,871	7	1,648	2	680	.....	.....	2	1,000	55	6,980	3	
462	3	265	4	516	1	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	2,148	4	
50	3	240	1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	672	5	
324	8	640	14	1,996	2	406	1	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	3,937	6	
320	9	729	10	1,955	1	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	740	50	4,135	7	
298	2	160	12	1,561	3	650	2	729	1	450	2	1,741	45	5,739	8	
425	19	1,560	9	1,091	3	792	1	331	.....	.....	2	1,741	128	5,933	9	
524	8	701	27	3,084	2	447	2	614	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	6,089	10	
1,244	1	77	17	1,898	5	1,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	4,901	11	
.....	3	235	1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	468	12	
727	.....	.....	33	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	1,766	13	
1,450	8	649	33	4,132	27	5,733	3	903	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	13,743	14	
819	5	409	27	3,286	16	3,449	.....	.....	2	858	1	764	110	10,585	15	
1,790	11	930	25	2,897	7	1,614	2	600	1	498	.....	.....	301	11,751	16	
564	2	165	16	2,070	4	840	3	1,041	1	467	6	7,867	65	13,306	17	
741	20	1,626	27	3,802	2	494	5	1,653	1	470	1	556	162	11,666	18	
100	11	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	859	19	
1,258	11	931	12	1,461	5	1,077	2	660	3	1,250	1	2,006	505	14,450	20	
688	2	171	2	222	3	689	1	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	2,711	21	
1,708	7	635	31	3,622	12	2,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9,545	245	19,745	22	
1,172	10	828	35	4,717	10	2,359	1	855	3	1,250	2	1,245	125	12,609	23	
567	5	396	8	941	2	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	2,687	24	
1,190	5	410	12	1,577	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	3,763	25	
1,509	2	170	30	3,957	4	873	9	3,047	3	1,310	4	2,375	150	14,206	26	
755	6	520	27	3,686	5	1,215	2	647	1	450	1	500	92	8,576	27	
637	3	236	14	2,046	13	2,810	4	1,223	3	1,270	3	3,630	97	12,413	28	
6,530	31	2,597	52	6,447	7	1,534	3	928	4	1,752	2	1,215	781	31,705	29	
362	3	249	11	1,449	2	515	3	952	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	3,659	30	
1,836	12	995	33	3,989	16	3,554	6	2,159	9	4,147	3	2,807	342	22,336	31	
1,919	15	1,274	17	2,102	3	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	700	32	
755	8	676	20	2,658	7	1,450	2	674	1	405	1	810	88	7,906	33	
475	1	75	14	1,602	4	872	3	921	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	4,059	34	
1,735	11	941	32	3,968	14	3,194	1	360	2	873	1	750	284	12,813	35	
590	10	816	12	1,436	5	1,200	4	1,346	1	411	4	2,922	65	9,079	36	
486	3	262	5	660	3	715	2	712	2	975	2	1,272	113	6,339	37	
297	22	1,775	16	2,368	3	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	7,480	38	
140	5	410	10	1,293	4	892	1	350	4	1,765	1	575	32	5,575	39	
656	1	98	22	2,562	7	1,424	4	1,322	1	460	1	587	64	7,413	40	
963	8	695	18	2,145	3	714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	6,117	41	
313	4	333	7	830	3	636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	2,346	42	
268	4	322	20	2,681	16	3,586	8	2,784	2	857	4	2,413	89	13,426	43	
984	4	335	24	2,846	12	2,616	6	1,900	3	1,330	4	2,585	165	13,568	44	
1,681	8	699	20	2,460	11	2,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,045	114	8,951	45	
389	6	489	15	1,955	5	1,176	4	1,242	3	1,330	.....	.....	90	7,256	46	
680	4	343	16	1,995	10	2,248	1	335	6	2,503	2	1,615	157	10,366	47	
2,785	17	1,446	55	6,556	20	4,661	3	1,049	3	1,385	1	502	443	22,347	48	
446	2	185	12	1,410	8	1,928	3	1,009	2	850	2	1,400	44	7,323	49	
259	6	495	17	2,233	7	1,535	5	1,618	1	470	2	1,110	71	7,996	50	
480	8	679	12	1,604	9	1,899	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	5,305	51	
927	2	175	7	893	3	772	1	300	2	980	1	937	111	5,922	52	
1,233	7	632	25	3,247	5	1,135	1	300	.....	.....	3	2,784	105	10,136	53	
867	6	514	11	1,404	3	660	5	1,723	4	1,804	3	3,055	155	11,661	54	
1,130	12	1,010	29	3,680	16	3,632	.....	.....	1	478	3	2,667	136	13,190	55	
417	5	454	19	2,457	4	944	3	938	2	880	3	2,383	85	8,782	56	
52,120	402	33,601	1,032	130,792	368	82,772	113	37,456	75	33,258	75	67,928	68,065	507,124	.....	

NUMBER OF OWNERS AND ASSESSED VALUE OF FARM LAND OWNED BY NEGROES IN 56 TYPICAL COUNTIES OF GEORGIA, BY CLASSIFIED VALUE OF HOLDINGS, 1899.

[The total value of farm land shown for the counties in this table does not agree in every case with made up from the tax receivers' reports, which were received several months later than the figures this time changes were made in the ownership of property.]

Marginal number.	County.	Number of owners and assessed value of farm land in each class.											
		Under \$50.		\$50 or under \$100.		\$100 or under \$200.		\$200 or under \$300.		\$300 or under \$400.		\$400 or under \$500.	
		Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.
1	Baker	2	\$22	6	\$458	16	\$2,284	8	\$1,923	7	\$2,575	1	\$450
2	Brooks	44	1,113	49	3,152	51	6,679	37	8,508	28	9,247	12	5,044
3	Calhoun	4	134	5	385	10	1,197	8	1,885	15	4,760	4	1,680
4	Campbell	6	146	2	110	10	1,486	12	2,785	6	1,973	2	880
5	Catoosa	3	85	3	210	6	780	1	250	1	400		
6	Chattooga	4	76	10	675	10	1,256	7	1,500	3	1,000	3	1,300
7	Cherokee	9	189	14	940	14	1,815	9	1,900	2	600	1	400
8	Clay	12	290	4	279	8	1,071	9	2,100	4	1,254	1	462
9	Cobb	2	55	22	1,405	37	4,580	15	3,440	11	3,435	10	4,270
10	Columbia	30	695	18	1,281	14	2,034	8	2,099	21	6,525	2	2,196
11	Coweta	22	488	20	1,800	17	2,250	12	2,742	10	3,242	3	1,270
12	Dade	3	70	8	543	2	275	1	250	1	300		
13	Dekalb	22	655	16	965	44	5,473	11	2,543	10	3,230	2	2,525
14	Dodge	35	976	28	1,759	43	5,585	28	6,371	9	3,122	21	9,507
15	Dooly	12	334	24	1,438	26	3,477	6	1,418	18	5,744	5	2,133
16	Effingham	119	3,070	84	5,181	69	8,229	22	4,980	3	900	1	408
17	Elbert	9	233	7	504	10	1,376	8	1,878	4	1,245	2	1,183
18	Floyd	19	615	27	1,792	44	5,666	24	5,285	17	5,379	10	4,230
19	Fulton	21	600	43	2,680	101	12,575	65	14,270	54	16,865	42	17,085
20	Glynn	201	4,917	165	9,871	96	11,928	22	4,720	10	3,200	6	2,500
21	Gwinnett	16	403	12	755	13	1,760	13	2,842	8	2,515	2	986
22	Hancock	27	710	42	2,808	76	9,699	39	9,103	22	7,143	10	4,313
23	Harris	19	461	19	1,339	27	3,725	12	2,669	16	5,324	10	4,286
24	Hart	5	105	4	335	10	1,464	9	2,156	6	1,922	3	1,322
25	Henry	5	139	7	450	6	844	6	1,534	19	6,042	5	2,130
26	Houston	35	830	19	1,155	24	3,420	18	4,060	10	3,125	6	2,675
27	Jefferson	5	146	15	985	32	4,290	6	1,430	12	4,080	12	5,225
28	Jones	34	690	4	300	16	2,187	7	1,654	6	1,865	5	2,155
29	Liberty	419	10,565	274	17,671	164	19,813	32	7,290	10	3,175	3	1,200
30	Lincoln	1	45	1	80	8	1,183	4	947	7	2,274	1	441
31	Lowndes	74	1,852	71	4,373	106	12,275	35	7,723	25	7,875	7	2,800
32	McIntosh	327	8,200	265	15,273	101	12,168	7	1,500	2	650	1	400
33	Macon	10	222	16	932	14	1,928	12	2,560	11	3,670	4	1,740
34	Marion	3	75	2	132	13	1,865	7	1,500	5	1,550	3	1,235
35	Monroe	58	1,502	84	5,184	44	5,216	35	7,753	14	4,638	21	8,734
36	Oglethorpe	4	95	9	577	7	948	13	3,089	9	2,829	4	1,650
37	Pierce	19	498	26	1,570	28	3,457	16	3,325	5	1,635	7	2,925
38	Polk	24	698	36	2,170	35	4,060	20	4,311	17	5,430	3	1,300
39	Putnam			2	150	2	322	3	662	2	640	4	1,769
40	Randolph	2	65	7	500	12	1,465	7	1,625	8	2,645	7	2,855
41	Richmond	8	245	47	2,715	61	7,260	29	6,250	8	2,500	4	1,600
42	Rockdale	3	85	5	312			6	1,440	6	1,932	2	800
43	Stewart	8	200	21	1,460	12	1,525	9	2,030	6	1,850	8	3,380
44	Sumter	26	714	28	1,826	25	3,086	21	4,792	13	4,235	10	4,000
45	Talbot	32	496	16	1,115	29	4,156	10	2,289	9	2,870	9	3,893
46	Taliaferro	28	535	8	548	21	2,806	6	1,312	7	2,442	5	2,203
47	Terrell	24	700	38	2,120	25	3,038	12	2,760	13	4,092	3	1,200
48	Thomas	120	3,418	110	5,891	104	12,876	43	9,918	29	9,457	14	5,863
49	Twiggs	4	94	6	340	8	1,187	8	1,758	3	970	3	1,342
50	Upson	18	336	4	246	10	1,410	10	2,280	4	1,203	9	3,896
51	Ware	9	237	6	387	6	828	9	2,130	9	2,938	4	1,775
52	Wayne	19	433	30	1,760	38	4,519	12	2,777	5	1,600	3	1,200
53	Washington	13	265	9	554	24	3,229	18	4,497	11	3,738	3	3,459
54	Wayne	68	1,689	48	2,915	26	3,239	4	986	4	1,268	3	1,390
55	Wilkes	23	590	13	885	14	1,820	25	5,650	20	6,315	10	4,385
56	Wilkinson	28	715	12	690	10	1,258	14	3,438	6	1,966	3	1,248
	Total	2,097	52,816	1,871	115,431	1,779	224,347	850	192,887	601	193,899	354	150,348

a This total does not agree with the total owners shown in the table on page 673, because a number of those reporting the value of their holdings did not report the size.



NUMBER OF OWNERS AND ASSESSED VALUE OF FARM LAND OWNED BY NEGROES IN 56 TYPICAL COUNTIES OF GEORGIA, BY CLASSIFIED VALUE OF HOLDINGS, 1899.

the total shown for 1899 in the detailed tables. This discrepancy is due to the fact that this table is shown in the detailed statements, which were taken from the comptroller-general's reports, and in

Number of owners and assessed value of farm land in each class.											Total owners.	Total assessed value.	Marginal number.	
\$500 or under \$750.		\$750 or under \$1,000.		\$1,000 or under \$1,250.		\$1,250 or under \$1,500.		\$1,500 or under \$2,000.		\$2,000 or over.				
Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.				Value.
5	\$2,514	3	\$2,490	2	\$2,000			1	\$1,650			51	\$16,366	1
19	10,563	6	4,938	3	3,200			1	1,650			250	54,094	2
5	2,550	1	800	3	3,140							55	16,531	3
3	1,700	1	750	2	2,000			1	1,800			45	13,630	4
												14	1,725	5
3	1,565			1	1,000			1	1,932			42	10,304	6
				1	1,000							50	6,844	7
3	1,775	2	1,737			1	\$1,300			1	\$2,823	45	13,091	8
21	12,070	3	2,350	2	2,070	1	1,280	1	1,840	3	7,010	128	43,805	9
2	1,131	3	2,683									101	18,644	10
13	7,697	3	2,490	2	2,225	2	2,718	3	4,775			107	31,197	11
												15	1,438	12
12	6,450	3	2,515	1	1,000			3	4,550			128	29,906	13
12	7,142											176	34,462	14
13	7,667	3	2,357	1	1,247	1	1,332			1	2,293	110	29,440	15
3	1,600											301	24,458	16
8	4,632	4	3,260			3	4,188	1	1,868	6	13,328	65	34,695	17
12	7,100	2	1,600	3	3,200	1	1,336			3	9,000	162	45,203	18
30	17,525	9	7,480	4	4,400			3	4,600	3	6,500	375	104,580	19
1	500	2	1,500	2	2,000					1	2,600	506	43,736	20
1	600	2	1,766					2	3,125			69	14,752	21
22	12,770			3	3,148	1	1,485	1	1,500	2	45,225	245	97,904	22
14	8,582	2	1,600	3	3,275	2	2,672			1	2,980	125	36,913	23
3	1,820	1	750									41	9,874	24
9	5,397	4	3,270	3	3,459							64	23,265	25
15	8,740	6	4,850	5	5,465	3	4,100	4	7,095	5	10,740	150	56,255	26
5	2,950	2	1,770	1	1,125			1	1,500			91	23,501	27
15	9,040	4	3,480	3	3,435			1	1,880	2	9,700	97	36,386	28
4	2,355			1	1,030							907	63,099	29
3	1,719	4	3,328									29	10,022	30
12	6,959	6	4,865	1	1,000	1	1,300	3	5,260	1	2,600	342	58,882	31
3	1,748											706	39,939	32
7	4,145	4	3,368	1	1,000	1	1,415	1	1,600	1	2,170	82	24,750	33
3	1,877	2	1,833									38	10,127	34
14	8,212	9	7,262	4	4,529	2	2,690	1	1,892	2	5,450	288	63,062	35
7	3,883	1	800	6	6,433	1	1,348	1	1,945	3	7,241	65	30,838	36
7	4,100	4	3,325									112	20,835	37
2	1,060	4	3,250	2	2,350							143	24,629	38
9	5,525	4	3,318			1	1,400			5	12,192	32	25,978	39
11	6,060	6	4,605	1	1,000			1	1,600	2	4,400	64	26,820	40
9	4,730	4	3,350	2	2,000	2	2,750	2	3,260			176	36,660	41
5	3,026	2	1,684	3	3,570			2	3,000			34	15,849	42
12	7,425	5	4,000	5	5,100	2	2,650	1	1,600			89	31,220	43
15	8,753	7	5,903	5	5,305	2	2,800	5	8,360	10	30,057	167	79,831	44
7	4,091	2	1,550							1	2,612	115	23,072	45
7	4,199	5	4,161			3	3,990					90	22,196	46
15	9,306	7	5,697	3	3,655	2	2,900	3	4,750	4	9,325	149	49,543	47
15	8,308	4	3,425	4	4,127							443	63,283	48
6	3,346	2	1,542	3	3,325					1	2,000	44	15,904	49
7	4,187	4	3,180	2	2,175	1	1,300	1	1,500	1	2,000	71	23,713	50
9	5,140	6	4,967	4	4,200							62	22,602	51
5	2,610											112	14,899	52
10	5,482	5	4,437	6	6,560					2	9,186	106	41,407	53
1	500	1	856									155	12,743	54
20	12,260	7	5,805					1	1,670	3	9,055	136	48,935	55
5	3,013	2	1,595	2	2,190			2	3,466	1	2,000	85	21,579	56
479	278,099	173	142,542	100	107,938	33	44,954	48	79,668	65	212,487	68,450	1,795,416	

## TOWN AND CITY REAL ESTATE.

The chief characteristic of Negro migration since the war has been the rush of countrymen to town. This is shown in the following table, compiled from the censuses of 1870, 1880, and 1890:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION OF GEORGIA IN TOWNS OF 4,000 POPULATION OR OVER, AT CENSUSES OF 1870, 1880, AND 1890.

Locality.	1870.		1880.		1890.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Towns of 4,000 or over .....	39,782	7.3	56,234	7.8	109,383	12.7
Outside of towns of 4,000 or over .....	505,360	92.7	668,899	92.2	749,432	87.3
Total Negro population .....	545,142	100.0	725,133	100.0	858,815	100.0

The census figures, unfortunately, are so arranged that the movement can only be indicated in part. Undoubtedly the decade 1890-1900 will show a like or increased movement townward. The causes of this migration are clear. There is, first, the natural restlessness of a new people, added to the fact that the country districts were peculiarly the seat of slavery, while the better trained house servants were in town. Then, too, the natural conservatism and backwardness of the country make these districts centers of more unreasoning race prejudice and aggressive acts against the freedmen. Again, the old methods of agriculture and the crop-lien system made it hard for Negroes to make a living, while the city offered various avenues of work. Finally, the schools of the country were poor and scarce, and the churches, the chief Negro social centers, (*a*) were far apart and wretchedly housed. Thus the city attracts both the idle floating population and the thrifty, aspiring Negroes. The assessed value of Negro town and city real estate in Georgia for each year since 1875 is shown in the following table:

ASSESSED VALUE OF TOWN AND CITY REAL ESTATE AND PER CENT OF TOWN AND CITY REAL ESTATE OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF GEORGIA, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Assessed value.	Per cent of total property.	Year.	Assessed value.	Per cent of total property.
1875.....	\$1,203,202	22.31	1888.....	\$2,752,024	28.57
1876.....	1,192,609	21.73	1889.....	3,103,486	29.80
1877.....	1,154,422	21.26	1890.....	3,642,586	29.56
1878.....	1,110,147	21.66	1891.....	4,131,216	29.10
1879.....	1,094,435	21.12	1892.....	4,668,733	31.40
1880.....	1,201,992	20.85	1893.....	4,851,144	32.43
1881.....	1,323,045	20.42	1894.....	4,635,055	32.22
1882.....	1,478,623	22.44	1895.....	4,436,778	34.28
1883.....	1,657,101	21.85	1896.....	4,437,329	33.38
1884.....	1,921,801	23.96	1897.....	4,321,620	31.73
1885.....	2,098,737	25.71	1898.....	4,374,565	31.89
1886.....	2,328,962	26.91	1899.....	4,346,396	32.32
1887.....	2,499,389	27.97	1900.....	4,361,390	30.89

*a*. Cf. The New World, December, 1900, on "Religion of American Negro."

The fact that an increasingly large proportion of the total property of the State is in the hands of town Negroes shows that it is not merely the idle and vicious that are drifting to town. The following table shows in detail by classified values the number of owners and the assessed value of town and city real estate owned by Negroes in the 56 selected counties.

It is instructive to notice that while 46.96 per cent of the Negro owners of farm land in these 56 typical counties value their holdings under \$100, only 26.68 per cent of the city and town owners are in this class. The bulk of the city and town real estate is between \$100 and \$500 in value.

NUMBER OF OWNERS AND ASSESSED VALUE OF TOWN AND CITY REAL ESTATE OWNED BY NEGROES IN 56 TYPICAL COUNTIES OF GEORGIA, BY CLASSIFIED VALUE OF HOLDINGS, 1899.

[The total value of town and city real estate shown for the counties in this table does not agree in that this table is made up from the tax receivers' reports, which were received several months later reports, and in this time changes were made in the ownership of property.]

Marginal number.	County.	Number of owners and assessed value of town and city real estate in each class.											
		Under \$50.		\$50 or under \$100.		\$100 or under \$200.		\$200 or under \$300.		\$300 or under \$400.		\$400 or under \$500.	
		Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.
1	Baker			1	\$50	1	\$100						
2	Brooks	11	\$360	30	1,910	33	4,225	6	\$1,275	5	\$1,650	2	\$800
3	Calhoun	7	180	17	1,120	24	3,265	6	1,315	6	1,800	2	800
4	Campbell	9	213	12	695	23	2,815	16	3,270	3	900	3	1,200
5	Catoosa	4	140	5	300	7	940						
6	Chattooga	6	115	3	205	7	875	3	640				
7	Cherokee	4	120	4	255	3	425	2	487				
8	Clay	4	120	17	1,110	22	2,950	5	1,095	1	350		
9	Cobb	2	85	22	1,425	30	3,740	37	7,900	22	6,915	15	6,550
10	Columbia	8	119										
11	Coweta	22	570	73	4,610	76	9,685	37	7,840	10	3,100	9	3,740
12	Dade			1		1	150						
13	Dekalb	13	357	20	1,270	28	3,500	23	4,885	11	3,430	4	1,600
14	Dodge	14	445	30	1,787	19	2,205	3	700	1	300		
15	Dooley	79	2,140	65	4,253	75	9,720	23	4,980	5	1,563	1	400
16	Effingham	1	25	2	100	2	250						
17	Elbert	1	40	7	475	20	2,625	11	2,525	7	2,290	3	1,200
18	Floyd	24	562	52	3,495	62	8,082	43	9,728	38	12,150	19	7,772
19	Fulton	1	35	5	310	30	3,490	86	18,985	140	42,595	153	62,130
20	Glynn	18	440	15	895	55	7,085	53	12,010	57	18,010	26	10,720
21	Gwinnett	15	416	19	1,175	7	945	2	450			1	445
22	Hancock							2	430	1	300	2	800
23	Harris	5	148	6	375	4	550	8	1,760	1	350		
24	Hart	12	308	13	865	6	660	2	415				
25	Henry	8	180	28	1,640	10	1,340	5	1,100	1	300	1	400
26	Houston	54	1,565	66	4,245	33	4,245	9	2,050	4	1,250		
27	Jefferson	4	86	27	1,745	35	4,225	7	1,650	3	900		
28	Jones	11	310	2	155	7	935	1	200				
29	Liberty	1	35	4	255	3	305	3	630				
30	Lincoln												
31	Lowndes	11	350	42	2,620	77	10,045	33	7,466	28	8,675	11	4,600
32	McIntosh	41	1,228	56	3,410	103	12,908	38	8,475	23	7,275	7	2,900
33	Macon	27	677	46	3,009	62	7,995	22	4,872	11	3,500		
34	Marion	13	290	41	2,645	44	5,710	15	3,250	5	1,550	1	450
35	Monroe	4	90	26	1,665	16	1,930	6	1,300	3	950		
36	Oglethorpe	5	170	13	795	8	1,125			1	350	1	400
37	Pierce	8	243	9	560	18	2,420	2	500	2	600	3	1,290
38	Polk	15	395	9	560	13	1,750	7	1,550	3	900	4	1,675
39	Putnam					12	1,930	16	3,745	8	2,680	2	880
40	Randolph	21	640	59	3,780	67	8,690	22	4,785	13	4,030	4	1,625
41	Richmond	23	555	161	8,385	211	26,230	234	52,830	173	55,860	116	48,680
42	Rockdale	6	110	10	590	17	2,160	9	1,950	3	900	4	1,640
43	Stewart	46	1,290	36	2,275	35	4,015	8	1,700	2	600	1	400
44	Sumter	20	500	30	1,815	95	12,240	89	19,888	65	20,745	43	17,820
45	Talbot	16	425	31	1,870	23	2,775	4	925	1	300		
46	Taliaferro	4	90	1	75	4	575	1	250				
47	Terrell	2	70	11	684	18	2,394	15	3,238	9	2,710	2	818
48	Thomas	29	716	66	4,278	146	19,063	72	15,827	20	6,525	11	4,625
49	Twiggs	1	20			1	100						
50	Upson	15	297	23	1,395	14	1,760	3	600	3	900		
51	Walton	11	250	11	610	18	2,310	9	1,964	4	1,300	1	400
52	Ware	10	333	17	1,080	48	6,172	42	9,440	26	8,035	13	5,450
53	Washington	14	385	22	1,450	29	3,615	7	1,590	6	1,900	1	450
54	Wayne	7	125	7	375	12	1,385	12	2,500	5	1,550	2	850
55	Wilkes	19	585	46	2,790	83	11,000	40	8,915	15	4,600	10	4,110
56	Wilkinson	5	130	9	545	5	650			1	300		
	Total...	711	19,078	1,327	81,981	1,802	230,279	1,099	243,780	746	234,888	478	197,620

NUMBER OF OWNERS AND ASSESSED VALUE OF TOWN AND CITY REAL ESTATE OWNED BY NEGROES IN 56 TYPICAL COUNTIES OF GEORGIA, BY CLASSIFIED VALUE OF HOLDINGS, 1899.

every case with the total shown for 1899 in the detailed tables. This discrepancy is due to the fact than the figures shown in the detailed statements, which were taken from the comptroller general's

Number of owners and assessed value of town and city real estate in each class.												Total owners.	Total assessed value.	Marginal number.
\$500 or under \$750.		\$750 or under \$1,000.		\$1,000 or under \$1,250.		\$1,250 or under \$1,500.		\$1,500 or under \$2,000.		\$2,000 or over.				
Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.	Own-ers.	Value.			
1	\$500					1	\$1,350					2	\$150	1
1	600					1	1,300					89	12,070	2
		1	\$800									64	10,380	3
												67	9,893	4
1	700	1	800									16	1,380	5
2	1,100											21	3,335	6
1	600											15	2,387	7
25	13,950	8	6,350	4	\$4,200	2	250			2	\$10,000	50	6,225	8
												169	63,995	9
9	5,200	5	4,265	3	3,175					1	2,100	8	119	10
												245	44,285	11
12	6,975	1	800	4	4,000							1	150	12
												116	26,817	13
6	3,195	2	1,720									67	5,437	14
												256	27,971	15
6	3,200	3	2,600									5	875	16
18	10,050	8	6,950	2	2,200	1	1,300	1	\$1,600	2	6,975	58	14,955	17
324	186,390	114	93,100	98	105,400	16	21,625	44	72,100	52	187,750	1,063	793,910	18
40	22,975	13	10,600	9	9,270	5	6,620	5	8,300	4	16,290	300	123,215	19
1	550							1	1,700			44	3,431	21
1	500			1	1,000							7	3,780	22
												26	4,683	23
												33	2,248	24
1	500											53	4,960	25
				1	1,000							167	13,855	26
1	724											77	9,506	27
												22	2,324	28
												11	1,225	29
														30
9	4,600	1	900	1	1,000			1	1,600	1	3,000	215	44,856	31
11	6,225	5	4,100	2	2,200			1	1,700			287	50,421	32
3	1,700	1	800	2	2,200							172	22,553	33
2	1,150											121	15,045	34
3	1,500			1	1,075							59	8,510	35
												28	2,840	36
		1	775									42	5,613	37
9	5,320	1	900									52	7,605	38
5	2,845			1	1,000	1	1,300			1	2,500	48	15,455	39
176	101,820	70	58,510	34	37,200	16	21,630	25	44,830	30	136,460	1,194	31,195	40
1	700	1	825									51	8,875	41
2	1,100											130	11,380	42
47	26,150	29	23,490	13	13,815	6	7,925	6	10,225	6	29,915	449	184,528	43
												75	6,295	44
1	600											11	1,590	45
3	1,800			1	1,050							61	12,764	47
20	11,705	2	1,700	2	2,100					1	2,200	369	68,739	48
												2	120	49
1	500	2	1,650	1	1,200							62	8,302	50
												54	6,834	51
16	9,045	8	6,925					1	1,670	1	3,100	182	51,250	52
4	2,125											83	11,515	53
7	3,600											52	10,385	54
13	7,900	2	1,600	1	1,000			1	1,500			230	44,000	55
												20	1,625	56
783	448,094	279	230,160	179	191,855	49	65,930	86	145,225	101	400,290	7,640	2,489,210	

A detailed study of the three largest cities of Georgia—Savannah, Atlanta, and Augusta—will complete this section.

The following table shows the assessed value of real estate owned by Negroes of Savannah, by classified values, for the years 1880, 1889, and 1899:

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED BY NEGROES OF SAVANNAH, BY CLASSIFIED VALUES, 1880, 1889, and 1899.

Classified value.	1880.		1889.		1899.	
	Owners.	Assessed value.	Owners.	Assessed value.	Owners.	Assessed value.
Under \$50.....	40	\$1,199	27	\$630	147	\$3,400
\$50 or under \$100.....	108	6,685	142	9,185	279	17,247
\$100 or under \$200.....	187	22,495	415	51,350	530	66,850
\$200 or under \$300.....	87	19,411	227	50,300	352	78,870
\$300 or under \$400.....	80	25,400	157	50,000	203	65,515
\$400 or under \$500.....	41	17,105	129	53,110	164	68,300
\$500 or under \$750.....	60	34,083	132	76,675	220	128,190
\$750 or under \$1,000.....	20	16,463	70	58,350	115	94,775
\$1,000 or under \$1,250.....	12	12,770	38	40,300	61	65,790
\$1,250 or under \$1,500.....	3	3,990	19	24,975	38	50,495
\$1,500 or under \$2,000.....	3	4,933	17	28,450	25	41,425
\$2,000 or under \$2,500.....	4	8,500	9	20,250	12	25,950
\$2,500 or under \$3,000.....	.....	.....	6	16,350	10	26,900
\$3,000 or under \$4,000.....	2	6,350	9	31,300	12	41,650
\$4,000 or under \$5,000.....	1	4,500	6	26,750	9	41,025
\$5,000 or under \$10,000.....	.....	.....	1	5,600	6	39,875
\$10,000 or over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14,450
Total.....	648	183,884	1,404	543,575	2,184	870,707

As shown in this table the total value of Negro real estate in Savannah in 1880 was \$183,884; in 1889, \$543,575; and in 1899, \$870,707. In 1880 the Negro population of the city was 15,654, and in 1890, 22,963. In 1880, the white population was 15,041; and in 1890, 20,211.

Savannah is an old city where the class of masters among the whites and of trained and confidential slaves among the Negroes formed an exceptionally large part of the population. The result has been unusual good feeling between the races, and the entrance of Negroes into all walks of industrial life with little or no opposition.

Atlanta on the other hand is quite opposite in character. Here the poor whites from north Georgia, who neither owned slaves nor had any acquaintance with Negro character, have come into contact and severe competition with blacks. The result has been intense race feeling which has spurred both white and black to do their utmost.

The total value of Negro real estate in Atlanta in 1880 was \$247,127; in 1890, \$835,761; and in 1899, \$793,910.

The Negro population in 1880 was 16,330; and in 1890, 28,098. The white population in 1880 was 21,079; and in 1890, 37,416.

The following table shows, by classified values, the number of owners and assessed value of holdings of real estate owned by Atlanta Negroes in 1880, 1890, and 1899:

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED BY NEGROES OF ATLANTA, BY CLASSIFIED VALUES, 1880, 1890, AND 1899.

Classified values.	1880.		1890.		1899.	
	Number of owners.	Assessed value.	Number of owners.	Assessed value.	Number of owners.	Assessed value.
Under \$50 .....	4	\$141	3	\$45	1	\$35
\$50 or under \$100 .....	11	645	7	510	5	310
\$100 or under \$200 .....	146	18,165	35	4,265	30	3,490
\$200 or under \$300 .....	179	38,995	78	16,860	86	18,985
\$300 or under \$400 .....	125	38,950	155	47,865	140	42,595
\$400 or under \$500 .....	75	30,590	175	70,965	153	62,130
\$500 or under \$750 .....	109	63,266	331	191,815	324	186,390
\$750 or under \$1,000 .....	17	14,175	122	101,325	114	93,100
\$1,000 or under \$1,250 .....	11	12,000	106	114,200	98	105,400
\$1,250 or under \$1,500 .....	1	1,300	18	24,276	16	21,625
\$1,500 or under \$2,000 .....	8	13,100	47	76,985	44	72,100
\$2,000 or under \$2,500 .....	3	6,000	21	43,700	17	36,100
\$2,500 or under \$3,000 .....	2	5,300	7	18,450	10	25,850
\$3,000 or under \$4,000 .....			18	61,250	11	37,400
\$4,000 or under \$5,000 .....	1	4,500	6	25,400	4	18,600
\$5,000 or under \$10,000 .....			6	37,850	9	57,400
\$10,000 or over .....					1	12,400
Total .....	692	247,127	1,135	835,761	1,063	793,910

Augusta is a steady, old-fashioned city. It had, in 1890, 17,395 whites and 15,875 Negroes. The Negroes held real estate in 1899 as follows:

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED BY NEGROES OF AUGUSTA, BY CLASSIFIED VALUES, 1899.

Classified value.	Number of owners.	Assessed value.	Classified value.	Number of owners.	Assessed value.
Under \$50 .....			\$1,500 or under \$2,000 .....	24	\$42,500
\$50 or under \$100 .....	118	\$5,975	\$2,000 or under \$2,500 .....	7	14,500
\$100 or under \$200 .....	108	12,010	\$2,500 or under \$3,000 .....	2	5,000
\$200 or under \$300 .....	80	18,330	\$3,000 or under \$4,000 .....	9	28,050
\$300 or under \$400 .....	92	30,020	\$4,000 or under \$5,000 .....	3	14,100
\$400 or under \$500 .....	88	37,000	\$5,000 or under \$10,000 .....	5	34,680
\$500 or under \$750 .....	147	85,610	\$10,000 or over .....	3	36,300
\$750 or under \$1,000 .....	66	55,100			
\$1,000 or under \$1,250 .....	34	37,340	Total .....	798	479,495
\$1,250 or under \$1,500 .....	17	22,980			

STOCK AND TOOLS.

The value of the horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, etc., owned by the Negroes of Georgia shows great fluctuations, but, on the whole, progress.

The value of plantation and mechanical tools shows less change from slavery conditions than any figures we have yet had, and indicates the need of educated black farmers.

The following table shows the assessed value of horses, mules, and

other stock, and of plantation and mechanical tools owned by Negroes of Georgia from 1875 to 1900:

ASSESSED VALUE OF HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, AND OTHER STOCK, AND OF PLANTATION AND MECHANICAL TOOLS, OWNED BY NEGROES OF GEORGIA, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Assessed value.		Year.	Assessed value.	
	Horses, mules, cattle, and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.		Horses, mules, cattle, and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.
1875.....	(a)	\$20,017	1888.....	\$2,314,366	\$331,876
1876.....	\$241,106	125,120	1889.....	2,315,480	384,827
1877.....	1,926,942	162,647	1890.....	2,915,685	474,386
1878.....	1,641,367	166,780	1891.....	3,429,224	645,261
1879.....	1,704,280	143,258	1892.....	3,180,322	590,902
1880.....	2,054,787	163,086	1893.....	3,130,818	547,739
1881.....	2,213,021	225,973	1894.....	2,997,587	511,316
1882.....	2,031,361	193,898	1895.....	2,288,850	402,040
1883.....	2,361,662	238,308	1896.....	2,494,390	416,091
1884.....	2,387,282	242,222	1897.....	2,676,186	491,956
1885.....	2,245,801	228,894	1898.....	2,579,770	479,520
1886.....	2,166,569	260,549	1899.....	2,213,905	433,125
1887.....	2,178,518	304,815	1900.....	2,424,674	469,637

a Not reported.

### HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND MERCHANDISE.

The following taxable items do not come strictly under the scope of this article, and yet they throw side light on the general problem of accumulation. There are, for instance, a considerable number of Negro merchants here and there throughout the State carrying small stocks of goods. The assessed value of these goods has been as follows:

1889.....	\$52,685
1890.....	72,596
1891.....	102,726
1893.....	77,885
1895.....	54,106
1896.....	57,721
1897.....	56,431
1898.....	57,556
1899.....	66,764
1900.....	72,975

The value of household and kitchen furniture is also of interest, and is shown in the following table:

ASSESSED VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE OWNED BY NEGROES OF GEORGIA, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Assessed value.	Year.	Assessed value.	Year.	Assessed value.
1875.....	\$21,186	1884.....	\$699,132	1893.....	\$1,486,821
1876.....	489,522	1885.....	736,170	1894.....	1,446,926
1877.....	535,291	1886.....	858,329	1895.....	1,322,694
1878.....	502,699	1887.....	901,765	1896.....	1,363,842
1879.....	448,713	1888.....	951,177	1897.....	1,429,247
1880.....	498,532	1889.....	1,017,439	1898.....	1,453,619
1881.....	600,892	1890.....	1,173,624	1899.....	1,434,975
1882.....	579,736	1891.....	1,365,468	1900.....	1,655,092
1883.....	676,346	1892.....	1,474,220		



## OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY, BY COUNTIES.

The minute subdivision of Georgia into counties, with diversified soil, population, history, government, and social conditions, presents a chance for 137 local studies of Negro property holding. General readers and even students will hardly desire to delve into the details in all these counties, but all will do well to study a few of these little commonwealths. There follows therefore a detailed study of each of the 137 counties of Georgia, with population, white and black, chief economic and social characteristics, and statistics of property holding by Negroes. The general reader will be chiefly interested in the following counties:

**APPLING**, where the Negroes are in a minority, and there were formerly few slaves;

**BALDWIN**, a former center of slavery, and a black-belt county with a large town;

**BURKE**, one of the oldest of Georgia counties, with a black majority since 1820;

**CHATHAM**, containing the city of Savannah;

**CLARKE**, with the city of Athens and a black majority;

**DOUGHERTY**, a typical black-belt county;

**FULTON**, containing the city of Atlanta;

**GLYNN**, a county of swamps and sea islands;

**LIBERTY**, the most interesting, historically, of the black counties;

**MCINTOSH**, formerly a part of Liberty, a notable black county;

**OGLETHORPE**, where the system of peonage still exists;

**RICHMOND**, containing the city of Augusta.

A few others of interest are Bibb, Coweta, Dekalb, Early, Hancock, Houston, Lincoln, Lowndes, Monroe, Morgan, and Putnam. Four maps follow, giving the total assessed value of Negro property in each county of the State for 1874, 1880, 1890, and 1900.



MAP OF GEORGIA, SHOWING ASSESSED VALUE OF NEGRO PROPERTY, BY COUNTIES, 1874.



MAP OF GEORGIA, SHOWING ASSESSED VALUE OF NEGRO PROPERTY, BY COUNTIES, 1880.



MAP OF GEORGIA, SHOWING ASSESSED VALUE OF NEGRO PROPERTY, BY COUNTIES, 1890.



MAP OF GEORGIA, SHOWING ASSESSED VALUE OF NEGRO PROPERTY, BY COUNTIES, 1900.  
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## THE COUNTIES IN DETAIL.

The following pages are given up to a detailed study of each of the 137 counties of the State, with figures as to the assessed value of property owned by Negroes each year since 1874 for typical counties and at 5-year intervals for the others.

## APPLING COUNTY.

This county is in the southeastern part of the State. It was laid out in 1818, and parts of it were added to Telfair in 1819 and 1825 and to Ware in 1824. It is a level county, with poor soil, and the flood of slaves poured round it without touching it.

The following tables show the Negro and white population of Appling County at each census from 1820 to 1890, and the assessed value of land, town and city real estate, and total property owned by Negroes at 5-year periods, 1875 to 1900:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF APPLING COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1820 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1820.....	86	1,178	1860.....	748	3,442
1830.....	184	1,284	1870.....	976	4,110
1840.....	297	1,755	1880.....	1,192	4,084
1850.....	429	2,520	1890.....	2,462	6,214

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF APPLING COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	6,495	\$2,895	.....	\$6,808	1890.....	16,752	\$20,263	\$3,015	\$49,574
1880.....	9,762	4,920	.....	12,793	1895.....	16,241	22,395	3,010	47,345
1885.....	13,027	7,355	.....	\$295	1900.....	15,202	24,267	6,064	52,845

## BAKER COUNTY.

This county is located in southwestern Georgia. It was laid out early in 1825. The land is level and the soil sandy and fertile.

The following tables give the population of Negroes and whites at each census since the county was organized, and statistics of land and property values from 1874 to 1900:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF BAKER COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	276	977	1870.....	4,955	1,888
1840.....	1,779	2,447	1880.....	5,565	1,742
1850.....	3,769	4,351	1890.....	4,549	1,595
1860.....	3,492	1,493			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF BAKER COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	2,781	(a)	\$310	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$24,793
1875.....	3,775	\$6,847	150	\$75			\$23,899	30,971
1876.....	4,176	7,386	325	1,608		\$668	18,026	28,013
1877.....	2,797	4,883	390	4,023	\$17,988	810	1,390	23,484
1878.....	3,249	5,746	336	2,815	16,653	721	1,409	27,680
1879.....	3,858	6,324	341	2,911	20,297	608	1,869	32,350
1880.....	4,323	7,019	306	2,785	25,940	545	2,085	38,680
1881.....	5,205	9,228	421	5,396	27,785	1,191	4,199	48,220
1882.....	5,153	8,861	381	3,885	21,056	818	2,899	37,900
1883.....	4,999	9,631	186	4,991	27,693	1,012	3,635	47,148
1884.....	5,155	9,930	215	5,511	28,063	870	4,323	48,912
1885.....	5,385	10,104	240	5,205	27,665	884	3,779	47,877
1886.....	5,805	10,924	550	5,197	23,013	755	3,301	43,740
1887.....	5,821	10,879	125	3,486	16,372	2,388	2,068	35,318
1888.....	7,899	13,329	75	4,054	20,246	3,440	721	41,865
1889.....	7,341	11,360	195	3,985	21,641	3,521	705	41,407
1890.....	8,844	14,927	40	5,634	31,494	5,507	605	58,207
1891.....	8,955	14,065	30	7,099	32,671	6,332	45	60,242
1892.....	10,180	18,950	590	6,521	36,157	6,528	867	69,613
1893.....	10,314	18,120	270	6,929	35,725	6,371	937	68,352
1894.....	10,125	18,120	540	4,608	28,016	4,380	820	56,479
1895.....	9,350	16,499	185	4,473	18,771	3,246	459	43,633
1896.....	9,233	15,781	135	3,595	18,145	3,285	375	41,316
1897.....	7,033	12,709	50	3,629	17,631	4,155	537	38,711
1898.....	9,167	16,116	125	4,481	20,707	4,123	753	46,305
1899.....	7,121	12,880	50	3,658	12,656	2,844	1,029	33,117
1900.....	6,898	12,629	10	4,579	17,252	3,168	679	38,317

a Not reported.

BALDWIN COUNTY.

Baldwin County was laid out in 1803. It is located in central Georgia and the land is hilly and sandy. There were many slaves in this county. Milledgeville, the former capital of the State, is the chief town, and many old Negro families live here.

The Negro and white population for census years from 1810 to 1890 are shown in the first of the following tables, which is followed by a statement of real and total property values at 5-year periods from 1875 to 1900:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF BALDWIN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1810 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1810.....	2,566	3,790	1860.....	5,021	4,057
1820.....	4,247	3,487	1870.....	6,774	3,844
1830.....	4,569	2,726	1880.....	9,294	4,512
1840.....	4,175	3,075	1890.....	9,343	5,262
1850.....	4,629	3,519			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF BALDWIN COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,548	\$8,147	\$12,970	\$38,945	1890.....	5,446	\$20,622	\$38,010	\$110,585
1880.....	2,023	8,702	21,065	53,940	1895.....	6,007	25,972	44,550	104,167
1885.....	4,707	18,735	34,290	78,978	1900.....	5,980	24,664	45,770	100,041

**BANKS COUNTY.**

Banks County, in northeastern Georgia, was laid out in 1858. Statistics of its population and of real estate and total property owned by Negroes are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF BANKS COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	1,097	3,610	1880.....	1,507	5,830
1870.....	921	4,052	1890.....	1,563	6,999

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF BANKS COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	723	\$2,539	.....	\$13,718	1890.....	3,443	\$9,295	.....	\$19,845
1880.....	2,665	10,455	\$10	20,990	1895.....	3,395	11,405	.....	21,819
1885.....	3,670	12,459	40	23,937	1900.....	3,544	11,294	\$575	21,468

**BARTOW COUNTY.**

This was formerly Cass County. It is located in northwest Georgia and, before it was laid out in 1832, was a part of Cherokee County. The land is fertile and has much mineral wealth. There are comparatively few Negroes in this part of the State.

The census figures for population since the county was organized and statistics of property owned by Negroes since 1875 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF BARTOW COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	2,009	7,381	1870.....	4,719	11,846
1850.....	3,029	10,271	1880.....	6,271	12,419
1860.....	4,291	11,433	1890.....	6,041	14,574

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF BARTOW COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	4,077	\$17,430	\$12,915	\$65,570	1890.....	5,757	\$24,776	\$22,455	\$79,278
1880.....	4,450	13,711	9,765	51,854	1895.....	4,347	17,441	24,885	65,602
1885.....	5,606	21,176	16,459	62,979	1900.....	5,475	19,437	29,320	76,863



**BERRIEN COUNTY.**

This county, in south-central Georgia, was laid out in 1856. Its Negro and white population at the various censuses and statistics of property owned since 1875 by Negroes are shown in the following tables; a large increase in town population accounts for the growth in property.

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF BERRIEN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	434	3,041	1880.....	836	5,783
1870.....	460	4,057	1890.....	2,417	8,277

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF BERRIEN COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,259	\$1,513	\$120	\$5,170	1890.....	3,690	\$7,064	\$1,296	\$19,313
1880.....	1,549	1,565	350	5,511	1895.....	3,832	12,239	2,191	30,112
1885.....	3,009	3,403	400	9,053	1900.....	4,531	10,233	10,522	46,618

**BIBB COUNTY.**

The location of this county is in central Georgia and it was laid out in 1822. The land is hilly, with both good and poor soil. Bibb County contains the city of Macon, which had a population of 22,746 in 1890, of whom 11,203 were Negroes.

Statistics of population since 1830 and of property owned by Negroes since 1875 are shown for the county in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF BIBB COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	3,015	4,139	1870.....	11,424	9,831
1840.....	4,447	5,355	1880.....	15,700	11,429
1850.....	5,690	7,009	1890.....	23,336	19,029
1860.....	6,831	9,458			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF BIBB COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,611	\$135,509	\$94,380	\$253,159	1890.....	4,364	\$265,810	\$214,735	\$563,590
1880.....	3,891	141,097	86,550	255,558	1895.....	4,866	414,289	231,360	712,624
1885.....	4,558	174,100	170,095	398,080	1900.....	4,084	387,345	214,070	683,990

## BROOKS COUNTY.

This county, in southern Georgia, was laid out in 1858. In the following tables are given the Negro and white population at each census since the organization of the county, and statistics of land and property values from 1874 to 1900:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF BROOKS COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	3,284	3,067	1880.....	6,057	5,670
1870.....	4,231	4,111	1890.....	7,637	6,342

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF BROOKS COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	4,825	(a)	\$5,900	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$49,492
1875.....	5,871	\$16,298	5,585	\$135	.....	\$75	\$31,890	53,933
1876.....	7,074	15,736	5,775	3,632	.....	819	28,225	54,187
1877.....	6,690	14,597	6,123	8,422	\$21,129	1,190	4,224	55,685
1878.....	7,297	15,514	4,724	8,791	21,826	1,430	3,735	56,080
1879.....	7,787	18,351	5,255	4,714	21,869	1,108	5,662	56,959
1880.....	7,342	17,340	6,725	5,093	22,829	.....	5,398	58,207
1881.....	8,450	18,240	7,360	6,155	23,067	1,148	2,179	58,149
1882.....	7,776	19,125	8,184	6,883	25,522	1,019	4,115	64,848
1883.....	8,226	28,609	12,217	10,799	39,192	1,500	6,893	99,210
1884.....	8,931	30,090	13,065	10,976	37,455	1,481	7,168	100,215
1885.....	9,879	31,951	11,615	13,811	35,343	1,598	5,601	99,919
1886.....	9,920	28,819	9,907	28,162	13,548	1,175	7,210	88,821
1887.....	11,321	34,348	10,520	12,121	31,134	2,839	6,206	97,168
1888.....	12,039	37,526	10,373	13,035	34,915	4,824	5,122	105,295
1889.....	14,000	47,511	13,020	13,908	38,483	4,098	5,353	122,973
1890.....	14,504	55,607	15,605	16,156	45,900	5,155	4,495	142,818
1891.....	14,407	59,400	14,975	16,795	50,377	6,086	4,434	152,067
1892.....	13,484	54,786	18,185	15,938	42,242	5,299	4,942	141,392
1893.....	12,228	57,409	15,556	15,187	42,942	5,917	5,562	142,573
1894.....	16,363	55,236	15,248	13,906	37,702	5,179	4,917	133,188
1895.....	12,911	50,513	13,679	17,395	25,513	1,301	6,411	118,812
1896.....	14,007	52,360	14,141	15,569	32,585	1,298	6,140	122,093
1897.....	15,035	54,850	13,120	19,540	35,039	1,457	6,073	130,079
1898.....	14,067	53,288	12,540	16,929	33,626	2,232	6,860	125,475
1899.....	14,723	51,319	14,275	16,702	29,046	3,336	4,779	119,457
1900.....	13,698	54,651	15,479	19,766	37,634	6,612	3,730	137,872

a Not reported.

b This is not a correct total of the items shown. All the figures, however, are according to the original report.

## BRYAN COUNTY.

This county, in the southeastern part of the State, was laid out in 1793. It was the former home of many large planters and slave owners. Part of the land is high and part swampy.

The tables which follow give statistics of Negro and white population since 1800, and of real and total property values since 1875:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF BRYAN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1800 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1800.....	2,308	528	1850.....	2,260	1,164
1810.....	2,270	557	1860.....	2,379	1,636
1820.....	2,262	759	1870.....	3,605	1,647
1830.....	2,416	723	1880.....	2,561	2,368
1840.....	2,285	897	1890.....	2,687	2,833

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF BRYAN COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	5,583	\$7,650	.....	\$21,145	1890.....	12,724	\$16,365	.....	\$36,491
1880.....	8,521	10,897	.....	24,220	1895.....	13,767	18,845	\$1,005	36,893
1885.....	9,523	11,548	.....	27,561	1900.....	11,691	15,779	792	33,855

**BULLOCH COUNTY.**

This county, in southeastern Georgia, was laid out in 1796. In 1812 a part of the county was set off for Emanuel County. The land is level, but poor.

In the following tables are given statistics of population and of property values:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF BULLOCH COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1800 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1800.....	284	1,629	1850.....	1,460	2,840
1810.....	444	1,861	1860.....	2,162	3,506
1820.....	701	1,877	1870.....	1,744	3,866
1830.....	654	1,933	1880.....	2,256	5,797
1840.....	955	2,147	1890.....	4,689	9,023

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF BULLOCH COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	9,768	\$6,660	.....	\$19,325	1890.....	12,697	\$25,124	.....	\$64,108
1880.....	8,569	8,522	.....	24,318	1895.....	11,379	24,094	\$300	52,872
1885.....	9,234	9,944	.....	32,855	1900.....	13,364	28,209	2,245	72,512

**BURKE COUNTY.**

This county, in eastern Georgia, was laid out as St. Georges Parish in 1758; the name was changed in 1777. In 1793 a part was added to Screven, and in 1798 a part to Jefferson. The soil is rich.

The following tables give statistics of Negro and white population at each census, and of property held by Negroes since 1875:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF BURKE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1790.....	2,403	7,064	1850.....	10,982	5,118
1800.....	2,981	6,523	1860.....	12,152	5,013
1810.....	4,767	6,091	1870.....	13,436	4,243
1820.....	5,904	5,673	1880.....	21,031	6,089
1830.....	6,767	5,066	1890.....	22,680	5,817
1840.....	8,567	4,609			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF BURKE COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	7, 771	\$18, 060	\$3, 850	\$137, 720	1890.....	23, 834	\$70, 545	\$15, 810	\$259, 101
1880.....	17, 461	33, 623	1, 380	163, 248	1895.....	19, 643	50, 417	17, 665	147, 232
1885.....	21, 931	58, 665	5, 215	227, 067	1900.....	30, 543	77, 660	21, 811	267, 274

**BUTTS COUNTY.**

This county was laid out from Monroe and Henry counties in 1825 and is in the central part of the State. The land is level.

Tables showing population and land and property values follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF BUTTS COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	1, 690	3, 254	1870.....	3, 445	3, 496
1840.....	2, 023	3, 285	1880.....	4, 034	4, 277
1850.....	2, 808	3, 680	1890.....	5, 398	5, 167
1860.....	3, 082	3, 373			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF BUTTS COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	97	\$483	\$350	\$17, 304	1890.....	980	\$5, 591	\$3, 150	\$37, 991
1880.....	208	740	425	20, 889	1895.....	1, 072	6, 282	8, 323	37, 488
1885.....	336	1, 419	1, 730	23, 490	1900.....	1, 204	8, 683	7, 495	45, 441

**CALHOUN COUNTY.**

Calhoun County, in southwestern Georgia, was laid out in 1854.

The tables which follow give statistics of Negro and white population since 1860, and land and property values since 1874:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CALHOUN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	2, 739	2, 174	1880.....	4, 670	2, 354
1870.....	3, 477	2, 026	1890.....	6, 199	2, 239

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CALHOUN COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	3,353	(a)	\$350	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$32,741
1875.....	50	\$100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,190
1876.....	2,366	4,707	1,003	\$3,978	.....	\$699	\$14,834	25,221
1877.....	3,006	5,922	680	3,615	\$11,646	392	904	23,159
1878.....	2,186	3,699	695	3,960	11,615	358	738	21,065
1879.....	2,246	3,624	740	4,279	14,140	395	1,275	24,453
1880.....	2,736	4,555	792	4,629	16,542	512	1,257	28,287
1881.....	2,860	4,992	1,345	4,539	13,699	1,134	1,763	27,472
1882.....	3,022	5,100	1,250	4,690	14,049	1,218	1,357	27,664
1883.....	3,216	4,950	1,085	5,430	18,509	1,735	1,326	33,035
1884.....	3,616	7,095	1,670	5,306	18,925	2,093	1,185	36,274
1885.....	3,743	8,230	2,410	6,330	21,121	534	3,282	41,907
1886.....	3,997	8,709	2,875	7,276	18,719	3,116	3,353	44,048
1887.....	4,253	9,120	4,215	9,291	20,846	4,016	2,363	49,851
1888.....	3,658	8,137	3,405	8,980	20,708	3,850	1,409	46,489
1889.....	4,314	10,484	2,887	10,522	21,006	4,674	1,979	51,552
1890.....	6,113	14,349	3,185	11,886	26,478	6,661	2,616	65,175
1891.....	6,474	14,078	3,665	9,230	24,563	6,056	1,712	59,304
1892.....	7,417	18,871	4,365	10,520	22,469	5,646	1,188	63,059
1893.....	7,085	16,779	5,717	10,765	25,514	5,622	1,582	65,979
1894.....	6,838	16,364	5,926	12,995	26,505	5,902	2,191	69,883
1895.....	5,759	11,933	5,235	10,539	18,514	4,308	1,272	51,801
1896.....	6,577	13,772	4,955	11,350	19,995	4,409	1,673	56,154
1897.....	6,401	14,784	6,735	12,822	20,079	4,901	1,291	60,610
1898.....	6,802	15,761	10,165	12,266	18,851	4,583	1,502	63,128
1899.....	6,974	16,601	10,310	12,585	17,174	3,718	1,262	61,650
1900.....	7,242	17,083	10,250	16,780	20,691	4,237	1,552	70,593

a Not reported.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Laid out in 1777 from the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Marys, this county is in the extreme southeast of Georgia. It comprises a very fertile section with many sea islands. It was formerly the scene of much smuggling of slaves into the country.

Tables showing the population of Negroes and whites for each census since 1790 and statistics of real and total property values since 1875 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CAMDEN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1790.....	84	221	1850.....	4,250	2,069
1800.....	745	936	1860.....	4,144	1,276
1810.....	2,734	1,207	1870.....	3,157	1,458
1820.....	2,533	1,808	1880.....	4,092	2,091
1830.....	3,120	1,458	1890.....	4,137	2,041
1840.....	4,071	2,004			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CAMDEN COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	8,752	\$11,238	\$2,760	\$28,530	1890.....	2,500	\$16,576	\$7,545	\$67,058
1880.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1895.....	3,565	39,025	8,436	104,616
1885.....	622,996	35,278	7,695	87,571	1900.....	4,643	37,589	11,457	103,495

a Not reported.  
 b These figures seem too large as compared with other figures in the column; they are given, however, as shown in the original report.

CAMPBELL COUNTY.

Located in northwestern Georgia, Campbell County was laid out in 1828 from Coweta, Carroll, Dekalb, and Fayette counties. The land is broken and undulating.

The population of Negroes and whites since 1830, and statistics of land and property values since 1874, are shown in the tables which follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CAMPBELL COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	629	2,694	1870.....	2,587	6,589
1840.....	844	4,526	1880.....	3,885	6,085
1850.....	1,514	5,718	1890.....	3,493	6,621
1860.....	2,012	6,289			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CAMPBELL COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	1,319	(a)	\$50	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$37,397
1875.....	1,390	\$6,165	187	\$75		\$50	\$23,018	29,495
1876.....	1,388	5,939	445	6,190		782	19,719	33,075
1877.....	1,608	6,825	215	3,742	\$11,937	450	3,658	26,827
1878.....	2,125	8,800	630	3,437	10,974	355	3,089	27,285
1879.....	2,965	9,692	705	3,443	12,356	549	3,462	30,207
1880.....	2,744	14,144	436	3,631	11,529	528	3,247	33,515
1881.....	2,864	13,985	1,565	4,107	16,920	480	4,258	41,315
1882.....	2,574	13,240	1,055	2,693	13,834	368	2,674	33,864
1883.....	3,068	14,270	594	3,193	13,098	328	3,080	34,563
1884.....	2,655	14,220	1,560	3,100	15,079	411	2,733	37,103
1885.....	2,663	14,886	2,195	4,143	11,508	753	2,257	35,742
1886.....	2,489	13,340	4,099	5,178	10,128	584	2,406	35,735
1887.....	2,503	13,095	4,047	4,425	8,562	1,452	882	32,463
1888.....	1,860	9,447	5,190	4,277	8,398	1,400	785	29,497
1889.....	2,002	11,079	4,787	5,288	8,799	1,744	479	32,176
1890.....	1,999	11,163	4,685	5,925	10,628	1,805	1,094	35,300
1891.....	2,117	13,438	5,765	7,518	13,913	2,241	3,679	46,554
1892.....	1,971	12,361	5,693	8,602	14,357	2,531	1,932	45,476
1893.....	2,021	12,321	5,650	6,779	13,477	2,725	1,852	42,804
1894.....	2,134	13,026	5,726	6,499	13,159	2,528	1,446	42,384
1895.....	2,060	12,248	5,499	5,094	10,036	1,961	702	35,540
1896.....	2,122	13,103	5,350	5,635	11,404	2,044	639	38,175
1897.....	2,214	13,767	6,141	5,701	10,518	2,173	749	39,049
1898.....	2,116	13,873	5,582	5,777	10,831	1,989	548	38,600
1899.....	2,198	13,880	9,853	5,329	8,451	1,775	704	39,992
1900.....	2,500	15,103	8,759	5,388	8,816	1,775	501	40,342

a Not reported.

## CARROLL COUNTY.

This county, in the northwestern part of the State, was laid out in 1826. A part of the county was added to Campbell County in 1828, and a part to Heard County in 1830. The land is hilly.

The following tables give statistics of white and Negro population since 1830, and land and property values since 1875:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CARROLL COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	695	2,724	1870.....	1,309	10,473
1840.....	527	4,725	1880.....	2,310	14,591
1850.....	1,105	8,252	1890.....	3,851	18,450
1860.....	1,875	10,116			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CARROLL COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,254	\$6,150	\$50	\$15,005	1890.....	2,396	\$10,709	\$3,260	\$32,555
1880.....	1,977	6,585	1,050	17,515	1895.....	3,919	15,582	6,995	34,785
1885.....	2,300	9,715	2,335	27,255	1900.....	5,127	19,432	5,449	36,956

## CATOOSA COUNTY.

Catoosa County, in northwestern Georgia, was laid out in 1853.

The Negro and white population for each census year since 1860, and statistics of land and property values for each year since 1874, are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CATOOSA COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	714	4,368	1880.....	612	4,127
1870.....	616	3,793	1890.....	636	4,795

## ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CATOOSA COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	240	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$5,946
1875.....	180	\$300	\$1,100	\$140	-----	\$140	\$4,354	\$6,034
1876.....	160	200	1,480	1,090	-----	562	4,334	7,666
1877.....	191	420	995	764	\$2,751	449	115	5,494
1878.....	191	420	620	471	2,302	334	150	4,297
1879.....	350	800	1,490	566	1,539	255	241	4,891
1880.....	352	810	1,430	513	2,120	330	210	5,413
1881.....	352	810	1,665	974	2,239	505	515	6,708
1882.....	592	1,260	1,720	1,112	1,828	465	776	7,161
1883.....	706	1,740	2,125	1,135	2,288	416	476	8,180
1884.....	557	1,315	2,035	1,021	1,932	340	403	7,046
1885.....	592	1,565	1,920	874	1,986	316	371	7,032
1886.....	427	1,050	1,570	850	2,328	475	194	6,467
1887.....	427	1,040	1,790	776	2,144	177	15	5,942
1888.....	187	300	1,805	660	2,028	105	145	5,043
1889.....	322	715	2,255	875	3,405	95	30	7,375
1890.....	324	1,060	2,360	743	3,060	170	-----	7,393
1891.....	511	1,225	2,315	865	3,375	115	355	8,250
1892.....	503	1,306	2,265	815	3,169	55	-----	7,610
1893.....	419	1,097	1,885	719	2,352	157	118	6,328
1894.....	459	1,167	1,995	792	2,290	244	101	6,589
1895.....	431	842	2,150	779	2,114	186	155	6,226
1896.....	495	1,245	1,997	997	2,231	268	140	6,878
1897.....	506	1,145	1,997	845	1,948	240	134	6,309
1898.....	522	1,497	1,375	703	2,129	239	57	6,000
1899.....	672	1,725	1,455	812	2,595	330	759	7,676
1900.....	676	1,730	1,682	760	2,976	504	82	7,734

a Not reported.

## CHARLTON COUNTY.

This county, in southeastern Georgia, was laid out in 1854.

The population of Negroes and whites at censuses since 1860, and statistics of real and total property owned by Negroes since 1875, are shown in the following tables:

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CHARLTON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	557	1,223	1880.....	360	1,794
1870.....	401	1,496	1890.....	370	2,465

## ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CHARLTON COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1890.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,362	\$1,211	-----	\$3,101	1890.....	3,821	\$2,926	-----	\$6,586
1880.....	4,334	1,575	-----	4,233	1895.....	5,718	5,656	\$100	7,889
1885.....	4,467	3,059	-----	6,704	1900.....	5,017	4,502	-----	9,788

## CHATHAM COUNTY.

Located in southeastern Georgia, Chatham County is the original settlement of the colony. The land is flat, with many swamps and



islands. A brisk slave trade brought many Negroes here up till 1820. Since the war the city of Savannah has attracted the freedmen. The relations between white and black here have always been cordial—the whites being of the slave-holding class and the blacks of the house servants. This is in direct contrast to Atlanta.

The Negro and white population at census years since 1790, and statistics of property held by Negroes since 1875, are shown in the tables which follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CHATHAM COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1790.....	8,313	2,456	1850.....	14,749	9,152
1800.....	9,273	3,673	1860.....	15,532	15,511
1810.....	10,326	3,214	1870.....	24,518	16,760
1820.....	10,168	4,569	1880.....	27,515	17,494
1830.....	9,901	4,226	1890.....	34,757	22,965
1840.....	12,000	6,801			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CHATHAM COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,491	\$70,768	\$152,760	\$244,225	1890.....	6,596	\$279,870	\$359,750	\$658,115
1880.....	2,687	79,740	110,566	200,148	1895.....	5,819	309,595	499,950	819,815
1885.....	4,477	141,760	2,190	374,220	1900.....	5,899	266,625	632,475	914,320

**CHATTAHOOCHEE COUNTY.**

This county, located in western Georgia, was laid out in 1854.

The following tables give Negro and white population since 1860, and statistics of property owned by Negroes, at 5-year intervals, since 1875:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CHATTAHOOCHEE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	2,763	3,064	1880.....	3,540	2,130
1870.....	3,405	2,654	1890.....	3,065	1,837

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CHATTAHOOCHEE COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,835	\$3,873	.....	\$14,720	1890.....	2,833	\$4,688	\$150	\$20,405
1880.....	2,030	2,178	.....	19,483	1895.....	5,644	12,222	25	29,766
1885.....	2,850	4,544	\$100	19,634	1900.....	7,955	14,339	75	34,163

## CHATTOOGA COUNTY.

This county, in northwestern Georgia, was laid out in 1838, from Walker and Floyd counties. The land is mountainous and hilly.

The following tables show the Negro and white population at census years since 1840, and statistics of land and property owned by Negroes since 1874:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CHATTOOGA COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	814	2,624	1870.....	1,503	5,399
1850.....	1,684	5,131	1880.....	2,040	7,981
1860.....	2,058	5,107	1890.....	1,998	9,204

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CHATTOOGA COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	808	(a)	\$500	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$20,961
1875.....	1,302	\$2,959	695	\$145	.....	\$156	\$14,047	18,002
1876.....	1,739	3,767	375	2,328	.....	621	12,537	19,628
1877.....	1,998	4,210	535	2,007	\$8,469	691	1,836	17,748
1878.....	2,398	4,895	555	2,276	8,978	800	1,200	18,704
1879.....	2,598	4,865	1,079	2,022	7,455	280	1,328	17,029
1880.....	2,892	5,955	500	1,750	6,618	110	4,123	18,086
1881.....	2,824	5,955	735	3,232	9,503	1,600	582	21,607
1882.....	2,600	7,420	1,080	2,708	7,623	1,277	529	20,637
1883.....	2,840	7,745	1,150	3,007	9,701	1,325	537	23,465
1884.....	2,982	8,580	1,065	2,725	8,905	1,025	250	22,550
1885.....	2,765	9,075	440	3,014	7,532	1,293	557	21,911
1886.....	2,766	9,005	1,085	3,482	6,929	791	851	22,143
1887.....	2,337	7,630	1,155	2,772	6,609	888	527	19,581
1888.....	1,994	7,840	805	3,045	6,693	790	1,090	20,263
1889.....	2,673	7,530	1,750	3,249	9,053	921	928	23,411
1890.....	2,199	7,210	1,880	3,215	10,299	1,173	1,119	24,896
1891.....	2,617	9,300	2,440	5,603	13,349	1,455	2,852	34,899
1892.....	3,225	11,532	3,500	5,452	12,716	1,480	2,127	36,807
1893.....	3,456	11,422	2,995	4,911	12,139	1,305	1,233	34,005
1894.....	3,664	10,850	2,810	4,445	10,559	1,287	1,118	31,069
1895.....	3,614	10,565	2,830	4,214	9,706	1,206	781	29,302
1896.....	3,889	10,995	3,170	4,631	10,323	1,243	1,180	31,542
1897.....	3,843	10,527	2,270	4,299	10,553	1,325	1,160	30,134
1898.....	4,453	11,917	2,885	3,968	9,499	1,102	1,048	29,919
1899.....	3,508	10,309	3,335	3,836	8,940	1,283	726	28,429
1900.....	3,919	11,539	3,810	4,444	10,713	1,415	1,050	32,971

a Not reported.

## CHEROKEE COUNTY.

This county, located in northwestern Georgia, was laid out in 1832. The land is very hilly:

In the following tables are shown the Negro and white population by census periods, 1840 to 1890, and statistics of land and property values from 1874 to 1900:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CHEROKEE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	494	5,401	1870.....	1,281	9,117
1850.....	1,170	11,630	1880.....	1,626	12,699
1860.....	1,244	10,047	1890.....	1,508	13,904

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CHEROKEE COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	2,488	(a)	\$500	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$21,794
1875.....	2,734	\$6,970	1,270	\$25			\$11,390	1,655
1876.....	2,539	6,266	995	2,326		\$320	11,002	26,909
1877.....	2,213	5,885	1,025	1,968	\$7,544	336	1,530	18,288
1878.....	2,996	5,912	970	1,765	7,145	209	1,156	17,157
1879.....	2,712	6,302	1,100	1,833	6,328	313	979	16,855
1880.....	3,045	7,103	1,270	2,191	7,199	365	1,747	19,875
1881.....	3,335	7,632	1,265	2,460	6,957	525	1,237	20,076
1882.....	2,851	6,945	1,270	2,116	6,703	363	1,874	19,271
1883.....	3,030	7,830	1,205	2,621	8,020	484	2,172	22,332
1884.....	3,389	9,820	1,835	2,625	8,140	495	2,538	25,453
1885.....	3,362	10,777	1,605	2,766	6,247	362	1,693	23,450
1886.....	3,241	9,455	1,690	2,616	6,035	254	2,507	22,557
1887.....	3,064	8,650	1,685	2,845	5,455	802	2,025	21,462
1888.....	3,089	8,980	1,620	2,435	5,694	908	2,070	21,707
1889.....	2,915	9,125	1,010	2,629	5,442	730	1,752	20,688
1890.....	3,072	8,651	2,315	2,378	5,133	736	2,004	21,217
1891.....	2,793	7,292	2,130	2,574	5,407	768	2,372	20,543
1892.....	2,674	8,141	3,025	2,499	4,722	727	1,709	20,823
1893.....	2,930	8,865	2,305	2,388	4,376	638	1,838	20,410
1894.....	3,162	8,551	3,225	1,990	3,715	532	470	18,483
1895.....	2,419	6,725	2,055	2,231	3,523	584	1,253	16,371
1896.....	2,340	5,875	2,285	2,377	3,893	600	1,384	16,414
1897.....	2,309	5,630	1,790	2,231	3,760	553	1,844	15,808
1898.....	2,986	5,610	2,395	2,291	3,413	712	1,366	15,787
1899.....	4,175	6,939	2,042	1,977	2,271	484	1,669	15,382
1900.....	3,405	6,540	2,520	1,694	3,173	557	1,404	15,888

a Not reported.

CLARKE COUNTY.

Clarke County, in northern Georgia, was laid out from Jackson in 1801. Parts were set off to Madison in 1811 and 1829, and to Oglethorpe in 1813. The county contains the city of Athens, with 4,505 white and 4,132 Negro inhabitants in 1890.(a) The University of Georgia is situated here. The land is hilly.

The following tables show census statistics of Negro and white population and statistics of land and property owned by Negroes; a considerable migration has lately taken the Negro population from this county, and decreased property holding.

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CLARKE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1810 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1810.....	2,628	5,000	1860.....	5,679	5,539
1820.....	3,482	5,285	1870.....	6,453	6,488
1830.....	4,738	5,438	1880.....	6,388	5,313
1840.....	4,919	5,603	1890.....	8,111	7,072
1850.....	5,606	5,513			

a Cf. Bulletin No. 22, May, 1899.

## ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CLARKE COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	2,254	(a)	\$67,505	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$148,467
1875.....	1,724	\$13,525	74,925	\$995		\$150	\$27,655	117,250
1876.....	1,796	16,210	77,555	11,470		1,535	24,640	131,410
1877.....	1,969	22,950	68,615	11,365	\$17,915	1,820	7,720	130,385
1878.....	2,450	23,930	67,340	11,990	16,535	1,445	6,435	127,675
1879.....	2,843	26,250	71,925	10,560	14,320	1,995	5,355	130,405
1880.....	2,748	25,950	81,380	11,090	14,510	1,645	6,055	140,630
1881.....	3,334	27,270	89,155	11,895	13,775	1,555	6,545	150,195
1882.....	2,953	26,499	95,015	13,650	13,146	1,285	5,775	155,370
1883.....	3,463	31,980	97,535	15,830	16,885	1,605	7,640	171,475
1884.....	3,403	33,950	101,470	16,925	16,980	1,595	7,615	178,535
1885.....	3,152	32,775	104,745	15,070	16,140	1,895	6,320	179,945
1886.....	3,315	34,245	106,129	15,358	15,287	1,683	8,548	181,250
1887.....	3,519	36,190	115,789	18,846	14,534	3,771	3,265	192,395
1888.....	3,929	37,695	125,125	20,035	16,525	3,775	3,345	206,500
1889.....	3,862	38,435	130,300	20,240	16,270	3,945	3,555	212,645
1890.....	4,100	46,195	153,790	21,530	24,455	4,260	5,470	255,700
1891.....	4,471	49,675	187,385	23,720	22,620	5,145	7,405	295,950
1892.....	4,564	52,420	188,275	24,295	18,615	4,630	5,600	293,895
1893.....	4,545	51,445	184,510	26,920	17,750	5,270	4,055	289,950
1894.....	4,862	57,760	204,750	32,445	20,190	5,735	2,640	323,520
1895.....	5,001	55,285	192,175	26,535	15,470	3,770	1,740	294,975
1896.....	5,126	57,320	181,185	26,955	17,295	4,180	1,365	288,300
1897.....	5,279	57,435	175,330	26,015	17,440	3,755	1,470	281,445
1898.....	5,548	60,560	179,665	26,760	17,355	3,730	6,840	294,910
1899.....	5,184	57,790	181,070	25,915	14,850	3,240	6,170	289,095
1900.....	5,258	57,430	165,005	24,360	12,490	2,790	1,720	263,795

a Not reported.

## CLAY COUNTY.

Clay County, in southwestern Georgia, was laid out in 1854.

Statistics of Negro and white population and of land and property owned by Negroes in this county follow:

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CLAY COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	2,267	2,626	1880.....	3,852	2,798
1870.....	2,849	2,644	1890.....	4,815	3,002

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CLAY COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	1,523	(a)	\$6,117	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$21,297
1875.....	1,806	\$4,125	2,830	\$50		\$128	\$8,850	15,983
1876.....	1,611	3,129	2,525	2,414		1,021	8,417	17,506
1877.....	1,848	3,238	2,360	1,878	\$7,401	743	522	16,142
1878.....	1,787	3,681	2,040	1,893	8,624	924	258	17,420
1879.....	1,983	3,363	1,740	2,253	12,840	1,032	675	21,903
1880.....	2,553	3,905	1,905	1,835	12,583	1,070	509	21,807
1881.....	2,793	4,041	2,455	1,041	10,646	334	2,309	20,826
1882.....	3,728	6,294	2,675	2,740	13,091	1,392	330	26,522
1883.....	4,113	6,697	3,045	2,273	14,653	1,164	679	28,511
1884.....	4,174	7,197	3,695	2,660	12,382	1,240	364	27,538
1885.....	4,742	7,991	6,045	4,553	14,866	1,864	202	35,521
1886.....	5,136	8,100	5,475	5,141	15,473	1,879	192	36,260
1887.....	4,867	8,576	5,295	1,929	15,481	4,815	160	36,256
1888.....	5,714	9,188	5,640	5,165	15,659	2,117	488	38,257
1889.....	6,086	15,750	4,544	6,114	13,557	845	3,657	44,467
1890.....	4,663	11,868	2,680	6,558	17,789	861	4,009	43,765
1891.....	5,574	13,798	4,630	8,865	21,794	3,925	1,050	54,062
1892.....	5,727	14,607	7,246	8,673	17,520	3,627	1,011	52,684
1893.....	5,781	13,273	4,765	7,606	14,088	2,648	848	43,228
1894.....	6,947	15,436	4,285	7,245	12,985	2,498	431	42,880
1895.....	5,694	11,608	4,585	4,352	7,939	1,689	536	30,659
1896.....	5,834	12,081	4,608	6,060	12,240	2,617	876	38,482
1897.....	7,014	15,475	4,970	6,920	11,482	2,951	1,494	43,292
1898.....	7,126	18,654	9,240	8,071	13,319	3,391	2,382	55,057
1899.....	5,859	13,670	6,580	6,771	9,848	1,887	1,408	40,164
1900.....	6,442	16,170	6,567	8,194	13,496	2,220	1,222	47,869

a Not reported.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

Clayton County, in north central Georgia, was laid out in 1858.

In the following tables are shown the Negro and white populations of the county at each census since its organization, and statistics of real estate and total property owned by Negroes since 1875:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CLAYTON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	1,226	3,240	1880.....	3,089	4,938
1870.....	1,743	3,734	1890.....	3,075	5,220

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CLAYTON COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	532	\$3,980	\$1,725	\$18,081	1890.....	909	\$6,396	\$1,325	\$22,817
1880.....	472	2,665	1,570	16,206	1895.....	953	8,110	1,980	21,745
1885.....	690	4,621	1,660	15,433	1900.....	1,624	11,773	3,200	30,021

## CLINCH COUNTY.

This county, in the southern part of Georgia, was laid out in 1850.

The following tables show the Negro and white population of the county at each census from 1850 to 1890, and the assessed value of real estate and of total property owned by Negroes, at five-year periods, since 1875:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CLINCH COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1850 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1850.....	131	506	1880.....	838	3,300
1860.....	454	2,609	1890.....	2,360	4,292
1870.....	507	3,437			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CLINCH COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	490	\$400	\$200	\$2,684	1890.....	2,364	\$3,790	\$1,800	\$13,045
1880.....	490	725	100	2,175	1895.....	5,062	7,377	1,845	18,520
1885.....	537	595	620	4,080	1900.....	5,288	6,692	2,250	26,000

## COBB COUNTY.

Cobb County, in northern Georgia, was laid out in 1832 from Cherokee County. The land is broken. The chief town is Marietta. (a)

Statistics of population and of assessed value of property are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF COBB COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	909	6,630	1870.....	3,217	10,593
1850.....	2,275	11,568	1880.....	6,012	14,734
1860.....	3,832	10,410	1890.....	6,774	15,510

<sup>a</sup>For a description of the social conditions of Negroes here read Bulletin No. 22, May, 1899.

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF COBB COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	2,750	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$65,799
1875.....	2,515	\$21,267	\$8,987	\$695	.....	\$35	\$22,045	53,029
1876.....	2,997	20,955	9,417	5,003	.....	681	18,592	54,648
1877.....	3,340	20,363	7,735	4,617	\$14,720	780	2,734	50,949
1878.....	3,572	21,463	8,605	4,327	13,252	597	1,712	49,956
1879.....	4,378	23,035	7,605	3,270	9,698	243	2,421	46,275
1880.....	3,743	22,293	8,925	2,966	13,470	185	2,751	50,590
1881.....	4,186	22,958	8,250	5,279	12,788	690	2,882	52,842
1882.....	4,574	28,425	9,860	4,790	11,375	474	4,037	58,961
1883.....	4,188	27,101	13,100	5,243	13,559	427	4,048	63,478
1884.....	5,097	31,678	23,800	7,054	14,681	313	4,974	82,500
1885.....	5,266	32,296	25,305	6,275	13,425	297	7,030	84,828
1886.....	4,900	32,680	32,619	10,127	13,856	2,334	5,542	97,149
1887.....	4,528	30,207	44,175	9,455	13,122	2,134	6,274	105,367
1888.....	5,227	37,340	39,190	8,890	14,046	2,047	3,215	104,729
1889.....	5,217	37,099	34,150	9,666	15,996	2,512	2,408	101,831
1890.....	4,669	35,411	36,520	9,009	13,729	2,213	2,069	98,951
1891.....	5,575	42,586	43,810	15,056	18,103	3,451	4,241	127,247
1892.....	6,380	49,785	52,375	12,089	17,673	3,532	3,053	138,507
1893.....	6,491	49,114	57,707	13,219	20,297	3,587	3,700	147,624
1894.....	6,534	48,639	56,957	11,286	16,252	2,788	3,793	139,715
1895.....	6,490	47,530	64,502	10,998	14,770	2,528	5,009	145,337
1896.....	6,598	49,915	68,790	11,710	15,265	2,635	3,775	152,090
1897.....	5,088	46,745	72,288	10,275	12,700	2,600	3,385	148,050
1898.....	5,801	46,015	69,155	9,975	13,785	2,775	3,635	145,340
1899.....	7,373	49,715	76,000	11,410	12,775	2,955	3,285	156,140
1900.....	6,602	49,270	71,410	9,815	12,985	2,600	1,810	147,950

(a) Not reported.

COFFEE COUNTY.

Coffee County, in south-central Georgia, was laid out in 1854.

The Negro and white population since 1860, and statistics of real and total property since 1875, are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF COFFEE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	673	2,206	1880.....	1,042	4,028
1870.....	678	2,514	1890.....	3,858	6,621

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF COFFEE COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	9,175	\$4,513	.....	\$12,261	1890.....	22,623	\$23,275	\$1,227	\$52,059
1880.....	13,730	8,072	\$40	22,098	1895.....	21,744	26,432	1,840	55,283
1885.....	17,416	14,474	1,105	34,085	1900.....	27,656	36,977	2,276	82,588

COLQUITT COUNTY.

This county, in southern Georgia, was laid out in 1856.

Statistics of Negro and white population since 1860, and of assessed value of Negro property since 1875, follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF COLQUITT COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	121	1,195	1880.....	105	2,422
1870.....	137	1,517	1890.....	477	4,317

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF COLQUITT COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,120	\$270	.....	\$566	1890.....	992	\$985	.....	\$1,550
1880.....	690	425	.....	975	1895.....	305	430	\$350	2,807
1885.....	1,305	1,047	.....	1,751	1900.....	167	490	1,152	6,223

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

This county, in eastern Georgia, was laid out from Richmond in 1790. The surface is broken.

Statistics of population since 1800 and assessed value of property owned by Negroes are shown in the tables which follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1800 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1800.....	3,024	5,321	1850.....	8,344	3,617
1810.....	6,013	5,229	1860.....	8,349	3,511
1820.....	7,482	5,213	1870.....	9,449	4,080
1830.....	8,139	4,467	1880.....	7,435	3,030
1840.....	7,436	3,920	1890.....	8,038	3,243

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	4,208	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$68,779
1875.....	4,041	\$15,747	.....	\$25	.....	\$865	\$38,235	54,872
1876.....	3,060	10,100	.....	2,030	\$30,500	2,765	.....	45,395
1877.....	3,249	10,967	.....	1,951	29,226	1,838	450	44,432
1878.....	2,986	9,380	.....	1,225	21,545	1,665	360	34,175
1879.....	3,146	10,335	.....	1,420	20,765	1,315	300	34,135
1880.....	4,420	14,520	.....	7,480	22,185	1,820	230	46,235
1881.....	5,090	17,507	.....	3,441	26,963	4,946	1,501	54,358
1882.....	5,072	17,729	\$100	2,623	33,089	4,533	758	58,832
1883.....	5,432	18,358	450	3,267	16,469	5,193	977	64,714
1884.....	6,253	20,314	600	3,093	32,484	4,860	708	62,068
1885.....	6,411	20,732	600	3,693	32,613	4,762	720	63,120
1886.....	5,811	19,212	650	3,576	24,614	4,039	1,634	53,725
1887.....	5,977	19,935	1,050	3,821	25,168	4,039	763	53,775
1888.....	6,262	19,553	450	3,560	25,172	3,895	879	53,500
1889.....	6,269	20,946	525	4,318	22,427	3,382	1,119	52,717
1890.....	6,044	20,269	500	4,227	24,402	3,502	1,027	53,927
1891.....	5,571	19,617	1,035	6,905	28,931	6,242	1,595	64,325
1892.....	6,047	19,957	1,325	6,937	21,127	3,208	7,773	60,327
1893.....	5,649	21,100	1,000	6,398	27,565	4,594	1,362	62,019
1894.....	4,084	23,076	1,010	7,121	28,111	4,028	1,910	65,256
1895.....	6,545	20,401	820	2,757	15,705	1,957	587	42,237
1896.....	7,281	22,328	1,286	4,636	20,228	2,604	301	51,383
1897.....	8,594	26,032	1,535	4,788	24,263	3,085	885	60,583
1898.....	7,262	21,795	1,000	3,515	19,901	3,064	1,661	50,937
1899.....	6,158	19,018	875	3,715	17,087	2,598	1,261	44,554
1900.....	6,119	18,825	575	3,042	17,463	2,873	1,097	43,875

a Not reported.



**COWETA COUNTY.**

Coweta County, in western Georgia, was laid out in 1826. The land is fertile along the Chattahoochee River. This county was the scene of the burning of Sam Hose.

Statistics of population and of assessed value of Negro property are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF COWETA COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	1,372	3,631	1870.....	8,019	7,856
1840.....	3,101	7,263	1880.....	11,797	9,305
1850.....	5,433	8,202	1890.....	12,612	9,740
1860.....	7,270	7,433			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF COWETA COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	1,816	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$93,695
1875.....	1,905	\$3,069	\$11,266	\$50		\$70	\$51,062	65,517
1876.....	1,943	6,724	7,352	6,251		615	32,141	53,083
1877.....	2,004	8,334	6,502	7,172	\$26,878	1,192	3,352	53,430
1878.....	2,029	8,230	6,655	5,480	26,405	915	3,515	51,200
1879.....	2,482	9,340	8,340	5,890	25,235	3,520	1,055	53,880
1880.....	2,559	9,975	10,110	4,830	32,105	4,585	1,795	63,400
1881.....	3,154	11,960	12,655	3,855	31,310	4,005	1,755	65,540
1882.....	2,617	9,205	12,720	2,705	25,110	2,290	1,900	53,330
1883.....	3,106	15,070	15,045	12,610	30,400	1,465	6,635	81,225
1884.....	3,309	16,340	18,130	14,585	33,860	1,425	6,815	91,655
1885.....	3,619	18,014	19,785	11,235	26,900	925	6,107	82,966
1886.....	3,889	21,089	20,241	14,250	29,426	1,505	7,953	94,464
1887.....	3,904	25,490	16,405	16,913	29,140	5,238	3,953	97,139
1888.....	4,076	27,235	16,255	14,875	31,230	6,475	1,795	97,865
1889.....	4,256	25,316	20,957	15,576	27,557	6,137	3,057	98,000
1890.....	4,660	22,723	25,730	16,104	31,916	6,596	4,346	107,413
1891.....	5,530	29,926	30,967	23,363	56,240	11,635	7,950	160,031
1892.....	5,786	33,840	40,649	24,512	48,874	11,629	5,344	164,848
1893.....	5,961	34,366	42,185	22,698	45,989	10,375	3,466	159,079
1894.....	6,030	33,685	44,050	21,575	41,510	9,075	3,050	152,945
1895.....	5,239	30,082	42,355	18,965	30,752	7,218	2,202	131,524
1896.....	5,472	34,715	41,365	21,080	33,690	7,990	2,625	141,465
1897.....	5,376	29,961	45,930	20,522	32,755	7,977	2,733	139,778
1898.....	5,676	31,324	48,827	24,469	32,890	7,953	3,258	148,721
1899.....	5,234	32,457	46,670	22,291	27,146	6,952	5,188	140,704
1900.....	5,082	35,042	53,785	25,246	33,743	7,527	20,835	176,178

a Not reported.

**CRAWFORD COUNTY.**

Located in central Georgia. This county was laid out in 1822, and a part was added to Upson in 1824. The surface is uneven and of varying fertility.

Following are statistics of Negro and white population since 1830, and of property owned by Negroes since 1875:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	1,722	3,591	1870.....	4,273	3,284
1840.....	3,569	4,412	1880.....	4,716	3,940
1850.....	4,642	4,342	1890.....	5,156	4,159
1860.....	4,286	3,407			

## ASSESSSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,685	\$5,678	\$475	\$24,499	1890.....	8,674	\$19,438	\$505	\$65,292
1880.....	4,648	6,616	.....	28,180	1895.....	9,291	23,265	745	57,616
1885.....	5,874	9,676	.....	35,016	1900.....	9,048	26,321	595	66,652

## DADE COUNTY.

Situated in extreme northwestern Georgia. Dade County is mountainous and contains many minerals.

Statistics of population since 1840 and of property owned by Negroes since 1874 follow:

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF DADE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	79	1,285	1870.....	245	2,788
1850.....	148	2,532	1880.....	1,084	3,618
1860.....	304	2,765	1890.....	1,093	4,614

## ASSESSSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF DADE COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	160	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$1,811
1875.....	188	\$784	\$100	.....	.....	.....	\$1,893	2,597
1876.....	354	1,514	100	\$280	.....	\$107	1,168	3,169
1877.....	354	1,180	100	155	\$1,317	73	110	2,935
1878.....	274	1,380	100	204	1,119	61	80	2,944
1879.....	490	1,710	212	297	923	48	.....	3,190
1880.....	371	1,173	.....	416	1,042	95	45	2,771
1881.....	566	1,595	.....	1,548	1,294	149	876	5,462
1882.....	596	1,670	.....	1,756	1,442	204	885	5,937
1883.....	579	1,620	.....	1,383	1,374	102	691	5,170
1884.....	591	1,780	.....	1,571	1,684	180	1,000	6,215
1885.....	569	2,227	.....	1,582	1,542	95	487	5,933
1886.....	593	2,290	.....	1,288	1,475	62	576	5,691
1887.....	613	2,175	40	1,111	1,762	78	657	5,823
1888.....	577	2,045	.....	1,200	1,483	118	545	5,386
1889.....	533	1,865	.....	900	1,580	52	233	4,630
1890.....	521	1,685	25	658	1,947	53	137	4,505
1891.....	543	1,730	50	651	1,652	79	196	4,358
1892.....	514	1,655	50	498	1,467	43	103	3,816
1893.....	443	1,625	50	392	1,328	56	72	3,523
1894.....	512	1,670	50	627	1,575	78	93	4,093
1895.....	398	1,300	50	381	1,017	27	59	2,834
1896.....	490	1,363	50	344	1,072	41	25	2,895
1897.....	432	963	50	315	697	31	22	2,078
1898.....	485	1,128	150	478	840	16	22	2,634
1899.....	468	1,438	150	627	1,100	60	27	3,402
1900.....	472	1,360	125	525	846	67	81	3,004

a Not reported.

**DAWSON COUNTY.**

Dawson County, located in northern Georgia, was laid out in 1857.

The Negro and white population since 1860 and statistics of real estate and total property owned by Negroes since 1875 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF DAWSON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	330	3,526	1880.....	356	5,479
1870.....	337	4,032	1890.....	•259	5,353

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF DAWSON COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	820	\$1,275	.....	\$3,400	1890.....	532	\$875	.....	\$2,860
1880.....	920	1,235	.....	3,677	1895.....	560	865	.....	1,935
1885.....	452	805	\$15	2,722	1900.....	320	460	.....	1,819

**DECATUR COUNTY.**

Decatur County, in the extreme southwest of Georgia, has low, sandy soil.

Statistics of population and of real estate and total property owned by Negroes in this county follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF DECATUR COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	1,313	2,541	1870.....	7,718	7,465
1840.....	2,394	3,473	1880.....	10,183	8,889
1850.....	3,644	4,613	1890.....	10,811	9,116
1860.....	5,937	5,985			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF DECATUR COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	19,522	\$20,277	\$5,980	\$65,354	1890.....	39,129	\$78,677	\$13,355	\$208,716
1880.....	28,586	36,416	5,484	106,332	1895.....	42,424	99,759	26,051	229,587
1885.....	31,996	56,155	8,480	145,735	1900.....	41,642	87,956	52,000	263,191

## DEKALB COUNTY.

This county, in north Georgia, was laid out in 1822. It contains undulating lands of varying fertility. (a)

Statistics of population since 1830 and of property owned by Negroes since 1874 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF DEKALB COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	1,666	8,376	1870.....	2,662	7,352
1840.....	2,011	8,456	1880.....	4,543	9,954
1850.....	2,956	11,372	1890.....	5,974	11,214
1860.....	2,008	5,798			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF DEKALB COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	617	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$41,670
1875.....	690	\$5,960	\$1,970	\$60			\$17,100	25,090
1876.....	689	7,265	3,045	6,130		\$620	14,290	31,350
1877.....	823	6,467	2,405	4,057	\$12,544	626	2,107	28,206
1878.....	939	6,045	2,904	3,711	10,206	452	3,324	26,642
1879.....	1,040	7,260	2,595	3,577	10,032	332	2,313	26,109
1880.....	1,618	10,255	2,981	4,916	13,014	585	1,457	33,208
1881.....	1,625	12,518	4,110	5,309	13,771	547	1,709	37,964
1882.....	1,568	14,226	5,160	5,231	12,385	544	1,530	39,076
1883.....	1,628	15,808	5,200	5,703	13,609	664	2,256	43,240
1884.....	1,843	17,523	5,970	5,706	14,840	468	2,189	46,701
1885.....	1,490	14,588	6,885	5,539	10,499	463	2,065	40,039
1886.....	1,413	14,478	6,588	5,879	10,863	534	2,222	40,564
1887.....	1,271	16,207	6,880	5,842	10,125	1,771	1,215	42,040
1888.....	1,377	17,159	8,355	6,398	10,591	1,557	491	44,551
1889.....	1,706	18,431	7,578	6,371	11,125	1,564	1,101	46,170
1890.....	1,633	24,497	11,445	6,869	11,641	1,891	765	57,108
1891.....	1,891	32,508	12,960	9,034	13,145	1,733	1,267	70,697
1892.....	1,613	39,850	21,376	9,023	12,388	2,127	923	85,687
1893.....	1,638	39,276	22,927	9,338	12,495	2,037	833	86,906
1894.....	1,531	38,042	26,017	8,862	11,365	1,626	639	86,551
1895.....	1,418	39,313	22,012	8,190	9,684	1,501	399	81,099
1896.....	1,407	36,983	22,240	7,912	8,913	1,439	859	78,351
1897.....	1,498	37,249	22,812	8,650	9,081	1,526	426	79,744
1898.....	1,616	37,080	20,375	7,936	8,206	1,553	397	75,547
1899.....	1,768	29,966	26,327	8,783	8,641	1,956	9,423	85,606
1900.....	1,979	29,859	30,750	9,628	9,449	1,918	513	82,117

a Not reported.

## DODGE COUNTY.

Dodge County, in south central Georgia, was laid out in 1870.

The population of Negroes and whites in 1880 and 1890 and statistics of Negro ownership of property since 1874 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF DODGE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1880 AND 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1880.....	1,852	3,506	1890.....	5,309	6,143

a Cf. Bulletin No. 22, May, 1899.

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF DODGE COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	1, 228	(a)	\$530	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$7, 483
1875.....	821	\$1, 650	50	\$200			\$4, 775	6, 675
1876.....	1, 271	2, 095	25	1, 453		\$197	4, 752	8, 522
1877.....	1, 975	2, 868		1, 627	\$4, 215	239	1, 170	10, 119
1878.....	2, 084	2, 999	250	1, 783	4, 085	197	1, 372	10, 636
1879.....	2, 410	4, 071	285	2, 021	4, 291	216	1, 289	12, 173
1880.....	3, 289	4, 605	1, 040	2, 691	5, 150	216	1, 664	15, 366
1881.....	3, 959	6, 743	875	4, 005	7, 619	354	2, 162	21, 758
1882.....	3, 655	7, 888	2, 850	3, 640	8, 003	329	2, 333	23, 909
1883.....	4, 028	7, 888	2, 600	6, 304	9, 006	416	5, 472	31, 686
1884.....	5, 292	11, 705	2, 975	6, 176	8, 616	369	2, 086	31, 927
1885.....	5, 752	12, 398	3, 215	7, 017	7, 503	414	1, 858	32, 405
1886.....	5, 829	13, 372	4, 345	6, 169	9, 200	428	4, 707	38, 221
1887.....	6, 900	13, 090	2, 380	5, 394	8, 353	1, 176	2, 902	33, 295
1888.....	7, 532	16, 062	4, 626	7, 223	9, 859	1, 624	2, 406	41, 800
1889.....	10, 063	19, 536	4, 690	7, 072	11, 583	1, 992	2, 096	46, 969
1890.....	14, 943	27, 776	6, 545	7, 365	15, 933	2, 320	4, 126	64, 065
1891.....	16, 750	34, 247	7, 569	10, 559	19, 541	3, 374	5, 736	81, 026
1892.....	20, 768	48, 712	11, 870	14, 045	20, 259	3, 493	2, 930	101, 309
1893.....	17, 433	41, 244	13, 330	10, 538	19, 975	2, 969	4, 180	92, 236
1894.....	17, 409	44, 411	11, 010	10, 134	20, 052	3, 028	2, 363	90, 998
1895.....	15, 816	40, 761	7, 995	7, 702	16, 646	2, 412	1, 950	77, 466
1896.....	15, 683	38, 486	6, 687	7, 471	18, 507	2, 474	1, 965	75, 590
1897.....	15, 508	39, 972	8, 000	8, 215	21, 582	3, 363	1, 815	82, 947
1898.....	14, 218	35, 584	6, 247	7, 465	18, 975	3, 347	1, 826	73, 444
1899.....	15, 901	41, 138	7, 555	8, 715	18, 673	3, 346	1, 643	81, 070
1900.....	16, 914	45, 017	6, 668	9, 504	23, 124	4, 069	2, 442	90, 824

a Not reported.

DOOLY COUNTY.

Dooly County, in south central Georgia, was laid out in 1821. The land is level and of varying fertility.

Statistics of Negro and white population since 1830 and of Negro ownership of property since 1874 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF DOOLY COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	348	1, 787	1870.....	4, 855	4, 935
1840.....	1, 193	3, 234	1880.....	5, 828	6, 592
1850.....	2, 781	5, 580	1890.....	8, 914	9, 232
1860.....	4, 072	4, 845			

## ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF DOOLY COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.							Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.		
1874.....	1,926	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$44,120	
1875.....	2,982	\$8,690		\$245		\$897	\$28,257	38,089	
1876.....	3,528	9,829		5,136		1,826	20,564	37,355	
1877.....	3,013	8,174	\$75	5,598	\$18,557	2,567	1,144	36,115	
1878.....	3,302	7,511	100	4,437	14,394	2,023	287	28,752	
1879.....	3,682	7,747	100	4,589	16,039	2,227	49	30,751	
1880.....	5,286	10,201	200	5,909	22,117	3,293	153	41,873	
1881.....	5,862	11,671	200	4,783	21,412	4,926	755	43,747	
1882.....	5,544	12,122	200	5,357	20,648	4,638	250	43,215	
1883.....	6,708	15,947	200	6,272	24,076	5,451	368	52,314	
1884.....	7,398	18,930	300	8,327	27,036	6,206	335	61,134	
1885.....	6,882	17,334	300	7,387	25,890	4,497	1,184	56,592	
1886.....	7,202	18,711	300	8,841	25,080	4,698	1,813	59,443	
1887.....	6,429	17,552	300	9,311	22,059	4,387	4,997	58,606	
1888.....	6,558	19,206	505	10,860	30,334	5,201	2,604	68,710	
1889.....	6,795	20,297	1,175	13,511	33,498	7,619	4,770	80,870	
1889.....	8,635	23,515	4,255	19,448	49,268	11,546	3,997	112,029	
1891.....	8,785	26,738	5,985	17,398	56,215	15,277	4,817	126,430	
1892.....	8,629	26,188	7,820	19,468	41,403	10,443	6,447	111,769	
1893.....	9,383	29,086	10,884	20,404	38,738	8,237	6,960	114,309	
1894.....	10,586	31,516	11,392	21,798	37,807	7,954	5,844	116,311	
1895.....	10,264	30,205	13,195	16,472	27,116	5,643	4,470	97,101	
1896.....	10,992	32,976	15,922	20,478	33,483	5,933	4,841	113,632	
1897.....	9,035	33,216	18,783	22,105	35,290	7,223	4,420	121,037	
1898.....	11,312	32,572	20,421	21,689	30,683	6,952	5,356	117,673	
1899.....	11,338	31,815	28,335	19,625	22,769	4,983	6,650	114,177	
1900.....	10,573	30,248	33,661	19,300	26,627	6,380	5,944	122,160	

a Not reported.

## DOUGHERTY COUNTY.

Dougherty County, in southwest Georgia, was laid out in 1853. (a) Statistics of population and of Negro ownership of property follow:

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF DOUGHERTY COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	6,088	2,207	1880.....	10,670	1,952
1870.....	9,424	2,093	1890.....	10,231	1,975

## ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF DOUGHERTY COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	752	\$4,560	\$25,205	\$81,304	1890.....	9,238	\$35,996	\$75,405	\$257,342
1880.....	2,506	10,117	28,195	100,102	1895.....	10,228	45,736	70,075	216,709
1885.....	6,648	27,685	41,590	149,495	1900.....	10,385	64,871	53,945	239,393

a Cf. World's Work, June, 1901.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Douglas County, situated in western Georgia, was laid out in 1870. Statistics of population and of Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1880 AND 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1880.....	1,471	5,463	1890.....	1,801	5,993

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,744	\$4,691	.....	\$12,919	1890.....	3,886	\$15,393	\$225	\$29,084
1880.....	2,686	6,245	.....	14,334	1895.....	4,785	17,698	2,890	31,714
1885.....	3,149	10,117	\$170	20,684	1900.....	4,988	20,395	4,491	40,374

## EARLY COUNTY.

Early County is in southwestern Georgia. It was laid out in 1818, and parts were added to Decatur in 1823 and to Baker in 1825. Level land, timbered with pine and oak, characterizes the county.

Statistics of Negro and white population since 1820 and of Negro ownership of property since 1874 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF EARLY COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1820 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1820.....	217	551	1860.....	4,057	2,092
1830.....	546	1,505	1870.....	4,172	2,826
1840.....	2,324	3,120	1880.....	4,596	3,015
1850.....	3,530	3,716	1890.....	6,122	3,670

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF EARLY COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	4,094	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$37,141
1875.....	5,317	\$7,387	\$160	.....	.....	\$180	\$23,085	30,812
1876.....	6,636	7,856	505	\$2,014	\$620	.....	16,618	27,613
1877.....	6,425	7,222	675	4,467	18,848	1,859	1,077	34,148
1878.....	6,236	5,916	610	4,806	18,652	1,492	486	31,462
1879.....	6,915	6,665	805	3,822	18,796	1,437	2,379	33,904
1880.....	8,159	8,410	900	3,975	22,870	1,830	1,775	39,760
1881.....	8,235	9,535	845	5,240	24,890	2,890	1,500	44,900
1882.....	8,545	10,560	1,420	4,675	24,425	2,545	2,335	45,960
1883.....	9,897	12,625	1,375	6,195	32,775	4,110	3,445	60,525
1884.....	11,637	15,650	1,435	6,765	32,770	4,355	2,965	63,940
1885.....	12,237	18,400	1,470	7,680	33,895	4,715	4,045	70,205
1886.....	12,956	21,619	1,140	9,298	33,415	1,229	8,590	75,291
1887.....	15,250	24,787	1,185	9,696	35,037	4,270	3,962	78,937
1888.....	14,863	24,469	1,380	10,194	37,982	5,335	3,808	83,168
1889.....	16,659	30,111	1,550	11,922	39,459	6,633	5,286	94,961
1890.....	19,184	38,780	2,050	15,205	52,667	9,335	5,861	123,898
1891.....	20,433	42,695	2,675	15,495	52,341	10,755	5,018	128,979
1892.....	20,974	54,460	4,095	15,420	48,530	9,625	5,870	138,000
1893.....	22,815	67,560	6,860	19,670	58,475	10,950	6,265	169,780
1894.....	23,450	74,805	7,105	20,580	60,095	10,770	6,700	180,055
1895.....	21,173	66,965	8,115	19,525	46,105	9,335	3,815	153,860
1896.....	20,704	65,730	8,735	21,045	47,380	9,530	3,570	155,990
1897.....	21,276	69,825	8,940	22,660	47,150	9,775	3,250	161,600
1898.....	19,211	63,580	8,700	24,890	44,845	9,220	4,645	155,880
1899.....	18,536	61,005	7,930	21,710	35,810	7,510	4,310	138,275
1900.....	19,144	62,630	8,740	24,420	42,245	8,035	4,000	150,070

a Not reported.

**ECHOLS COUNTY.**

Echols County, located in south Georgia, was laid out in 1858.

The Negro and white population since 1860 and statistics of Negro ownership since 1875 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF ECHOLS COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	314	1,177	1880.....	500	2,053
1870.....	465	1,513	1890.....	1,020	2,059

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF ECHOLS COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,005	\$1,180	.....	\$3,400	1890.....	941	\$1,305	\$125	\$8,829
1880.....	1,020	620	.....	3,590	1895.....	2,802	2,980	27	9,305
1885.....	970	1,095	.....	6,872	1900.....	2,930	2,565	75	9,413



## EFFINGHAM COUNTY.

This county, located in southeastern Georgia, was formerly a part of the parishes of St. Matthew and St. Philip. In 1793 a portion was added to Screven County and in 1794 a portion to Bryan. The land is level and of slight fertility.

The Negro and white population since 1790 and statistics of property owned by Negroes since 1874 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF EFFINGHAM COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1790.....	750	1,674	1850.....	1,857	2,007
1800.....	762	1,310	1860.....	2,183	2,572
1810.....	1,011	1,575	1870.....	1,704	2,507
1820.....	1,364	1,564	1880.....	2,751	3,228
1830.....	1,217	1,707	1890.....	2,210	3,388
1840.....	1,442	1,633			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF EFFINGHAM COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	4,019	(a)	\$100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$18,462
1875.....	4,163	\$5,720	15	871	4,986	688	\$6,868	12,603
1876.....	5,130	6,970	.....	\$1,337	.....	\$473	6,735	15,515
1877.....	4,814	5,415	25	871	\$5,317	688	554	12,870
1878.....	5,118	5,151	.....	806	4,986	694	550	12,187
1879.....	7,089	7,979	.....	1,346	6,005	735	886	16,951
1880.....	6,448	7,737	.....	961	5,846	708	2,004	17,256
1881.....	6,289	7,490	.....	1,287	6,480	906	915	17,078
1882.....	7,294	8,990	.....	1,564	6,306	766	1,448	19,074
1883.....	8,010	9,006	.....	782	7,125	504	4,420	21,837
1884.....	7,609	9,924	245	1,957	8,378	958	1,245	22,707
1885.....	7,768	10,422	.....	2,122	8,188	1,155	1,274	23,161
1886.....	9,421	12,752	.....	2,265	7,857	1,214	2,060	26,148
1887.....	9,552	14,981	345	2,989	8,844	1,318	1,737	30,214
1888.....	9,087	14,047	1,110	2,609	8,952	1,334	1,091	29,143
1889.....	9,857	16,662	860	2,799	9,472	1,511	1,329	32,633
1890.....	10,326	18,872	760	3,093	11,356	1,501	2,293	37,875
1891.....	8,910	20,543	2,529	3,466	12,200	1,925	2,346	43,009
1892.....	19,645	23,727	750	3,806	11,466	1,812	2,238	43,799
1893.....	8,672	24,563	300	4,259	11,150	1,977	1,685	43,934
1894.....	10,550	23,976	400	3,946	9,147	1,564	1,611	40,644
1895.....	10,603	22,792	485	3,763	8,455	1,486	1,678	38,659
1896.....	10,868	22,941	385	3,818	8,751	1,444	1,383	38,725
1897.....	11,255	23,639	300	3,443	8,116	1,173	1,394	38,065
1898.....	11,860	24,047	737	3,900	8,824	1,330	3,234	42,072
1899.....	11,216	24,448	475	3,767	7,546	1,488	2,842	40,566
1900.....	12,273	27,243	875	4,753	8,630	1,467	5,504	48,472

(a) Not reported.

## ELBERT COUNTY.

This county is situated in northeastern Georgia. It was laid out from Wilkes in 1790, and is a section formerly noted for its fertility.

Statistics of Negro and white population since 1800 and of Negro ownership of property since 1874 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF ELBERT COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1800 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1800.....	2,339	7,255	1850.....	6,283	6,676
1810.....	4,624	7,532	1860.....	5,736	4,697
1820.....	5,159	6,629	1870.....	4,863	4,386
1830.....	5,853	6,501	1880.....	6,872	6,085
1840.....	5,048	6,077	1890.....	7,884	7,492

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF ELBERT COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	1,854	(a)	\$1,575	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$86,475
1875.....	1,822	\$7,528	1,800	8,550	.....	\$90	\$49,103	58,571
1876.....	1,769	6,515	2,030	8,562	.....	1,626	43,883	62,616
1877.....	2,084	5,151	1,085	6,711	\$28,216	1,628	3,924	46,645
1878.....	2,334	5,005	885	5,821	24,827	1,334	2,895	40,767
1879.....	2,843	6,102	810	4,567	21,087	804	2,018	35,388
1880.....	3,285	8,714	2,595	6,714	26,598	1,681	3,344	49,646
1881.....	4,442	10,686	2,215	6,252	25,036	1,314	5,225	50,728
1882.....	4,842	10,650	2,193	5,501	21,259	1,000	4,470	45,073
1883.....	5,092	12,598	2,420	6,692	31,346	1,217	5,544	59,817
1884.....	5,698	14,671	4,005	7,719	29,444	1,299	5,760	62,898
1885.....	5,315	18,447	4,065	5,427	25,031	822	4,151	57,943
1886.....	5,681	19,662	5,525	5,612	27,229	479	4,270	60,777
1887.....	4,727	16,461	3,430	4,830	21,010	265	2,880	48,826
1888.....	5,276	19,069	4,651	5,330	23,862	375	3,495	56,782
1889.....	5,461	19,213	5,185	5,845	24,360	445	3,300	58,348
1890.....	6,161	21,708	5,730	5,994	30,229	255	3,705	67,621
1891.....	3,904	22,685	7,215	7,047	34,316	349	5,359	76,951
1892.....	6,221	24,821	18,430	7,874	26,619	358	4,560	77,662
1893.....	5,411	22,878	12,660	6,149	23,101	163	3,474	68,425
1894.....	5,920	22,343	12,570	6,405	24,512	229	3,354	69,413
1895.....	4,404	19,868	12,560	6,060	29,989	102	2,964	62,543
1896.....	5,728	22,210	14,220	6,082	28,589	3,089	3,800	69,940
1897.....	9,356	37,098	13,980	10,283	28,344	690	7,942	98,337
1898.....	10,363	40,711	15,625	9,075	25,432	574	8,196	99,613
1899.....	9,500	37,401	15,845	9,579	21,816	706	6,403	91,750
1900.....	8,769	35,353	16,630	8,938	20,872	628	5,485	87,906

a Not reported.

### EMANUEL COUNTY.

This county, located in eastern Georgia, was laid out in 1812 from Bulloch and Montgomery. The land is level and not very fertile.

Statistics follow showing population since 1820 and Negro property since 1875:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF EMANUEL COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1820 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1820.....	402	2,526	1860.....	1,333	3,748
1830.....	494	2,179	1870.....	1,703	4,431
1840.....	629	2,500	1880.....	3,085	6,660
1850.....	986	3,591	1890.....	5,306	9,396

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF EMANUEL COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	9,719	\$8,607	\$50	\$26,832	1890.....	19,220	\$35,673	\$286	\$78,050
1880.....	13,914	11,722		33,130	1895.....	18,396	35,705	205	75,883
1885.....	18,865	16,953		46,456	1900.....	22,625	43,117	6,476	103,480

**FANNIN COUNTY.**

This county, located in north Georgia, was laid out in 1854.

Its population since 1860 and statistics of property owned by Negroes since 1875 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF FANNIN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	144	4,966	1880.....	133	7,112
1870.....	144	5,285	1890.....	112	8,612

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF FANNIN COUNTY. AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....				\$454	1890.....	80	\$40		\$515
1880.....	40	\$20		440	1895.....	130	70		509
1885.....				473	1900.....	168	105	\$425	1,646

**FAYETTE COUNTY.**

Fayette County, in north central Georgia, was laid out in 1821. It contains level land of fair fertility.

The following tables give statistics of Negro and white population since 1830 and value of property owned by Negroes since 1875:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF FAYETTE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	1,238	4,266	1870.....	2,538	5,683
1840.....	1,364	4,827	1880.....	2,863	5,742
1850.....	1,968	6,741	1890.....	3,072	5,654
1860.....	2,025	5,022			

## ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF FAYETTE COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,286	\$6,120	\$400	\$23,360	1890.....	1,793	\$9,484	\$100	\$23,849
1880.....	2,017	8,497	115	24,272	1895.....	1,896	9,974	840	23,987
1885.....	2,547	8,585	85	18,875	1900.....	1,541	7,964	550	21,780

## FLOYD COUNTY.

Floyd County, in northwestern Georgia, was laid out from Cherokee in 1832. The county is in a hilly and mountainous section, with much fertile land.

The population since 1840 and statistics of property owned by Negroes since 1874 are shown in the following tables:

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF FLOYD COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	1,276	3,165	1870.....	5,753	11,473
1850.....	3,003	5,202	1880.....	9,460	14,958
1860.....	5,926	9,269	1890.....	10,414	17,970

## ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF FLOYD COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	5,863	(a)	\$59,555	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$117,470
1875.....	6,568	\$31,590	32,230	\$200	.....	\$435	\$35,755	100,210
1876.....	7,006	27,315	30,810	3,790	.....	2,400	30,375	94,690
1877.....	7,283	25,335	26,170	4,385	\$18,335	1,890	4,235	80,350
1878.....	7,095	25,535	16,555	3,755	20,025	1,665	1,320	69,855
1879.....	7,733	25,990	26,620	3,950	17,010	1,525	3,300	78,390
1880.....	7,670	25,625	32,565	4,600	20,095	1,930	3,365	88,180
1881.....	8,692	34,485	31,655	6,330	22,165	1,580	5,819	102,034
1882.....	8,044	33,605	32,307	5,764	15,701	7,905	95,282	92,480
1883.....	9,658	33,028	49,985	10,451	23,912	3,300	4,315	124,991
1884.....	11,355	36,600	56,961	12,957	24,210	3,540	4,333	138,601
1885.....	9,936	33,120	50,960	11,487	18,999	3,441	4,026	122,033
1886.....	9,210	40,192	56,750	11,568	17,596	3,978	4,553	134,637
1887.....	8,236	50,882	55,541	12,262	16,765	2,659	5,437	143,546
1888.....	8,908	39,917	85,611	12,341	20,335	2,675	4,081	164,960
1889.....	9,698	45,718	79,615	13,366	23,795	2,818	5,792	171,104
1890.....	11,637	49,569	73,521	13,944	30,581	3,774	6,757	178,146
1891.....	10,286	43,828	60,935	15,462	32,936	4,268	9,622	167,051
1892.....	11,474	51,875	86,930	17,329	35,441	5,659	5,556	202,790
1893.....	16,911	74,928	104,413	20,770	44,992	6,928	7,985	260,716
1894.....	15,803	64,530	102,775	21,550	37,508	5,458	3,760	235,581
1895.....	14,338	57,104	74,139	16,652	26,488	3,869	3,514	181,766
1896.....	13,706	55,262	70,526	15,284	25,881	3,440	3,488	173,881
1897.....	14,286	58,867	81,845	18,710	26,191	3,509	3,865	192,987
1898.....	11,919	45,723	46,780	13,430	19,568	2,888	17,717	146,106
1899.....	12,032	44,913	70,500	15,810	19,208	3,793	14,273	168,497
1900.....	12,884	43,071	67,655	16,042	20,857	4,345	16,087	168,057

a Not reported.

**FORSYTH COUNTY.**

Forsyth County, in north Georgia, was laid out from Cherokee in 1832. The land is hilly, with fertile bottoms.

The Negro and white population since 1840 and statistics of Negro ownership since 1875 are shown in the two tables which follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF FORSYTH COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	559	5,060	1870.....	1,121	6,862
1850.....	1,085	7,812	1880.....	1,487	9,072
1860.....	898	6,851	1890.....	1,288	9,866

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF FORSYTH COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,561	\$5,205	\$200	\$13,903	1890.....	2,294	\$7,475	\$240	\$15,903
1880.....	2,604	7,255	115	18,292	1895.....	2,073	7,145	300	14,837
1885.....	2,211	8,200	625	17,628	1900.....	1,991	6,320	275	12,509

**FRANKLIN COUNTY.**

This is an old county, in northeastern Georgia, from which the counties of Jackson, Madison, Hall, and Habersham have been formed. The land is both hilly and level in parts, and of varying fertility.

The Negro and white population of the county since 1790 and statistics of Negro ownership of property since 1875 are shown in the tables which follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1790.....	156	885	1850.....	2,437	9,076
1800.....	967	5,892	1860.....	1,355	6,038
1810.....	1,672	9,143	1870.....	1,859	6,034
1820.....	1,800	7,240	1880.....	2,547	8,906
1830.....	2,413	7,694	1890.....	3,298	11,372
1840.....	2,132	7,754			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,898	\$3,698	.....	\$15,700	1890.....	2,287	\$11,318	\$490	\$29,552
1880.....	2,531	5,746	.....	18,353	1895.....	3,657	13,985	165	29,944
1885.....	4,702	16,054	\$810	34,593	1900.....	2,626	9,539	1,263	30,432

## FULTON COUNTY.

This county, in northwest Georgia, was laid out in 1853. It is the center of the upward striving of the "poor whites," aided by Northern capital. Atlanta, the capital of the State, is situated here.

The population of Negroes and whites since 1860 and statistics of Negro ownership of property are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF FULTON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	2,986	11,441	1880.....	20,842	28,295
1870.....	15,282	18,164	1890.....	35,397	49,238

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF FULTON COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	652	(a)	\$225,265	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$281,682
1875.....	456	\$11,285	240,050	\$2,505	.....	\$355	\$25,700	279,895
1876.....	398	12,775	232,497	13,962	.....	1,354	21,307	281,895
1877.....	475	11,378	226,792	13,180	\$10,460	1,810	7,625	271,245
1878.....	653	12,330	211,286	14,673	9,561	2,310	6,290	256,450
1879.....	749	13,880	203,390	14,227	9,884	1,539	6,777	249,697
1880.....	882	14,224	230,946	14,966	13,045	1,398	7,196	281,775
1881.....	929	16,580	293,135	15,960	11,901	1,050	9,670	348,296
1882.....	1,227	19,510	326,275	19,410	12,460	682	15,737	394,074
1883.....	1,214	25,155	362,435	19,652	12,543	4,298	5,851	429,934
1884.....	1,092	27,135	431,835	19,425	14,320	4,035	7,660	504,410
1885.....	1,119	34,435	439,545	22,285	13,780	1,985	10,165	522,195
1886.....	1,287	48,515	490,565	25,490	12,700	5,215	8,745	591,230
1887.....	895	43,300	493,580	19,670	3,575	10	26,265	586,400
1888.....	1,448	56,210	546,650	24,215	12,260	.....	16,170	655,505
1889.....	1,294	103,835	700,660	40,627	14,536	160	26,131	885,949
1890.....	1,351	94,985	845,561	42,651	16,879	.....	28,088	1,028,164
1891.....	249	130,040	1,032,065	50,185	22,580	175	30,315	1,265,360
1892.....	1,274	101,305	1,181,570	51,423	17,680	9,130	30,220	1,391,328
1893.....	1,314	103,000	1,250,475	46,150	15,357	6,365	22,365	1,443,712
1894.....	1,247	99,460	1,088,420	35,130	11,380	2,930	15,830	1,253,150
1895.....	1,173	103,920	1,015,050	31,600	8,365	2,745	13,715	1,175,395
1896.....	1,221	114,235	1,004,395	34,540	8,623	3,065	13,315	1,178,173
1897.....	1,229	103,900	875,145	28,335	7,715	3,415	11,460	1,029,970
1898.....	1,230	111,560	957,885	39,055	7,150	2,800	103,405	1,221,855
1899.....	1,141	109,815	827,460	30,553	5,759	2,383	9,667	985,637
1900.....	1,037	93,618	787,875	31,620	7,635	1,954	12,030	934,732

a Not reported.

## GILMER COUNTY.

Gilmer County, in north Georgia, was laid out from Cherokee in 1832. It comprises a mountainous region.

The population since 1840 and statistics of property owned by Negroes since 1875 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF GILMER COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	95	2,441	1870.....	117	6,527
1850.....	204	8,236	1880.....	126	8,258
1860.....	170	6,533	1890.....	69	9,005

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF GILMER COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,591	\$1,105	.....	\$2,342	1890.....	565	\$425	.....	\$996
1880.....	1,895	1,215	.....	2,232	1895.....	400	360	.....	752
1885.....	1,325	725	.....	1,631	1900.....	672	602	\$10	1,156

**GLASCOCK COUNTY.**

This county, located in the eastern part of Georgia, was laid out in 1857.

The Negro and white population since 1860 and statistics of property owned by Negroes since 1875 are shown in the tables following:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF GLASCOCK COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	783	1,654	1880.....	1,071	2,506
1870.....	819	1,917	1890.....	1,168	2,552

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF GLASCOCK COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,066	\$3,060	.....	\$9,321	1890.....	717	\$1,955	\$545	\$10,740
1880.....	170	500	\$150	6,090	1895.....	400	982	480	8,500
1885.....	436	1,087	60	6,642	1900.....	435	1,202	1,110	9,464

**GLYNN COUNTY.**

This is one of the oldest counties of Georgia. It was first laid out as St. Patrick's and St. David's parishes, and was formed into the county of Glynn in 1777. Sandy and swampy soil and sea islands characterize the county.

Statistics of Negro and white population and of Negro ownership of property are shown in the tables which follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF GLYNN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1790.....	220	193	1850.....	4,237	696
1800.....	1,095	779	1860.....	2,841	1,043
1810.....	2,853	564	1870.....	3,450	1,926
1820.....	2,775	643	1880.....	4,300	2,195
1830.....	3,970	597	1890.....	7,741	5,669
1840.....	4,411	891			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF GLYNN COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	3,458	(a)	\$18,030	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$56,995
1875.....	5,673	\$20,867	13,840	\$50	.....	\$50	\$14,659	49,466
1876.....	8,170	20,294	13,620	3,542	.....	401	14,413	52,270
1877.....	7,668	14,941	13,281	2,612	\$12,823	354	1,560	45,061
1878.....	3,205	12,816	13,581	3,005	12,241	1,305	1,884	44,832
1879.....	4,826	20,469	17,330	2,727	13,646	316	3,171	57,659
1880.....	5,862	21,703	17,482	2,947	12,623	328	3,359	58,442
1881.....	5,852	21,557	19,195	3,100	14,351	212	2,827	61,242
1882.....	6,237	24,172	32,137	6,018	19,418	10	4,275	86,030
1883.....	6,217	24,879	35,869	5,749	20,073	.....	3,487	90,057
1884.....	8,122	28,243	41,842	5,608	19,777	35	4,597	100,102
1885.....	6,787	27,367	50,989	9,564	18,120	1,553	12,583	120,176
1886.....	6,361	24,762	60,970	6,838	15,872	17	8,503	116,962
1887.....	8,176	39,333	77,956	13,947	30,977	2,316	5,254	159,783
1888.....	7,690	38,373	85,827	14,053	21,237	1,723	4,732	165,950
1889.....	7,201	37,228	118,601	12,989	21,755	2,205	5,661	198,500
1890.....	8,015	44,810	182,362	14,825	24,936	3,676	11,562	282,171
1891.....	8,458	41,515	181,178	14,466	24,849	3,514	9,713	275,235
1892.....	8,046	42,487	143,850	20,687	27,516	3,866	15,305	251,711
1893.....	5,307	40,295	158,816	19,974	23,588	2,120	10,867	260,660
1894.....	8,588	37,902	139,079	13,107	21,853	1,997	5,552	219,530
1895.....	15,599	47,069	132,007	17,563	17,468	2,357	6,967	223,431
1896.....	17,278	45,870	122,379	14,688	17,436	2,358	4,259	206,990
1897.....	15,182	46,753	128,042	14,352	18,690	2,513	4,421	214,771
1898.....	15,024	45,507	122,980	14,005	17,527	2,060	3,197	205,276
1899.....	15,509	43,005	125,861	9,131	25,021	792	12,807	216,617
1900.....	14,791	42,659	124,570	15,932	17,186	1,668	4,085	206,100

a Not reported.

GORDON COUNTY.

Gordon County, in northwestern Georgia, was laid out in 1850.

The following tables give statistics of Negro and white population since 1850 and of real and total property owned by Negroes at each 5-year period since 1875:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF GORDON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1850 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1850.....	828	5,156	1880.....	1,820	9,347
1860.....	2,145	8,001	1890.....	1,727	11,030
1870.....	1,536	7,726			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF GORDON COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,098	\$3,340	\$825	\$14,131	1890.....	2,558	\$8,088	\$1,125	\$21,313
1880.....	1,967	12,230	130	23,221	1895.....	2,884	9,383	2,545	22,455
1885.....	2,051	7,621	995	19,855	1900.....	2,511	8,440	4,108	23,131



**GREENE COUNTY.**

The county of Greene is in central Georgia. It was laid out from Washington County in 1786, and portions have since been added to Hancock, Oglethorpe, Clarke, and Taliaferro. The soil is rather poor.

The population since 1790 and statistics of Negro property ownership since 1875 are shown in the tables following:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF GREENE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1790.....	1,385	4,020	1850.....	8,324	4,744
1800.....	3,664	7,097	1860.....	8,423	4,229
1810.....	5,281	6,398	1870.....	8,156	4,298
1820.....	6,990	6,599	1880.....	11,974	5,573
1830.....	7,523	5,026	1890.....	11,719	5,332
1840.....	7,049	4,641			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF GREENE COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,618	\$12,072	.....	\$74,468	1890.....	5,671	\$21,023	\$12,624	\$100,869
1880.....	3,574	10,736	\$8,884	59,880	1895.....	7,006	22,120	12,830	83,718
1885.....	5,699	20,524	13,852	86,825	1900.....	7,057	22,698	12,840	77,749

**GWINNETT COUNTY.**

This county, in north Georgia, was laid out in 1818. Some of the land is hilly and some level and fertile.

The Negro and white population at each census since 1820 and statistics of land and property owned by Negroes since 1874 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF GWINNETT COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1820 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1820.....	539	4,050	1860.....	2,582	10,358
1830.....	2,340	10,949	1870.....	2,159	10,272
1840.....	2,252	8,552	1880.....	3,515	16,016
1850.....	2,305	8,952	1890.....	2,996	16,903

## ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF GWINNETT COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	1,181	(a)	\$1,452	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$32,296
1875.....	1,279	\$5,539	825			\$403	\$18,729	25,496
1876.....	1,574	6,275	1,040	\$3,650		1,073	16,344	28,382
1877.....	2,303	7,691	837	3,623	\$13,619	1,110	1,948	28,828
1878.....	2,399	7,841	1,141	3,288	13,449	1,609	1,065	28,393
1879.....	2,452	7,951	830	3,430	11,546	1,508	893	26,158
1880.....	2,660	9,076	1,465	3,359	15,341	1,744	1,522	32,507
1881.....	2,780	9,977	2,355	4,509	15,448	1,805	1,574	35,668
1882.....	2,946	11,939	2,507	4,712	13,618	1,816	1,448	36,040
1883.....	2,956	15,712	3,215	5,557	14,843	1,536	898	41,661
1884.....	3,273	17,856	2,350	5,542	13,327	1,402	1,647	42,124
1885.....	3,360	16,022	2,970	5,105	12,546	1,944	1,424	40,011
1886.....	2,340	11,179	3,050	6,161	10,761	1,773	1,962	34,886
1887.....	3,475	14,885	2,370	6,533	10,632	1,723	2,283	38,926
1888.....	3,650	16,285	2,745	6,644	12,184	1,947	1,813	41,618
1889.....	3,551	14,940	2,219	6,266	11,233	1,796	1,542	37,996
1890.....	3,207	14,562	2,723	5,398	11,324	1,366	1,188	36,561
1891.....	3,302	13,776	3,387	5,039	10,947	1,613	957	35,719
1892.....	2,940	13,439	3,354	5,317	11,628	1,604	1,951	37,293
1893.....	2,534	11,570	3,284	5,854	12,320	1,660	1,232	35,920
1894.....	3,304	15,395	2,613	6,692	10,479	1,584	1,715	38,478
1895.....	2,821	14,297	2,410	5,777	9,852	1,416	1,048	34,800
1896.....	1,561	13,830	2,867	6,285	10,287	1,687	1,425	36,390
1897.....	3,111	14,436	3,342	5,525	9,791	2,166	1,998	37,258
1898.....	2,631	13,848	4,222	4,975	9,403	1,467	1,163	35,078
1899.....	2,714	14,672	3,551	5,373	8,900	1,759	1,062	35,317
1900.....	2,615	14,998	4,375	5,122	10,562	1,857	1,005	37,919

a Not reported.

## HABERSHAM COUNTY.

Habersham County, in northeastern Georgia, was laid out in 1818. The county is in a mountainous region.

The Negro and white population since 1820 and statistics of property owned by Negroes since 1875 are shown in the following tables:

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF HABERSHAM COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1820 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1820.....	277	2,868	1860.....	830	5,136
1830.....	914	9,757	1870.....	949	5,373
1840.....	954	7,007	1880.....	1,361	7,357
1850.....	1,220	7,675	1890.....	1,589	9,984

## ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF HABERSHAM COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	740	\$1,280	\$725	\$6,454	1890.....	2,612	\$5,635	\$5,285	\$16,920
1880.....	1,054	1,711	2,150	8,982	1895.....	2,466	5,857	11,207	22,878
1885.....	1,662	3,277	3,612	11,482	1900.....	2,445	5,799	15,318	32,354

**HALL COUNTY.**

Hall County is in north Georgia. It was laid out in 1818 and contains some fertile land.

Statistics of population since 1820 and of assessed value of property owned by Negroes since 1875 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF HALL COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1820 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1820.....	405	4,681	1860.....	1,275	8,091
1830.....	1,185	10,563	1870.....	1,290	8,317
1840.....	1,102	6,773	1880.....	2,258	13,040
1850.....	1,343	7,370	1890.....	2,767	15,280

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF HALL COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,396	\$3,400	\$700	\$14,635	1890.....	3,077	\$9,480	\$8,420	\$35,973
1880.....	2,934	6,347	927	16,157	1895.....	2,985	9,680	10,930	33,609
1885.....	3,225	11,463	3,895	30,115	1900.....	3,754	11,430	12,625	46,082

**HANCOCK COUNTY.**

Situated in central Georgia, Hancock County was laid out from parts of Washington and Greene counties in 1793. Portions were added to Baldwin in 1807 and to Taliaferro in 1825. The land is hilly.

Statistics of population since 1800 and of Negro ownership of property since 1874 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF HANCOCK COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1800 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1800.....	4,851	9,605	1850.....	7,368	4,210
1810.....	6,481	6,849	1860.....	8,173	3,871
1820.....	6,887	5,847	1870.....	7,672	3,645
1830.....	7,217	4,603	1880.....	11,943	5,044
1840.....	5,962	3,697	1890.....	12,410	4,739

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF HANCOCK COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	1,617	(a)	\$200	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$114,608
1875.....	1,680	\$13,173	1,100	7,845	.....	\$663	\$64,861	69,179
1876.....	1,985	11,898	800	7,743	.....	.....	50,022	71,186
1877.....	2,318	12,609	750	7,192	\$34,562	1,560	5,323	61,996
1878.....	2,403	12,296	600	5,608	29,658	947	4,576	53,685
1879.....	3,438	15,338	500	4,085	25,997	991	3,779	50,690
1880.....	3,551	16,045	700	3,511	31,222	1,015	4,399	56,892
1881.....	3,970	19,051	1,225	4,495	38,172	1,449	6,179	70,571
1882.....	3,748	18,357	1,690	4,585	33,787	1,086	6,074	65,523
1883.....	2,896	13,146	1,904	3,996	21,848	1,232	5,849	47,975
1884.....	5,664	25,793	1,430	5,118	44,728	3,207	5,969	86,245
1885.....	6,688	35,302	3,365	14,488	44,353	3,355	3,139	104,002
1886.....	8,729	41,000	2,380	17,491	45,813	2,846	1,443	110,973
1887.....	9,178	43,479	3,250	17,032	43,799	5,179	4,137	115,876
1888.....	8,656	41,238	4,100	18,388	45,423	808	9,461	119,418
1889.....	8,067	38,664	5,130	13,185	37,388	5,353	7,656	107,406
1890.....	11,425	57,273	6,085	16,305	45,879	7,706	8,258	141,506
1891.....	14,037	65,035	9,175	16,255	59,282	11,365	10,669	171,781
1892.....	15,773	78,988	8,515	14,474	46,889	8,126	14,951	171,943
1893.....	22,805	117,196	8,335	20,914	55,422	10,718	14,830	227,415
1894.....	19,955	99,516	10,935	22,677	56,036	9,899	19,237	218,300
1895.....	18,365	86,791	9,485	17,539	45,569	7,851	23,060	190,285
1896.....	19,362	93,678	11,165	17,747	50,527	8,661	15,583	197,361
1897.....	22,008	110,520	9,800	29,328	72,625	16,148	16,918	255,339
1898.....	22,870	110,066	10,075	28,715	61,717	13,152	9,885	233,610
1899.....	20,861	103,254	9,520	21,601	52,186	10,112	52,730	249,403
1900.....	19,703	89,555	10,760	12,350	37,202	6,844	17,092	173,803

a Not reported.

**HARALSON COUNTY.**

This county, in west Georgia, was laid out in 1856.

Population since 1860 and statistics of Negro ownership of property since 1875 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF HARALSON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	229	2,810	1880.....	153	5,821
1870.....	319	3,683	1890.....	1,117	10,199

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF HARALSON COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	582	\$760	.....	\$1,865	1890.....	1,352	\$4,137	\$2,203	\$10,651
1880.....	582	815	.....	2,317	1895.....	1,189	3,813	2,215	10,623
1885.....	1,201	3,070	.....	\$80	1900.....	1,604	6,567	3,594	17,499

**HARRIS COUNTY.**

Harris County, in the western part of Georgia, was laid out from Troup and Muscogee in 1827. There is a thin, light soil in parts, which is productive but not lasting.

Statistics of population since 1830 and of Negro ownership of property since 1874 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF HARRIS COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	2,274	2,831	1870.....	7,498	5,791
1840.....	6,451	7,482	1880.....	9,286	6,450
1850.....	8,012	6,709	1890.....	10,797	5,999
1860.....	7,757	5,979			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF HARRIS COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	3,385	(a)	\$1,335	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$76,044
1875.....	3,706	\$11,755	1,130	85			\$39,173	52,063
1876.....	3,855	10,208		6,636		1,228	23,114	41,186
1877.....	3,871	9,344	1,155	5,900	21,450	1,005	3,213	42,067
1878.....	4,310	10,163	1,200	6,118	22,828	1,028	2,978	44,315
1879.....	4,536	11,585	1,430	6,268	25,083	1,074	3,210	48,650
1880.....	5,524	15,049	1,555	7,970	30,404	1,406	4,162	60,546
1881.....	6,871	17,482	2,085	7,410	32,118	1,450	5,715	66,260
1882.....	7,573	18,448	2,020	8,617	32,615	1,172	5,955	68,827
1883.....	8,790	23,037	2,105	7,014	32,160	1,039	4,336	69,691
1884.....	9,565	24,829	1,465	7,794	32,852	1,062	4,572	72,574
1885.....	9,120	22,846	1,940	8,282	28,011	1,007	4,176	66,262
1886.....	9,994	24,036	1,810	9,167	28,802	1,106	6,453	71,374
1887.....	11,286	26,110	2,075	9,598	28,123	4,925	795	71,626
1888.....	11,272	27,023	2,015	9,595	56,076	4,356	1,463	70,527
1889.....	11,196	28,316	2,191	9,307	29,243	4,360	4,000	77,417
1890.....	11,761	30,758	2,457	10,779	36,310	6,681	3,373	90,358
1891.....	14,468	36,399	3,290	12,541	47,614	10,652	5,772	116,268
1892.....	15,330	44,546	2,720	13,004	41,494	9,287	3,432	114,483
1893.....	14,813	45,837	3,915	16,477	41,946	9,706	3,466	121,347
1894.....	17,176	45,075	4,250	16,707	43,288	9,158	3,092	121,570
1895.....	11,473	24,427	3,411	10,080	26,114	5,017	12,024	81,073
1896.....	13,042	37,288	3,755	11,592	29,339	5,291	1,447	88,712
1897.....	13,782	39,928	4,040	10,931	29,138	5,125	1,447	90,609
1898.....	12,912	37,103	3,870	10,800	27,665	4,740	784	84,962
1899.....	12,248	33,162	3,530	16,703	30,628	5,402	2,014	91,439
1900.....	12,513	34,962	2,885	13,769	31,317	6,960	26,155	116,048

a Not reported.  
 b This is not a correct total of the items shown. All the figures, however, are according to the original report.

**HART COUNTY.**

Hart County, in the northeastern part of Georgia, was laid out in 1853.

Statistics of population and of Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF HART COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	1,534	4,603	1880.....	2,882	6,212
1870.....	1,942	4,841	1890.....	2,957	7,930

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF  
HART COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,965	\$8,047	\$50	\$23,952	1890.....	3,702	\$14,114	\$300	\$34,585
1880.....	4,439	10,469	50	26,522	1895.....	2,829	9,421	945	27,127
1885.....	3,595	11,642	50	27,888	1900.....	2,532	9,185	2,250	26,805

**HEARD COUNTY.**

Heard County, in the western part of Georgia, was laid out in 1830 from Troup, Coweta, and Carroll.

Statistics of population since 1840 and of property owned by Negroes since 1875 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF HEARD COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	1,580	3,749	1870.....	2,648	5,218
1850.....	2,403	4,520	1880.....	3,095	5,674
1860.....	2,626	4,979	1890.....	3,342	6,215

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF  
HEARD COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,243	\$6,400	.....	\$20,174	1890.....	5,224	\$12,519	\$325	\$35,446
1880.....	2,992	8,042	.....	23,030	1895.....	6,029	17,349	278	43,830
1885.....	4,544	12,671	.....	29,328	1900.....	6,412	19,204	405	52,928

**HENRY COUNTY.**

Henry County is in the central part of Georgia. It was laid out by the lottery act of 1821, and portions since that time have been added to other counties.

The population since 1830 and statistics of Negro ownership of property since 1874 are shown in the tables that follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF HENRY COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	2,577	7,989	1870.....	3,833	6,269
1840.....	3,832	8,424	1880.....	6,229	7,961
1850.....	4,984	9,742	1890.....	7,591	8,629
1860.....	4,527	6,175			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF HENRY COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	2,614	(a)	\$50	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	57,473
1875.....	2,187	\$9,889	285	\$810	.....	\$45	\$32,877	43,906
1876.....	2,535	10,164	275	6,575	.....	917	27,557	45,488
1877.....	2,460	9,863	190	7,043	18,862	625	3,206	39,789
1878.....	2,384	9,542	630	5,953	19,604	850	3,112	39,691
1879.....	2,453	9,116	350	4,874	16,114	777	3,191	34,422
1880.....	2,528	9,121	762	6,226	17,160	805	3,064	37,138
1881.....	2,597	9,835	1,115	7,412	18,621	850	3,615	41,448
1882.....	2,708	12,496	1,120	7,962	20,231	947	3,345	46,101
1883.....	2,440	12,635	985	7,520	20,820	770	3,905	46,635
1884.....	2,621	14,115	1,450	7,250	20,340	795	2,555	46,505
1885.....	2,386	13,467	2,115	7,100	16,114	641	2,770	42,207
1886.....	2,358	12,732	1,595	7,146	15,771	571	3,301	41,116
1887.....	2,869	15,990	1,880	6,254	16,892	3,340	664	45,010
1888.....	2,860	16,535	1,155	6,425	18,085	2,690	565	45,455
1889.....	3,169	18,116	1,070	8,828	17,599	3,170	400	49,183
1890.....	3,014	16,993	1,120	9,983	20,945	3,985	617	53,649
1891.....	4,375	29,083	1,596	10,120	26,802	4,851	3,174	75,626
1892.....	3,656	23,858	2,473	7,912	18,669	3,554	518	56,984
1893.....	3,392	20,800	3,388	9,589	21,817	3,732	1,417	60,743
1894.....	3,657	22,650	3,618	9,543	22,332	3,906	1,342	63,391
1895.....	3,487	21,385	3,331	8,826	18,134	3,237	1,373	56,286
1896.....	3,689	22,115	4,101	9,846	20,852	3,590	1,155	61,659
1897.....	3,589	21,812	5,112	17,201	25,042	5,936	1,569	76,672
1898.....	3,589	20,546	5,756	11,728	23,022	5,499	819	67,370
1899.....	3,899	24,238	6,602	14,762	22,539	5,069	1,018	74,228
1900.....	3,883	23,886	8,145	16,401	24,897	5,413	960	79,702

a Not reported.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

Houston County, in the central part of Georgia, was laid out in 1821. The soil is rich and mostly of a limestone formation.

Statistics of the Negro and white population since 1830 and of Negro ownership of land and other property since 1874 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF HOUSTON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	2,208	5,161	1870.....	15,332	5,071
1840.....	4,850	4,861	1880.....	16,390	6,024
1850.....	9,940	6,510	1890.....	16,341	5,272
1860.....	10,783	4,828			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF HOUSTON COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	1,912	(a)	\$5,260	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$61,355
1875.....	4,686	\$20,313	10,487	\$100	.....	\$135	\$72,548	109,588
1876.....	4,940	20,735	11,742	18,486	.....	2,497	65,610	119,080
1877.....	5,548	19,941	8,255	18,755	.....	2,832	7,564	112,011
1878.....	5,741	17,580	7,740	12,816	43,891	1,887	5,230	89,144
1879.....	7,686	28,297	6,920	13,341	47,408	1,858	5,152	97,978
1880.....	7,384	22,817	6,545	13,907	55,958	2,503	6,725	108,455
1881.....	8,229	27,625	7,755	19,590	67,820	3,735	15,715	142,240
1882.....	9,435	30,695	8,070	21,215	67,735	3,975	16,825	148,515
1883.....	9,068	29,775	9,280	19,525	70,360	3,275	16,045	148,260
1884.....	9,235	32,085	8,965	18,970	65,745	2,820	13,750	142,335
1885.....	7,976	27,075	8,105	16,700	55,815	3,085	12,680	123,460
1886.....	11,589	38,059	9,200	18,502	52,083	3,585	13,967	135,396
1887.....	12,448	42,730	8,660	19,013	52,098	3,486	11,572	137,559
1888.....	12,562	44,274	10,060	19,505	57,290	8,665	10,277	150,071
1889.....	12,750	45,940	11,528	22,659	61,173	12,210	5,806	159,316
1890.....	13,313	45,091	11,110	25,846	90,112	18,885	4,376	195,420
1891.....	16,452	59,611	13,662	30,466	112,057	26,485	5,808	248,089
1892.....	15,225	63,946	13,720	28,939	94,157	5,568	4,874	211,204
1893.....	14,905	69,168	14,395	30,241	91,180	6,381	22,429	233,794
1894.....	15,747	71,490	16,515	27,972	84,368	17,326	8,376	226,047
1895.....	13,196	58,487	14,292	23,281	46,499	8,131	3,711	154,401
1896.....	16,235	71,521	19,075	23,812	67,850	10,683	4,748	187,689
1897.....	14,208	54,127	16,985	22,783	53,876	6,176	6,815	159,862
1898.....	15,183	60,935	14,112	23,502	43,529	8,272	4,563	154,913
1899.....	14,204	56,460	13,965	26,320	39,445	7,900	3,250	147,400
1900.....	14,410	57,768	14,505	32,370	42,320	8,910	2,525	158,398

a Not reported.

IRWIN COUNTY.

Irwin County is situated in the southern part of Georgia. It was laid out by the lottery act of 1818, and parts were set off to Thomas and Lowndes in 1825.

Statistics of population since 1820 and of Negro ownership of property since 1875 are shown in the tables which follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF IRWIN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1820 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1820.....	39	372	1860.....	246	1,453
1830.....	114	1,066	1870.....	296	1,541
1840.....	266	1,772	1880.....	535	2,161
1850.....	451	2,883	1890.....	2,075	4,241

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF IRWIN COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	4,210	\$2,300	.....	\$6,378	1890.....	13,795	\$21,291	\$35	\$44,570
1880.....	10,152	5,100	.....	13,028	1895.....	12,309	17,529	705	38,937
1885.....	11,719	10,827	.....	23,587	1900.....	12,137	21,113	3,190	46,770



**JACKSON COUNTY.**

Jackson County, in northeastern Georgia, was laid out in 1796. Much of the soil is unproductive.

Statistics of population at each census since 1800 and of real estate and total property owned by Negroes since 1875 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF JACKSON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1800 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1800.....	1,408	6,328	1850.....	2,960	6,808
1810.....	1,827	8,742	1860.....	3,356	7,249
1820.....	2,009	6,346	1870.....	3,710	7,471
1830.....	2,824	6,180	1880.....	5,157	11,139
1840.....	2,528	5,994	1890.....	5,396	13,780

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF JACKSON COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	3,580	\$14,337	\$600	\$40,732	1890.....	5,752	\$30,882	\$1,340	\$67,923
1880.....	4,470	11,800	275	37,510	1895.....	5,182	27,489	3,012	62,484
1885.....	6,147	26,713	1,070	54,285	1900.....	4,924	25,400	1,560	51,587

**JASPER COUNTY.**

This county is in central Georgia. It was laid out in 1807, and was first called Randolph. The name was changed to Jasper in 1812.

Following are statistics of its population since 1810 and of property owned by Negroes since 1875:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF JASPER COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1810 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1810.....	1,830	5,743	1860.....	6,972	3,771
1820.....	5,528	9,086	1870.....	6,555	3,884
1830.....	6,364	6,767	1880.....	7,593	4,258
1840.....	6,190	4,921	1890.....	8,487	5,392
1850.....	7,165	4,321			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF JASPER COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,131	\$4,478	\$525	\$55,923	1890.....	5,389	\$20,053	\$3,960	\$82,339
1880.....	2,970	7,922	585	40,539	1895.....	5,550	19,351	5,553	65,660
1885.....	3,461	10,425	1,945	54,464	1900.....	5,534	20,464	6,334	73,909

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

This county, in eastern Georgia, was laid out from Burke and Warren in 1796. The soil was formerly very productive.

The population since 1800 and the property owned by Negroes since 1874 are shown in the two tables which follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1800 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1800.....	1,676	4,008	1850.....	5,414	3,717
1810.....	2,365	3,746	1860.....	6,086	4,138
1820.....	3,122	3,932	1870.....	7,943	4,247
1830.....	3,706	3,603	1880.....	10,090	5,581
1840.....	4,377	2,877	1890.....	10,763	6,450

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	2,296	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$93,772
1875.....	3,562	\$11,526	\$955	.....	.....	\$60	\$64,486	77,027
1876.....	2,525	8,957	2,035	\$531	.....	20	58,080	69,623
1877.....	1,988	7,564	980	2,199	\$3,348	898	55,179	75,168
1878.....	3,088	9,894	1,320	105	1,277	146	44,521	57,263
1879.....	3,317	9,744	600	.....	15	.....	54,108	64,467
1880.....	4,466	13,197	1,870	9,642	55,487	550	.....	80,746
1881.....	5,449	17,954	2,065	14,675	52,610	385	.....	87,639
1882.....	4,025	11,010	2,560	10,725	28,740	600	100	53,735
1883.....	4,460	11,490	2,455	12,350	39,475	.....	.....	65,770
1884.....	5,678	15,435	2,430	13,415	44,745	.....	.....	76,025
1885.....	6,736	19,020	2,345	13,605	43,645	55	.....	78,670
1886.....	6,550	19,300	3,385	13,380	44,185	.....	985	81,235
1887.....	7,261	21,545	2,900	14,465	48,635	.....	600	88,145
1888.....	6,906	20,680	3,700	15,650	60,585	.....	455	101,070
1889.....	7,677	22,117	2,955	5,664	18,134	3,446	50,272	102,538
1890.....	7,640	21,773	3,645	905	4,626	.....	73,022	103,971
1891.....	9,096	28,630	6,955	26,780	66,695	16,640	4,560	150,260
1892.....	11,230	34,400	9,700	30,235	69,170	17,090	3,260	163,855
1893.....	9,218	30,595	8,435	28,140	66,870	14,465	3,375	151,880
1894.....	9,591	31,005	9,895	29,740	60,645	12,950	3,265	147,500
1895.....	8,472	24,395	8,225	27,040	40,120	9,600	970	110,350
1896.....	9,085	26,615	8,705	27,835	43,895	10,920	1,610	119,580
1897.....	9,036	26,975	8,920	27,415	44,695	11,330	2,095	121,480
1898.....	9,069	26,535	11,070	28,620	41,490	11,150	2,125	120,900
1899.....	8,100	24,910	11,625	24,115	33,560	9,805	16,335	120,350
1900.....	8,517	24,859	10,405	22,081	35,950	8,899	2,961	105,155

a Not reported.

## JOHNSON COUNTY.

This county, located in central Georgia, was laid out in 1858.

Statistics of population and of Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF JOHNSON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	856	2,063	1880.....	1,345	3,455
1870.....	915	2,049	1890.....	1,456	4,673

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF JOHNSON COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed valued.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	480	\$1,040	.....	\$10,286	1890.....	4,266	\$10,414	\$1,000	\$37,638
1880.....	1,273	1,708	.....	12,357	1895.....	3,496	8,348	1,300	27,017
1885.....	2,284	5,869	\$820	22,431	1900.....	3,585	8,276	2,020	32,819

JONES COUNTY.

This county, located in central Georgia, was laid out in 1807.

Statistics of population and of Negro ownership of property are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF JONES COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1810 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1810.....	3,026	5,571	1860.....	6,023	3,084
1820.....	6,950	9,620	1870.....	6,445	2,991
1830.....	6,874	6,471	1880.....	7,860	3,753
1840.....	5,648	4,417	1890.....	8,778	3,931
1850.....	6,325	3,899			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF JONES COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	2,073	(a)	\$655	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$53,339
1875.....	3,774	\$11,773	1,055	\$199	.....	\$100	\$45,564	58,691
1876.....	4,228	14,809	1,280	7,889	.....	2,187	32,773	58,938
1877.....	4,455	13,203	1,400	6,621	\$28,353	1,357	4,348	55,282
1878.....	3,960	13,645	1,360	6,022	25,002	1,263	3,862	51,154
1879.....	6,311	14,626	1,064	5,693	22,993	3,832	2,153	50,361
1880.....	6,509	16,868	1,744	6,059	23,944	3,932	1,222	53,769
1881.....	7,818	21,440	1,200	6,883	26,336	3,601	2,368	61,823
1882.....	8,755	22,323	2,235	7,793	29,476	4,089	1,853	67,769
1883.....	8,851	23,412	1,260	8,673	33,530	4,417	1,562	72,354
1884.....	8,817	25,718	1,290	9,330	39,982	5,378	1,798	83,496
1885.....	9,046	24,793	1,565	8,954	36,092	4,918	1,492	77,814
1886.....	9,208	26,261	2,235	9,314	35,139	6,096	992	80,037
1887.....	8,761	24,467	1,701	8,592	34,730	5,967	1,220	76,677
1888.....	9,124	24,647	2,620	10,556	36,079	5,282	1,119	80,303
1889.....	9,150	25,388	2,460	9,819	31,892	4,568	1,032	75,159
1890.....	20,659	30,927	2,160	10,185	44,771	6,326	1,249	95,618
1891.....	10,850	32,147	2,250	11,819	53,145	8,735	2,508	110,604
1892.....	10,105	32,869	2,565	11,624	43,256	7,209	2,103	99,626
1893.....	9,715	29,560	2,119	9,402	35,012	5,823	1,251	83,167
1894.....	10,163	29,267	1,490	9,196	36,287	5,841	2,087	84,198
1895.....	10,673	29,821	1,642	7,533	22,407	3,529	793	65,725
1896.....	7,767	24,541	1,646	8,291	27,412	4,042	1,094	67,626
1897.....	10,015	27,593	1,790	8,517	35,005	5,369	760	79,034
1898.....	12,669	35,985	1,840	8,034	32,197	5,525	1,801	85,382
1899.....	12,399	36,299	2,469	7,235	22,489	4,249	1,758	74,499
1900.....	11,623	35,212	2,407	8,968	26,513	4,171	11,357	88,623

a Not reported.

## LAURENS COUNTY.

Laurens County, situated in central Georgia, was laid out in 1807.

Statistics of population and of the amount of property owned by Negroes are shown in the tables which follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF LAURENS COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1810 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1810.....	496	1,714	1860.....	3,275	3,723
1820.....	1,986	3,450	1870.....	3,654	4,180
1830.....	2,389	3,200	1880.....	4,351	5,702
1840.....	2,507	3,078	1890.....	6,093	7,654
1850.....	2,983	3,459			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF LAURENS COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	4,155	\$4,547	\$250	\$33,371	1890.....	17,143	\$32,142	\$2,696	\$93,502
1880.....	7,649	9,110	770	40,688	1895.....	24,290	52,990	8,725	143,844
1885.....	13,216	16,330	1,145	56,990	1900.....	18,809	54,079	10,196	139,410

## LEE COUNTY.

Located in the southwestern part of Georgia, Lee County was laid out in 1826 from territory between the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. Portions have been added to Muscogee, Marion, Randolph, and Sumter counties.

Statistics of population at each census since 1830 and of property owned by Negroes since 1875 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF LEE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	311	1,369	1870.....	7,643	1,924
1840.....	2,051	2,469	1880.....	8,837	1,739
1850.....	3,635	3,025	1890.....	7,642	1,432
1860.....	4,954	2,242			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF LEE COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,937	\$10,284	\$850	\$60,556	1890.....	10,247	\$31,184	\$10,580	\$133,346
1880.....	4,157	9,702	1,055	58,653	1895.....	10,201	38,062	12,303	106,628
1885.....	7,652	18,119	2,075	71,364	1900.....	13,355	43,945	12,154	129,121

## LIBERTY COUNTY.

Liberty County, located in the southeastern part of Georgia, was laid out in 1777. It has sandy soil and dense swamps.

This is by far the most interesting black county in Georgia. In 1695 Mr. Joseph Soul, a Harvard graduate and teacher, led a colony of New England Puritans from the parent church in Dorchester, Mass., to South Carolina. The place selected, however, proved unhealthy, and, attracted by Oglethorpe's Georgia, they secured a grant of 32,000 acres of land on the present site of Liberty County and removed there in 1752. They already owned slaves, and thus there came to the colony 280 whites and 536 Negroes. During the Revolution it was this parish that stood firmly by the other 12 colonies while the other counties of Georgia hesitated, and despite the number of slaves among them the town of Darien adopted strong resolutions against slavery. During the war the county, formerly called Midway, assumed the name of Liberty. The slaves were well treated, were received in equal fellowship in the church, their family life carefully protected, so that to this day mulattoes are rare in the county, and often asylum was offered here for fugitive slaves. Liberty County voted solidly against secession. After the Civil War the land there was largely thrown on the market. At Woodville, Ogeechee, and Belmont colonies of Negroes united and bought land, and now nearly 50,000 acres belong to them.

The following tables show the white and black population of the county at each census since 1790 and the amount of property owned by Negroes since 1874:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF LIBERTY COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1790.....	4,052	1,303	1850.....	5,924	2,002
1800.....	3,967	1,346	1860.....	6,083	2,284
1810.....	4,876	1,352	1870.....	5,260	2,428
1820.....	5,054	1,641	1880.....	7,061	3,581
1830.....	5,645	1,588	1890.....	8,673	4,207
1840.....	5,596	1,645			

## ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF LIBERTY COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	6,398	(a)	\$125	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$63,268
1875.....	12,151	\$13,058	100	\$50	.....	\$464	\$25,997	39,689
1876.....	15,734	16,226	25	3,505	.....	3,496	27,815	51,067
1877.....	16,530	18,791	25	3,992	\$27,054	3,750	2,195	56,807
1878.....	18,274	20,754	50	3,731	29,587	3,546	2,860	60,528
1879.....	21,208	23,924	.....	3,663	30,710	5,026	2,683	66,006
1880.....	24,322	26,127	125	4,009	33,743	3,914	3,045	70,963
1881.....	26,531	31,839	125	4,212	34,771	4,352	3,517	79,316
1882.....	28,278	36,152	75	4,016	38,782	5,354	2,885	87,264
1883.....	31,262	39,047	375	3,594	43,695	6,842	4,849	98,402
1884.....	34,080	46,559	205	5,364	47,660	7,894	3,500	111,182
1885.....	35,085	56,802	75	5,164	51,121	9,758	2,479	125,399
1886.....	36,179	55,263	560	5,139	44,389	8,663	2,005	116,019
1887.....	38,903	58,154	400	5,610	45,059	6,853	2,195	118,271
1888.....	39,305	60,796	400	5,206	48,203	7,035	1,777	123,417
1889.....	39,308	57,572	654	8,375	51,544	8,106	5,633	132,384
1890.....	41,227	59,522	1,756	9,749	55,282	8,441	1,987	136,737
1891.....	41,665	70,676	275	8,804	59,433	8,338	3,892	151,468
1892.....	39,376	77,253	818	8,075	61,524	8,668	5,146	160,094
1893.....	40,253	74,238	660	7,897	58,353	7,291	1,771	150,255
1894.....	46,642	75,198	725	8,215	52,315	6,744	3,150	146,347
1895.....	41,302	73,878	360	6,036	42,495	7,291	1,442	131,502
1896.....	40,953	82,772	1,720	7,093	46,749	8,028	1,188	143,182
1897.....	43,586	74,864	1,253	8,035	43,731	6,919	2,053	136,360
1898.....	44,261	75,474	1,150	7,001	44,329	5,067	3,281	136,302
1899.....	44,601	75,074	1,165	7,760	43,960	5,984	4,073	138,016
1900.....	45,965	78,094	935	7,358	45,900	7,035	4,814	144,136

a Not reported.

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

This county, in the eastern part of Georgia, was laid out from Wilkes in 1796.

The population at each census since its organization and statistics of property owned by Negroes since 1874 are shown in the tables which follow:

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF LINCOLN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1800 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1800.....	1,440	3,326	1850.....	3,811	2,187
1810.....	2,224	2,331	1860.....	3,791	1,675
1820.....	3,080	3,378	1870.....	3,616	1,797
1830.....	3,321	2,824	1880.....	4,158	2,254
1840.....	3,368	2,527	1890.....	3,673	2,473

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF LINCOLN COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	855	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$46,051
1875.....	878	\$1,756		\$10		\$574	\$35,707	38,047
1876.....	771	1,241		3,929		2,282	24,981	32,433
1877.....	969	1,720		3,145	\$23,866	1,893	1,417	32,041
1878.....	450	790		2,583	17,245	1,375	476	22,469
1879.....	610	935		2,710	13,619	1,317	450	19,031
1880.....	605	940		2,507	12,311	906	182	16,846
1881.....	944	1,583		2,229	13,442	1,187	112	18,553
1882.....	1,063	1,762		2,031	11,313	1,144	269	16,519
1883.....	1,840	3,676		2,079	15,933	1,701	554	23,943
1884.....	2,373	5,130		2,042	14,262	1,323	456	23,218
1885.....	2,284	5,271		1,453	11,777	856	408	19,770
1886.....	1,820	3,579		b 11,472	b 1,813	1,230	373	18,467
1887.....	1,132	3,316		1,671	10,908	1,033	134	17,562
1888.....	1,960	4,567		1,884	13,486	1,119	201	21,257
1889.....	1,779	3,792		2,889	11,405	1,326	241	19,653
1890.....	1,914	3,999		3,226	12,713	1,423	1,158	22,519
1891.....	1,892	4,469		5,158	20,605	3,305	4,072	37,609
1892.....	2,160	6,078		5,227	19,288	3,819	1,243	35,656
1893.....	2,620	7,334		3,218	16,134	2,669	964	30,369
1894.....	2,112	6,919		4,028	17,393	2,928	1,768	33,036
1895.....	2,841	6,416		4,539	15,011	2,485	858	29,309
1896.....	2,639	7,227		4,967	15,621	2,384	2,707	32,906
1897.....	2,951	7,723		3,676	14,494	2,285	1,456	29,634
1898.....	2,999	9,088		3,365	15,327	2,646	1,316	31,742
1899.....	3,660	10,062		6,164	17,225	3,847	1,404	38,702
1900.....	3,733	10,372		5,751	15,356	3,297	1,280	36,056

a Not reported.

b These figures do not harmonize with others in the same column. They are given, however, as shown in the original report.

LOWNDES COUNTY.

Lowndes County, in the southern part of Georgia, was laid off from Irwin in 1825.

Its Negro and white population since 1830, and statistics of Negro ownership of property since 1874, are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF LOWNDES COUNTY AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	340	2,113	1870.....	4,045	4,276
1840.....	1,180	4,394	1880.....	5,637	5,412
1850.....	2,375	5,339	1890.....	7,974	7,128
1860.....	2,399	2,850			

## ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF LOWNDES COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	6,524	(a)	\$7,070	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$40,187
1875.....	4,875	\$6,807	9,121	\$140	9,121	\$237	19,013	35,318
1876.....	6,870	9,414	8,735	3,722	1,546	2,884	20,069	43,486
1877.....	7,579	10,371	7,207	3,740	855	2,884	20,069	43,114
1878.....	8,045	12,290	8,171	4,103	19,626	1,014	2,383	47,587
1879.....	10,374	14,368	8,040	3,829	22,220	1,900	1,696	52,053
1880.....	10,466	14,431	7,605	4,348	20,319	2,019	1,681	50,403
1881.....	12,012	19,149	9,581	5,010	19,562	1,880	2,425	57,607
1882.....	13,593	23,266	10,070	5,704	24,075	2,385	4,047	69,547
1883.....	13,756	21,697	11,095	6,482	25,730	2,482	5,937	73,423
1884.....	13,997	25,429	14,818	6,827	26,068	2,165	4,639	79,946
1885.....	14,961	29,454	18,114	6,963	22,630	2,196	4,307	85,664
1886.....	14,650	30,426	21,666	10,539	24,227	1,813	6,486	95,157
1887.....	15,449	30,837	24,480	11,880	26,156	3,008	6,880	103,235
1888.....	17,672	37,709	28,871	12,045	28,346	3,039	8,296	118,306
1883.....	14,299	37,946	32,058	13,379	29,989	4,848	6,324	124,544
1890.....	16,113	47,239	28,497	16,215	35,481	4,659	3,947	136,038
1891.....	20,815	50,835	34,662	16,453	36,066	5,004	4,589	147,609
1892.....	21,228	57,910	40,162	18,370	34,926	4,530	6,661	162,559
1893.....	21,535	58,011	39,837	20,624	37,252	5,660	6,199	167,583
1894.....	22,378	60,411	40,730	17,865	32,346	4,795	3,371	159,518
1895.....	21,795	62,431	43,015	15,814	24,713	3,615	1,835	151,423
1896.....	21,796	54,268	44,235	16,683	29,065	1,760	1,456	147,466
1897.....	21,692	52,008	38,910	14,075	23,588	3,100	2,043	133,724
1898.....	20,517	51,286	43,085	11,890	22,533	2,885	1,967	133,724
1899.....	21,749	59,252	45,356	16,498	24,785	4,631	4,113	154,630
1900.....	21,620	61,478	48,236	20,127	32,951	6,033	5,998	174,824

a Not reported.

## LUMPKIN COUNTY.

This county, in the northern part of Georgia, was laid out from Cherokee in 1838. Some of the soil is fine and easily cultivated.

Statistics of population and of property owned by Negroes follow.

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF LUMPKIN COUNTY AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	528	5,143	1870.....	462	4,699
1850.....	960	7,995	1880.....	451	6,075
1860.....	470	4,156	1890.....	414	6,453

## ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF LUMPKIN COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,235	\$1,960	\$1,170	\$5,431	1890.....	2,018	\$2,325	\$670	\$5,544
1880.....	1,136	1,340	215	4,094	1895.....	1,589	1,865	1,045	5,477
1885.....	2,476	2,665	1,580	6,481	1900.....	1,791	2,505	3,225	9,232



**M'DUFFIE COUNTY.**

McDuffie County, in eastern Georgia, was laid out in 1871.

Statistics of its population at the censuses of 1880 and 1890 and of property owned by Negroes since 1875 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF MCDUFFIE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1880 AND 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1880.....	6,019	3,430	1890.....	5,522	3,267

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF MCDUFFIE COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,706	\$9,316	\$15	\$29,454	1890.....	5,542	\$16,297	\$2,390	\$47,262
1880.....	2,921	8,224	165	27,280	1895.....	5,721	13,861	2,113	35,091
1885.....	4,887	14,798	760	35,587	1900.....	4,512	13,206	2,530	38,994

**M'INTOSH COUNTY.**

McIntosh County is located in southeastern Georgia and was laid out from Liberty in 1793. This is a typical "black belt" county, without a large town and with more than four Negroes to every white man. Two students of Atlanta University traveled through parts of this county last summer, and their notes, taken on the spot, are of interest.

At Townsend Station I found a turpentine still which employed many Negroes at 60 to 75 cents a day; they lived in one-room shanties and were ignorant and unfriendly. Taking Kings road out into the country, I came to Cooperstown. Here were many Negroes, nearly all owning their farms, from 100 to 250 acres each. Their crops last year varied from 5 to 100 bushels of rice, 25 to 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 5 to 150 gallons of sirup. They each had from 5 to 35 head of cattle. The land about here is very low and sandy and the roads were nearly all under water at this time. I next took the Johnson Station road to Addock settlement. Here I found a better class of people, owning from 3 to 150 acres. Their houses had from 1 to 6 rooms. They had few school facilities. Along the Altamaha River the people were poorer and more ignorant and many constantly rove about, leaving their farms unattended, and spend their time in idling, fishing, and lumbering.

Darien is the chief town, a village of 1,500. Here the colored people are kind-hearted and hospitable. Farming and stock raising and working in the large lumber mill are their chief employments. Nearly the whole town was once owned by a Negro, and many of its chief business enterprises supported by him. He bequeathed money to

both the colored and white school, and the rest of his money melted away in litigation after his death. There are two good schools in Darien, a colored postmaster, and colored merchants.

Leaving Darien and going about 20 miles northeast, I came to a place called Jonesville. The people of this place are not as intelligent as the people in the other parts of McIntosh which I passed through. The majority of the people are very ignorant and illiterate, although possessing very large farms. It seemed to me as though they are very indolent and lazy. One man who owns 50 acres of land told me that he did not have any anxiety whatever to raise a large crop—no more than sufficient to support himself and family—that if he raised a large crop he couldn't get a price on the market sufficient to pay for the labor; therefore he did not have any desire to keep pace with the world, and that he would feel contented with a small crop. All of them seemed as though they had this idea in their heads, and therefore did not care whether they worked or not. Eight and a half miles on the South Newport road I came to a small village called South Newport, where the dawn of civilization again appears. This place is mostly inhabited by white people, who own very large farms. The colored people who reside here are farm hands and are hired by the white people. They are very few in number, and are paid very small wages, indeed. They get on an average of 40 to 50 cents a day.

After leaving South Newport and going southeast about 8 miles, on a road called Harris Neck road, I came to Harris Neck. The people in this place are very industrious and intelligent. The majority of them own large farms, and they are accustomed to raising large crops. They did not do well last year on account of the dry season. The colored people here have two large churches and a very large schoolhouse. I was told that the schoolhouse was not large enough for the number in attendance, thereby turning from its doors a great number of young people. The justice of the peace is a colored man; also the postmaster. Everybody seems to be getting along very well indeed in this place. Julinton River is very large, and a great many foreign vessels enter the port to get lumber, giving the young men of the place work to do in loading the ships.

There are two white families living in Harris Neck, who are very wealthy; and from what I could learn from the people the best of feeling existed between them and the colored.

There are also two big stores run by colored men, and they do a rushing business.

Statistics of the Negro and white population of McIntosh County since 1800 and of the amount of property owned by Negroes since 1874 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF MCINTOSH COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1800 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1800.....	1,829	831	1850.....	4,701	1,326
1810.....	2,978	761	1860.....	4,117	1,429
1820.....	3,736	1,343	1870.....	3,288	1,196
1830.....	3,903	1,095	1880.....	4,695	1,546
1840.....	4,012	1,343	1890.....	5,212	1,258

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF McINTOSH COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	8,089	(a)	\$47,660	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$100,291
1875.....	8,231	\$34,482	33,345	\$1,064	.....	\$1,307	\$16,610	86,808
1876.....	7,550	22,770	30,102	2,563	.....	480	13,223	69,138
1877.....	7,763	25,442	31,198	1,960	\$10,311	181	2,688	71,780
1878.....	8,101	27,281	32,523	1,394	11,708	164	1,270	74,340
1879.....	8,724	27,277	31,453	1,227	12,656	188	841	73,642
1880.....	9,464	28,022	32,438	1,201	13,512	188	686	76,047
1881.....	9,698	32,242	44,145	4,115	15,445	329	1,830	98,106
1882.....	10,586	34,654	46,532	4,405	17,171	279	1,025	104,066
1883.....	10,573	35,525	42,865	3,396	15,112	788	17,543	115,229
1884.....	10,965	36,849	42,305	3,631	15,996	830	16,991	116,602
1885.....	10,663	35,612	42,681	3,278	15,564	565	13,119	110,319
1886.....	11,442	38,615	43,101	4,424	15,298	479	13,582	115,499
1887.....	9,602	38,506	47,721	4,080	15,805	488	4,083	110,632
1888.....	12,703	39,443	49,827	3,585	16,977	376	4,865	115,073
1889.....	12,912	39,954	55,377	3,668	17,185	312	4,815	121,311
1890.....	13,284	38,994	48,578	3,466	17,061	62	30,188	138,349
1891.....	12,298	34,043	51,555	2,804	17,496	116	5,233	111,247
1892.....	12,405	44,143	63,016	5,463	21,519	.....	5,773	139,914
1893.....	13,108	44,355	62,069	4,984	20,896	5	5,735	138,044
1894.....	13,651	45,261	56,243	3,558	19,613	1,581	2,704	128,960
1895.....	12,984	44,027	55,318	2,932	16,352	2,258	1,773	122,660
1896.....	13,164	42,665	53,378	2,494	15,321	1,952	1,822	117,632
1897.....	13,200	40,315	54,956	2,658	16,366	1,911	3,098	119,304
1898.....	13,776	42,012	51,186	2,623	16,056	1,771	5,409	119,057
1899.....	13,760	40,294	50,471	4,267	18,038	1,825	11,572	126,467
1900.....	13,022	41,016	50,087	3,506	17,736	1,807	8,999	123,151

a Not reported.

MACON COUNTY.

Macon County, in central Georgia, was laid out in 1837.

Its population since 1840, and figures showing the value of property owned by Negroes since 1874, are given in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF MACON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	1,492	3,553	1870.....	7,483	3,975
1850.....	2,964	4,088	1880.....	7,387	4,288
1860.....	4,874	3,575	1890.....	9,181	4,001

## ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF MACON COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	2,891	(a)	\$10,389	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$31,960
1875.....	3,385	\$6,988	1,780			\$5	\$12,689	21,462
1876.....	2,783	4,751	2,020	\$2,608			12,383	22,076
1877.....	3,193	5,842	2,305	5,765	\$14,643	977	2,526	32,058
1878.....	3,170	5,055	2,660	4,047	12,532	807	2,011	27,112
1879.....	3,896	6,294	3,080	4,363	12,833	881	1,530	28,981
1880.....	3,897	7,645	2,505	5,189	15,734	791	2,640	34,504
1881.....	4,560	11,171	2,624	4,487	16,737	785	2,801	38,605
1882.....	4,764	12,661	3,435	6,327	15,436	780	2,503	41,142
1883.....	5,559	12,753	3,680	5,382	21,019	782	3,840	47,456
1884.....	5,665	14,637	4,291	6,322	20,405	752	4,159	50,566
1885.....	5,220	13,246	5,030	4,579	17,389	612	3,266	44,122
1886.....	5,922	14,491	4,955	6,254	16,686	508	5,866	48,760
1887.....	5,952	15,344	5,884	6,605	16,163	2,874	1,665	48,585
1888.....	6,001	15,691	6,470	5,697	14,601	2,568	3,661	48,688
1889.....	5,311	13,931	5,257	8,307	17,698	3,504	3,486	52,183
1890.....	5,850	14,423	9,877	13,722	27,835	5,805	5,112	76,774
1891.....	6,339	15,871	11,370	13,896	33,680	8,027	5,083	87,927
1892.....	7,440	21,400	14,885	14,657	29,657	6,998	4,686	92,283
1893.....	6,673	18,833	15,801	13,816	23,062	5,179	4,020	80,711
1894.....	6,340	20,668	14,040	14,121	23,533	5,397	3,354	81,113
1895.....	6,392	20,705	13,325	13,060	18,909	4,260	2,678	72,937
1896.....	7,024	20,402	16,915	13,488	21,577	4,608	3,062	80,052
1897.....	7,472	25,148	21,505	22,682	24,360	4,929	3,133	101,757
1898.....	7,914	26,905	14,443	32,652	28,778	5,987	13,833	122,598
1899.....	7,897	25,115	26,609	30,902	27,196	4,923	9,091	123,836
1900.....	7,016	20,856	25,151	26,873	24,116	4,396	6,138	107,530

a Not reported.

## MADISON COUNTY.

Madison, located in northeastern Georgia, was laid out from Oglethorpe, Jackson, Franklin, and Elbert in 1811. Additions were made to it in 1813, 1819, 1823, 1829, and 1831. There is some fertile soil.

The population since 1820 and the figures for Negro ownership of property since 1875 are shown in the following tables:

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF MADISON COUNTY AT EACH CENSUS, 1820 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1820.....	906	2,829	1860.....	2,009	3,924
1830.....	1,261	3,385	1870.....	1,581	3,646
1840.....	1,385	3,125	1880.....	2,586	5,392
1850.....	1,940	3,763	1890.....	3,662	7,361

## ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF MADISON COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,304	\$7,252	\$50	\$28,637	1890.....	3,200	\$10,241	\$50	\$29,079
1880.....	2,888	7,692	130	24,980	1895.....	3,012	9,028	1,350	25,171
1885.....	3,677	9,584	150	25,662	1900.....	3,214	9,860	775	28,622

**MARION COUNTY.**

This county, located in western Georgia, was laid out in 1827 from Lee and Muscogee.

Figures of population since 1830 and of Negro ownership of property since 1874 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF MARION COUNTY AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	109	1,327	1870.....	3,830	4,169
1840.....	1,071	3,741	1880.....	4,304	4,294
1850.....	3,613	6,667	1890.....	4,261	3,467
1860.....	3,536	3,854			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF MARION COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	2,370	(a)	\$550	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$23,151
1875.....	1,734	\$3,034		\$60		\$175	\$12,163	15,432
1876.....	1,545	2,937	575	2,497		346	12,076	18,431
1877.....	1,666	2,837	805	2,442	\$11,725	382	1,005	19,196
1878.....	2,273	3,565	985	2,882	10,872	437	1,355	20,096
1879.....	1,956	2,735	1,220	2,526	11,213	489	1,365	19,548
1880.....	3,032	4,271	1,635	2,309	13,788	519	2,627	25,149
1881.....	2,910	4,032	1,802	2,203	12,989	328	2,594	23,948
1882.....	3,155	4,727	2,137	2,741	22,138	563	2,247	34,553
1883.....	2,870	4,632	2,420	3,391	23,802	611	2,591	37,447
1884.....	3,519	5,893	2,845	3,292	21,017	540	2,526	36,113
1885.....	3,398	6,664	3,193	3,514	21,174	539	2,221	37,305
1886.....	3,531	7,869	5,075	5,019	17,486	654	2,663	38,766
1887.....	4,092	9,274	4,760	4,973	16,211	556	2,488	38,262
1888.....	3,299	7,917	4,452	6,304	16,240	592	2,717	38,222
1889.....	3,516	7,956	5,147	7,226	20,044	566	4,092	45,031
1890.....	4,446	10,658	7,035	12,149	21,276	680	6,102	57,900
1891.....	4,654	12,957	13,403	12,438	26,333	6,772	2,413	74,316
1892.....	4,538	14,428	20,392	11,332	17,312	4,966	1,740	70,670
1893.....	3,444	10,825	24,775	10,299	16,682	3,321	775	66,677
1894.....	4,390	10,755	22,641	9,117	16,422	2,688	446	62,069
1895.....	3,811	9,815	18,480	7,969	13,736	2,072	479	52,551
1896.....	3,475	9,963	16,225	8,889	16,545	2,124	946	54,692
1897.....	4,028	10,017	16,725	9,823	15,667	2,196	499	54,927
1898.....	4,168	10,622	16,315	10,569	15,379	841	1,650	55,376
1899.....	3,854	10,167	11,122	8,760	9,769	1,307	4,012	45,137
1900.....	4,301	9,120	12,235	9,313	10,997	1,687	3,173	46,525

a Not reported.

**MERIWETHER COUNTY.**

Meriwether County, located in western Georgia, was laid out from Troup in 1827. The soil is easily cultivated.

The population since 1830 and the amount of property owned by Negroes since 1875 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF MERIWETHER COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	1,404	3,018	1870.....	7,369	6,387
1840.....	5,407	8,725	1880.....	9,854	7,797
1850.....	7,995	8,481	1890.....	11,588	9,201
1860.....	8,752	6,578			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF MERIWETHER COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,731	\$5,503	\$1,790	\$48,739	1890.....	5,526	\$21,405	\$5,915	\$75,585
1880.....	3,584	10,441	1,275	47,414	1895.....	7,880	30,860	2,325	74,863
1885.....	5,549	17,697	3,465	65,847	1900.....	5,413	20,258	4,362	69,169

**MILLER COUNTY.**

This county, in southwest Georgia, was laid out in 1856.

Statistics of population since 1860 and of Negro ownership of property since 1875 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF MILLER COUNTY AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	640	1,151	1880.....	1,393	2,327
1870.....	956	2,135	1890.....	1,574	2,701

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF MILLER COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1890.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,723	\$2,836	.....	\$7,272	1890.....	6,719	\$9,872	\$50	\$30,376
1880.....	4,898	4,798	.....	13,649	1895.....	5,763	10,756	25	25,770
1885.....	5,066	6,044	\$25	18,670	1900.....	4,962	10,239	330	27,100

**MILTON COUNTY.**

Milton County, located in north Georgia, was laid out in 1857.

Its population since 1860 and statistics of Negro ownership since 1875 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF MILTON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	618	3,984	1880.....	777	5,484
1870.....	466	3,818	1890.....	672	5,536

## ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF MILTON COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	800	\$4,045	.....	\$8,756	1890.....	572	\$2,560	\$320	\$7,488
1880.....	666	2,485	\$150	10,643	1895.....	484	2,015	400	5,882
1885.....	652	2,960	400	6,807	1900.....	396	1,020	375	5,560

**MITCHELL COUNTY.**

Mitchell County, in southwest Georgia, was laid out in 1857.

Its population since 1860 and the amount of property owned by Negroes since 1875 are shown in the tables which follow.

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF MITCHELL COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	1,592	2,716	1880.....	5,208	4,189
1870.....	2,950	3,683	1890.....	6,106	4,800

## ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF MITCHELL COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,474	\$6,133	\$825	\$24,921	1890.....	12,532	\$31,555	\$5,000	\$95,600
1880.....	8,132	21,250	1,585	52,635	1895.....	16,700	48,900	8,740	120,125
1885.....	7,630	23,290	3,640	58,060	1900.....	17,264	50,033	8,619	122,078

**MONROE COUNTY.**

This county is located in central Georgia. It was laid out by the lottery act of 1821, and organized the same year. Some of the soil is very rich.

Statistics of population and of Negro ownership appear in the following tables:

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF MONROE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	7,364	8,838	1870.....	10,804	6,409
1840.....	8,471	7,804	1880.....	12,115	6,693
1850.....	10,175	6,810	1890.....	12,516	6,621
1860.....	10,200	5,753			

## ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF MONROE COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	1,991	(a)	\$10,882	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$113,318
1875.....	3,227	\$13,486	9,630			\$95	\$45,128	68,339
1876.....	3,122	14,095	4,030	\$10,086	\$1,991	1,974	36,000	68,176
1877.....	3,193	14,905	2,595	9,400	32,150	2,016	3,677	64,743
1878.....	4,613	21,348	2,315	8,932	33,102	1,534	2,281	69,512
1879.....	4,761	21,393	1,915	8,184	30,251	1,357	2,388	65,488
1880.....	4,653	19,763	4,780	6,080	29,755	1,261	2,083	63,722
1881.....	5,734	21,323	2,592	7,755	29,614	2,177	4,170	67,631
1882.....	5,407	21,354	2,275	6,835	27,455	2,193	4,059	64,171
1883.....	5,908	25,467	3,015	11,289	30,027	4,955	5,644	80,397
1884.....	7,168	30,141	6,285	9,255	37,377	6,669	1,769	91,476
1885.....	6,727	29,790	5,860	9,234	37,846	6,809	1,093	90,632
1886.....	7,507	33,547	6,655	10,810	40,675	8,467	2,794	102,948
1887.....	6,782	27,334	1,724	8,493	26,550	5,532	1,278	70,911
1888.....	7,980	30,555	5,415	8,641	24,664	5,432	568	75,275
1889.....	8,137	34,664	1,967	9,947	24,601	5,483	3,702	80,364
1890.....	10,540	42,861	5,027	14,124	38,630	8,628	2,256	111,526
1891.....	12,706	53,810	6,125	17,295	57,345	14,180	3,248	152,003
1892.....	14,713	73,961	8,295	22,671	56,238	14,203	3,994	179,332
1893.....	14,553	68,188	6,647	21,684	50,739	11,148	3,750	162,156
1894.....	15,413	75,266	4,760	28,523	51,323	11,914	3,452	170,898
1895.....	12,228	53,205	12,467	20,143	37,263	9,452	3,394	135,924
1896.....	12,194	56,725	8,775	24,561	21,687	10,299	2,081	124,728
1897.....	12,314	59,508	9,308	24,134	41,904	12,744	1,633	149,231
1898.....	13,222	62,923	10,652	30,647	39,828	10,277	15,325	169,652
1899.....	12,404	63,287	8,943	24,377	30,392	9,949	13,270	150,218
1900.....	12,408	62,580	10,532	22,859	36,325	10,833	7,597	150,726

a Not reported.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Montgomery County, located in southeastern Georgia, was laid out in 1793.

Its population since 1800 and figures showing Negro ownership of property are given in the tables following:

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1800 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1800.....	438	2,742	1850.....	613	1,541
1810.....	764	2,190	1860.....	983	2,014
1820.....	704	1,165	1870.....	1,108	2,478
1830.....	335	934	1880.....	1,871	3,510
1840.....	337	1,279	1890.....	3,658	5,590

## ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	5,786	\$4,003		\$14,628	1890.....	14,610	\$21,517	\$250	\$53,466
1880.....	9,720	7,333	\$75	23,311	1895.....	15,349	24,093	2,735	56,731
1885.....	11,083	12,028	100	32,062	1900.....	13,090	36,590	2,515	84,918



**MORGAN COUNTY.**

Morgan County, in eastern Georgia, was laid out from Baldwin in 1807.

The population of the county since 1810 and statistics of property owned by Negroes since 1875 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF MORGAN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1810 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1810.....	2,420	5,949	1860.....	7,013	2,983
1820.....	6,057	7,463	1870.....	7,058	3,637
1830.....	6,835	5,211	1880.....	9,782	4,249
1840.....	5,660	3,461	1890.....	10,997	5,043
1850.....	7,110	3,634			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF MORGAN COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,196	\$20,963	\$13,216	\$76,607	1890.....	6,552	\$32,647	\$33,843	\$122,441
1880.....	3,209	13,959	19,025	66,631	1895.....	6,245	37,699	48,997	123,767
1885.....	3,948	18,628	18,470	73,477	1900.....	5,855	33,208	27,295	92,563

**MURRAY COUNTY.**

Murray County is located in northwestern Georgia. It was laid out from Cherokee and organized in 1832.

Statistics of population and of property owned by Negroes follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF MURRAY COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	799	3,896	1870.....	757	5,743
1850.....	1,941	12,492	1880.....	906	7,362
1860.....	1,444	5,639	1890.....	484	7,977

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF MURRAY COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	760	\$2,250	.....	\$11,122	1890.....	300	\$440	.....	\$7,016
1880.....	670	1,330	.....	8,294	1895.....	280	420	.....	2,866
1885.....	1,046	2,947	\$260	11,613	1900.....	350	635	.....	4,975

**MUSCOGEE COUNTY.**

Muscogee County is in western Georgia. It was laid out in 1826, and portions of it were set off to Harris, Talbot, and Marion in 1827.

Statistics of population and of property owned by Negroes are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF MUSCOGEE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	1,248	2,260	1870.....	9,220	7,441
1840.....	4,760	6,939	1880.....	10,327	8,995
1850.....	8,223	10,355	1890.....	15,362	12,395
1860.....	7,618	8,966			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF MUSCOGEE COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,915	\$42,125	\$36,390	\$96,910	1890.....	4,680	\$50,707	\$223,787	\$304,070
1880.....	4,827	50,835	54,230	139,065	1895.....	5,341	85,020	179,850	314,775
1885.....	5,575	72,526	84,970	182,897	1900.....	5,448	91,175	153,735	331,640

**NEWTON COUNTY.**

Newton County is in central Georgia. It was laid out in 1821, and contains the town of Covington. (a)

Statistics follow showing Negro and white population of the county at each census since 1830, and amount of property owned by Negroes since 1874:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF NEWTON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	3,027	8,128	1870.....	6,014	8,601
1840.....	3,738	7,890	1880.....	6,883	6,740
1850.....	5,219	8,077	1890.....	7,164	7,146
1860.....	6,498	7,822			

a Cf. Bulletin No. 22, May, 1899.

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF NEWTON COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	1,847	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$61,705
1875.....	1,736	9,463	5,541	325	.....	257	29,930	45,516
1876.....	1,936	9,786	4,251	8,140	.....	4,039	23,769	49,985
1877.....	2,215	10,752	5,131	9,485	20,964	3,138	1,820	51,290
1878.....	2,864	13,256	5,390	8,197	20,964	2,732	2,731	53,270
1879.....	3,680	14,930	5,815	8,950	18,745	2,905	1,395	52,740
1880.....	3,866	15,705	6,260	7,880	16,955	2,310	1,090	50,200
1881.....	3,383	15,075	7,130	8,085	18,310	3,165	1,130	52,895
1882.....	3,046	14,780	7,075	7,485	16,105	2,785	730	48,960
1883.....	2,558	9,152	8,870	9,188	14,460	2,810	826	45,306
1884.....	3,104	13,139	7,548	7,203	13,923	2,416	736	44,965
1885.....	3,149	11,070	6,980	8,433	15,760	2,354	1,800	46,397
1886.....	2,997	12,670	9,127	8,989	16,627	1,082	4,345	52,840
1887.....	3,411	15,248	9,293	9,268	17,412	3,269	1,507	55,997
1888.....	3,429	16,472	9,025	9,738	18,993	3,975	1,841	60,044
1889.....	3,613	18,036	9,630	9,367	20,346	4,276	1,836	63,491
1890.....	4,035	19,358	12,427	11,848	24,260	4,905	2,753	75,551
1891.....	4,289	24,238	17,494	12,778	27,889	6,260	3,683	92,342
1892.....	4,179	24,980	27,222	13,065	26,225	5,633	3,920	101,045
1893.....	3,995	24,118	28,687	14,177	25,898	5,472	2,324	100,676
1894.....	4,302	26,419	32,277	14,037	27,646	5,554	2,118	108,051
1895.....	3,840	22,133	30,512	12,248	21,049	4,398	1,517	91,857
1896.....	4,505	26,038	32,892	13,064	26,451	4,983	1,936	105,364
1897.....	4,232	25,066	32,025	13,205	29,098	6,522	1,763	107,679
1898.....	4,329	25,749	33,820	12,866	28,189	6,833	2,307	109,764
1899.....	4,209	25,040	34,346	12,757	24,330	5,989	3,205	105,667
1900.....	4,074	24,303	35,585	12,239	21,253	5,338	5,976	104,693

a Not reported.

OCONEE COUNTY.

Oconee County, located in north central Georgia, was laid out in 1875.

Statistics of population in 1880 and 1890 and of Negro ownership since 1875 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF OCONEE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1880 AND 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1880.....	3,024	3,327	1890.....	3,832	3,881

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF OCONEE COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	480	\$1,620	\$360	\$14,327	1890.....	1,808	\$10,789	\$400	\$46,243
1880.....	574	2,676	520	22,090	1895.....	2,234	15,110	.....	52,813
1885.....	1,157	5,928	575	30,238	1900.....	2,667	17,045	.....	48,979

## OGLETHORPE COUNTY.

Located in northeastern Georgia. This county was laid out in 1793, and parts of it have been added to Greene, Madison, and Taliaferro counties. Some of the soil is noted for its fertility. Formerly the county had many slaves, and latterly the system of peonage has been widespread.

Statistics of Negro and white population at each census since 1800, and of property owned by Negroes since 1874 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF OGLETHORPE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1800 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1800.....	3,094	6,686	1850.....	7,877	4,382
1810.....	5,440	6,857	1860.....	7,535	4,014
1820.....	7,343	6,703	1870.....	7,141	4,641
1830.....	7,959	5,659	1880.....	9,931	5,469
1840.....	6,362	4,606	1890.....	11,264	5,686

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF OGLETHORPE COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	3,656	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$62,066
1875.....	4,508	\$14,943	\$1,100	\$265	.....	.....	\$37,970	54,270
1876.....	5,030	15,485	1,725	1,225	.....	\$540	29,585	48,565
1877.....	5,594	16,184	1,600	7,546	\$30,152	4,075	9,418	68,770
1878.....	6,522	18,760	1,600	2,775	19,495	2,760	20,410	65,790
1879.....	7,378	17,063	1,250	3,269	25,248	1,360	1,620	49,810
1880.....	7,346	20,265	1,430	2,090	29,245	1,165	1,775	55,977
1881.....	9,586	26,181	1,315	3,008	33,060	3,134	3,679	70,379
1882.....	10,361	29,374	1,525	2,998	31,179	3,696	2,237	71,004
1883.....	10,636	30,197	2,025	3,029	6,966	3,207	31,940	77,365
1884.....	11,661	32,535	2,040	3,460	33,605	3,825	2,250	77,615
1885.....	11,371	32,480	2,565	5,265	29,345	2,575	1,745	78,970
1886.....	10,418	30,012	2,630	5,519	25,229	3,610	2,060	69,065
1887.....	9,383	26,330	2,495	5,316	23,565	2,100	1,809	61,615
1888.....	9,664	29,570	2,590	8,485	25,970	3,810	1,040	71,463
1889.....	7,816	24,124	1,855	4,691	18,973	2,978	1,042	58,664
1890.....	8,149	24,338	2,025	4,287	25,236	3,641	1,617	61,140
1891.....	7,789	23,580	2,655	5,440	32,645	4,740	2,430	71,49
1892.....	7,502	23,160	3,280	4,165	24,360	3,700	1,340	60,005
1893.....	6,951	21,395	3,560	4,245	26,750	3,495	1,500	60,935
1894.....	7,243	20,600	3,395	3,795	26,140	2,985	1,090	58,005
1895.....	7,584	21,345	3,365	2,965	20,245	2,310	690	50,920
1896.....	8,291	24,465	3,645	3,900	23,275	2,660	695	58,640
1897.....	8,048	24,358	3,470	6,222	30,463	4,170	443	69,126
1898.....	8,693	29,350	3,515	5,869	30,106	5,054	385	74,279
1899.....	9,541	32,628	3,130	6,649	26,830	4,990	3,288	77,515
1900.....	9,036	30,579	2,850	4,312	17,567	3,303	785	59,396

a Not reported.

## PAULDING COUNTY.

Paulding County, in northwestern Georgia, was laid out from Cherokee and organized in 1832.

## Statistics of population and of Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF PAULDING COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	454	2,102	1870.....	556	7,083
1850.....	1,477	5,560	1880.....	984	9,903
1860.....	578	6,460	1890.....	1,505	10,443

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF PAULDING COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,695	\$7,360	.....	\$13,788	1890.....	2,403	\$8,892	\$1,052	\$18,048
1880.....	1,950	6,320	.....	14,032	1895.....	2,485	9,213	1,655	18,114
1885.....	2,667	10,860	\$615	19,018	1900.....	3,189	13,372	1,380	27,169

**PICKENS COUNTY.**

Pickens County, in northern Georgia, was laid out in 1853.

## Statistics of population and of Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF PICKENS COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	246	4,705	1880.....	145	6,645
1870.....	129	5,188	1890.....	349	7,832

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF PICKENS COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,040	\$4,035	\$50	\$4,902	1890.....	492	\$740	\$90	\$2,508
1880.....	540	2,315	30	3,685	1895.....	738	998	308	2,849
1885.....	480	2,345	.....	4,119	1900.....	992	1,986	255	5,608

**PIERCE COUNTY.**

Pierce County, in southeastern Georgia, was laid out in 1857.

## Statistics of its population and of property owned by Negroes follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF PIERCE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	233	1,740	1880.....	1,472	3,065
1870.....	814	1,964	1890.....	1,983	4,396

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF PIERCE COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	1,467	(a)	\$2,686	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$9,277
1875.....	1,495	\$3,033	3,075	\$150	.....	\$80	\$4,779	11,717
1876.....	2,191	3,330	3,575	1,240	.....	409	3,783	12,337
1877.....	3,160	3,311	3,370	990	\$2,802	388	443	11,304
1878.....	3,361	3,269	3,200	974	3,446	311	230	11,430
1879.....	3,666	3,660	3,455	978	3,237	446	403	12,179
1880.....	3,765	4,202	2,890	744	3,131	551	395	11,913
1881.....	3,859	3,652	2,845	1,013	3,188	285	1,492	12,475
1882.....	5,795	5,231	2,805	1,722	4,128	297	1,255	15,438
1883.....	6,093	7,813	3,385	2,007	5,063	732	1,094	20,094
1884.....	5,640	8,270	4,350	2,009	5,282	935	905	21,751
1885.....	6,021	9,311	4,145	2,441	5,939	521	1,986	24,343
1886.....	4,542	7,849	4,105	1,939	5,853	244	1,938	21,928
1887.....	5,971	12,116	4,780	2,859	5,928	1,089	2,414	29,186
1888.....	6,373	14,122	4,131	2,499	6,547	1,056	1,010	29,365
1889.....	6,090	15,730	4,355	3,781	6,932	1,281	1,395	33,474
1890.....	5,596	17,309	3,690	3,808	7,912	1,505	2,440	36,664
1891.....	5,886	21,518	4,345	4,442	9,463	1,711	3,242	44,721
1892.....	6,286	21,013	4,257	5,970	10,362	1,691	2,943	46,286
1893.....	7,004	23,950	4,450	7,845	10,729	1,728	2,589	51,291
1894.....	7,498	27,395	4,905	10,018	12,541	1,978	2,401	59,288
1895.....	7,412	27,147	5,520	9,623	9,668	1,797	2,687	56,442
1896.....	6,915	28,691	5,020	9,759	9,617	1,803	2,812	57,702
1897.....	7,544	28,327	5,415	5,581	9,166	1,459	1,467	51,415
1898.....	7,372	25,319	5,630	5,740	8,805	1,357	1,657	48,508
1899.....	6,645	22,130	5,890	5,367	7,543	1,218	3,909	46,057
1900.....	6,878	23,011	5,575	6,205	7,234	1,234	2,060	45,319

a Not reported.

PIKE COUNTY.

Pike County is located in central Georgia. It was laid out in 1822, and portions of it were added to Upson.

Statistics of population and Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF PIKE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	1,793	4,356	1870.....	4,906	5,999
1840.....	2,581	6,595	1880.....	8,069	7,780
1850.....	5,620	8,686	1890.....	8,077	8,223
1860.....	4,746	5,332			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF PIKE COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,969	\$14,726	\$7,525	\$60,364	1890.....	5,215	\$27,145	\$15,915	\$104,368
1880.....	2,885	14,806	7,265	60,841	1895.....	4,657	27,440	18,759	90,025
1885.....	2,567	16,634	16,750	82,865	1900.....	3,421	19,256	18,486	76,508

**POLK COUNTY.**

Polk County, in northwest Georgia, was laid out in 1851.

Statistics of population and of property owned by Negroes follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF POLK COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	2,442	3,853	1880.....	4,147	7,805
1870.....	2,578	5,244	1890.....	4,654	10,289

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF POLK COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	2,228	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$36,397
1875.....	2,167	\$9,730	\$620	\$50	.....	\$25	\$16,341	26,766
1876.....	1,961	8,890	490	1,489	.....	375	15,048	26,292
1877.....	2,542	11,056	195	3,994	\$13,213	618	1,521	30,597
1878.....	3,673	13,601	175	3,841	14,487	585	1,798	34,487
1879.....	4,211	15,249	110	3,080	11,716	463	1,167	31,785
1880.....	4,331	16,205	275	3,367	14,425	533	1,911	36,716
1881.....	4,420	18,990	175	3,985	16,343	820	2,471	42,784
1882.....	4,306	17,686	780	3,618	12,011	518	1,730	36,343
1883.....	4,677	20,075	515	4,088	14,634	624	1,878	41,814
1884.....	4,360	19,685	1,190	4,392	14,481	654	1,748	42,150
1885.....	4,837	18,502	1,460	3,843	12,042	528	1,182	37,558
1886.....	4,555	17,013	1,665	4,623	12,609	618	1,685	38,213
1887.....	4,460	17,225	2,075	4,618	12,649	1,359	831	38,266
1888.....	4,833	19,810	3,703	5,267	14,167	1,616	346	45,444
1889.....	4,715	19,605	5,250	5,214	16,838	2,021	270	49,198
1890.....	5,093	22,275	6,982	5,824	16,388	2,109	1,276	54,854
1891.....	5,772	24,274	9,160	7,394	15,658	2,031	1,995	60,512
1892.....	6,556	25,142	10,615	6,900	16,281	2,562	3,114	64,614
1893.....	6,842	27,067	12,335	7,177	17,152	2,596	1,029	67,356
1894.....	7,282	27,586	11,360	6,836	16,251	2,451	579	65,063
1895.....	7,060	29,812	12,984	5,981	13,380	2,056	579	58,792
1896.....	6,942	24,312	10,380	6,652	14,725	2,052	730	58,851
1897.....	7,286	24,945	9,995	7,091	15,877	2,576	1,264	61,748
1898.....	7,270	28,422	8,317	6,716	13,802	2,493	1,238	55,983
1899.....	8,289	27,639	9,100	7,294	13,952	2,786	1,613	62,384
1900.....	9,652	31,804	10,722	8,402	15,762	3,138	1,495	71,323

a Not reported.

**PULASKI COUNTY.**

Pulaski County, located in central Georgia, was laid out in 1808.

Statistics of population and of property owned by Negroes follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF PULASKI COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1810 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1810.....	540	1,553	1860.....	4,137	4,607
1820.....	2,046	3,237	1870.....	5,984	5,955
1830.....	1,783	3,123	1880.....	8,225	5,824
1840.....	2,417	2,972	1890.....	10,001	6,558
1850.....	2,843	3,784			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF PULASKI COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	4,490	\$8,911	\$6,914	\$48,230	1890.....	12,294	\$32,319	\$19,890	\$122,926
1880.....	5,988	10,689	6,975	60,760	1895.....	14,145	48,433	26,345	144,158
1885.....	6,901	13,484	13,956	59,022	1900.....	13,205	45,321	23,306	133,800

**PUTNAM COUNTY.**

Putnam County is located in central Georgia. It was laid out in 1807, and a portion added to Jones in 1810. The soil has been impoverished by a bad system of cultivation.

Following are given statistics of population and ownership of property by Negroes:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF PUTNAM COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1810 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1810.....	3,258	6,771	1860.....	7,169	2,956
1820.....	7,267	8,208	1870.....	7,445	3,016
1830.....	7,748	5,513	1880.....	11,021	3,518
1840.....	6,519	3,741	1890.....	10,903	3,939
1850.....	7,494	3,300			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF PUTNAM COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,879	\$11,216	\$7,770	\$80,536	1890.....	7,021	\$26,845	\$15,630	\$104,343
1880.....	3,975	12,711	8,365	57,934	1895.....	7,161	23,056	23,592	97,674
1885.....	5,065	19,992	11,926	83,658	1900.....	5,446	24,590	16,670	74,528

**QUITMAN COUNTY.**

Quitman County, in southwest Georgia, was laid out in 1858.

Statistics of population and of property owned by Negroes follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF QUITMAN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	1,629	1,870	1880.....	2,619	1,773
1870.....	2,377	1,773	1890.....	3,050	1,421



ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF QUITMAN COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	3, 018	\$6, 741	\$520	\$16, 879	1890.....	4, 344	\$11, 299	\$1, 935	\$34, 731
1880.....	3, 200	6, 530	1, 950	26, 642	1895.....	2, 559	5, 510	1, 115	19, 559
1885.....	3, 903	8, 804	2, 035	31, 125	1900.....	1, 907	6, 304	880	21, 110

**RABUN COUNTY.**

Rabun County, in the extreme northeastern part of Georgia, was laid out in 1819.

Its population and statistics of property owned by Negroes are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF RABUN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1820 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1820.....	15	509	1860.....	210	3, 061
1830.....	61	2, 115	1870.....	119	3, 137
1840.....	84	1, 828	1880.....	197	4, 437
1850.....	110	2, 338	1890.....	166	5, 449

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF RABUN COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	250	\$225	.....	\$1, 165	1890.....	980	\$740	.....	\$2, 321
1880.....	725	410	.....	921	1895.....	1, 011	815	.....	2, 239
1885.....	750	390	.....	1, 436	1900.....	944	930	.....	2, 449

**RANDOLPH COUNTY.**

Randolph County, in southwestern Georgia, was laid out from Lee County in 1828. The soil is very rich.

The Negro and white population of this county since 1830 and the amount of property owned by Negroes since 1874 are shown in the tables following:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	683	1, 508	1870.....	5, 477	5, 084
1840.....	2, 690	5, 586	1880.....	7, 796	5, 545
1850.....	5, 011	7, 857	1890.....	9, 473	5, 794
1860.....	4, 468	5, 103			

## ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	5,991	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$60,725
1875.....	6,027	\$13,565	\$10,325	\$360	.....	\$90	\$21,865	46,505
1876.....	5,731	12,280	8,880	8,950	.....	1,355	19,080	45,545
1877.....	5,536	9,950	8,695	5,551	\$15,747	1,310	1,220	42,473
1878.....	5,188	9,120	7,655	4,210	12,205	740	1,855	35,785
1879.....	5,228	9,850	5,780	4,965	13,790	865	1,980	37,230
1880.....	6,079	11,625	8,110	5,340	15,220	1,105	1,870	43,270
1881.....	5,778	12,176	5,925	4,132	15,279	1,469	1,522	40,503
1882.....	6,149	12,234	6,540	4,409	14,246	1,415	1,966	40,810
1883.....	6,332	17,405	8,150	4,415	17,840	1,545	2,135	51,490
1884.....	5,330	17,025	9,050	4,605	18,865	2,500	1,220	53,265
1885.....	5,829	17,080	13,585	5,415	17,315	2,320	1,055	56,780
1886.....	6,009	17,745	14,572	9,127	18,204	3,007	3,037	65,692
1887.....	5,744	18,029	15,485	12,402	20,595	4,257	4,065	74,833
1888.....	5,099	16,237	16,432	8,979	17,004	2,851	1,999	63,502
1889.....	6,093	18,173	15,650	9,966	20,936	3,616	1,298	69,639
1890.....	6,712	20,264	14,783	11,444	30,606	6,609	1,035	84,741
1891.....	9,296	38,616	23,245	18,984	40,301	11,253	3,057	135,456
1892.....	8,502	34,085	28,820	13,755	28,480	7,070	1,905	114,115
1893.....	8,597	33,610	31,060	13,420	24,490	5,535	1,645	109,760
1894.....	8,847	32,805	31,395	12,520	25,040	4,905	1,655	108,320
1895.....	8,273	29,720	28,810	9,255	16,050	3,280	1,330	88,445
1896.....	7,994	30,180	27,465	8,695	8,525	3,650	11,210	89,725
1897.....	8,228	34,740	32,260	14,088	20,888	5,363	1,720	109,059
1898.....	7,361	28,208	30,245	10,983	16,685	3,900	1,464	91,485
1899.....	8,041	28,335	30,370	15,615	17,250	4,685	3,015	99,270
1900.....	8,777	30,955	28,810	12,300	16,985	4,355	1,605	95,010

a Not reported.

## RICHMOND COUNTY.

In the eastern part of Georgia, laid out in 1877, Richmond County contains the city of Augusta, with 17,395 whites and 15,875 Negroes in 1890. It is notable as the home of many old free Negro families who owned considerable property before the war.

Its population at each census since 1790 and statistics of property owned by Negroes since 1874 are shown in the tables which follow:

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF RICHMOND COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1790.....	4,155	7,162	1850.....	8,093	8,153
1800.....	2,747	2,725	1860.....	8,879	12,405
1810.....	3,508	2,681	1870.....	12,565	13,157
1820.....	4,941	3,667	1880.....	17,464	17,185
1830.....	6,481	5,165	1890.....	22,818	22,346
1840.....	6,282	5,650			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF RICHMOND COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	2, 223	(a)	\$161, 450	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$217, 350
1875.....	2, 650	\$40, 000	170, 600	\$2, 350		\$300	\$16, 250	229, 500
1876.....	3, 265	51, 450	177, 250	3, 350	\$2, 900	400	17, 750	253, 100
1877.....	3, 594	55, 800	187, 350	4, 200	7, 250	200	12, 750	267, 550
1878.....	2, 898	47, 800	191, 450	4, 100	6, 800	150	9, 150	259, 450
1879.....	2, 851	48, 850	188, 000	3, 550	8, 100	200	7, 300	256, 000
1880.....	3, 209	52, 000	192, 300	3, 750	9, 250	200	8, 400	265, 900
1881.....	3, 463	58, 200	199, 500	4, 450	11, 550	300	12, 300	286, 300
1882.....	3, 866	68, 350	231, 250	4, 600	11, 050	450	14, 250	329, 950
1883.....	4, 230	74, 525	249, 700	6, 395	14, 475	1, 235	16, 825	338, 925
1884.....	4, 078	48, 250	291, 800	4, 750	12, 000	450	17, 450	328, 250
1885.....	4, 286	49, 250	318, 250	6, 350	11, 450	500	18, 550	354, 800
1886.....	4, 383	61, 350	377, 100	10, 700	12, 150	100	23, 000	414, 300
1887.....	4, 429	61, 660	391, 390	13, 300	11, 940	100	25, 340	442, 630
1888.....	4, 661	66, 810	416, 620	14, 490	13, 580		28, 070	471, 500
1889.....	4, 943	67, 440	438, 940	17, 990	50	12, 820	31, 310	500, 700
1890.....	5, 166	78, 770	448, 200	19, 010	14, 630		33, 640	515, 550
1891.....	5, 472	94, 220	531, 890	21, 380	17, 515	3, 445	42, 340	593, 350
1892.....	5, 610	137, 090	565, 480	31, 185	21, 025	4, 265	62, 575	686, 370
1893.....	6, 152	158, 915	597, 420	41, 280	20, 445	4, 410	76, 135	739, 195
1894.....	5, 757	151, 750	593, 620	37, 230	13, 760	3, 265	54, 255	689, 120
1895.....	6, 802	159, 830	581, 450	37, 530	11, 905	2, 890	52, 325	683, 710
1896.....	6, 758	162, 220	569, 395	42, 285	12, 260	3, 030	57, 605	671, 775
1897.....	6, 648	174, 260	571, 175	46, 580	12, 765	4, 190	63, 535	698, 155
1898.....	6, 542	178, 020	537, 110	45, 985	11, 460	5, 000	62, 445	663, 030
1899.....	6, 207	148, 780	502, 645	33, 955	8, 000	3, 835	45, 835	593, 175
1900.....	6, 739	160, 940	506, 990	123, 185	16, 120	4, 730	184, 135	801, 330

a Not reported.

ROCKDALE COUNTY.

Located in north central Georgia. This county was laid out in 1870. Its population in 1880 and 1890 and statistics of property owned by Negroes since 1874, follow :

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF ROCKDALE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1880 AND 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1880.....	2, 689	4, 149	1890.....	2, 686	4, 127

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF ROCKDALE COUNTY,  
1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	2,060	(a)	\$1,065	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$30,099
1875.....	2,327	\$15,902	1,270	\$270	.....	\$60	\$15,428	32,930
1876.....	1,839	13,027	1,085	2,939	.....	1,283	11,081	29,415
1877.....	1,778	9,930	905	3,472	\$8,123	434	2,069	24,933
1878.....	1,765	8,056	835	4,355	7,873	325	1,921	25,365
1879.....	1,757	7,637	515	3,139	6,062	422	1,653	19,428
1880.....	1,454	7,120	240	3,091	6,540	682	1,264	18,937
1881.....	1,784	8,343	585	2,659	6,132	523	1,182	19,424
1882.....	1,407	8,043	945	2,292	6,760	1,192	753	19,985
1883.....	1,640	7,825	995	3,422	5,919	265	1,363	19,789
1884.....	1,749	8,033	1,230	3,161	5,810	228	1,246	19,708
1885.....	1,590	7,370	1,420	3,109	5,865	326	1,036	19,126
1886.....	1,766	9,698	1,595	3,687	6,772	372	1,910	24,034
1887.....	1,999	10,801	1,620	4,645	7,999	1,394	1,493	27,952
1888.....	2,095	10,696	2,545	4,434	8,025	1,301	677	27,975
1889.....	2,304	11,807	3,395	5,506	8,588	1,563	1,098	31,687
1890.....	2,513	13,090	3,636	5,403	10,091	1,795	1,107	35,122
1891.....	2,443	12,752	3,945	5,551	11,089	2,408	1,043	36,788
1892.....	2,326	14,709	6,880	7,308	10,702	2,638	932	36,169
1893.....	2,306	14,470	7,347	8,267	10,911	2,266	760	44,021
1894.....	2,347	14,346	7,537	8,276	10,206	2,081	592	43,038
1895.....	2,163	13,090	8,087	7,971	9,007	1,867	618	40,640
1896.....	2,206	13,345	8,252	7,461	8,894	1,922	641	40,515
1897.....	2,366	15,918	8,807	7,485	10,561	2,331	892	45,994
1898.....	2,416	15,906	8,532	7,592	11,842	3,020	530	47,422
1899.....	2,448	16,389	9,208	7,327	9,213	2,594	862	45,590
1900.....	2,373	15,621	9,447	6,869	9,821	2,368	642	44,768

a Not reported.

**SCHLEY COUNTY.**

Schley County, in western Georgia, was laid out in 1857.

Statistics of population and of Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF SCHLEY COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	2,359	2,274	1880.....	3,073	2,229
1870.....	2,851	2,278	1890.....	3,205	2,238

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF  
SCHLEY COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	4,223	\$10,323	.....	\$25,537	1890.....	4,203	\$11,062	\$1,272	\$35,650
1880.....	4,352	7,488	\$100	24,863	1895.....	4,035	11,952	2,325	35,751
1885.....	4,428	11,076	410	33,392	1900.....	3,037	8,749	2,430	34,717

**SCREVEN COUNTY.**

Situated in eastern Georgia, this county was laid out from Burke and Effingham in 1793, and a portion of it was assigned to Bulloch in 1796.

Statistics of population and Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF SCREVEN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1800 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1800.....	766	2,253	1850.....	3,674	3,173
1810.....	1,820	2,657	1860.....	4,532	3,742
1820.....	1,851	2,090	1870.....	4,888	4,287
1830.....	2,389	2,387	1880.....	6,613	6,173
1840.....	2,632	2,162	1890.....	7,507	6,916

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF SCREVEN COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	7,164	\$6,261	.....	\$36,443	1890.....	15,925	\$19,176	\$235	\$75,941
1880.....	9,835	9,106	.....	50,174	1895.....	15,270	18,022	2,058	66,521
1885.....	12,569	12,966	.....	56,201	1900.....	14,552	18,763	2,360	78,645

**SPALDING COUNTY.**

Spalding County, in central Georgia, was laid out in 1851.

Its population since 1860 and figures showing Negro ownership of property since 1874 appear in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF SPALDING COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	3,873	4,826	1880.....	7,146	5,439
1870.....	4,878	5,327	1890.....	7,281	5,835

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF SPALDING COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	550	(a)	\$38,590	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$83,844
1875.....	852	\$6,666	33,455	\$305	.....	\$70	\$19,940	60,436
1876.....	736	5,586	30,170	2,874	.....	434	14,449	53,513
1877.....	1,002	7,101	32,330	8,926	\$16,881	3,511	2,418	71,107
1878.....	1,719	9,382	29,953	6,681	13,080	3,092	368	62,556
1879.....	1,718	10,539	27,022	6,841	13,204	1,965	536	60,107
1880.....	1,571	8,705	28,031	6,217	14,659	2,360	767	60,739
1881.....	1,742	10,806	26,000	6,353	14,107	2,231	972	60,466
1882.....	1,880	11,835	22,605	4,865	12,234	1,740	537	53,816
1883.....	1,805	12,141	26,226	5,312	12,546	2,183	897	59,305
1884.....	1,934	16,312	31,675	5,738	13,426	2,567	1,400	71,118
1885.....	2,436	18,053	38,160	8,362	13,865	2,668	1,325	82,433
1886.....	2,458	18,674	41,365	10,856	17,481	4,852	2,004	95,236
1887.....	2,358	18,229	43,795	13,820	19,900	5,147	1,761	102,652
1888.....	2,427	20,173	47,490	15,248	22,130	5,690	1,505	112,236
1889.....	2,711	21,858	50,150	15,826	22,571	5,578	1,566	117,549
1890.....	2,956	24,946	56,523	16,553	27,314	6,022	2,862	134,220
1891.....	3,309	25,754	46,967	10,971	22,446	4,931	2,613	113,682
1892.....	3,242	31,287	70,170	12,502	26,199	5,571	2,400	148,129
1893.....	3,551	34,369	80,115	15,678	26,617	5,946	1,463	164,188
1894.....	3,717	36,298	90,775	19,368	28,196	6,524	1,449	182,610
1895.....	3,652	36,367	89,025	20,633	22,496	5,168	1,657	175,346
1896.....	3,874	38,728	97,902	22,051	21,925	5,537	1,869	188,012
1897.....	4,414	45,437	100,433	22,716	24,291	6,362	1,725	200,964
1898.....	4,087	41,463	79,445	14,968	19,121	5,232	3,631	163,860
1899.....	3,582	39,233	87,530	20,833	20,599	6,280	3,111	177,586
1900.....	3,891	40,251	75,705	16,675	18,325	5,348	3,006	159,310

a Not reported.

## STEWART COUNTY.

Stewart County, located in southwestern Georgia, was laid out from Randolph in 1830. The soil is poor.

The population since 1840 and statistics of property owned by Negroes since 1874 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF STEWART COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	4,759	8,174	1870.....	9,100	5,104
1850.....	7,378	8,649	1880.....	9,622	4,376
1860.....	7,888	5,534	1890.....	11,484	4,198

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF STEWART COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	1,313	(a)	\$4,222	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$61,770
1875.....	2,039	\$6,312	2,870	.....	.....	.....	\$32,615	41,797
1876.....	1,798	4,048	2,970	\$5,135	.....	\$1,335	22,177	35,665
1877.....	1,802	3,637	2,627	7,355	\$17,377	1,172	2,356	34,524
1878.....	2,335	4,061	2,125	7,126	18,021	959	1,486	33,778
1879.....	2,809	4,912	2,270	8,787	20,337	987	2,314	39,607
1880.....	3,972	7,901	2,960	10,479	28,905	1,263	3,559	55,067
1881.....	3,122	6,857	2,990	13,493	31,221	1,581	5,528	61,620
1882.....	3,858	7,925	3,618	14,699	33,116	1,643	6,302	67,303
1883.....	4,633	10,871	2,885	14,038	32,939	1,502	6,139	68,374
1884.....	6,644	13,305	3,780	16,070	28,983	1,421	5,404	68,933
1885.....	6,707	15,608	4,870	15,422	26,195	1,163	4,296	67,554
1886.....	5,866	14,084	6,100	14,964	25,362	1,264	5,380	67,154
1887.....	5,867	12,251	5,772	15,641	24,653	1,212	3,465	62,994
1888.....	6,438	14,833	5,875	14,919	23,179	972	4,656	64,434
1889.....	4,702	17,052	6,255	20,095	28,774	1,292	7,812	81,280
1890.....	7,928	21,000	8,820	25,263	37,597	1,977	11,636	106,293
1891.....	11,117	26,220	8,105	23,077	44,464	2,104	11,611	115,581
1892.....	11,547	33,452	16,380	20,336	39,163	.....	10,772	120,103
1893.....	12,188	35,387	18,145	31,779	40,541	2,289	11,747	139,888
1894.....	13,165	39,594	15,880	30,490	37,925	2,486	9,436	135,811
1895.....	12,095	32,120	10,250	18,300	26,270	995	6,000	93,935
1896.....	13,153	32,965	8,870	17,730	29,325	1,230	6,330	96,450
1897.....	12,218	29,115	8,720	17,205	29,845	1,145	5,855	91,885
1898.....	14,186	32,130	8,645	18,570	29,985	.....	8,035	97,365
1899.....	13,745	31,945	11,540	19,340	24,970	.....	6,750	94,545
1900.....	10,704	26,760	12,135	22,175	31,690	.....	7,715	100,475

a Not reported.

## SUMTER COUNTY.

Sumter County, in southwest central Georgia, was laid out from Lee in 1831.

Statistics of population and of property owned by Negroes follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF SUMTER COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	1,644	4,115	1870.....	10,639	5,920
1850.....	3,853	6,469	1880.....	12,189	6,050
1860.....	4,892	4,536	1890.....	15,098	7,003

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF SUMTER COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	2,063	(a)	\$35,874	(a)	-----	(a)	(a)	\$101,405
1875.....	3,925	\$14,618	36,898	\$925	-----	\$20	\$14,766	67,227
1876.....	b 31,014	12,589	29,400	6,976	-----	1,149	30,812	80,926
1877.....	4,033	16,519	31,580	7,860	-----	1,036	6,911	89,154
1878.....	3,879	13,805	32,890	7,065	21,047	849	3,715	79,371
1879.....	4,929	16,989	34,407	7,871	26,280	924	4,924	91,345
1880.....	5,940	18,812	36,213	8,593	26,372	741	7,917	98,648
1881.....	7,283	24,840	36,182	9,521	37,243	906	7,979	116,671
1882.....	7,018	24,922	39,660	11,394	36,247	893	7,135	120,251
1883.....	6,851	26,539	26,407	13,759	43,671	1,022	29,316	140,714
1884.....	8,667	34,281	49,018	14,750	48,312	1,100	9,877	157,338
1885.....	9,552	38,441	51,080	14,927	51,820	897	8,825	165,990
1886.....	10,344	41,298	56,902	18,043	37,297	1,283	10,442	164,865
1887.....	9,395	38,872	57,243	16,373	34,868	1,600	8,463	156,919
1888.....	11,503	50,743	76,690	24,389	40,823	7,980	6,735	207,360
1889.....	10,676	51,110	93,718	26,885	41,422	8,301	9,086	230,622
1890.....	12,304	64,010	172,448	32,298	55,327	12,371	11,951	348,405
1891.....	14,333	77,899	187,338	39,244	66,966	17,166	16,359	404,972
1892.....	14,501	83,177	231,135	42,045	58,962	14,994	13,151	445,464
1893.....	13,468	80,335	194,047	37,249	48,112	12,076	9,557	381,576
1894.....	14,265	73,132	193,469	38,339	45,614	10,716	12,373	373,643
1895.....	14,147	77,937	186,400	37,633	41,287	9,912	10,984	364,153
1896.....	15,494	85,352	208,183	41,459	46,418	10,416	13,082	404,910
1897.....	13,957	77,884	181,199	40,622	42,975	10,176	8,915	361,771
1898.....	13,229	79,330	161,647	39,588	41,342	9,918	8,445	340,270
1899.....	13,799	81,111	192,450	43,123	39,640	8,878	41,991	407,193
1900.....	13,639	90,902	190,058	48,252	47,902	10,755	76,594	464,463

a Not reported.

b These figures seem too large as compared with other figures in the column; they are given, however, as shown in the original report.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Talbot County, in western Georgia, was laid out in 1827.

Statistics of population and Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF TALBOT COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	2,101	3,839	1870.....	7,152	4,761
1840.....	6,766	8,861	1880.....	9,667	4,448
1850.....	8,741	7,793	1890.....	9,239	4,019
1860.....	8,622	4,994			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF TALBOT COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	886	\$2,190	\$500	\$36,189	1890.....	8,070	\$30,194	\$8,940	\$117,917
1880.....	3,664	9,761	1,595	49,677	1895.....	8,811	27,204	7,756	98,848
1885.....	3,063	11,915	2,800	42,980	1900.....	8,441	19,980	6,305	60,147

TALIAFERRO COUNTY.

Taliaferro County, located in eastern Georgia, was laid out in 1825 from Wilkes, Warren, Hancock, Greene, and Oglethorpe. Some excellent soil exists in this county.

Statistics of population since 1830 and of property owned by Negroes since 1874 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF TALIAFERRO COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	2,772	2,162	1870.....	2,987	1,809
1840.....	2,895	2,295	1880.....	4,722	2,312
1850.....	3,095	2,051	1890.....	4,827	2,464
1860.....	2,890	1,693			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF TALIAFERRO COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	2,920	(a)	\$2,500	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$34,728
1875.....	3,372	\$9,460	3,550	\$50		\$1,065	\$23,248	37,373
1876.....	3,803	10,847	4,000	1,333		2,317	20,169	38,666
1877.....	3,579	9,913	3,250	1,285	\$16,857	2,238	2,270	35,813
1878.....	3,862	10,847	2,835	1,365	15,243	2,345	1,670	34,305
1879.....	3,714	9,840	2,730	1,352	12,047	1,877	1,041	28,887
1880.....	3,595	10,552	3,595	1,491	14,461	2,225	1,735	34,059
1881.....	6,203	17,524	3,595	1,658	13,151	2,021	1,198	39,147
1882.....	6,883	20,010	3,470	1,378	14,864	2,401	1,507	43,630
1883.....	5,303	15,609	4,295	1,694	19,588	2,280	2,218	45,684
1884.....	5,559	15,274	5,495	1,734	16,670	2,060	1,938	43,171
1885.....	4,681	13,855	5,325	2,358	15,631	2,210	1,230	40,609
1886.....	4,762	14,380	5,450	1,772	15,655	1,914	1,835	41,007
1887.....	5,344	16,820	4,160	1,913	11,279	1,147	3,237	38,556
1888.....	4,627	14,736	5,110	2,213	11,458	1,712	1,762	36,991
1889.....	5,740	16,907	4,025	2,430	11,917	1,810	1,310	38,399
1890.....	6,695	19,732	4,615	3,170	14,120	3,340	585	45,562
1891.....	5,933	19,746	4,215	6,993	19,078	4,351	2,429	56,812
1892.....	6,665	20,697	5,170	6,220	16,033	3,456	1,318	52,894
1893.....	6,635	20,157	3,210	6,989	17,935	3,642	1,888	53,821
1894.....	7,048	20,661	4,155	5,806	20,054		5,044	55,720
1895.....	6,556	17,960	4,780	4,303	16,200	4,342	295	47,880
1896.....	6,406	18,633	6,418	4,807	15,951	2,837	1,442	50,082
1897.....	7,135	21,374	5,690	5,234	20,490	4,538	995	58,321
1898.....	7,929	22,890	5,301	5,088	21,225	2,592	526	57,622
1899.....	7,425	22,959	4,385	6,094	15,751	3,704	2,116	55,009
1900.....	7,099	22,009	4,205	6,000	18,131	3,875	1,972	56,192

a Not reported.

TATTNALL COUNTY.

Tattnall County, located in southeast central Georgia, was laid out from Montgomery in 1801; portions of it were added to Montgomery in 1812. The soil is light and poor.

Statistics of population and of Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF TATTNALL COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1810 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1810.....	606	1,600	1860.....	1,161	3,191
1820.....	581	2,063	1870.....	1,280	3,580
1830.....	520	1,520	1880.....	1,974	5,014
1840.....	846	1,878	1890.....	3,115	7,138
1850.....	849	2,378			



ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF TATTNALL COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	10,274	\$6,388		\$16,784	1890.....	19,067	\$52,946		\$102,803
1880.....	13,758	8,795		25,463	1895.....	18,487	51,495	\$3,231	108,845
1885.....	18,580	21,292		46,387	1900.....	17,546	59,810	7,510	143,229

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Taylor County, in central Georgia, was laid out in 1852.

Statistics of population and of property owned by Negroes follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF TAYLOR COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 to 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	2,397	3,601	1880.....	3,827	4,770
1870.....	2,962	4,181	1890.....	4,068	4,598

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF TAYLOR COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,692	\$5,059	\$1,577	\$26,974	1890.....	10,812	\$9,214	\$1,450	\$25,315
1880.....	3,189	3,616	688	17,188	1895.....	7,337	11,569	2,063	31,848
1885.....	5,709	8,387	1,390	20,471	1900.....	7,385	12,074	2,790	35,525

TELFAIR COUNTY.

Telfair is in south central Georgia. It was laid out in 1807, and portions were added to Montgomery in 1812, 1820, and 1833. The soil is sandy and productive.

Statistics of population and of Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF TELFAIR COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1810 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1810.....	219	525	1860.....	836	1,877
1820.....	681	1,423	1870.....	1,145	2,100
1830.....	567	1,569	1880.....	2,161	2,666
1840.....	762	2,001	1890.....	2,335	3,142
1850.....	930	2,096			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF TELFAIR COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,547	\$1,717	\$100	\$6,306	1890.....	6,745	\$10,329	\$1,867	\$28,875
1880.....	3,731	4,085	,315	11,175	1895.....	9,679	17,585	4,535	45,699
1885.....	2,965	4,837	325	13,364	1900.....	10,401	20,286	7,889	46,594

TERRELL COUNTY.

This county, in southwest Georgia, was laid out in 1856.

Figures for population and Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF TERRELL COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	2,889	3,343	1880.....	6,183	4,268
1870.....	5,284	3,769	1890.....	9,169	5,334

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF TERRELL COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	2,420	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$58,873
1875.....	2,993	\$9,268	\$3,605	\$200	.....	\$65	\$25,452	38,590
1876.....	2,460	5,622	3,020	5,026	.....	674	12,590	26,392
1877.....	3,037	7,190	2,195	6,639	\$12,757	891	1,568	31,225
1878.....	4,108	9,181	1,385	6,188	13,098	896	1,475	32,223
1879.....	5,293	11,379	2,480	6,041	16,047	2,519	667	39,133
1880.....	4,841	11,216	2,405	6,707	20,012	3,071	962	44,373
1881.....	5,744	14,345	2,340	8,281	21,987	4,096	735	51,784
1882.....	5,708	15,219	2,235	7,952	19,350	3,703	434	48,893
1883.....	6,501	19,855	2,785	8,610	24,991	4,798	98	61,137
1884.....	6,374	20,662	3,500	9,439	26,730	5,410	886	66,627
1885.....	6,475	22,700	3,130	9,506	27,417	5,224	507	68,484
1886.....	7,039	24,969	3,745	13,113	30,827	7,086	961	80,701
1887.....	7,286	27,954	3,795	17,462	32,155	6,798	1,247	89,411
1888.....	7,670	27,290	5,922	16,731	29,963	6,880	1,226	85,012
1889.....	8,973	33,184	7,000	18,914	35,806	8,543	1,202	104,649
1890.....	12,240	52,058	8,685	23,032	49,262	14,310	1,314	145,661
1891.....	16,124	75,718	11,445	27,845	59,412	15,890	5,115	195,425
1892.....	15,129	72,124	13,108	28,970	48,819	13,633	4,143	180,797
1893.....	13,286	64,351	14,030	26,368	44,584	10,564	4,971	164,868
1894.....	12,572	59,813	16,767	26,770	45,418	10,834	4,253	163,800
1895.....	12,710	48,516	15,030	30,504	33,583	8,581	4,064	140,278
1896.....	12,125	50,550	14,411	32,738	36,084	8,043	3,668	145,484
1897.....	12,695	59,699	18,475	28,830	37,612	8,959	3,237	156,812
1898.....	12,407	50,935	17,406	30,703	33,614	7,444	2,942	143,044
1899.....	10,452	44,484	17,959	24,581	26,102	5,721	5,797	124,644
1900.....	10,518	45,468	18,082	30,624	32,040	7,051	3,168	136,433

a Not reported.

## THOMAS COUNTY.

Thomas County is located in southwestern Georgia. It was laid out from Decatur and Irwin, and organized in 1825.

The population of the county at each census since 1830 and statistics of property owned by Negroes follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF THOMAS COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	1,172	2,127	1870.....	8,363	6,160
1840.....	2,956	3,810	1880.....	12,213	8,384
1850.....	5,160	4,943	1890.....	15,028	11,122
1860.....	6,278	4,488			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF THOMAS COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	13,308	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$123,930
1875.....	13,074	\$27,848	\$16,427	\$256	-----	\$552	\$59,192	104,275
1876.....	12,720	24,231	17,641	10,333	-----	4,972	43,952	101,129
1877.....	14,436	26,829	16,300	8,221	\$38,704	4,070	5,355	99,479
1878.....	15,234	31,299	14,060	7,894	38,146	4,766	1,758	97,923
1879.....	14,851	31,187	15,417	8,114	40,810	5,036	3,193	103,757
1880.....	16,229	34,080	14,798	7,026	37,676	4,808	2,498	100,886
1881.....	15,162	30,600	18,632	8,920	33,177	4,657	4,635	100,621
1882.....	16,008	33,250	18,704	10,241	37,816	5,193	5,285	110,489
1883.....	16,787	34,595	22,567	12,085	44,034	7,417	9,057	129,755
1884.....	20,179	48,856	33,390	13,381	46,209	8,426	9,853	160,115
1885.....	18,450	47,626	37,512	11,603	39,417	6,604	8,200	150,962
1886.....	19,898	47,356	51,640	14,498	44,382	8,647	10,972	177,495
1887.....	20,652	55,664	57,919	17,216	42,548	8,759	10,340	192,446
1888.....	20,723	51,773	66,315	18,825	44,206	8,177	10,678	199,974
1889.....	21,730	57,137	65,605	19,074	50,895	8,904	11,354	212,969
1890.....	23,090	64,325	72,865	24,322	61,745	12,020	11,968	247,245
1891.....	22,287	60,749	7,464	28,912	48,913	10,650	81,369	238,057
1892.....	23,095	64,895	89,660	24,516	48,405	10,638	11,266	249,380
1893.....	21,412	68,562	99,325	26,833	52,252	11,153	13,843	271,968
1894.....	23,152	67,562	91,665	24,303	43,847	9,375	11,286	245,038
1895.....	22,391	63,122	77,851	22,783	36,286	8,067	10,106	218,215
1896.....	20,477	58,772	76,141	22,761	38,073	7,783	10,101	213,631
1897.....	23,311	60,968	69,058	23,540	40,857	9,600	10,395	214,418
1898.....	22,489	59,571	70,315	21,538	37,069	8,962	9,208	206,663
1899.....	22,947	64,508	68,889	23,188	34,650	8,006	11,975	211,216
1900.....	24,620	65,754	77,366	31,323	42,883	9,326	13,665	240,317

a Not reported.

## TOWNS COUNTY.

Towns County, in north Georgia, was laid out in 1796.

Its population and the extent of Negro ownership of property are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF TOWNS COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	113	2,346	1880.....	104	3,157
1870.....	155	2,623	1890.....	74	3,990

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF TROUP COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	180	\$225	.....	\$1,001	1890.....	550	\$315	.....	\$831
1880.....	315	470	.....	1,205	1895.....	520	280	.....	805
1885.....	274	360	.....	1,550	1900.....	360	125	.....	424

**TROUP COUNTY.**

Troup County is in western Georgia. It was laid out in 1826, and portions were set off to Meriwether and Harris in 1827, and in 1830 a portion to Heard.

Statistics of population and of property owned by Negroes follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF TROUP COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	2,192	3,607	1870.....	11,224	6,408
1840.....	7,051	8,682	1880.....	13,970	6,595
1850.....	9,088	7,791	1890.....	13,661	7,062
1860.....	10,039	6,223			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF TROUP COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,955	\$10,904	\$17,275	\$81,197	1890.....	7,884	\$28,235	\$33,158	\$125,814
1880.....	2,541	9,744	13,855	53,438	1895.....	8,151	30,513	30,240	97,320
1885.....	4,633	19,748	21,339	87,813	1900.....	8,659	35,491	38,996	131,871

**TWIGGS COUNTY.**

Twiggs County is in central Georgia. It was laid out from Wilkinson in 1809, and a part added to Bibb in 1833. Some of the lands are fertile.

Statistics showing the population since 1810 and the value of property owned by Negroes each year since 1874 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF TWIGGS COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1810 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1810.....	649	2,756	1860.....	5,390	2,930
1820.....	3,544	7,096	1870.....	5,632	2,913
1830.....	3,536	4,495	1880.....	6,074	2,844
1840.....	4,208	4,214	1890.....	5,447	2,748
1850.....	4,662	3,517			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF TWIGGS COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	1,277	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$31,627	
1875.....	1,913	\$3,857	\$90	7,186	1,689	\$21,179	25,478	
1876.....	1,527	3,179	30	\$6,462	1,194	19,356	30,716	
1877.....	1,202	2,478	25	7,186	\$19,283	240	30,406	
1878.....	1,689	2,169	.....	4,472	15,360	1,269	23,270	
1879.....	1,436	2,902	110	4,970	15,912	1,451	25,435	
1880.....	1,525	2,933	15	5,399	26,215	3,096	37,835	
1881.....	3,671	7,360	25	5,625	27,806	3,544	45,311	
1882.....	2,637	4,946	25	4,090	20,855	2,908	33,464	
1883.....	3,037	6,339	84	4,154	21,471	3,138	35,940	
1884.....	2,703	6,335	115	3,685	19,227	2,417	31,963	
1885.....	3,597	7,702	5	3,536	14,700	2,143	28,211	
1886.....	3,242	7,144	5	4,994	15,692	2,566	32,026	
1887.....	2,855	6,025	130	4,108	12,342	2,641	26,051	
1888.....	3,848	11,574	5	3,661	14,082	2,315	32,207	
1889.....	4,525	10,258	5	5,006	13,524	2,143	32,212	
1890.....	4,146	8,450	.....	6,446	19,633	3,891	39,742	
1891.....	5,985	12,157	5	7,763	27,272	6,399	55,615	
1892.....	6,996	20,762	10	7,301	26,026	5,700	61,038	
1893.....	7,174	17,980	150	6,896	22,905	4,846	53,969	
1894.....	7,018	15,565	140	6,520	20,638	4,051	47,854	
1895.....	8,621	17,932	125	6,624	20,376	3,633	49,927	
1896.....	7,527	16,096	150	8,975	24,558	4,828	55,706	
1897.....	7,595	15,777	135	9,513	27,844	6,266	60,976	
1898.....	7,701	16,637	130	10,827	30,648	6,814	66,457	
1899.....	7,998	16,552	125	8,859	20,895	4,442	61,302	
1900.....	6,917	14,150	525	7,755	22,316	4,217	56,238	

a Not reported.

UNION COUNTY.

Union County, in northern Georgia, was laid out from Cherokee and organized in 1832. It possesses some fine soil.

Statistics of population and Negro ownership follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF UNION COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	87	3,065	1870.....	114	5,153
1850.....	279	6,955	1880.....	110	6,321
1860.....	118	4,295	1890.....	165	7,584

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF UNION COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	80	\$200	.....	\$632	1890.....	431	\$590	\$36	\$1,016
1880.....	.....	.....	.....	206	1895.....	118	130	.....	436
1885.....	135	245	.....	440	1900.....	157	325	.....	842

## UPSON COUNTY.

Upson County, in west central Georgia, was laid out from Crawford and Pike in 1824. The soil is not very good.

Statistics of population and Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF UPSON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	2,569	4,444	1870.....	4,565	4,865
1840.....	3,872	5,536	1880.....	6,267	6,133
1850.....	4,704	4,720	1890.....	6,123	6,065
1860.....	4,895	5,015			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF UPSON COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	2,101	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$43,929
1875.....	2,206	\$7,235	\$2,645				\$21,246	31,126
1876.....	2,111	6,455	3,390	\$2,525	\$17,610	\$75	370	30,425
1877.....	2,319	7,134	3,315	1,839	13,736	723	1,898	28,645
1878.....	1,739	4,447	3,150	1,895	11,850	432	776	22,550
1879.....	2,816	8,156	3,095	4,146	12,726	1,261	2,465	31,849
1880.....	2,829	7,646	2,590	3,308	17,452		796	33,996
1881.....	3,534	10,593	3,305	2,358	17,190		784	37,546
1882.....	3,161	9,068	3,130	3,037	13,186		790	32,085
1883.....	3,062	8,904	3,575	3,181	15,579		756	35,087
1884.....	2,898	8,848	3,332	3,920	17,834		700	35,577
1885.....	3,534	10,639	3,582	4,755	17,195		880	41,541
1886.....	4,545	12,463	3,991	4,736	14,888		721	39,955
1887.....	4,598	13,100	4,838	6,239	15,744		749	44,682
1888.....	5,198	15,274	5,467	4,911	13,599	1,643	2,127	43,021
1889.....	3,634	16,589	5,095	5,927	14,814	2,691	476	45,592
1890.....	7,178	21,885	5,241	7,552	20,214	4,273	1,172	60,337
1891.....	9,242	25,878	5,301	8,016	24,739	5,829	1,585	71,348
1892.....	7,348	26,064	9,693	7,120	21,618	5,603	737	70,835
1893.....	8,264	26,951	8,710	7,771	21,007	5,497	1,183	71,119
1894.....	9,481	28,219	9,493	7,370	21,421	5,063	1,492	73,058
1895.....	9,820	26,852	9,300	6,992	18,522	4,561	1,046	67,273
1896.....	10,929	27,535	7,495	7,149	19,916	4,644	1,223	67,962
1897.....	7,802	26,424	6,680	5,993	17,295	4,346	326	61,064
1898.....	9,266	25,876	8,970	5,378	15,757	3,516	412	59,909
1899.....	8,514	26,149	8,932	6,054	13,080	3,369	1,609	59,193
1900.....	8,690	26,854	9,746	5,635	12,111	2,933	615	57,894

a Not reported.

## WALKER COUNTY.

Walker County is in northwestern Georgia. It was laid out from Murray, and organized in 1833.

Statistics follow showing population at each census since 1840, and Negro ownership of property since 1875:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF WALKER COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1840 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1840.....	989	5,583	1870.....	1,529	8,396
1850.....	1,701	11,408	1880.....	1,563	9,492
1860.....	1,565	8,517	1890.....	1,932	11,350

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF WALKER COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,965	\$7,400	\$100	\$19,805	1890.....	4,590	\$9,790	\$1,000	\$25,395
1880.....	2,933	5,572	90	14,377	1895.....	4,638	9,654	1,490	21,866
1885.....	4,334	6,725	50	15,078	1900.....	2,936	8,150	1,695	21,856

WALTON COUNTY.

Walton County, in north central Georgia, was laid out in 1818. (a) Statistics of population and property owned by Negroes follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF WALTON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1810 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1810.....	62	964	1860.....	4,627	6,447
1820.....	636	3,556	1870.....	4,162	6,876
1830.....	3,167	7,762	1880.....	6,301	9,321
1840.....	3,626	6,583	1890.....	7,155	10,312
1850.....	3,926	6,895			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF WALTON COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	1,895	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$45,630
1875.....	1,828	\$7,903	\$300	\$150		\$25	\$32,977	41,355
1876.....	2,041	9,575	995	7,445		1,076	27,331	46,422
1877.....	2,034	8,836	1,075	7,137	\$22,057	1,445	3,207	43,757
1878.....	2,310	9,551	800	7,589	22,047	1,589	2,946	44,522
1879.....	2,922	10,965	845	6,663	18,694	981	3,587	41,735
1880.....	2,740	11,967	965	8,370	21,439	1,169	3,002	46,912
1881.....	2,611	11,586	1,120	7,819	16,541	1,004	2,715	40,785
1882.....	3,022	14,303	1,418	7,321	16,119	999	3,433	43,593
1883.....	3,128	15,023	1,238	7,419	18,919	852	4,014	47,465
1884.....	3,289	15,973	505	7,927	18,778	823	4,058	48,064
1885.....	3,041	14,738	840	6,597	15,014	570	911	38,670
1886.....	3,162	13,931	1,657	7,850	16,499	1,224	2,942	44,103
1887.....	3,192	14,135	1,950	7,546	15,273	664	2,822	42,390
1888.....	3,369	14,078	1,766	7,621	16,777	774	2,924	43,940
1889.....	3,311	15,236	1,715	8,056	15,829	566	3,125	44,527
1890.....	3,434	15,027	2,395	7,805	15,544	537	3,055	46,363
1891.....	2,465	12,627	570	7,361	15,793	1,163	3,724	41,238
1892.....	3,037	16,207	2,575	9,379	15,840	3,200	1,179	48,380
1893.....	3,714	19,213	2,960	9,670	17,733	3,177	1,828	54,581
1894.....	4,211	21,124	2,750	9,308	18,251	2,999	949	55,381
1895.....	3,797	17,530	3,450	8,372	14,110	2,407	829	46,698
1896.....	3,840	16,899	4,120	8,318	15,795	2,845	817	48,794
1897.....	4,700	21,496	4,389	8,965	17,760	3,502	839	56,951
1898.....	5,304	22,577	6,894	10,110	17,602	3,586	1,144	61,913
1899.....	4,772	21,284	7,274	9,679	15,025	3,601	1,674	58,537
1900.....	5,143	22,780	7,860	9,934	15,039	3,292	1,170	60,075

a Not reported.

a The Student's History of Georgia, by Lawton B. Evans, gives this as the date when this county was laid out. This does not harmonize with the United States Census, which gives the population for 1810.

## WARE COUNTY.

Ware County, in southeastern Georgia, was laid out from Irwin in 1824. The soil is light and tolerably productive and there are numerous swamps.

Statistics showing population since 1830 and Negro ownership of property since 1874 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF WARE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1830 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1830.....	64	1,141	1870.....	452	1,834
1840.....	134	2,189	1880.....	1,144	3,015
1850.....	291	3,597	1890.....	3,619	5,178
1860.....	382	1,818			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF WARE COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	2,910	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$7,828
1875.....	2,600	\$1,970	\$415				\$3,585	5,920
1876.....	4,878	3,047	60	\$824		\$154	3,648	7,733
1877.....	5,495	3,161	350	791		260	3,912	8,474
1878.....	4,809	2,816	10	688	\$3,129	191	300	7,184
1879.....	6,218	3,736	195	1,236	4,643	460	601	10,871
1880.....	5,931	4,096	756	1,369	4,828	426	1,089	12,564
1881.....	6,544	4,565	1,100	2,253	5,863	572	1,294	15,647
1882.....	7,636	1,358	1,615	1,816	5,771	534	4,486	15,580
1883.....	7,138	4,188	1,727	6,839	1,632	632	1,403	16,421
1884.....	6,747	5,872	3,775	8,184	2,433	714	1,544	22,522
1885.....	6,428	5,397	3,112	2,237	7,530	1,048	1,320	20,644
1886.....	6,023	5,875	3,919	2,733	5,230	888	1,750	20,395
1887.....	6,353	6,748	7,845	3,882	6,433	890	3,298	29,096
1888.....	6,807	8,386	10,505	6,028	8,268	1,123	2,794	37,104
1889.....	6,464	10,093	18,535	7,176	8,717	1,625	4,924	51,070
1890.....	6,375	10,881	27,677	9,094	10,973	1,279	4,385	64,299
1891.....	4,912	10,960	41,705	15,311	13,077	1,436	3,470	85,959
1892.....	5,708	12,630	40,419	16,418	11,924	1,429	2,934	85,754
1893.....	9,935	12,618	43,103	16,076	11,383	1,505	3,011	87,696
1894.....	5,403	15,176	37,360	13,503	10,312	1,250	3,014	80,615
1895.....	4,841	13,408	44,518	15,971	7,264	1,202	1,608	83,961
1896.....	4,938	14,646	43,441	11,501	8,009	997	3,414	82,008
1897.....	6,245	13,943	45,460	11,647	8,891	1,513	2,235	83,689
1898.....	5,511	14,104	44,257	11,343	8,739	1,353	1,852	81,648
1899.....	1,019	15,709	52,735	13,499	8,261	1,500	2,030	93,734
1900.....	5,802	14,710	58,269	13,036	8,510	2,805	1,492	98,222

a Not reported.

## WARREN COUNTY.

Warren County, in eastern Georgia, was laid out in 1793. Portions of it were added to Jefferson in 1796, and in 1825 portions to Taliaferro.

Population statistics and figures showing Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF WARREN COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1800 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1800.....	2,077	6,252	1850.....	6,267	6,158
1810.....	3,066	5,659	1860.....	5,473	4,347
1820.....	4,100	6,530	1870.....	6,260	4,285
1830.....	4,794	6,152	1880.....	6,846	4,039
1840.....	4,613	5,176	1890.....	6,756	4,201



ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF WARREN COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Assessed value.				Year.	Assessed value.			
	Acres of land owned.	Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.		Acres of land owned.	Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	216	\$780	\$2,850	\$17,545	1890.....	946	\$3,726	\$5,205	\$16,584
1880.....	395	993	3,573	10,091	1895.....	1,655	5,567	7,972	36,615
1885.....	687	2,054	5,125	12,359	1900.....	2,254	8,065	14,260	63,487

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Washington County is located in the central part of Georgia. It was laid out in 1784, and a portion of it was added to Greene in 1786. In 1793 a portion was added to Hancock; in 1807 a part to Baldwin; in 1811 a part to Laurens; in 1812 and in 1826 parts to Baldwin.

Statistics follow showing the population since 1790 and the value of property owned by Negroes since 1875:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1790.....	696	3,856	1850.....	5,775	5,991
1800.....	3,119	7,181	1860.....	6,555	6,143
1810.....	3,517	6,423	1870.....	8,312	7,530
1820.....	3,930	6,697	1880.....	12,515	9,449
1830.....	3,925	5,895	1890.....	14,925	10,312
1840.....	4,603	5,962			

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Assessed value.				Year.	Assessed value.			
	Acres of land owned.	Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.		Acres of land owned.	Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	2,931	\$9,566	\$5,385	\$85,684	1890.....	9,381	\$42,716	\$10,133	\$152,587
1880.....	3,324	10,432	5,903	92,559	1895.....	10,024	31,946	7,600	106,263
1885.....	5,886	19,310	7,075	107,675	1900.....	10,462	42,928	13,901	207,899

WAYNE COUNTY.

Wayne County is in southeastern Georgia. It was laid out in 1803 by the lottery act, and was organized in 1805. The soil is poor.

Statistics of population since 1810 and of property owned by Negroes since 1874 are shown in the following tables:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF WAYNE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1810 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1810.....	255	421	1860.....	651	1,617
1820.....	339	671	1870.....	379	1,798
1830.....	287	676	1880.....	1,920	4,060
1840.....	381	877	1890.....	2,195	5,290
1850.....	411	1,088			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF WAYNE COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	Total property.
1874.....	2,865	(a)	\$1,208	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$6,080
1875.....	2,440	\$1,682	1,184				\$2,121	4,987
1876.....	2,716	1,627	800	\$423		\$37	2,015	4,902
1877.....	2,986	1,571	1,321	618	\$3,006	214	739	7,469
1878.....	5,306	2,456	1,425	949	3,368	190	580	8,968
1879.....	6,088	2,522	1,147	1,162	4,015	213	640	9,699
1880.....	6,973	2,335	1,035	908	4,106	194	791	9,369
1881.....	4,984	2,620	2,285	1,205	3,622	161	1,155	11,048
1882.....	6,495	4,524	1,470	1,279	4,272	269	1,250	13,064
1883.....	5,881	4,675	956	1,728	3,761	235	1,121	12,476
1884.....	5,663	5,882	1,780	1,888	4,587	201	1,270	15,608
1885.....	6,684	5,508	2,391	1,440	4,639	242	981	15,201
1886.....	6,729	6,114	3,560	1,946	4,206	216	1,455	17,497
1887.....	6,106	4,914	7,365	2,533	3,831	550	1,986	21,179
1888.....	7,123	5,946	7,635	2,461	4,547	605	895	24,089
1889.....	9,184	7,608	13,518	3,078	4,892	582	3,277	32,955
1890.....	8,887	8,624	12,315	2,794	5,607	858	2,229	32,427
1891.....	9,820	10,311	9,635	3,719	7,215	871	2,087	33,788
1892.....	11,759	13,276	9,475	5,102	8,455	1,129	1,148	38,585
1893.....	10,627	13,151	9,455	4,382	6,698	989	2,400	37,075
1894.....	10,798	10,165	9,850	4,027	6,232	898	1,175	32,347
1895.....	11,302	12,122	11,923	4,772	5,782	1,182	1,774	37,555
1896.....	11,538	12,185	9,400	4,575	6,111	985	418	33,674
1897.....	8,573	11,686	9,895	4,999	5,671	974	2,648	35,873
1898.....	11,072	12,210	8,680	4,684	6,650	663	1,331	34,218
1899.....	11,479	12,888	10,890	4,300	5,969	795	1,403	36,245
1900.....	11,179	13,465	12,320	4,501	6,954	820	3,045	41,105

a Not reported.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

This county, in southwest Georgia, was laid out in 1856.

Statistics of population and of Negro ownership of property follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF WEBSTER COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	2,289	2,741	1880.....	2,570	2,667
1870.....	2,238	2,439	1890.....	3,272	2,423

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF WEBSTER COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,210	\$3,792	\$410	\$19,585	1890.....	8,160	\$10,129	\$370	\$36,557
1880.....	1,996	3,427	120	14,644	1895.....	5,069	13,371	900	35,983
1885.....	2,495	5,489	205	23,416	1900.....	5,048	14,068	595	40,116

WHITE COUNTY.

White County, in northeast Georgia, was laid out in 1857.

Statistics of population and of Negro ownership of property follow:

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF WHITE COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	274	3,041	1880.....	590	4,751
1870.....	564	4,042	1890.....	662	5,489

## ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF WHITE COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	485	\$660	\$250	\$2,455	1890.....	1,093	\$2,357	\$50	\$7,324
1880.....	514	985	150	4,652	1895.....	1,001	1,812	150	6,213
1885.....	1,805	3,345	.....	6,590	1900.....	835	1,995	100	6,227

## WHITFIELD COUNTY.

Whitfield County, in northwest Georgia, was laid out in 1851.

Statistics of population and of property owned by Negroes are shown in the following tables:

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF WHITFIELD COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	1,733	8,314	1880.....	2,210	9,689
1870.....	1,511	8,606	1890.....	1,990	10,984

## ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF WHITFIELD COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.			Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.		
		Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.			Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,199	\$3,625	\$6,330	\$13,042	1890.....	2,661	\$8,673	\$27,467	\$51,911
1880.....	1,642	4,265	6,470	19,819	1895.....	2,146	6,254	31,570	49,737
1885.....	2,171	7,035	11,702	28,672	1900.....	2,572	7,511	31,505	56,897

## WILCOX COUNTY.

Wilcox County, in south central Georgia, was laid out in 1857.

Its population and the amount of property owned by Negroes are shown in the tables which follow:

## NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF WILCOX COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	423	1,692	1880.....	698	2,411
1870.....	537	1,902	1890.....	3,155	4,825

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND OF TOTAL PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF WILCOX COUNTY, AT 5-YEAR PERIODS, 1875 TO 1900.

Year.	Assessed value.				Year.	Assessed value.			
	Acres of land owned.	Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.		Acres of land owned.	Land.	Town and city real estate.	Total property.
1875.....	1,800	\$1,110	.....	\$4,104	1890.....	9,813	\$11,780	\$3,151	\$42,669
1880.....	4,484	3,357	.....	8,448	1895.....	8,166	13,873	5,279	41,167
1885.....	5,928	5,055	\$475	13,945	1900.....	8,730	16,756	4,591	42,475

**WILKES COUNTY.**

Wilkes County is located in eastern Georgia. It was laid out in 1777, and portions of it were added to Elbert in 1790, to Warren in 1793, to Lincoln in 1796, to Greene in 1802, and to Taliaferro in 1825 and 1828. The soil was once very fertile, but has suffered much from injudicious culture.

Statistics of population for each census since 1790 and of Negro ownership of property since 1874 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF WILKES COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1790.....	7,448	24,052	1850.....	8,302	3,805
1800.....	5,071	8,032	1860.....	7,986	3,434
1810.....	7,285	7,602	1870.....	7,827	3,969
1820.....	9,768	7,838	1880.....	10,812	5,173
1830.....	8,972	5,265	1890.....	12,464	5,616
1840.....	6,518	3,630			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF WILKES COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	1,952	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$98,592
1875.....	1,979	\$10,758	\$10,555	.....	.....	\$901	\$72,004	94,218
1876.....	2,258	10,291	13,115	\$1,512	.....	3,233	58,237	86,388
1877.....	2,726	15,423	5,191	4,153	\$19,009	623	39,349	83,748
1878.....	3,233	12,311	10,980	1,046	3,041	318	42,334	70,030
1879.....	3,222	11,386	14,043	3,315	12,351	2,390	19,850	63,335
1880.....	3,944	14,929	13,700	3,079	30,534	2,268	7,932	72,442
1881.....	4,153	14,884	14,668	14,139	36,593	4,869	3,648	88,801
1882.....	5,600	19,873	15,350	14,273	35,798	6,118	3,594	95,006
1883.....	5,679	20,969	16,606	10,630	40,335	6,832	2,792	98,164
1884.....	5,153	19,925	18,641	9,945	36,862	7,796	1,077	94,246
1885.....	5,400	21,065	21,380	9,315	35,200	7,595	2,019	96,574
1886.....	5,370	21,517	22,960	10,500	33,287	7,306	3,546	99,116
1887.....	5,589	21,505	25,670	12,946	31,924	6,157	3,172	101,374
1888.....	5,964	22,110	26,745	14,425	38,596	7,425	3,269	112,570
1889.....	5,880	21,745	28,440	12,380	29,060	5,575	1,565	98,765
1890.....	7,111	28,915	28,910	13,550	32,440	5,310	2,460	111,585
1891.....	7,332	28,510	50,505	13,575	42,790	7,290	3,370	146,040
1892.....	7,633	31,120	50,575	13,415	32,015	6,130	850	134,105
1893.....	8,386	32,715	51,150	13,720	36,940	6,525	5,300	146,350
1894.....	10,085	38,375	51,040	12,790	39,530	6,520	6,530	154,785
1895.....	10,029	37,145	48,485	11,120	32,645	5,190	5,105	139,690
1896.....	10,763	43,190	49,345	11,540	37,120	5,875	7,520	154,590
1897.....	12,473	45,465	48,750	11,745	42,180	7,230	8,185	163,555
1898.....	14,737	53,450	52,500	13,850	46,440	9,170	13,840	189,250
1899.....	13,700	50,597	55,855	17,372	43,000	8,079	13,551	188,454
1900.....	13,624	52,040	58,315	16,185	37,430	7,075	8,385	179,430

a Not reported.

## WILKINSON COUNTY.

Wilkinson County is in central Georgia. It was laid out by the lottery act of 1803 and organized in 1805.

Its population since 1810 and statistics of property owned by Negroes since 1874 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF WILKINSON COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1810 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1810.....	318	1,836	1860.....	3,904	5,472
1820.....	1,476	5,516	1870.....	4,699	4,684
1830.....	1,925	4,588	1880.....	5,511	6,550
1840.....	1,885	4,957	1890.....	5,214	5,567
1850.....	2,745	5,551			

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF WILKINSON COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	1,425	(a)	\$1,935	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$39,275
1875.....	1,870	\$5,168	1,417	\$60		\$55	\$19,482	26,182
1876.....	2,332	6,369	660	1,677		1,072	16,097	25,875
1877.....	2,300	6,530	1,885	2,390	\$16,260	935	560	25,560
1878.....	2,391	6,565	1,830	1,325	12,800	785	555	24,160
1879.....	2,688	6,159	675	1,467	11,779	1,130	372	21,582
1880.....	3,409	8,836	687	2,287	18,857	2,010	768	34,045
1881.....	4,387	11,495	1,360	4,065	19,775	3,220	1,710	41,625
1882.....	4,280	11,045	1,655	3,120	20,565	3,245	655	40,285
1883.....	4,821	13,076	800	5,656	22,916	3,060	1,090	46,598
1884.....	5,222	13,147	955	4,985	20,575	3,169	584	43,635
1885.....	5,783	15,627	968	6,630	19,856	3,780	1,234	48,095
1886.....	6,077	13,210	865	5,072	16,003	3,563	725	39,438
1887.....	6,188	14,707	1,030	5,429	14,852	2,594	1,017	39,629
1888.....	6,589	17,475	1,501	6,632	17,114	2,782	1,402	46,906
1889.....	6,037	14,988	1,258	6,413	15,997	2,881	1,564	43,101
1890.....	7,357	17,201	1,788	8,056	22,061	4,623	1,936	55,665
1891.....	7,252	18,887	1,144	9,420	27,427	6,034	3,402	66,314
1892.....	7,602	20,429	1,378	11,260	25,256	5,112	2,966	66,401
1893.....	7,682	20,731	2,456	11,335	24,827	5,310	1,927	66,586
1894.....	8,101	20,124	1,825	10,298	23,940	5,018	3,089	64,294
1895.....	8,574	18,640	1,270	8,983	19,244	4,506	2,259	54,902
1896.....	8,960	17,725	1,822	8,808	22,185	4,539	3,051	58,130
1897.....	8,383	20,192	1,765	13,713	29,376	6,044	4,640	75,730
1898.....	8,662	21,577	1,849	14,783	20,019	6,553	18,679	83,460
1899.....	6,900	16,410	2,009	11,520	20,974	4,927	6,325	62,165
1900.....	7,508	18,196	2,895	15,689	25,672	6,012	10,199	78,663

a Not reported.

## WORTH COUNTY.

Worth County, in southwestern Georgia, was laid out in 1853.

Its population since 1860 and statistics of property owned by Negroes since 1874 follow:

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF WORTH COUNTY, AT EACH CENSUS, 1860 TO 1890.

Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.	Census year.	Negroes.	Whites.
1860.....	645	2,118	1880.....	1,824	4,068
1870.....	1,105	2,673	1890.....	4,176	5,872

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY NEGROES OF WORTH COUNTY, 1874 TO 1900.

Year.	Acres of land owned.	Assessed value.						Total property.
		Land.	Town and city property.	Household and kitchen furniture.	Horses and other stock.	Plantation and mechanical tools.	Other property.	
1874.....	2, 226	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$12, 954
1875.....	2, 364	\$3, 322		\$25		\$25	\$7, 428	10, 800
1876.....	3, 903	4, 994		1, 844	\$5, 762	337	570	13, 507
1877.....	3, 759	5, 274		1, 646	5, 608	247	804	13, 579
1878.....	3, 761	5, 671		1, 443	6, 542	289	1, 209	15, 154
1879.....	3, 559	5, 659		2, 273	8, 213	379	1, 389	17, 913
1880.....	3, 610	6, 092		2, 459	8, 451	388	1, 757	19, 147
1881.....	4, 080	6, 635	300	2, 722	6, 353	245	1, 734	17, 989
1882.....	3, 133	4, 548	75	2, 112	7, 605	291	861	15, 492
1883.....	4, 169	7, 504	15	2, 892	10, 093	410	2, 246	23, 160
1884.....	4, 742	7, 107	25	3, 066	9, 920	315	2, 306	22, 739
1885.....	4, 420	7, 336	20	3, 754	10, 862	336	1, 824	24, 132
1886.....	5, 079	9, 569	170	4, 924	12, 942	378	2, 257	30, 240
1887.....	5, 188	9, 742	245	5, 913	13, 638	2, 428	1, 831	33, 797
1888.....	6, 420	13, 224	770	6, 393	18, 069	3, 339	2, 804	44, 599
1889.....	6, 842	16, 144	280	7, 297	20, 955	3, 884	2, 506	51, 066
1890.....	8, 275	18, 761	730	10, 928	28, 309	6, 085	3, 785	68, 598
1891.....	6, 389	19, 223	830	12, 161	31, 107	7, 459	4, 661	75, 441
1892.....	7, 832	22, 456	755	8, 656	25, 169	4, 542	3, 289	64, 867
1893.....	6, 994	18, 524	965	8, 569	23, 245	4, 453	1, 280	57, 036
1894.....	6, 339	15, 685	855	8, 059	21, 009	3, 205	1, 140	49, 953
1895.....	7, 539	21, 628	585	11, 684	18, 271	3, 458	1, 824	57, 450
1896.....	7, 861	22, 592	755	11, 838	20, 433	3, 676	1, 577	60, 871
1897.....	8, 107	24, 924	2, 150	12, 379	22, 287	5, 063	1, 950	68, 753
1898.....	8, 942	24, 225	3, 460	14, 994	21, 738	4, 734	2, 654	71, 805
1899.....	7, 575	21, 707	5, 108	14, 001	19, 242	4, 300	3, 605	67, 963
1900.....	10, 806	26, 210	6, 499	18, 409	26, 312	5, 627	3, 299	86, 356

a Not reported.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The first difficulty in extracting the meaning of these figures arises from the fact that throughout the land property values since 1890 have gone through a wave of unusual prosperity, followed by a sudden disastrous depression, and, finally, by the present wave of better conditions. Among the black folk of Georgia these same waves are quite evident, emphasized by general poverty and unfortunate social environment.

To trace the normal development of the Negro landholder it would be better therefore to take it by decades, leaving out of account the unusual rise and fall of values between 1890 and 1895 and comparing the level of values about 1890 with those about 1900. By this method is found a progressive increase in property holding since the war in 91 counties. In 30 others there is a progressive increase on the whole until the last decade, when the values in 1900 are somewhat below those of 1890. In the remaining 16 counties there is the same advance up to 1890, but the conditions are so mixed since that further observation is necessary to be sure of the tendencies.

Of the 91 advancing counties, 61 show an increase in acreage, value of town property, and value of total property; 14 show a decrease in acreage, but an increase in the value of all property held; 7 show

increase of acreage and value of total property, but decrease in value of town property, while in the other 9 counties there is a general betterment under miscellaneous conditions.

Of the 30 counties in which the values were lower in 1900 than in 1890, 9 show a decrease in acreage and values and 21 a decrease in country and in total property, but an increase in town property. This indicates a migration to town.

Of the 16 miscellaneous cases there are 9 counties showing a decrease in total values but increased acreage and increased value of town holdings. This result is probably due to lower assessments of the same property, and is consistent with actual increase in property holding. The other 7 counties show decreased or stationary values, accompanied by increased or stationary acreage.

It seems clear that the Georgia Negro is in the midst of an unfinished cycle of property accumulation. He has steadily acquired property since the war, and in fully 100 counties he has continued this steady increase in the last decade. In the other counties the last 10 years have seriously checked his accumulations, although this may be but temporary.

**RECENT REPORTS OF STATE BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.  
CALIFORNIA.**

*Ninth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of California, for the years 1899-1900.* (a) F. V. Meyers, Commissioner. 182 pp.

The present report covers a variety of topics. Its contents may be grouped as follows: Prisons, reformatories, asylums, etc., 7 pages; alien labor, 20 pages; female labor, 12 pages; labor-saving appliances and hand labor, 4 pages; agricultural, viticultural, etc., products, 7 pages; condition of wage-earners, 6 pages; employment agencies, 11 pages; labor organizations, 38 pages; labor laws, 67 pages.

**ALIEN LABOR.**—This chapter, which relates to Japanese labor, contains an account of the present condition of Japanese labor in California, statistics of Japanese immigration, wages, occupations, and living conditions of Japanese laborers, and reports of testimony given before the commissioner of labor in relation to this subject.

**FEMALE LABOR.**—A descriptive account is given of the nature, conditions, and wages of female employment in the State.

**LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES.**—This is a brief discussion of the effects of labor-saving appliances and processes in the displacement of labor.

**CONDITION OF WAGE-EARNERS.**—This chapter consists of a comparative presentation of wage data for California, other States, and foreign countries, and of the wages and general conditions of the working people in the State at the present time as compared with past years.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.**—This chapter contains a discussion of the evils of the existing private employment agencies, and the advantages and disadvantages of free public employment bureaus, and concludes with a recommendation for the regulation of the private employment agencies in the State.

**LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.**—Statistics are given, showing the name, location, address of secretary, date of organization, membership, wages and hours of labor of members, stability of employment, beneficiary features, etc., of the labor organizations in the State making returns. There were 217 distinct lodges or bodies of organized labor in the State, of which 136 made returns to the bureau. Of these, 120 reported a total membership of 17,163 on May 31, 1900.

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*a* The Eighth Biennial Report has not been printed.



The following table gives the membership of each of the organizations reporting:

MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, MAY 31, 1900.

Name of organization.	Local unions reporting.	Membership.	Name of organization.	Local unions reporting.	Membership.
Bakers' Union	4	124	Metal Workers' Union	1	30
Barbers' Union	1	62	Milkers' Protective Association	2	480
Boilermakers' Brotherhood of America	1	81	Miners' Western Federation	6	1,024
Bookbinders' Protective and Benevolent Association	1	40	Molders' Union of America	1	355
Bookbinders' Union	1	15	Musicians' Mutual Protective Union	1	510
Bottlers' Union	1	108	Order of Railway Conductors	2	225
Brewery Workmen (local branches)	2	22	Painters' Brotherhood of America	3	350
Brewery Workmen (national union)	1	580	Painters, Decorators', etc., Brotherhood of America	1	550
Bricklayers' Union	2	253	Painters, Paper Hangers, and Frescoers' Brotherhood of America	1	115
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	8	519	Patternmakers' Union	1	74
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	5	236	Pavers' Union (Pacific coast)	1	35
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	4	231	Plasterers' International Association	1	28
Carpenters and Joiners of America	16	2,510	Plasterers' Union	1	47
Cement Workers' Union	1	350	Photo-Engravers' Union	1	40
Cigarmakers' Union	7	459	Piledrivers and Bridge Builders' Union	1	325
Clerks' International Protective Association	1	24	Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Association	1	39
Cloakmakers' Union	1	70	Plumbers' Union	1	70
Coast (Pacific) Waiters' Association	1	450	Printers' Protective Fraternity	1	53
Coopers' Union	1	138	Printing (Feeders and Helpers) Union	1	25
Derrickmen and Engineers' Union	1	104	Printing Pressmen's Union of North America	2	47
Engineers' Benevolent Association (Marine)	1	800	Sailmakers' Union	1	79
Firemen's Union (Marine)	1	1,080	Ship and Steamboat Joiners' Union	1	167
Granite Cutters' Union	1	63	Shippeakers' Association	1	148
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	1	125	Shipjoiners' Protective Association	1	57
Laborers' Protective Association	1	200	Stereotypers' Union	1	42
Lithographers' Union	1	52	Stonecutters' Association of North America	2	132
'Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association	2	869	Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union	1	300
'Longshoremen's (San Francisco) Protective Association	1	550	Theatrical Employees' Protective Union	2	133
'Longshoremen's Union	1	90	Typographical Union	7	914
Machinists' International Association	2	530			
Metal Buffers and Polishers' Union	1	34	Total	120	17,163

The percentage of wage-earners belonging to a labor organization ranged from 5 to 100 per cent in different localities, an approximate average for the State being given as 80 per cent. The information furnished regarding other items shows, in general, an increase in trades union membership and in the wages of members, and a decrease in their hours of labor since June 1, 1896, also a high percentage of employment among trade-union members.

## COLORADO.

*Seventh Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Colorado, 1899-1909.*(a) James T. Smith, Deputy Commissioner. 569 pp.

The contents of this report may be grouped as follows: Organized labor, 102 pages; wage-earners, 92 pages; strikes, lockouts, etc., 52 pages; arbitration, 10 pages; prison statistics, 29 pages; employment agencies, 29 pages; mine statistics, 20 pages; miscellaneous, 211 pages.

**ORGANIZED LABOR.**—This part of the report consists of returns from labor organizations regarding membership, etc., and articles on national, international, and State federated bodies, and on the rise and growth of labor organizations in the United States.

The following table shows the membership in 1900 of 231 labor organizations in the State:

MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1900.

Name of organization.	Local branches or unions.	Membership.	Name of organization.	Local branches or unions.	Membership.
Bakers and Confectioners' Union.....	2	114	Miners', Mining Stationary Engineers', and Smelters' Unions.....	34	8,833
Barbers' Union.....	8	612	Musicians' Union.....	4	497
Barbers' Union.....	1	64	Musicians' Union (local).....	1	54
Beer Drivers' Union.....	1	100	Painters and Decorators' Union.....	5	628
Bicycle Repairers' Union.....	1	68	Photo-Engravers' Union.....	1	30
Bindery Women's Union.....	1	75	Plasterers' Union.....	4	158
Blacksmiths' Union.....	1	55	Plumbers' Union.....	4	358
Boilermakers' Union.....	1	50	Plumbers, Laborers, and Drain Layers.....	1	92
Bookbinders' Union.....	1	45	Postal Railway Clerks' Union.....	1	40
Bootblacks' Union.....	1	36	Post-Office Clerks.....	1	29
Brewers and Maltsters' Union.....	2	275	Printing Pressmen's Union.....	2	62
Bricklayers and Masons' Unions.....	6	419	Printing Press Assistants' Union.....	1	53
Brickworkers' Union.....	4	270	Sheet Metal Workers' Union.....	1	62
Building Laborers' Union.....	5	415	Sign Writers' Union.....	1	26
Carpenters' Union.....	15	a 1,794	Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers' Union.....	1	48
Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union.....	1	85	Steam Engineers' Union.....	2	188
Cigarmakers' Union.....	3	378	Stereotypers' Union.....	1	30
Clerks' International Protective Association.....	12	805	Stenographers and Typewriters' Union.....	1	100
Composition Roofers' Union.....	1	36	Stone Cutters' Union.....	3	180
Cooks' Union.....	2	108	Stone Masons' Union.....	1	74
Cooks and Waiters' Union.....	2	110	Street Railway Employees' Union.....	2	75
Coremakers' Union.....	1	30	Tailors' Union (journeymen).....	4	241
Electrical Workers' Union.....	3	83	Team Owners' Union.....	1	105
Federal Labor Union.....	9	2,547	Teamsters and Drivers' Union.....	4	423
Garment Workers' Union.....	2	130	Theatrical Stage Employees' Union.....	4	120
Granite Cutters' Union.....	1	120	Tin, Sheet Iron, and Cornice Workers' Union.....	2	65
Hardware Clerks' Union.....	1	25	Typographical Union, International.....	8	589
Horseshoers' Union.....	1	35	Upholsterers' Union.....	1	28
Iron Molders' Union.....	2	196	Waiters' Union.....	2	260
Job Printing Pressmen's Union.....	1	34	Woodworkers' Union.....	1	285
Knights of Labor (assemblies).....	21	1,369	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>a 24,968</b>
Leathers' Union.....	4	113			
Leather Workers' Union.....	1	60			
Letter Carriers' National Association.....	10	149			
Linemens' Union.....	1	110			
Machinists' International Association.....	3	295			
Mailers' Union.....	1	24			

a Not including membership of 1 organization not reporting.

a The Sixth Biennial Report has not been printed.

WAGE-EARNERS.—The chapters relating to wage-earners consist of returns from working people, a report on the collection of wages by the bureau, and articles on the unemployed, on wages, hours, and conditions of employment, with a table of wage rates, on home and social conditions in Colorado, and on Labor-Day observance.

The returns of wage-earners relate to the age, nativity, occupation, wages and annual earnings, stability of employment, conjugal condition, size of family, education of children, cost of living, home ownership, insurance, membership of labor organizations, etc., and opinions on certain political and social questions. The following table gives returns from 733 wage-earners for a few of the items of inquiry:

STATISTICS OF WAGE-EARNERS, 1899.

Occupations.	Persons reporting.	Average age (years).	Average years employed at present occupation.	Average annual earnings.	Average size of family.	Average monthly cost of living.	Owners of homes.	Number insured.
Barbers.....	22	35.6	12.3	\$704.25	4.6	\$53.71	4	16
Blacksmiths.....	18	40.0	20.2	805.60	5.3	56.65	7	15
Bookkeepers.....	6	42.5	14.7	1,170.40	4.0	76.45	3	6
Bricklayers.....	10	41.2	14.2	969.00	5.8	67.24	4	8
Carpenters.....	63	39.6	16.5	678.47	5.1	48.51	17	53
Cigarmakers.....	30	37.0	19.2	702.65	4.2	51.38	5	9
Civil engineers and surveyors.....	6	45.6	21.4	1,155.00	4.5	71.28	4	6
Clerks and salesmen.....	8	31.4	7.3	482.36	4.5	37.65	1	7
Coal miners.....	21	42.3	22.7	370.45	5.1	34.23	3	.....
Cooks.....	24	38.2	17.2	699.33	3.9	45.30	3	20
Drug clerks and pharmacists.....	9	33.2	14.5	823.98	3.8	58.63	3	9
Engineers, locomotive.....	11	44.7	12.8	1,545.00	5.8	67.50	6	11
Engineers, stationary.....	21	39.5	14.4	838.40	4.6	51.83	6	17
Farmers.....	23	44.5	15.2	.....	5.1	.....	.....	.....
Gravel roofers and cement workers.....	7	45.2	8.7	483.60	4.9	41.15	.....	.....
Laborers.....	32	38.7	20.6	351.33	5.0	31.58	3	2
Machinists.....	7	47.3	18.3	703.56	5.4	53.85	2	7
Metalliferous miners.....	218	41.4	16.7	697.97	4.9	53.90	34	91
Miscellaneous workers.....	37	38.6	10.2	768.31	4.5	55.48	13	27
Painters and paper hangers.....	16	37.5	17.7	509.95	3.9	41.23	2	13
Plumbers.....	11	36.0	16.3	742.69	3.3	52.28	4	8
Printers.....	23	36.4	15.3	918.61	3.9	58.76	2	21
Pumpmen in mines.....	8	40.0	5.1	1,156.66	5.4	62.40	5	8
Railroad conductors.....	5	41.7	8.9	1,325.00	3.6	82.50	4	5
Railroad firemen.....	6	32.3	9.2	838.36	2.6	58.60	.....	6
School-teachers.....	6	41.4	18.6	493.20	5.3	44.60	.....	2
Smelter men.....	46	38.7	8.4	493.20	4.7	40.75	.....	2
Stenographers and typewriters.....	5	27.8	8.3	753.25	.....	.....	.....	2
Stonecutters and masons.....	9	38.8	18.3	770.27	4.8	43.50	6	9
Telegraphers.....	7	35.7	14.3	826.85	3.4	47.50	.....	7
Waiters.....	18	31.2	8.7	386.12	2.8	31.83	.....	4
Total.....	733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	391

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.—A statement is given of each strike and lockout occurring in the State during the years 1899 and 1900. There were 34 strikes reported in 1899, and 33 strikes up to November, 1900. Several of the strikes embraced features of the boycott and of the lockout.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.—An account is given of the operation of private employment agencies in Colorado, and of the free public employment offices in other States. Recommendation is made for the establishment of free public employment offices in Colorado.

**MINE STATISTICS.**—The total value of the mineral product of Colorado during 1899 was \$48,320,341.98. Of this, \$26,508,675.57 was gold; \$13,771,731.10 silver; \$6,170,765.53 lead, and \$1,869,169.78 copper. There were 39,210 mine employees in 1899 and 40,111 in 1900. This comprises miners, ore haulers, and smelter men employed in and around metalliferous mines and smelters. The wages of miners vary from \$2.50 to \$4 per day, \$3 being considered miners' wages at most mining camps. The shifts are usually from 8 to 10 hours. The coal output for 1899 was 4,806,879 tons. There were 88 coal mines in operation, employing 7,321 coal miners.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Other chapters of the report consist of articles or reports on agriculture, the shorter working day, education, immigration, population, employers' liability, and bureaus of labor statistics. The report also contains reproductions of labor laws and judicial decisions affecting labor, and abstracts from published reports.

## INDIANA.

*Eighth Biennial Report of the Department of Statistics, for 1899 and 1900.* John B. Conner, Chief of Bureau. 829 pp.

The present report treats of the following subjects: Economic statistics, 130 pages; labor statistics, 81 pages; social, civil, and criminal statistics, 222 pages; the distribution of wealth, 97 pages; agricultural statistics, 73 pages; State institutions, 38 pages; railroad statistics, 73 pages; educational statistics, 15 pages; miscellaneous statistics and index, 73 pages.

**ECONOMIC STATISTICS.**—Under this head are presented the statistics of municipal and private ownership of public utilities as far as they relate to the State of Indiana; a discussion of the new law with reference to taxation, etc.; statistics of public expenditures, receipts, and indebtedness, and real estate transfers, mortgages, and satisfactions.

**LABOR STATISTICS.**—This part of the report contains statistics of organized labor, coal-mine labor, wages paid in certain occupations; a report of the labor commission of Indiana for 1899 and 1900; a report of the factory inspector, and the text of two labor laws enacted in 1899.

The information relating to organized labor gives the names of labor organizations, addresses of their secretaries, the trades and occupations organized, the membership benefit features, income and expenditure, etc., of labor organizations, and the wage scales, average earnings, hours of labor, and days of employment of the members.

The following table shows the membership on May 31, 1899, of 408 labor organizations which reported to the bureau.

MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, MAY 31, 1899.

Occupations.	Organizations reporting.	Mem-ber-ship, May 31, 1899.	Increase during year.	Occupations.	Organizations reporting.	Mem-ber-ship, May 31, 1899.	Increase during year.
Agents .....	2	100	20	Mixed occupations .....	11	708	83
Bakers .....	3	66	13	Molders .....	7	523	245
Barbers .....	14	428	47	Mold makers (for glass workers) .....	1	25	5
Bar tenders .....	4	137	79	Musicians .....	7	356	15
Beer drivers .....	1	18	.....	News carriers .....	1	42	.....
Blacksmiths .....	2	26	4	Painters .....	6	275	a 14
Boiler makers .....	1	18	.....	Plasterers .....	7	154	33
Bolt makers .....	1	40	.....	Plate-glass workers .....	3	495	16
Bookbinders .....	1	60	2	Plumbers .....	3	103	5
Bottle blowers .....	7	393	93	Potters .....	1	45	a 13
Brakemen .....	2	80	25	Press feeders .....	1	76	a 1
Brewers .....	8	323	11	Printers .....	16	807	83
Bricklayers .....	13	591	55	Printers (German) .....	2	38	a 1
Brickmakers .....	1	14	a 2	Printing pressmen .....	3	73	5
Broom makers .....	2	35	8	Puddlers .....	1	75	.....
Butchers .....	3	71	32	Radiator workers .....	1	20	9
Cabinetmakers .....	1	125	.....	Railway trackmen .....	3	29	6
Carbon workers .....	1	48	6	Rubber workers .....	1	100	25
Carpenters .....	10	993	303	Saw makers .....	1	75	.....
Cigar makers .....	18	931	44	Sheet-metal workers .....	2	57	12
Clerks .....	17	798	149	Stage employees .....	4	132	2
Conductors .....	9	423	66	Stationary engineers .....	4	71	a 6
Coopers .....	4	71	8	Stonecutters .....	4	95	36
Draymen .....	3	39	18	Stone masons .....	2	55	10
Electrical workers .....	1	65	20	Stove mounters .....	1	25	6
Enamellers .....	1	26	26	Street - railway employees .....	2	113	.....
Flint-glass workers .....	14	1,506	147	Switchmen .....	1	65	15
Garment workers .....	2	175	5	Tailors .....	6	131	a 13
Green-glass blowers .....	3	109	23	Teamsters .....	2	63	15
Green-glass pressers .....	2	134	a 35	Tinners and plumbers .....	1	9	.....
Harness makers .....	1	30	.....	Tin-plate workers .....	7	1,519	495
Hod carriers .....	5	406	81	Trainmen .....	7	681	135
Hoisting engineers .....	1	20	16	Window-glass blowers .....	18	776	49
Horseshoers .....	3	67	29	Window-glass cutters .....	6	275	9
Ironworkers .....	15	874	200	Window-glass flatteners .....	6	45	.....
Laborers .....	2	192	18	Window-glass gatherers .....	2	186	7
Lathers .....	2	30	11	Window-glass workers (unskilled) .....	1	37	37
Laundry workers .....	3	85	49	Wood workers .....	2	47	17
Locomotive engineers .....	11	887	59				
Locomotive firemen .....	13	813	176				
Longshoremen .....	1	54	a 1				
Machinists .....	5	300	34				
Metal polishers .....	1	16	a 10				
Miners .....	40	4,356	211				
				Total .....	408	24,424	.....

a Decrease.

Returns received from 306 organizations show the average annual earnings of members of labor organizations to be \$577.72. They were unemployed an average of 78 days during the year. The prevailing hours of labor were 10, 9, and 8 per day in the order mentioned. Returns from 324 organizations show an aggregate income of \$155,274.84, and total disbursements amounting to \$126,224.50. Initiation fees usually ranged from \$1 to \$5 and the monthly dues from \$0.25 to \$2.50.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.—The information presented under this head consists of 92 tables, one for each county, showing for each of the 4 decennial periods, 1870 to 1900, the appraised value of real and personal property as obtained from the public records. The property owners are divided into 25 groups, according to the value of their holdings, each group showing the number of property owners and the proportion which they bear to the total population. A summary table for the State shows the total values for each county for 1900.

The following recapitulation for the entire State shows the number and per cent of property owners in each of 7 groups for 1900:

## DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN 1900.

Persons owning real and personal property valued at—	Property owners.	
	Number.	Per cent.
Under \$300.....	410,089	45.10
\$300 or under \$1,000.....	234,248	25.76
\$1,000 or under \$5,000.....	223,780	24.61
\$5,000 or under \$10,000.....	29,473	3.24
\$10,000 or under \$20,000.....	8,149	.90
\$20,000 or under \$50,000.....	3,012	.33
\$50,000 or over.....	519	.06
Total.....	909,220	100.00

The total number of property owners enumerated in the State was 909,220 in 1900. There were 2,330 firms and corporations owning \$10,000 and over. In the statistics by counties it is shown that the value of property in some counties increased and in others decreased more rapidly than the population, and that the classes of smaller holdings have increased in number far more rapidly than those of larger holdings.

**AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.**—Statistics are given, by counties, showing for 1899 and 1900 the acreage and quantity of the chief agricultural products; also comparative tables showing the quantity produced for a series of years. The wages paid for farm labor in 1900 are shown for each county. These varied, for males, from \$11.08 to \$17.12 per month, including board; the average for 29,610 male employees being \$14.36. The wages paid for female labor, including board, varied from \$1.00 to \$4.37 per month; the average for 9,776 females being \$1.74.

**RAILROAD STATISTICS.**—Statistical tables are given showing for each road operating in the State for the year ending June 30, 1900, the earnings, operating expenses, passengers carried, freight tonnage, average passenger and freight rates, number of officials and employees, average salaries and wages, hours of service, and accidents.

## MISSOURI.

*Twenty-second Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection of the State of Missouri, for the year ending November 5, 1900.* Thomas P. Rixey, Commissioner. 458 pp.

This report treats of the following subjects: Statistics of manufactures, 113 pages; prison factories and convict labor, 9 pages; industrial education, 60 pages; county industrial statistics, 183 pages; State institutions, 4 pages; Government land in Missouri, 3 pages; timber interests, 2 pages; commercial stone, 2 pages; wages, 5 pages; factory

inspection, 14 pages; free employment offices, 2 pages; judicial decisions, 11 pages; chronology, 5 pages. An appendix of 32 pages contains short chapters on "scrip" and metal-check payment for labor and merchandise, the St. Louis street-railway strike, bake-shop inspection, the proceedings of the meeting of the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, and the population of Missouri.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Returns from 1,037 establishments are published, the tabulation being by industries and for each establishment. The returns show that during 1899 these establishments manufactured goods valued at \$153,308,557. They employed 57,888 males and 14,737 females, or a total of 72,625 persons, including salaried employees. The total wages paid amounted to \$28,845,609. The average wage rates have changed very little since the preceding year.

**CONVICT LABOR.**—Eight prison factories in the State manufactured goods to the value of \$2,482,204. They employed 74 skilled and 1,556 unskilled males and 10 skilled and 165 unskilled females. All of the unskilled males and 40 unskilled females were convicts. An extract from the report of the United States Industrial Commission on prison labor is included in this chapter.

**INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.**—This chapter contains a series of 10 articles on the advantages of skilled labor, industrial and manual training, etc.

**COUNTY INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.**—A description is given of each county, showing, among other things, the location and resources, manufactures, new enterprises desired, and average wages paid in certain occupations.

**TIMBER INTERESTS.**—An account is given of the resources and production of timber in the State. During 1899 the total surplus production of timber was valued at \$12,620,780. About 7,000 persons were employed in the various branches of the timber industry.

**COMMERCIAL STONE.**—A brief account is given of the various kinds of commercial stone found in the State.

**WAGES.**—Statistics are given of wages paid to steam railway employees and to wage-earners in other important industries.

**FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.**—A statement is given showing, by occupations, the number of applications for situations and for help received during the fiscal year ending October 1, 1900. The statement shows that at the St. Louis office 3,535 males and 687 females applied for work. Of these, 1,340 males and 568 females secured positions through the agency of the office. There were 2,281 orders for help, 365 of which remained unfilled. At the Kansas City office, which was opened December 18, 1899, 5,792 males and 1,319 females applied for work during the nine and one-half months. Of these, 3,201 males and 1,077 females secured positions. There were 5,243 applications for help, 965 of which remained unfilled.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Third Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor of the State of New Hampshire.* 1899-1900. L. H. Carroll, Commissioner. 247, xxx, pp.

The following subjects are treated in this report: Newspapers and publishing companies, 5 pages; directory and statistics of manufacturing industries, 62 pages; statistics of creameries, 5 pages; manufacturing statistics by counties, 8 pages; description and statistics of leading cities and towns, 57 pages; railroad employees, 4 pages; fire chronology, 20 pages; strikes, 7 pages; United States census statistics, 25 pages; railroad, telegraph, and telephone taxation for 1900, 6 pages; New Hampshire labor laws, 25 pages. A special report on the summer boarding business and resorts in New Hampshire in 1899 is appended.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.—A table is presented giving a summary of returns for the year ending June 30, 1900, from 1,331 establishments. These figures cover all but three of the important manufacturing establishments in the State. The aggregate results of these returns are shown in the following statement:

Establishments considered .....	1,331
Capital invested .....	\$86,632,297
Value of product .....	\$103,429,553
Cost of material .....	\$58,404,515
Number of male wage-earners .....	49,483
Number of female wage-earners .....	24,002
Total wage-earners .....	73,485
Wages paid male wage-earners .....	\$19,278,802
Wages paid female wage-earners .....	\$6,865,538
Total wages paid .....	\$26,144,340
Number of salaried employees .....	1,653
Total salaries paid .....	\$1,979,802
Taxes paid .....	\$697,743
Insurance cost .....	\$338,923
Amount invested in permanent repairs, enlargements, etc. ....	\$1,710,302

Of the 1,331 establishments, 585 reported an increase and 89 a decrease in the production as compared with the preceding year; 328 reported increased and 9 reported decreased wages.

CREAMERIES.—Statistics are given of the creameries in operation in the State during the years ending June 30, 1899 and 1900, and their locality. For the year ending June 30, 1900, 45 creameries reported a total invested capital of \$226,840. The entire product of the 45 creameries was valued at \$1,179,055. They gave employment to 121 wage-earners and 29 salaried persons, and paid a total of \$56,694 in wages and \$9,835 in salaries.



**LEADING CITIES AND TOWNS.**—This chapter contains a brief description of each of the leading cities and towns and the principal industries; also statistics of manufactures covering the same items as those above mentioned.

**RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.**—This presentation shows the railway mileage and the estimated number of employees and wages paid in the steam and electric railway service in the State.

**STRIKES.**—Brief accounts are given of the strikes that occurred in the State from January, 1899, to July, 1900. During this period only 9 strikes were reported, 5 of which were due chiefly to wage disputes, 1 to a question of trade unionism, and the other 3 to the employment, discharge, and promotion of employees, respectively. Four of the strikes failed, the others being either entirely or partly successful.

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### SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

*Seventh Annual Report of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration, for the year ending December 30, 1899.* Joseph Bishop, Secretary.  
62 pp.

This report contains a detailed account of 23 cases of dispute that were brought to the attention of the board during the year 1899 under the Ohio arbitration law. Only a portion of these were strikes and lockouts, the other disputes having been settled before reaching that stage, either through the efforts of the board or otherwise. The board recommended an amendment to the arbitration law, empowering the board, in certain cases, to compel the temporary suspension of strikes and lockouts pending adjustment or arbitration.

RECENT FOREIGN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS.

BELGIUM.

*Annuaire de la Législation du Travail. 3<sup>e</sup> Année, 1899.* Office du Travail, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. 1900. xiv, 563 pp.

The present volume constitutes the third of a series of annual reports on labor legislation prepared and published by the Belgian labor bureau. It contains the text of laws enacted and important regulations, orders, and decrees issued concerning labor during the year 1899 in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and colonies, Italy, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, and in 14 States of the United States. An appendix contains the text of labor laws enacted in 1898 in New Zealand, which had been omitted from the second annual report.

GREAT BRITAIN.

*Seventh Annual Report on Changes in Wages and Hours of Labor in the United Kingdom.* 1899. lxxviii, 293 pp. (Published by the Labor Department of the British Board of Trade.)

This is the seventh of a series of annual reports dealing with the changes in the market rates of wages and the recognized hours of labor of working people in the United Kingdom. The changes in 1899, recorded in the present report, are based upon 1,800 returns from employers and employers' associations, 1,400 from trade unions, 700 from local correspondents, and 700 from official sources. The returns for 1899, as a whole, show a continued improvement in the condition of labor, the proportion of unemployed members of trade unions reported being smaller than in any year since 1890, and the changes both with regard to increased wages and to hours of labor being generally favorable to the working people.

The tables following summarize the principal data contained in the returns for the years 1894 to 1899:

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES, 1894 TO 1899.

Year.	Changes in rates of wages.			Separate individuals affected by—			Total individuals affected by changes in rates of wages.	Average weekly increase in rates of wages.
	In-creases.	De-creases.	Total.	In-creases in rates of wages.	De-creases in rates of wages.	Changes leaving wages same at end as at beginning of year.		
1894.....	608	171	779	175,615	488,357	6,414	670,386	a \$0.330
1895.....	624	180	804	79,867	351,895	4,956	436,718	a .314
1896.....	1,471	136	1,607	382,225	107,397	58,072	607,654	.215
1897.....	1,411	107	1,518	560,707	13,855	22,882	597,444	.259
1898.....	1,345	61	1,406	1,003,290	11,865	14	1,015,169	.385
1899.....	1,569	24	1,593	1,174,444	1,132	.....	1,175,576	.376

a Decrease.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOR, 1894 TO 1899.

Year.	Changes in hours of labor.			Separate individuals affected by—		Total individuals affected by changes in hours of labor.	Average weekly reduction in hours of labor.
	In-creases.	De-creases.	Total.	Increases in hours of labor.	Decreases in hours of labor.		
1894.....	2	219	221	128	77,090	77,158	4.04
1895.....	12	129	141	1,287	21,448	22,735	1.94
1896.....	22	223	245	73,616	34,655	108,271	1.73
1897.....	7	247	254	1,060	69,572	70,632	4.03
1898.....	9	193	202	1,277	37,772	39,049	2.10
1899.....	4	205	209	2,600	33,349	35,949	3.54

The data shown in the above tables, as well as in the general tables which follow, do not include returns regarding agricultural laborers, seamen, and railroad employees, which are separately treated in the report.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.—The unit adopted for comparison is the rate of wages for a full week's work, exclusive of overtime, at the end of 1899, compared with a similar week at the end of 1898.

During the year 1899 the wages of 1,175,576 persons were affected by wage changes, 1,174,444 of whom had their wages increased and but 1,132 suffered a reduction. The net result of these changes was an aggregate rise of £90,905 (\$442,389) per week, compared with £80,815 (\$393,286) in 1898 and £31,507 (\$153,329) in 1897. The net increase per week per employee affected by changes in wages was 1s. 6½d. (\$.375). While the number of persons who had their wages increased in 1899 was greater than that returned in any previous year, the number in whose case the changes followed strikes was the smallest on record, namely, 34,273, or 3 per cent of the whole. In the case of 53 per cent of the employees considered, the changes were the result of direct negotiation; in 32 per cent, of arbitration, mediation, or other forms of conciliation, and in 15 per cent, of the automatic action of sliding scales.

The following table shows, by industries, the number of changes in the rates of wages in 1899 and the number of employees affected:

NUMBER OF INCREASES AND DECREASES IN WEEKLY WAGES, AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED, BY INDUSTRIES, 1899.

Industries.	Changes.			Employees affected.		
	In-creases.	De-creases.	Total.	Wages in-creased.	Wages de-creased.	Total.
Building.....	471	.....	471	66,242	.....	66,242
Mining and quarrying.....	141	1	142	666,588	.....	666,588
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding.....	529	13	542	156,311	310	156,621
Textile.....	73	6	79	232,423	231	232,654
Clothing.....	34	1	35	2,704	500	3,204
Miscellaneous.....	181	3	184	90,652	91	90,743
Employees of public authorities.....	140	.....	140	19,524	.....	19,524
Total.....	1,569	24	1,593	1,174,444	1,132	1,175,576

As in the previous year, the most prominent feature of the changes in rates of wages in 1899 was the rise of miners' wages, the group of mining and quarrying showing a total of 666,588 individual employees whose wages were increased, while none suffered a reduction. Wages in the textile trades were increased in the case of 232,423 employees and decreased in the case of 231. In the groups of mining and quarrying, building, and employees of public authorities, all the changes reported were in the nature of increased wages.

The net results of these changes in rates of wages during a period of years are shown by industries in the following table:

AVERAGE INCREASE IN RATES OF WAGES, BY INDUSTRIES, 1894 TO 1899.

Industries.	Average increase per employee per week.					
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Building .....	\$0.345	\$0.411	\$0.502	\$0.517	\$0.502	\$0.487
Mining and quarrying .....	a.421	a.461	a.127	.132	.416	.395
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding .....	a.157	.005	.370	.269	.279	.634
Textile .....	.112	.046	.020	.041	a.086	.122
Clothing .....	.335	.502	.314	.476	.091	.274
Miscellaneous .....	a.076	a.127	.416	.507	.390	.390
Employees of public authorities .....	.360	.390	.294	.350	.345	.284
Total .....	a.330	a.314	.213	.259	.385	.375

a Decrease.

While the number of persons affected by increased wages was greater in 1899 than in 1898, the average net increase in wages per employee was slightly lower. The industry group of metal, engineering, and shipbuilding shows the greatest increase per employee, namely, 2s. 7½d. (\$0.634). The slightest net increase per employee occurred in the group of textiles, namely, 6d. (\$0.122). The groups of building trades, clothing, and employees of public authorities show an unbroken succession of net increases in rates of wages for each year of the period.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining returns of the precise number of persons affected by changes in wage rates in the case of agricultural laborers, railway employees, and seamen, these groups have been separately considered in the report.

In the case of ordinary agricultural laborers in England and Wales, information was obtained mainly from the chairmen of rural district councils regarding the current rates of weekly cash wages in January and June, 1899, and these rates were compared with those returned for corresponding dates in 1898. The returns thus received were exclusive of piecework earnings and extra payments or allowances of any kind. They showed a continued improvement in the wages of agricultural laborers. The districts in which an increase in wages was reported for 1899 contained 195,191 laborers, while the number of laborers in districts where wages declined was but 248. The total

net effect of these changes was an increase of £6,469 (\$31,481) per week, or 8d. (\$.162) per head, the same increase as in the preceding year. The reports from Scotland showed an upward movement in wages, though the movement was not sufficient to affect the predominant rates paid. In Ireland but few changes were reported, but where they did take place they resulted in increased wages.

The rates of wages of seamen were based upon returns furnished by superintendents of the mercantile marine in the various ports of the Kingdom. The monthly wages on steamships show the following increases: Able seamen, from 79s. 3d. (\$19.28) in 1898 to 82s. 8d. (\$20.11) in 1899, or 3s. 5d. (\$.83); firemen and trimmers, from 84s. 2d. (\$20.48) in 1898 to 87s. 2d. (\$21.21) in 1899, or 3s. (\$.73). The monthly wages of able seamen on sailing vessels increased from 56s. 7d. (\$13.77) in 1898 to 59s. 10d. (\$14.56) in 1899, or 3s. 3d. (\$.79). The rates of wages given are in addition to food.

The information concerning railway employees is shown in the form of actual earnings, as the remuneration is usually regulated by graduated scales of pay rather than by fixed wage rates. It is intended to indicate the total effect of all changes in the earnings of railway employees, whether arising out of real changes in the scale of pay, ordinary advances under existing scales, or overtime or short time. Returns are published from 29 companies, employing together over 90 per cent of the railway employees in the United Kingdom. The returns summarized in the following table cover the number of employees and the average wages for the first week in December of each year from 1896 to 1899 in the passenger, freight, locomotive, and machinery construction departments:

AVERAGE WAGES PAID RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN 29 COMPANIES, FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER, 1896 TO 1899.

Year.	England and Wales (16 companies).		Scotland (5 companies).		Ireland (8 companies).		United Kingdom (29 companies).	
	Employees.	Wages.	Employees.	Wages.	Employees.	Wages.	Employees.	Wages.
1896.....	324,055	\$5.94	39,218	\$5.52	16,841	\$4.56	380,114	\$5.84
1897.....	339,833	6.05	40,871	5.46	17,354	4.72	398,108	5.94
1898.....	353,785	6.11	41,148	5.51	17,371	4.72	412,304	6.00
1899.....	371,490	6.28	42,660	5.57	17,708	4.71	431,858	6.14

The average wages of railway employees show a gradual rise during the four-year period. The average weekly wages paid by the 29 companies during the first week in December, 1899, was 25s. 3d. (\$6.14), an increase of 7½d. (\$.147) over the average for the same week in 1898.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOR.—During the year 1899 a smaller number of working people had their hours of labor reduced than in 1898, although the net reduction per week per employee was greater

in 1899. Of 209 changes in hours of labor reported in 1899, all but 4 resulted in a reduction. The hours were reduced in the cases of 33,349 and increased in the cases of 2,600 employees. The net reduction in the hours of labor per week per employee was 3.54 hours, as compared with 2.10 in 1898, 4.03 in 1897, 0.73 in 1896, 1.94 in 1895, and 4.04 in 1894.

The following table shows for the years 1894 to 1899 the number of employees affected by changes in the hours of labor, classified according to the extent per week of such changes:

EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOR, BY EXTENT OF CHANGE PER WEEK, 1894 TO 1899.

Year.	Employees whose hours per week were—								Total.
	Increased.		Decreased.						
	Under 1 hour.	1 hour or over.	Under 1 hour.	1 or under 2 hours.	2 or under 4 hours.	4 or under 6 hours.	6 or under 8 hours.	8 hours or over.	
1894.....		128	2,686	4,141	37,535	9,586	20,504	2,628	77,158
1895.....		1,287	2,961	9,675	5,235	1,926	1,229	422	22,735
1896.....	71,899	1,717	4,871	10,695	11,939	2,200	3,301	1,649	108,271
1897.....	705	355	9,468	30,636	11,534	6,303	5,653	5,973	70,632
1898.....	944	333	10,213	8,553	13,871	2,710	2,260	165	39,049
1899.....	2,050	550	4,203	9,662	9,557	3,733	1,885	4,309	35,949

The number of working people who obtained an eight-hour day during 1899 was 3,316, of whom 2,297 were employed in private establishments and 1,019 were employees of public authorities. There were no reversions from an eight-hour day to longer hours of labor.

The following table shows, by industries, the number of changes in the hours of labor and the number of employees affected during the year 1899:

NUMBER OF INCREASES AND DECREASES IN HOURS OF LABOR, AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED, BY INDUSTRIES, 1899.

Industries.	Changes.			Employees affected.			Decrease per employee in average weekly hours of labor.
	In-creases.	De-creases.	Total.	Hours in-creased.	Hours de-creased.	Total.	
Building .....	3	81	84	2,050	8,013	10,063	0.93
Mining and quarrying .....	1	9	10	550	3,228	3,778	3.38
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding .....		22	22		7,270	7,270	4.41
Textile .....		1	1		118	118	1.00
Clothing .....		8	8		2,563	2,563	2.31
Miscellaneous .....		61	61		6,476	6,476	2.87
Employees of public authorities .....		23	23		5,681	5,681	8.52
Total .....	4	205	209	2,600	33,349	35,949	3.54

Of the 35,949 persons affected by changes in hours of labor in 1899 10,063 were employed in the building trades, but the net reduction per week per employee was smaller in that than in any of the other

groups of industries. The four changes resulting in increased hours of labor occurred in the groups of building and mining and quarrying.

**PIECE PRICE LISTS AND SLIDING SCALES.**—During the year 1899, 19 new piece price lists were agreed to and 9 old lists were amended or extended. The lists which are given in the report were for occupations in the metal and shipbuilding, textile, boot and shoe, tailoring, printing, wood-working, glass-bottle, and basket and brush making industries. New sliding wage scales are given for steel workers and blast-furnace men. The report also contains a list of working rules, mutual agreements, piece price lists, sliding scales, etc., in operation in 1899.

*Report on Standard Time Rates of Wages in the United Kingdom in 1900, with Comparative Tables.* xii, 210 pp. (Published by the Labor Department of the British Board of Trade.)

This report was prepared in continuation of the volume on standard time rates, which formed Part III of the first report of the Labor Department on wages and hours of labor, published in 1894. The changes in rates of wages and hours of labor which have taken place since the publication of the report of 1894 have been published monthly and annually by the British Labor Department, and have been reviewed from time to time in the Bulletin. The present volume represents the net result of these changes in many of the more important trades and localities up to the beginning of 1900, and thus forms a fresh starting point for use in the study of future publications of changes in wages and hours of labor. The standard rates of time wages with which the present volume deals are those rates which are recognized as applicable, usually as minimum rates of pay, to the remuneration of a considerable number of employees in the industries and localities given.

The statistical tables which constitute the bulk of the present report show, for each occupation and locality, the standard rates of wages and hours of labor recognized on January 1, 1900, in the building, engineering and shipbuilding, printing and publishing, cabinetmaking, and boot and shoe making trades, and by gas stokers, police constables, and seamen; the rates of wages recognized on January 1 of each of a series of years in the building, engineering and shipbuilding, and printing trades, and by seamen; the percentage variations of wages of coal heavers, ironworkers, and cotton operatives during a series of years, and the average wages and earnings of agricultural laborers, cattlemen, and shepherds in 1898. The report also contains a list of working rules and other documents regulating wages, hours of labor, and other working conditions in 1900.

*Report on Standard Piece Rates of Wages and Sliding Scales in the United Kingdom.* 1900. xxv, 308 pp. (Published by the Labor Department of the British Board of Trade.)

The present work was prepared in continuation of the volume on standard piece rates which formed Part II of the first report of the Labor Department on wages and hours of labor, published in 1894. It contains detailed statements of some of the more important piece-rate lists and sliding scales in operation in various trades. The work is not intended to present a complete statement of all piece rates in existence in Great Britain, but to illustrate the general nature and application of the standard piece rates by which the remuneration of employees is governed in a large number of industries.

The object of this report, as stated in the introduction, is to give information with regard to the varied and complicated systems of calculating wages which prevail in many important British industries and thus to facilitate an understanding of the nature of the questions at issue between employers and employees in many trades, which are often difficult to follow owing to the technical character of the points involved.

The detailed statements of the lists of piece rates and sliding scales are grouped according to the following industries: Building trades, mining and quarrying, metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, textiles, clothing trades, printing and allied trades, coopering, glass trades, dock labor, basket and chair making, and brush making. The statements are usually accompanied by remarks giving the date and circumstances of the introduction of each list, the extent and scope of its operation, and, when possible, the changes that have taken place in the list since the end of 1893. Explanations are also made of any peculiarities of arrangement or construction, or of technical terms used. Appendixes contain statements of 357 piece price lists and 19 sliding scales, showing in each case the name of the trade, the locality covered by the list or scale, and the date when made.

*Report on the Wages and Earnings of Agricultural Laborers in the United Kingdom.* 1900. x, 296 pp. (Published by the Labor Department of the British Board of Trade.)

This report was prepared by the assistant commissioner of the Labor Department of the Board of Trade. Agricultural labor is treated in detail for each of the countries of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, the report showing in each case the wages and earnings of the various classes of agricultural laborers, their duties, terms of engagement, and methods of remuneration. An introduction to the detailed report contains a summary of the information presented and an explanation of the methods by which the data were obtained. The



greater part of the volume consists of appendixes containing statistical tables showing by countries and minor civil divisions of the United Kingdom the wages and earnings of agricultural laborers in 1898, comparative wage data for different years, the number of agricultural laborers, and the number and size of agricultural holdings. The report also contains a map of the United Kingdom showing the earnings of agricultural laborers in 1898 by counties, and charts showing fluctuations in wages between 1850 and 1899.

The term of engagement of farm servants is usually by the year or half year in Scotland, Wales, the north of England, and the north of Ireland. In other parts of England and Ireland the agricultural laborers are usually engaged by the week, although the men in charge of animals are frequently engaged for a longer term. In most of the northern counties of England and in Wales the yearly and half-yearly engagements are mainly confined to unmarried men, the married men being generally engaged by the week. The system of hiring farm servants at fairs still exists in Scotland, the north of England and the north of Ireland, and in a few districts in Wales, but it is declining to some extent. In other parts of the United Kingdom the system is nearly extinct.

The report shows that, although time payments in cash form the main part of the earnings of agricultural laborers, the method of remuneration varies greatly in the different parts of the United Kingdom. Where engagements were for long terms allowances in kind, such as board and lodgings for single men and free cottages, potatoes, fuel, etc., for married men, were frequent, while extra cash payments for piecework, harvest work, overtime, etc., were few. On the other hand, in the eastern and southern counties of England, where engagements are shorter and the cash wages lower, more piecework was done and extra payments in cash at hay and grain harvest and for overtime were made, while men in charge of animals often received free cottages, journey money, and other allowances.

In a comparison of wages of agricultural laborers in different parts of the United Kingdom it is necessary, therefore, to take account not only of the actual earnings, but also of the amounts earned in cash from all sources and the value of all allowances in kind. In 1898 the average weekly earnings of farm laborers of a similar class, including the value of all allowances in kind, were 16s. 10d. (\$4.09½) in England, 16s. 5d. (\$3.99½) in Wales, 18s. 1d. (\$4.40) in Scotland, and 10s. 1d. (\$2.45½) in Ireland. In each of these countries the earnings were highest near the large manufacturing and mining centers.

Comparative statistics of wages of agricultural laborers for a series of years are also given in the report. The longest period given is from 1850 to 1899, the report showing for each year the rates of weekly cash

wages paid on 33 farms in England and Wales, exclusive of extra payments for piecework, overtime, allowances in kind, etc. The wages as thus reported increased from 9s. 3d. (\$2.25) per week in 1850 to 13s. 8½d. (\$3.33½) in 1899, or 48.2 per cent during 50 years. The increase occurred chiefly from 1850 to 1874, after which wage rates remained almost stationary until 1896, when they resumed an upward tendency, which continued for the rest of the period.

Information as to rates of wages paid during the last five years is of a much more complete and detailed character than that for earlier years. Returns for England and Wales show that from 1895 to 1898 the predominant rate of wages increased steadily in districts where 271,069 laborers were employed and decreased in districts where 1,269 were employed. The net increase in the weekly cash wages of 272,338 laborers employed in the districts affected is computed at £12,972 (\$63,128.24), or 11½d. (\$0.23) per head. In 1899, as compared with 1898, wages rose about 4d. (\$0.08) per head, and in June, 1900, as compared with June, 1899, wages increased about 8½d. (\$0.17) per head per week.

According to this report the rise in wages in England and Wales, and also in Scotland, in the last five years is usually attributed by employers to the scarcity of labor, due mostly to the competition of other industries during the last period of commercial prosperity, and also in certain districts to the calling out of the reserves and the militia toward the end of the year 1899 and in 1900.

The employment of women and children in agriculture in England has been gradually decreasing during the last twenty years, until it has nearly ceased. In Scotland, where women are still largely employed at field and dairy work in many districts, the number is steadily decreasing.

## DECISIONS OF COURTS AFFECTING LABOR.

[This subject, begun in Bulletin No. 2, has been continued in successive issues. All material parts of the decisions are reproduced in the words of the courts, indicated when short by quotation marks and when long by being printed solid. In order to save space, immaterial matter, needed simply by way of explanation, is given in the words of the editorial reviser.]

### DECISIONS UNDER STATUTORY LAW.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEE FOR BECOMING A MEMBER OF A LABOR UNION—*Gillespie v. People*, 58 *Northeastern Reporter*, page 1007.—In the county court of Vermilion County, Ill., Charles Gillespie was convicted of attempting to coerce one of his employees to withdraw from a labor union by discharging him. The action was based upon an information filed by the State's attorney, charging Gillespie with violating section 32 of chapter 48, entitled "Employment," Hurd's Revised Statutes, 1899. Said section reads as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any individual or member of any firm, or agent, officer, or employee of any company or corporation to prevent or attempt to prevent employees from forming, joining, and belonging to any lawful labor organization, and any such individual, member, agent, officer, or employee that coerces or attempts to coerce employees by discharging or threatening to discharge from their employ or the employ of any firm, company, or corporation because of their connection with such lawful labor organization, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100 or be imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

The evidence in the case showed that Gillespie was a contractor in the building trade; that at the time the controversy arose he was employing a number of carpenters who were known as "nonunion" men; that one of them, Reuben Gibbons, the prosecuting witness, had been employed by him for about ten months, and that his employment was by the day; that while so employed Gibbons joined a "union labor organization;" that after he had become a member Gillespie informed him that he could not give him employment if he desired to belong to the union, claiming that the labor unions were enemies of his in business, and that it would not be consistent for him, under the circumstances, to employ union help; that he stated to Gibbons that if he desired to remain in his employment he would have to quit the

union, and that if he did not desire to quit the union, he would have to look elsewhere for employment, and that he could do as he desired, and that Gibbons then left his employment. After his conviction Gillespie carried his case upon a writ of error before the supreme court of Illinois, which rendered its decision December 20, 1900, and reversed the action of the lower court. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Magruder, and in the course of the same he used the following language:

The question raised is the constitutionality of the statute of June 17, 1893 [section 32 set forth above]. The provisions of the constitution of this State which the act in question is said to contravene are: First, section 1 of article 2 of the bill of rights, which provides that "all men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" second, section 2 of article 2 of the bill of rights, which declares that, "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law;" third, section 22 of article 4 of the State constitution, wherein the legislature is prohibited from passing any local or special law "granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever." The provision of the Constitution of the United States with which the statute in question is said to be in conflict is section 1 of the fourteenth amendment, which provides that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

It may be assumed that plaintiff in error [Gillespie] attempted to do the act with which he is charged, and that it lay in his power to discharge, or attempt to discharge Reuben Gibbons from his employment because of his connection with the union labor organization, which is admitted to have been a lawful labor organization. Upon this assumption, the question squarely arises whether or not the statute in question contravenes the provisions of the State and Federal constitutions above quoted. The terms "life," "liberty," and "property" are representative terms, and intended to cover every right to which a member of the body politic is entitled under the law. These terms include the right of self-defense, freedom of speech, religious and political freedom, exemption from arbitrary arrests, the right freely to buy and sell as others may. Indeed, they may embrace all our liberties—personal, civil, and political—including the rights to labor, to contract, to terminate contracts, and to acquire property. None of these liberties and rights can be taken away except by due process of law. The rights of life, liberty, and property embrace whatever is necessary to secure and effectuate the enjoyment of those rights. The rights of liberty and of property include the right to acquire property by labor and by contract. If an owner can not be deprived of his property without due process of law, he can not be deprived of any of the essential attributes which belong to the right of property without due process of law. Labor is property. The laborer has the same right to sell his labor and to contract with reference thereto as any other property owner. The right of property involves, as one of its

essential attributes, the right not only to contract, but also to terminate contracts. In the case at bar the contract between plaintiff in error and Gibbons was not for any definite period of time, but Gibbons was employed by the day at so much per hour. In view of what has been said, it can not be doubted that the plaintiff in error, Charles Gillespie, had a right to terminate his contract, if he had one, with Reuben Gibbons, subject to civil liability for any termination which should be unwarranted. One citizen can not be compelled to give employment to another citizen, nor can anyone be compelled to be employed against his will. The act of 1893, now under consideration, deprives the employer of the right to terminate his contract with his employee. The right to terminate such contract is guaranteed by the organic law of the State. The legislature is forbidden to deprive the employer or employee of the exercise of that right. The legislature has no authority to pronounce the performance of an innocent act criminal when the public health, safety, comfort, or welfare is not interfered with. The statute in question says that if a man exercises his constitutional right to terminate a contract with his employee, he shall, without a hearing, be punished as for the commission of a crime.

Here the employment, as has already been stated, was by the day; and at the end of each day there was no obligation on the part of Gillespie to furnish another day's work and no obligation on the part of Gibbons to labor for Gillespie. At the time of the alleged offense there was in fact no contract of employment, but at that time Gillespie said, in substance, to Gibbons: "I am not employing union men, and if you belong to the union you can look elsewhere for employment." This was not a crime on the part of the plaintiff in error, Gillespie. His sole offense consisted in refusing to give employment to a man who belonged to a union labor organization. In other words, he merely exercised his constitutional right of terminating a contract or refusing to make a contract. Liberty includes not only the right to labor, but to refuse to labor, and consequently the right to contract to labor or for labor and to terminate such contracts and to refuse to make such contracts. The legislature can not prevent persons who are *sui juris* from laboring or from making such contracts as they may see fit to make relative to their own lawful labor, nor has it any power by penal laws to prevent any person, with or without cause, from refusing to employ another or to terminate a contract with him, subject only to the liability to respond in a civil action for an unwarranted refusal to do that which has been agreed upon. Hence we are of the opinion that this act contravenes those provisions of the State and Federal constitutions which guarantee that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

In addition to what has already been said, we regard this act as unconstitutional as being in violation of section 22 of article 4 of the State constitution, as above quoted. The act certainly does grant to that class of laborers who belong to union labor organizations a special privilege. The employer, if he discharges a union man from his employment, is liable to be punished as having committed a crime. But he is not subject to punishment if he should discharge from his employment a nonunion laboring man. An unwarrantable distinction is thus drawn between workmen who belong to union labor organizations and workmen who do not belong to such organizations.

That is to say, the statute does not relate to persons and things as a class, or to all workingmen, but only to those who belong to a lawful labor organization; that is to say, a labor union. "Where a statute does this—where it does not relate to persons or things as a class, but to particular persons or things of a class—it is a special, as distinguished from a general law." (*State v. Tolle*, 71 Mo., 645; *Same v. Herrmann*, 75 Mo., 340.)

For the reasons above stated we are of the opinion that the statute in question is unconstitutional and void, and that the court below erred in not quashing the information and discharging the plaintiff in error. Accordingly, the judgment of the county court of Vermilion County is reversed, and the case is remanded to that court, with directions to dismiss the prosecution.

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CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—EXAMINATION, LICENSING, ETC., OF BARBERS—*Ex parte Lucas*, 61 *Southwestern Reporter*, page 218.—This was a proceeding by habeas corpus to test the legality of the imprisonment of the petitioner, Lucas, by the marshal of Jackson County, Mo., under an information filed in the criminal court of said county by the prosecuting attorney, charging him with practicing the occupation of barber without having procured a certificate of authority so to do from the State board of examiners for barbers, as he should have done under the provisions of chapter 78, Rev. St. 1899, being "An act to establish a board of examiners and to regulate the occupation of a barber, in this State, and to prevent the spreading of contagious disease," approved May 5, 1899 (acts 1899, p. 44). Pending a trial in the criminal court the petitioner applied to one of the judges of the supreme court of the State for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that the law under which he had been arrested was unconstitutional, and a hearing upon said petition was had before the court in banc, which rendered its decision February 19, 1901, and dismissed the petition, upholding the constitutionality of the statute, and refusing to issue the writ. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Marshall and the syllabus of the same, showing the points of the decision, reads as follows:

1. Rev. St. 1899, sec. 5037, providing that the members of the board of examiners for barbers shall each receive a compensation of \$3 per day for his services and necessary traveling expenses, which shall be paid out of any money in the hands of the treasurer of the board, is not in conflict with Const., art. 4, sec. 43, providing that the general assembly shall have no power to divert any revenue received by the State, or to permit money to be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of regular appropriations made by law, since the money authorized to be collected under the act is not State revenue.

2. Rev. Stat., 1899, sec. 5035, creates a board of examiners for barbers, and provides that the governor shall appoint one member each from those recommended by the State Barbers' Protective Association,

the Boss Barbers' Protective Association, and the Journeyman Barbers' Union. *Held*, that a person arrested on a complaint of such board for pursuing the occupation of a barber without license can not object that such method of appointing the board is unconstitutional because it limits the governor's privilege of appointment to persons recommended by the unions specified, since the governor alone can make that objection.

3. Such restriction of the governor's power of selection is authorized by Const., art. 14, sec. 9, providing that the appointment of all officers not otherwise directed by the constitution shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by law, since the constitution does not prescribe how such board shall be appointed.

4. Acts 1899, p. 44, approved May 5, 1899 (Rev. St. 1899, c. 78), creates a board of examiners for barbers, and makes it unlawful for any barber in a city of 50,000 inhabitants to pursue the occupation of a barber unless he procures a license from such board "within 90 days after the approval of the act." Const., art. 4, sec. 36, provides that, except in the case of a declared emergency and appropriations, no law shall take effect until 90 days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted. The general assembly adjourned May 22d. *Held*, that the term "within 90 days after the approval of the act" must be considered a technical term, having a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law, and understood under the constitution to mean 90 day after the act can and does constitutionally take effect; hence the act is not objectionable as limiting the time for acquiring a license to a period which expired before the act took effect so that a board could be appointed under it.

5. Acts 1899, p. 44 (Rev. St. 1899, c. 78), regulating the occupation of barbers, in section 1, provides that the provisions of the law shall not apply to barbers in any city, town, or village containing less than 50,000 inhabitants. *Held*, that the act is not unconstitutional as special legislation, since there are already several cities to which it applies, and it is a continuing act which will apply to all other cities attaining the specified population, and the necessity for regulating the occupation of a barber is greater in a large than in a small city.

6. Where a person is arrested for violating the provisions of Rev. St., 1899, c. 78, which declares it unlawful to follow the occupation of barber without first obtaining a certificate of registration, he may contest the constitutionality of the law by habeas corpus.

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CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—ISSUANCE OF TICKETS OR CHECKS REDEEMABLE ONLY IN GOODS REGULATED—*State v. Ferguson et al.*, and *State v. Atkins et al.*, 28 Southern Reporter, pages 917 and 919.—G. R. Ferguson and others were indicted for unlawfully issuing tickets redeemable in merchandise, and a hearing was had in the judicial district court of the Parish of Vernon, State of Louisiana. J. B. Atkins and others were indicted for the same offense, and the hearing was had in the judicial district court of the Parish of Red River, State of Louisiana. In both cases motions to quash the indictments were made and were sustained by the courts. Appeals were then taken by the

State to the supreme court of Louisiana, which rendered decisions in both cases on November 19, 1900, and sustained the action of the lower courts. Judge Blanchard delivered the opinions in both cases, and his opinion in the case of *State v. Ferguson et al.*, which was referred to in the opinion in the case of *State v. Atkins et al.*, as authority for the decision therein, the facts in the two cases being practically alike, reads as follows:

Defendants were indicted for unlawfully issuing tickets and checks redeemable only in goods and merchandise at their place of business, and not redeemable in United States currency. They were, respectively, general manager and check clerk of the Nona Mills Company, Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of the State. The statute upon which the indictment is predicated is act No. 71 of 1894, the title of which is, "To encourage the freedom of trade and to forbid the issuance by merchants or corporations of tickets redeemable only in goods at their own place of business." The first section of the act declares "that hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, or firm in this State to issue tickets or checks redeemable only in goods at their own place of business. But all such tickets shall be redeemable in United States currency, and any contract or agreement to take and receive such tickets redeemable only in goods shall be null as against public policy." The second section declares "that any person or officers of any corporation or firm issuing such tickets shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not more than one hundred nor less than twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment at not more than six months and not less than one month, one-half of said fine to go to the benefit of the informer."

The accused appeared by counsel and moved to quash the indictment on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the act. They averred its unconstitutionality in these particulars, to wit: (1) That the title of the act expresses and sets forth two or more separate and distinct objects; that the object of the act is not set forth in its title, and that the subject of the second section of the act is not mentioned or referred to at all in its title. In these respects it is claimed the act violates article 29 of the constitution of 1879 and article 31 of the constitution of 1898. (2) That the act is an attempt to regulate labor and trade, and in this respect violates article 46 of the constitution of 1879 and article 48 of the present constitution. (3) That the act restrains and abridges the freedom of contract, denies the equal protection of the laws to the persons aimed at, and thus deprives the citizen of his liberty and property without due process of law. In these respects, it is asserted, it violates article 2 of the constitution of 1898, and the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The judge *quo* held the motion to quash good, sustained the plea of unconstitutionality, and set aside the indictment. The State prosecutes this appeal.

Article 29 of the constitution of 1879 and article 31 of the present constitution are identical. The language is: "Every law enacted by the general assembly shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title." The "object" of a law is the aim or purpose of the enactment. (*Board v. Fowler*, 50 La. Ann. 1367; 24 South., 809.) The "subject" of a law is the matter to which it relates and with which



it deals. (*Id.*, *People v. Lawrence*, 36 Barb., 192.) The general assembly in 1894 took cognizance of the practice which had grown up of merchants and corporations issuing tickets or checks redeemable only in merchandise at their place of business. It was considered to be against public policy to permit this, and so act No. 71 of 1894 was enacted. The subject-matter, then, with which this law deals is tickets redeemable only in goods at the place of business of merchants and corporations making use of same, and the practice of issuing such tickets, indulged in by merchants and corporations. All will agree as to this—State and defense alike. But when it comes to the object of the act a divergence of view appears. The State's position is that its only object is to forbid the issuance of tickets which come under the ban of the act, and that the purpose of this is to encourage freedom of trade. The position of the defense is the act discloses several distinct objects—among them, one to forbid the issuance of tickets and checks such as those described; another, to make such tickets, if issued, redeemable in United States currency; a third, to declare against public policy and void all contracts or agreements to issue and receive tickets or checks redeemable only in goods at the place of business of the persons, corporations, or firms issuing the same.

On this branch of the case the conclusion we have reached is that the title of this act actually indicates, and the act itself actually embraces, two or more distinct objects. Thus, the title declares the law to be "an act to encourage the freedom of trade and to forbid the issuance by merchants or corporations of tickets redeemable only in goods at their place of business." Now, when we examine the body of the act, we find the first part of the first section to forbid issuance of tickets redeemable only in goods by declaring the same to be unlawful; and we find all of the second section to be devoted to making this declaration effective by prescribing penalties against those who issue tickets redeemable only in goods. So here is one complete object of the law mentioned in the title and carried out in the body of the act. Then we find in the concluding part of the first section of the act that which evidently was intended to foster the freedom of trade by declaring that any contract or agreement to take and receive tickets redeemable only in goods shall be null as against public policy, and that all "such" tickets (meaning tickets issued redeemable only in goods) shall be redeemable in United States currency. So here is another complete object of the law indicated in the title and carried out in the body of the act. To forbid the issuance of the tickets described in the law is one purpose and aim of the statute. To make all such tickets that may be issued anyhow—notwithstanding the law—redeemable in United States currency is another purpose and aim of the statute. The title of the act is not "to encourage the freedom of trade," by forbidding the issuance of tickets, etc., but "to encourage the freedom of trade and to forbid the issuance of tickets," etc. (*See Moon v. Police Jury*, 32 La. Ann., 1015.) Therefore the words "to encourage the freedom of trade" must relate to something in the body of the act other than that which prohibits the issuing of tickets "redeemable only in goods." The clauses in the body of the act relating to the latter are covered by that portion of the title which follows the words "to encourage the freedom of trade." Now, that "something" in the body of the act (other than prohibiting the issuance of tickets) to which the words "to encourage the freedom of

trade" must necessarily apply is the part declaring null, as against public policy, any contract or agreement to take and receive tickets "redeemable only in goods," and declaring that all "such" tickets shall be redeemable in current money. Whether the clause that "all such tickets shall be redeemable in United States currency" is an enforceable provision of the law is foreign to this discussion and to the determination of the question here at issue. It is enough to know that it is one of the declared objects of the act, indicated by the title, and set forth in the body of the law. We are constrained to hold, therefore, that the act is obnoxious to the constitutional mandate that every law enacted should embrace but one object, and that must be expressed in its title. (*Moon v. Police Jury*, 32 La. Ann., 1015; *State v. Harrison*, 11 La. Ann., 722.)

It is true the courts (our own included) and the text writers have long since settled that, where a part of a statute is constitutional and a part unconstitutional, it is permissible to separate the good from the bad, the "chaff from the wheat," the constitutional from the unconstitutional, and uphold and enforce the valid portion, if complete in itself, independent of that which is rejected and capable of being executed, while declaring void the invalid portion. And if this were an act whose title expressed only one object, while the body of the act set forth two objects—where the act is merely broader than its title—it would be incumbent on the court to restrict its declaration of the nullity of the law to that object of the act, that part of the law, not indicated in the title. "But," says Judge Cooley in his work on constitutional limitations (page 180 [star page 148]), "if the title to the act actually indicates, and the act itself actually embraces two distinct objects when the constitution says it should embrace but one, the whole act must be treated as void from the manifest impossibility in the court choosing between the two, and holding the act void as to one and valid as to the other." This doctrine was expressly sustained in *Moon v. Police Jury*, 32 La. Ann., 1015, and *State v. Harrison*, 11 La. Ann., 722.

Another objection urged against the constitutionality of the act under consideration is that its title limits the operation of the law to "merchants or corporations," by naming only such, while the body of the act broadens it so as to embrace "any person, corporation, or firm," and declares amenable to the penalties of the act "any person or officers of any corporation or firm." There can be no doubt that the title of the act governs in this respect, and the law, on this ground, is unconstitutional as to all persons not embraced within the designation of "merchants or corporations." (*State v. Judge*, 44 La. Ann., 90; 10 South., 400.) The title of an act defines its scope. It can contain no valid provision beyond the range of the object there stated. (*Suth. St. Const.*, sec. 102.)

Another objection urged is that the title of the act forbids the issuance only of tickets, while the body of the law makes unlawful the issuance of tickets or checks. There is little or no force in this contention. Tickets may well cover and include checks. They mean, as here used, the same thing. A check is a ticket in the sense of the statute.

Another objection is that the second section of the act makes the issuance of tickets in violation of the act a misdemeanor, and prescribes penalties therefor, while the title of the act is altogether silent as to

the penal character of the law. The contention is that, to read the title of the act, one would not assume it to be a criminal statute, since the title gives no indication that a new crime was being created. There is cited, with some force and appositeness, in support of this *State v. Baum*, 33 La. Ann., 981. We prefer, however, to rest our conclusion as to the unconstitutionality of the statute on other grounds. And we also reserve opinion on other questions raised by the defense in the case—other objections hurled at the constitutionality of the act. For the reasons assigned it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the judgment appealed from be affirmed.

In the opinion in the case of *State v. Atkins et al* Judge Blanchard said:

The case is identical in its facts and law with that of *State v. Ferguson* \* \* \* just decided; and, for the reasons set forth in the opinion handed down in that case, the judgment herein is affirmed.

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CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—"LABOR LAW"—PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES—*People ex rel. Rodgers v. Coler*, 59 *Northeastern Reporter*, page 716.—This was an application by the people on the relation of William J. Rodgers for mandamus to Bird S. Coler, as comptroller of the city of New York. As a result of a hearing in the special term of the supreme court of the State of New York an order was issued denying the relator's motion for a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the comptroller to deliver to him a warrant on the chamberlain of the city of New York for the payment of \$2,863, the amount earned by the relator under a contract with the city for regulating and grading 135th street from Amsterdam avenue to the Boulevard. On an appeal to the appellate division, first department of the supreme court, a decision was rendered reversing the decision of the special term and granting relator's motion for the writ of mandamus. An appeal was then taken to the court of appeals of the State which rendered its decision February 26, 1901, and the decision of the appellate division of the supreme court was affirmed by a divided court, Chief Justice Parker and Judge Haight dissenting.

The facts in the case were stated by Justice O'Brien, who delivered the opinion of the court of appeals, as follows:

The papers upon which the relator made the application show that on the 5th day of February, 1900, he made and entered into a contract with the city for regulating and grading that part of the street above described. The contract provided that, in order to prevent disputes and litigation, the chief engineer of highways should in all cases determine the amount and quantity of the several kinds of work which were to be paid for under the contract, and all questions in relation to his work and the construction thereof; and that his estimate and decision should be final and conclusive upon the contractor, and a condition precedent to his right to receive any money under the contract. It is alleged that the relator proceeded to perform and carry out this

contract, and prior to the application had performed the same according to his promise, and to the satisfaction of the commissioner; that subsequently the chief engineer in charge of the work and the commissioner of highways made their certificate in writing that there was earned under the contract, in accordance with the terms thereof by the relator, and then payable to him, the sum of \$2,863. This certificate was filed in the office of the comptroller, who thereupon drew his warrant on the chamberlain for that sum, but refused to deliver the same to the relator, or to make the payment under the contract. The refusal of the comptroller is based entirely upon the fact alleged that the relator, in the performance of the contract, violated certain provisions of the labor law (chap. 415, laws 1897, as amended by chaps. 192, 567, laws 1899). The following are, in substance, the provisions of this statute so far as they have any relation to the present case:

(1) The wages to be paid for a legal day's work, as hereinbefore defined, to all classes of such laborers, workmen, or mechanics upon all such public work, or upon any material to be used upon or in connection therewith, shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the State where such public work on, about, or in connection with which such labor is performed, in its final or completed form, is to be situated, erected, or used. Each said contract hereafter made shall contain a stipulation that each such laborer, workman, or mechanic employed by such contractor, subcontractor, or other person on, about, or upon such public work shall receive such wages herein provided for.

(2) Each contract for public work hereafter made shall contain a provision that the same shall be void and of no effect unless the person or corporation making or performing the same shall comply with the provisions of this act, and no such person or corporation shall be entitled to receive any sum, nor shall any officer, agent, or employee of the State or of a municipal corporation pay the same or authorize its payment from the funds under his charge or control to any such person or corporation, for work done upon any contract which, in its form or manner or performance, violates the provisions of this section.

(3) Any officer, agent, or employee of this State, or of a municipal corporation therein, having a duty to act in the premises, who violates, evades, or knowingly permits the violation or evasion of any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of malfeasance in office, and shall be suspended or removed by the authority having the power to appoint or remove such officer, agent, or employee, otherwise by the governor. Any citizens of this State may maintain proceedings for the suspension or removal of such officer, agent, or employee, or may maintain an action for the purpose of securing the cancellation or avoidance of any contract which, by its terms or manner of performance, violates this act, or for the purpose of preventing any officer, agent, or employee of such municipal corporation from paying or authorizing the payment of any public money for work done thereupon.

The contract was framed in compliance with these provisions of the law, and contains the following stipulation: "The wages to be paid for a legal day's work, as hereinbefore defined, to all classes of such laborers, workmen, or mechanics upon all such public work, or upon any material to be used upon or in connection therewith, shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the State where such public work on, about,

or in connection with which labor is performed in its final or completed form, is to be situated, erected, or used. It is further agreed that each such laborer, workman, or mechanic employed by such contractor, subcontractor, or other person in, about, or upon such public work shall receive the wages hereinafter set forth. It is further agreed that this contract shall be void and of no effect unless the person or corporation making or performing the same shall comply with the provisions of the labor law. \* \* \* The contract is to be void and of no effect unless the rate of wages specified in section three of said labor law is paid; and where laborers are employed preference is to be given to citizens of the State of New York, as provided in section thirteen thereof."

The contractor paid to the persons employed by him in execution of the contract wages fixed as to amount by mutual agreement, and it is conceded that he paid all that was demanded of him, or that he agreed to pay. But since it was conceded that the contractor did not in all cases pay the prevailing rate, the court at special term held that the contract and the law were violated, and that the relator was not entitled to the writ. The appellate division, by a divided court, reversed the order and granted the relator's application, and from this order the corporation has appealed to this court.

The opinion delivered by Justice O'Brien is long and exhaustive, and in concluding it he sums up the points thereof as follows:

In the brief time that we have been able to devote to an examination of this case, it would not be practicable to consider all the special features of the law and to determine the parts that are good and those that are objectionable. It will be sufficient for all purposes of this case to say that in so far as the statute is invoked to shield the city from the obligation to pay the relator the money due to him it is not a valid defense, for the reason that some of its most material provisions are in conflict with the constitution: (1) Because in its actual operation it permits and requires the expenditure of the money of the city, or that of the local property owner, for other than city purposes. (2) Because it invades rights of liberty and property in that it denies to the city and the contractor the right to agree with their employees upon the measure of their compensation, and compels them in all cases to pay an arbitrary and uniform rate which is expressed in vague language, difficult to define or ascertain, and subject to constant change from artificial causes. (3) Because it virtually confiscates all property rights of the contractor under his contract for breach of his engagement to obey the statute, and it attempts to make acts and omissions penal which in themselves are innocent and harmless. It, in effect, imposes a penalty upon the exercise by the city or by the contractor of the right to agree with their employees upon the terms and conditions of the employment.

We have already seen that it is no answer to the relator's claim to be paid what is justly due to him to say that he has consented in the contract that it should be forfeited to the city in the event of a violation of the labor law. The question does not originate in any agreement voluntarily made, but arises out of the statute, and the validity or invalidity of that enactment is the fundamental question. Neither the city nor the contractor had any interest in these stipulations.

They are in the contract only by force of the mandate of the statute, and, unless the legislature had power to frame the contract in that respect, their presence is of no consequence. The city could not maintain any action for damages for violation of these stipulations by the contractor for the plain reason that it was impossible for it to sustain any damages under the circumstances. Those provisions are a part of the contract in form only, since they lack the one most essential element of every contract, namely, the consent of the parties. The obligations and legal effect of a promise or engagement imported into a contract by force of a statute, as in this case, whereby the contracting parties agree to obey or execute some law, depend entirely upon the validity of the law. Every person is bound to obey the law, irrespective of any express agreement on his part to that effect; but he does not incur any liability or penalty for breach of an agreement to obey a void law. Such a promise or agreement can not survive the statute upon which it is founded, but must fall with it, since it can have no independent existence arising from the consent of the parties or the meeting of minds. No one would claim that the terms of the contract precluded the relator from the recovery of what is due to him for the work but for the law which is behind it.

The effect of this statute was to make the city a trustee or instrument for the enforcement of the law in the interests of the persons for whose benefit it was enacted, and thus the powers and functions of the municipality are employed for purposes foreign to those for which they were created and exist under the constitution.

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CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—LABORERS' LIENS—PRIOR MORTGAGES—*Fitch et al. v. Applegate et al.*, 64 *Pacific Reporter*, page 147.—This action was brought by John I. Fitch and others under the act of the State of Washington, of March 6, 1897 (chap. 43, acts of 1897), to foreclose eight laborers' liens upon a sawmill and the land on which it stood. Applegate and wife, defendants, were the owners of the land described in the complaint, and one Caesar and his wife were the assignees of certain mortgages upon the land so described, which mortgages were recorded prior to the time of the commencement of the work for which the liens were filed. Caesar and wife were brought in as defendants for the purpose of settling their rights. Section 1 of the act above referred to reads as follows:

Every person performing labor for any person, company, or corporation in the operation of any railway, canal, or transportation company, or any water, mining, or manufacturing company, or sawmill, lumber, or timber company, shall have a prior lien on the franchise, earnings, and on all the real and personal property of said person, company, or corporation, which is used in the operation of its business, to the extent of the moneys due him from such person, company, or corporation operating said franchise or business, for labor performed within six months next preceding the filing of his claim therefor, as hereinafter provided; and no mortgage, deed of trust, or conveyance shall defeat or take precedence over said lien.

In the superior court of Pierce County, Wash., where the trial of the cause was had, a judgment was rendered for the plaintiffs for the amount demanded, and it was adjudged that the rights of the lienors took precedence over the liens of the mortgages which Caesar and wife owned. From this decision the defendants appealed to the supreme court of the State, alleging that the act in question was unconstitutional, and that even if it was not unconstitutional, yet the liens of the mortgages held by Caesar and wife should have priority over the laborers' liens. The supreme court rendered its decision February 9, 1901, declaring the act to be valid and constitutional, but sustaining the defendant's claim as to the priority of the liens of the mortgages, and upon this point it reversed the judgment of the lower court. In the opinion of the supreme court Judge Dunbar, who delivered it, used the following language:

It is urged that this law falls under the ban of section 12, art. 1, of the State constitution, which provides that "no law shall be passed granting to any citizen, class of citizens, or corporation other than municipal, privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens or corporations." We do not think this criticism is deserved. Laws are uniformly upheld where all persons, even though they may constitute a class, who fall under the operations of the law are treated alike. Mr. Cooley, in his work on Constitutional Limitations (5th ed., p. 482), thus tersely states the rule, under the title of "Unequal and Partial Legislation:" "These discriminations are made constantly, and the fact that the laws are of local or special operation only is not supposed to render them obnoxious in principle. The legislature may also deem it desirable to prescribe peculiar rules for the several occupations, and to establish distinctions in the rights, obligations, duties, and capacities of citizens. The business of common carriers, for instance, or of bankers, may require special statutory regulations for the general benefit, and it may be matter of public policy to give laborers in one business a specific lien for their wages when it would be impracticable or impolitic to do the same for persons engaged in some other employments. If the laws be otherwise objectionable, all that can be required in these cases is that they be general in their application to the class or locality to which they apply, and they are then public in character, and of their propriety and policy the legislature must judge." Without further traversing the arguments or position of the appellants, we think that the complaints were sufficient and the statute a legal enactment.

But we come now to appellant Caesar's affirmative defense, viz, that he was the owner of mortgages and other liens which had been executed and recorded prior to six months preceding the filing of these liens. It is the contention of the respondents, and evidently was the theory entertained by the court, that the law of 1897 was intended to give liens filed in accordance with its provisions a right of priority over mortgages which had been executed and recorded prior to the time of the commencement of the work for which the liens were filed. We do not so construe this statute. It seems to us that the legislative intention was simply to extend the time of the lien from the time which was allowed by the old law to six months as provided in the

new, and to make certain the rights of laborers in that respect—a more liberal provision, so far as the laborer is concerned, but not differing in principle from the previous law. It is true that the language is “no mortgage, deed of trust, or conveyance;” but we think that the intention of the lawmakers will not be reached by giving a literal interpretation to the language used, and that, if it had been the intention of the legislature to have made an extraordinary provision, as this would be if so construed, it would have used language more clearly expressing such intention. It will be observed that a mortgage, under the provisions of this law, is placed in the same category as a conveyance; and certainly the legislature did not intend to provide that one could not convey or deed his land without subjecting it to these possible incumbrances. With this view of the law, it is not necessary to enter into a discussion of the power or want of power of the legislature to pass such a statute. This holding will reverse the judgment of the lower court, so far as it applies to Caesar and wife.

### DECISIONS UNDER COMMON LAW.

CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT—DISCHARGE FOR CAUSE—ENTIRE CONTRACT—PART PERFORMANCE—*Hildebrand v. American Fine Art Co.*, 85 *Northwestern Reporter*, page 268.—Alfred L. Hildebrand was employed by the above-named company under a contract for a year's service. In less than half a year he was discharged without his consent, but for cause. Hildebrand died soon after his discharge, and Amy I. Hildebrand, having been duly authorized to prosecute the action for the benefit of his estate, brought suit against the company above named for damages for breach of the contract of employment. In the circuit court of Milwaukee County, Wis., where the trial was had, she recovered a judgment for \$517.04, the amount of Hildebrand's wages which was unpaid at date of his discharge. From this judgment the company appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision February 26, 1901, and sustained the action of the lower court. In its opinion, delivered by Judge Marshall, the court laid down some principles of the common law which were applicable to the case, and the same are well shown in the syllabus of the opinion, which was prepared by Judge Marshall. It reads, in part, as follows:

3. The rule that where an employee under an entire contract wrongfully terminates it he can not recover thereon, or at all, for services rendered up to the time of such termination, does not apply to a case where such a contract has been terminated by the employer for cause.

4. The rule generally in this country is that, where a servant is prevented from performing his contract, either from sickness or death or by reason of being discharged from the master's service, whether rightfully or wrongfully, he is entitled to recover for the services actually rendered, subject to the right of a recoupment in case of a rightful discharge, as hereafter stated.



5. In an action against an employer by an employee who has been discharged for cause, to recover for services rendered, the employer may recoup such damages as he is legally entitled to by reason of the facts which rendered such discharge justifiable.

6. Though the general rule is that where a contract is entire the consideration moving from each party to the other is entire, and the rights of the parties reciprocal, full performance by one being requisite to his claiming any benefit under the contract from the other, it admits of exceptions, and one of them is that it does not apply to a party failing to complete his contract when prevented from so doing by the other party, regardless of the reason for such prevention.

7. The circumstances of terminating an entire contract for labor bears on the right of one seeking compensation for part performance thereof, as follows:

(a) If one party withdraws by consent of the other after part performance of such a contract, he can recover thereon at the contract rate for what he has done.

(b) If a party to such a contract be wrongfully prevented by the other from rendering full performance, he can recover upon the contract for the services rendered prior to such prevention, and his damages for not being allowed to complete the contract, not exceeding the full amount he could have earned by such performance, such amount, prima facie, being full wages for the balance of the contract period, which may be reduced by proof that wages were or might reasonably have been earned during such time.

(c) If, after part performance of such a contract by one party, he is rightfully prevented by the other from further performance, he can recover on the contract for services rendered up to the time of such prevention, subject, however, to such damages as the other party may recoup in the action for the former's misconduct.

8. In an action to recover for part performance of a contract of the party who has rightfully terminated the same, prima facie the amount recoverable is the contract rate for services rendered up to the time of the discharge; and that will prevail in the absence of a claim for damages properly pleaded as a counterclaim and established on the trial.

9. A person circumstanced as last above indicated must sue upon the contract or for damages, not upon a quantum meruit, though his recovery must be upon that basis, it being presumed that he earned and is entitled to the contract rate for the time his services continued till the contrary is shown by evidence to sustain a properly pleaded counterclaim.

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EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—FELLOW - SERVANTS—VICE - PRINCIPALS—  
NEGLIGENCE OF THE EMPLOYER—*Uren v. Golden Tunnel Mining Co.*,  
*64 Pacific Reporter, page 174.*—In this case the action was brought by Frank Uren against the above-named company in the superior court of King County, Wash. He sued for damages alleged to have been sustained from injury caused by a stone rolling down a mountain side and striking his foot, at a time when he was working for said company. The evidence showed that the mining company was operating two

tunnels on the side of a mountain, one eight or nine hundred feet below the other; that the work at the upper tunnel was done by one gang of men, and at the lower tunnel by a separate gang; that there were two mining superintendents, one at the upper tunnel and one at the lower; that each of these superintendents had charge of his respective tunnel and his respective gang of men, had authority to control and direct their operations, and had absolute control, subject only to the orders of the president; that Uren was working at the lower tunnel and had left the mouth of the lower tunnel and started up the mountain for the purpose of sharpening his tools at the blacksmith's shop, when he saw a rock, thrown by the gang at the upper tunnel, rolling down the mountain with great velocity, and that he was struck by the same on the foot, which was mashed to such an extent that he had to have a portion of the bones removed and was permanently lamed. Upon the trial of the cause judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, Uren, and the defendant company appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision March 13, 1901, and affirmed the decision of the lower court. One point of some interest was decided by the court, and upon this Judge Dunbar, who delivered the opinion, spoke as follows:

The next contention is that the respondent was injured by the action of fellow-servants. This contention is also untenable. The work of removing the rocks was done under the supervision of one Beach, who had control of the work at that time, and had been instructed by Ellis, the tunnel superintendent [at the upper tunnel], to throw the rock down the cañon. Beach was evidently acting as a vice-principal, and the men working with him were working under his supervision and control, although there seems to be sufficient testimony here to warrant the jury in concluding that not only Beach, but Hager, the president, and Ellis, the superintendent of the upper tunnel, as well as Williams, the superintendent of the lower tunnel, were all guilty of negligence; for the testimony shows that this work was planned and the manner of its execution directed by the president, and that Williams, the superintendent of the lower tunnel, was notified on the morning of the accident that the rock would be thrown down the gorge, but that he neglected to notify the respondent of that fact when he went to work.

We can not understand how, under any theory of law, the man in charge of the work at the upper tunnel could be held to be a fellow-servant with an employee working under another superintendent in another locality, and where no supervision of each other's work was possible. There can be no question but that it was negligence on the part of the appellant to throw these rocks down this narrow gorge, where men were working below, under the circumstances as shown by the testimony in this case.

## LEADING ARTICLES IN PAST NUMBERS OF THE BULLETIN.

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Employer and employee under the common law, by V. H. Olmsted and S. D. Fessenden.
- No. 2. The poor colonies of Holland, by J. Howard Gore, Ph. D.  
The industrial revolution in Japan, by William Eleroy Curtis.  
Notes concerning the money of the U. S. and other countries, by W. C. Hunt.  
The wealth and receipts and expenses of the U. S., by W. M. Steuart.
- No. 3. Industrial communities: Coal Mining Co. of Anzin, by W. F. Willoughby.
- No. 4. Industrial communities: Coal Mining Co. of Blanzzy, by W. F. Willoughby.  
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- No. 8. Conciliation and arbitration in the boot and shoe industry, by T. A. Carroll.  
Railway relief departments, by Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D.
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The Dutch Society for General Welfare, by J. Howard Gore, Ph. D.
- No. 10. Condition of the Negro in various cities.  
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- No. 12. The inspection of factories and workshops in the U. S., by W. F. Willoughby.  
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- No. 13. The anthracite mine laborers, by G. O. Virtue, Ph. D.
- No. 14. The Negroes of Farmville, Va.: A social study, by W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph. D.  
Incomes, wages, and rents in Montreal, by Herbert Brown Ames, B. A.
- No. 15. Boarding homes and clubs for working women, by Mary S. Ferguson.  
The trade-union label, by John Graham Brooks.
- No. 16. Alaskan gold fields and opportunities for capital and labor, by S. C. Dunham.
- No. 17. Brotherhood relief and insurance of railway employees, by E. R. Johnson, Ph. D.  
The nations of Antwerp, by J. Howard Gore, Ph. D.
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