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**The Negro landholder of Georgia and his white counterpart,
1860-1900**

Richard L. Parks
University of Nebraska at Omaha

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THE NEGRO LANDHOLDER OF GEORGIA AND HIS WHITE COUNTERPART, 1860-1900

A Thesis

Presented to the

Department of History

and the

Faculty of the Graduate College

University of Nebraska at Omaha

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Arts

by

Richard L. Parks

December 1973

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THESIS ACCEPTANCE

Accepted for the faculty of the Graduate College of the University
of Nebraska at Omaha, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the degree Master of Arts.

Graduate Committee

Ernst J. Linn History
Name Department

Orville D. Menard Political Science

William R. Putrowich - History
Chairman

December 20, 1973
Date

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I wish to thank those members of the staff of the Omaha Computer Facility at the University of Nebraska at Omaha for writing the programs which made this study possible.

For shortcomings and mistakes the author accepts full responsibility. I am in special debt to Dr. William R. Petrowski for his high standard of scholarship. He provided the standard that every student needs and should appreciate. Therefore I am in deep gratitude for his guidance and instruction in bringing about this study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter I.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
Chapter II.	METHOD.....	13
Chapter III.	RESULTS.....	32

LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix	Page
I. Aggregate Population at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860...	59
II. Negro and White Population at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860.....	62
III. Negro Percentage of Aggregate Population at Each Census.....	66
IV. Value of Livestock at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860.....	69
V. Number of Farms at Each Census and Percentage by size	
Part 1-1860.....	72
Part 2-1870.....	75
Part 3-1880.....	78
Part 4-1890.....	81
Part 5-1900.....	84
VI. Acreage	
Part 1 Improved Acres at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860.....	87
Part 2 Unimproved Acres at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860.....	90
Part 3 Aggregate Acres at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860.....	93
Part 4 Percentage Improved and Unimproved Acres is to Aggregate Acres at Each Census.....	96
VII. Value of Property (Real and Personal) at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860.....	100
VIII. Bales of Cotton at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860.....	103

BIBLIOGRAPHY.....106

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
I. Key to Counties Identified on Map 2.....	20
II. Comparison	
Aggregate Population.....	23
Value of Livestock.....	24
Size of Farms.....	25
Acrage Improved, Unimproved and Aggregate.....	26
Value of Estate (Real and Personal).....	27
III. Counties Used for Special Study, and Reason for their Selection.....	29
IV. The Nineteen County Study	
Aggregate Population.....	35
Negro Population.....	36
White Population.....	37
Value of Livestock.....	38
Estate Real and Personal.....	39
Cotton Bales.....	40
Acres Improved.....	41
Acres Unimproved.....	42
Acres Aggregate.....	43
Farms Number and Size 1860	44
Farms Number and Size 1880	45
Farms Number and Size 1900	46
Assessed Values for the Nineteen County Study	
Assessed Value Per Capita 1880.....	52
Per Capita Negro as Percent of Per Capita White.....	53
Assessed Value Per Capita 1902.....	54
Per Capita Negro as Percent of Per Capita White Change from 1880.....	55

LIST OF MAPS

Map	Page
1. Map of Georgia Showing Counties Excluded from this Study and Indicating Numerical Key to Data.....	18
Map of Georgia Showing Counties from West to East and then from North to South to be used with Table I.....	19
Map of Georgia Showing the Location of Counties Used in the Special Study.....	30

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

History, for any generation of historians, will be different from the history written by earlier generations of historians. Events, as well as obscure people who have been ignored by earlier historians, now are beginning to receive the attention they deserve. The history of the Negro in the United States is one of those previously obscure subjects. Individuals seeking information or understanding about the historical role of the Negro in the United States seek special courses or special information. General works in American history deal almost exclusively with white Americans. It has only been with the increasing interest about the Negro brought on by the Civil Rights movement that the history of American Negroes has been put in its proper perspective, revealing the accomplishments and contributions of these previously neglected people. Although all written history is subjective, any history which purports to be national should deal with all those elements which make up the record of the nation's past.

This study is aimed at shedding light on the position of the Negro in Georgia for the period 1860-1900. This study is not aimed at proving or disproving the conclusions of either William Edward Burghardt Du Bois or Enoch Marvin Banks.¹ Although their studies were to a degree quantitative, they did not encompass the whole state of

¹William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, "The Negro Landholder of Georgia," Bulletin of the Department of Labor, VI (July, 1901). Hereafter cited as "Negro Landholder". Enoch Marvin Banks, The Economics of Land Tenure in Georgia (New York: AMS Press, 1968). Hereafter cited as The Economics of Land Tenure.

Georgia. Du Bois' study covered fifty-six counties; Banks' study covered thirty-one counties. This study covers 116 out of 137 counties (in 1900) in Georgia. These 116 counties were chosen because their boundaries did not change from 1860 to 1900.

Thousands of Negroes followed the Northern armies when General Sherman marched through Georgia, and the problem of their subsistence became pressing. The news of the migration of freedmen behind the invading armies caused some alarm among the white planters, and slaves were huddled in some back counties of Georgia to keep them from following in the wake of invading Northern soldiers. Although many Negroes flocked to the cities behind the army of the North as well as right after the war, farming remained the source of livelihood of the majority of the people, and the majority of the blacks remained in the rural areas as farmers and farm laborers.

After General Sherman entered Savannah he issued a field order that gave hundreds of ex-slaves temporary possession of land on the coast and sea islands of Georgia. This land ownership became permanent in many cases. This field order was the most far reaching step taken towards the redistribution of Southern land. Not only did the Negro profit by the Northern troops confiscating plantations, but the poor white farmers who had no slaves and little land also were helped for the large plantation owners had been pushing the poor white farmers further away from the fertile soil into the rocky regions of Georgia (the hill country). The small white farmers were driven out by the expanding plantation economy. Most of the poor white farmers were eager for more land, so land redistribution would open fertile regions to the

poor white farmer too. If he had a small amount of land he could attain more, and if he owned no land he could purchase it cheaply. Many Negroes and a large number of whites became land owners for the first time. Low prices made land ownership easier. It is true, however, that the chief benefactor would be the Negro, but the point should be made that the white farmer also benefitted from the redistribution of the confiscated plantation lands. James S. Allen has noted that

General Sherman's Special Field Order No. 15, [was] issued with the acquiescence of the War Department on January 18, 1865.... The General authorized the freedmen to take possession of the land on the Sea Islands, off the coast between Charleston, South Carolina, and Augusta, Georgia, and the abandoned rice plantations for forty miles inland. Each freedman was granted possessory title over forty acres of land for the duration of the war, with the understanding that the land would be given them permanently by Congress.²

A great number of plantation owners were induced to sell their holdings to the freedmen in parcels.

It appears that many of the Negroes who followed Sherman to Savannah settled in the rural areas of Chatham county (in which Savannah was located). This trend caused them to suffer from the disadvantages that resulted from limited education and economic opportunities. Social contact with whites was virtually nil yet, in many cases, actual contact with the Negro farmers proved that indeed they were just like other people, for historians have said, "by the late sixties experience with black labor proved that, when treated

²James S. Allen, "The Struggle For Land During The Reconstruction Period," Science and Society: A Marxian Quarterly, (Fall, 1936), 383. Hereafter cited as "The Struggle for Land".

fairly, the Negro was willing to work and work hard without the regimentation of the work gang system."³ The freedmen resented working in gangs under close supervision as they had done in slavery. For the blacks in Chatham county, diseases became a regular problem. The death rate of the freedmen was much higher than that of whites. The greatest killers among the freedmen were diarrheal diseases, malaria, typhoid, pneumonia, and 'the fever'. The blacks were reluctant to seek or accept medical treatment. When such treatment was available, however, Negroes were dependent upon white doctors.

The Civil War and emancipation brought a shock to the social, political and economic make-up of Georgia. Although there were free Negroes in Georgia before the war, their number was insignificant. For the great mass of Negroes, emancipation was sudden and unexpected. There were some cases where the plantation owners informed the slaves of their freedom and promptly ordered them off the plantation. This type of action released many blacks without food, raiment, medical care, or proper preparation to live in a competitive society. It should also be pointed out that when the blacks were emancipated, it meant they only had partial freedom, because it did not change the attitude of white racists. As time passed

The bitter memories of the Civil War and Reconstruction only served to make the white southerner more resolute than ever to force the Negro to

³Richard Sutch and Roger Ransom, "The Ex-Slave in the Post-Bellum South: A Study of the Economic Impact of Racism in a Market Environment," The Journal of Economic History, XXXIII (March, 1973), 137. Hereafter cited as "The Ex-Slave in Post-Bellum South".

respect the white man's superior position. This attitude was reflected in all matters pertaining to the Negro, whether they were political, economic, or social. Under such circumstances the Negro found himself an outcast in Southern society.⁴

One of the big problems that faced the black was to find a place for himself in the changing economic order since slavery had been abolished. This problem was a stupendous one, for Georgia, along with other Southern states, had enacted "Black Codes" as a means of controlling the Negro labor force and protecting the white society.⁵ The South shifted from a slavery system to a caste system in order to regulate race relations. Because of the caste system the Negro found it necessary to establish his own plans for survival in a hostile society. There was a marked deterioration in race relations when the transition from the slave system to the caste system came about. The separation of the races was harsh, bitter, and rigid under the caste system and the intimacy of contact between the races was completely lost.

The obstacles that the black farmer as well as the black city dweller faced put more grit in their craws and determination in their hearts. The segregation and discrimination by whites in Georgia forced the freedmen to rely upon themselves for help. The freedmen had to patronize their own stores, see their own black doctors,

⁴Clarence A. Bacote, "Some Aspects of Negro Life in Georgia 1880-1908," Journal of Negro History, XLIII (1958) 187. Also see Richard Sutch and Roger Ransom, "The Ex-Slave in Post-Bellum South," 131.

⁵James S. Allen postulates that "the rebellion of the southern slavemasters and their allies and their consequent efforts to regain power after their defeat in war were counter-revolutionary, i.e., they aimed at the restoration as nearly as possible of the status quo." Allen, "The Struggle For Land", 379.

teachers, carpenters, barbers, and brick-layers, which tended to make the blacks in Georgia more independent.

By 1865 many ex-slaves had begun to acquire land in Georgia by purchasing plots from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands (Freedmens Bureau). Through wages and bounty money, the Bureau offered the Negro easy terms on the abandoned farms and plantations that Northern soldiers had confiscated. When the Freedmens Bureau was put in charge of the freedmen it received nearly 800,000 acres of land and 5,000 parcels of town property. The freedmen seemed to be well on their way to starting a livelihood of self-supporting farming and acquiring property in Georgia. However, President Johnson's amnesty proclamation soon put an end to the Freedmens Bureau's method of furnishing land to the black farmers. The President's proclamation practically restored the bulk of the confiscated land to its former owners, thus taking from the black farmer the easy acquisition of land.⁶

How well the Negro land holder prospered depended upon his character, shrewdness, and the surrounding circumstances. If the black farmer had some entrepreneurial ability, and dealt with an honest merchant, he would very quickly become a independent landowner. A freedman who was not so adept and fell into the hands of unscrupulous landlords and merchants was destined to become something worse than a slave. The mass of Negro farmers who fell in between fared as well

⁶Du Bois, "Negro Landholder" 648. Also see Joseph D. Reid, "Sharecropping As An Understandable Market Response--The Post-Bellum South," The Journal of Economic History, XXXIII (March, 1973), 110.

as the weather and chance let them.

Negroes acquired more land in the six seaboard counties of Georgia than any other place. There were large numbers of former slaves concentrated in this region. Another region where land acquisition by blacks took place rapidly was in the southwest corner of the state. It must be pointed out that both of these areas were where the economic struggle between the black and white farmers was not intense. The amount of land owned by Negroes increased throughout the state, as follows; from 1874 to 1880 seventy-three per cent; from 1880 to 1890 sixty-four per cent; and from 1890 to 1900 eleven per cent to a total of 1,075,073 acres.

In what manner did these lands pass to the former slaves? Many large white landowners were bankrupt and had no capital. The bulk of the Negro farmers had no capital. The merchant thus became the controlling factor when the blacks were thrown upon the economic market. The plantation owners broke up their holdings into small units of about fifty to one-hundred acre plots and let Negro families work one on a share basis (usually one-half of the crop for each). The landlord furnished shelter, tools, stock, food, and sometimes he even furnished clothing for the black farmer and his family. The price of all these commodities was to come out of the black farmer's half of the crop after harvest time. This system did not work out too well for the black sharecropper for he usually found himself after harvest time without any surplus commodities or cash, and in debt. It has been noted that

The abuse to which this system could lead were plentiful and sometimes ingenious. It grew worse as landlord and merchant ultimately and almost universally became the same individual. The weighting of prices, coupled with intricate bookkeeping, could show a debt to the store at the close of each year, if the laborer were industrious enough that a continuation of his services was desired. Again, the books could be made to balance exactly for the more shiftless cropper who was to be asked to move on. The workers were often perplexed at this magic, but were generally not sufficiently quick at ciphering to keep pace with the nimble-tongued bookkeeper. Besides this, the person who persisted in demanding too close a check could easily be branded a troublemaker and neighborhood nuisance, and run out of the county by an obliging deputy sheriff.⁷

Charles Otken believes the South failed to diversify its economy. Otken places the burden for this failure on the shoulders of the system of rural credit and merchandising. Farmers were unable to find sources of credit to purchase necessary items for their farms (tools, seeds, and livestock). So the small farmer, especially the black farmer, was forced to pledge his future crops as a lien against credit advances which the merchant had put up for the coming growing season. Many large white land holders became merchants, for it was much more profitable and involved less risk on their part. If the crops failed, the merchant would foreclose on the small farmer's land if he so chose.⁸

Because of the ignorance and lack of bookkeeping on the part of sharecroppers, it was almost impossible for them to secure economic

⁷Roger L. Ransom and Richard Sutch, "Debt Peonage in the Cotton South After the Civil War," The Journal of Economic History, XXXII (September, 1972), 642.

⁸Ibid. 641. Also see Banks, The Economics of Land Tenure, pp. 49-50, Du Bois, "Negro Landholder," 668.

independence even in good crop years. Sharecropping, once it became common in Georgia, dominated much of Georgia agriculture until well into the twentieth century. Sharecroppers, black and white, were caught up in the coils of the system, and were absolutely subject to their landlords and merchants. While this system produced cotton, it did a great deal to hurt the land and the people of the state. It should be noted however that this system did a great deal to accelerate the break-up of plantations into smaller farms operated by owners or tenants.

The merchant turned out to be the major financial entrepreneur. It is easy to see why the illiterate farmers could not be easily reached by advertisement of competitors. Thus the local merchant had very little competition. The merchant had an effective monopoly on both the black and the white farmer. By virtue of his monopolistic position the merchant could refuse to supply credit unless the farmer was growing what he considered to be a good cash crop for that particular year (usually the crop was cotton). The tenant farmer was thus coerced into growing cotton whereas the farmer who owned his land and had some capital could grow whatever he pleased. So as for the black farmer it is postulated that

The tenant system and the credit system which accompanied it made it almost impossible for small Negro farmers to face adequately the results of one-crop planting, eroded land, along with the increased mechanization and industrialization of farming methods.⁹

⁹The Negro Handbook, "The Negro Farmer," compiled by the Editors of Ebony, (Chicago: Johnson Publishing Company Incorporated, 1966), p. 329.

Most of the freedmen wanted to own land rather than sharecropping or renting, so as to be free and make their own choices. It seems that sharecropping was a compromise between the white land owner and the Negroes' desires. Thus the underdeveloped southern credit market with its tight control and manipulation of the black farmers through the sharecropping system kept the majority of black farmers from gaining that experience which would prepare them for independent farming.

The question of land tenure after the Civil War seemed to be marked by prejudice on the part of the whites against the Negroes. This prejudice seemed to grow stronger during the 1880's and 1890's. When blacks did seek to purchase land from whites, there were threats of violence against both the white seller and the black buyer.

Upon emancipation many believed that the Negroes would become a mass of poverty-stricken criminals, loafers, and vagabonds, yet this did not occur. From 1865 to 1900 the Negro farmers accumulated a considerable amount of property under the circumstances. The census of 1860 shows 33,870 acres; 1870, 338,769 acres; 1880, 586,664 acres; 1890, 967,234 acres; and in 1900 1,075,073 acres. The main source of the freedmens' land was wasteland and bankrupt plantations. The ex-slave easily got hold of these tracts of land for nominal fees or services. In addition, there were some freedmen who co-opped in the purchase of large tracts of land (and even sea-islands) and shared in the profits of the crops. By 1875 the Negroes of Georgia had acquired nearly 400,000 acres of farm land out of the total of 26,400,000 acres for the state as a whole.

How then do Du Bois and Banks differ in their views of this subject? Du Bois, a Harvard Ph.D., was America's leading Negro scholar for the first half of the twentieth century. Despite the obstacles placed before them, according to Du Bois,

from 1863 to 1901 the emancipated Negro and his children have accumulated a considerable amount of real estate.... 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.¹⁰

Banks, a native of Georgia, was a student of William Archibald Dunning. In 1901 the center of Southern historical scholarship was at Columbia University under the direction of Professor Dunning. Dunning's interest lay in the Reconstruction era; he was very sympathetic towards Southern history and built up a group of scholars devoted to the cause of Southern history. Unfortunately the Dunning school was also known for its marked hostility towards the Negro.¹¹

Banks holds to the fact that Georgia Negroes did not become masters of very much land. He found that although the Negro composed nearly one-half of Georgia's population (46.7 per cent) in 1903 the Negro possessed but one-twenty-fifth of the land. His figures seem to be only on the clear title to the land that the tax digests attributed to the Negro.¹² Banks saw two main forces that hindered the Negro

¹⁰Du Bois, "Negro Landholder," 648.

¹¹J. G. Randall and David Donald, The Civil War and Reconstruction (Massachusetts: D. C. Heath and Company, 1969), p. 817.

¹²Banks, The Economics of Land Tenure, p. 74.

from acquiring greater tracts of land. The first was the psychological organization of the Negro and secondly, his environment. The environment is the stronger of the two according to Banks.

The subject of the progress of the Negro, measured quantitatively, generally has been ignored by historians. Only following the Civil Rights movement has interest in this subject begun to develop. This study is designed to help focus this interest on those issues which can extend our knowledge and understanding of the role of the American Negro in the generation following the Civil War.

CHAPTER II

METHOD

This study is based upon the published census data for the state of Georgia during the period 1860-1900. To properly assess the transition of the bulk of the black population from a condition of slavery to one of freedom, and to assess, if possible, the economic effects of the Civil War (including emancipation), the decision was made to use the 1860 Census as the base upon which the data for 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900 would rest. Although this severely restricted the scope of the study (the question of land ownership being thus eliminated, except by inference and through the combination of census data in the other published data), it did not eliminate the possibility of obtaining results which would point out the direction subsequent research must take.

Census Data

Seven different series of data were found that could be used over the forty-year period 1860-1900. These were:

1. Aggregate Population
2. Negro/White Population
3. Value of Livestock
4. Size of Farms
5. Acres Improved, Unimproved, and Aggregate
6. Value of Estate
7. Bales of Cotton

In putting these seven series together, some manipulation and assumptions had to be made. For each set of data, the following explanations are provided.

Aggregate Population

The aggregate population data was taken directly from the census data except for the base year 1860. In that year, the population figures included free inhabitants only, although the number of slaves is included in the volume on agriculture.¹ After a random check, the decision was made to use the figures from that source and add them to the 1860 aggregate population figures. This appeared to be the method followed by the Census office when it, in subsequent censuses, showed either aggregate or Negro population for 1860.²

Negro/White Population

The aggregate population figures were divided into different classes in different years. For 1860 the number of free Negroes ("black or mulatto") was combined with the number of slaves to get the Negro population. The 1870 census was broken down into "white", "black or mulatto" too, but the 1880 census, however, was divided into "white",

¹Agriculture of the United States in 1860; Compiled... by Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of Census (Government Printing Office, Washington, 1864), pp. 385-386.

²Report on the Productions of Agriculture as Returned at the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880)... by Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census (Government Printing Office, Washington, 1883), pp. 226-227.

"black", "mulatto", "Chinese" or "Indian." The latter four groups were all under the "colored" section. The 1890 census was different in the respect that it showed the usual "white" but under "colored" were listed "black", "mulatto", "quadroon", "octoroon", "Chinese", "Japanese", and or "Indian". Since the numbers of "Chinese", "Japanese", and "Indian", was so small (less than one percent of the Negro population in any county), no effort was made to segregate them since it is assumed that they would operate under the same, or similar, handicaps as the Negro did.

Value of Livestock

The figures for value of livestock were found in the agricultural schedules. These are in current dollars and no attempt was made to correct these values for changes in purchasing power for this study.

Size of Farms

Although the agricultural schedules broke down the data on size of farms in different ways, the census did not separate the number of acres or farms by race until 1880, so no comparison with 1860, or even 1870, could be made. The Censuses defined farms as

all considerable nurseries, orchards, and market gardens which were owned by separate parties, which are cultivated for pecuniary profit, and employ as much as the labor of one able-bodied workman during the year. Mere cabbage and potato patches, family vegetable gardens, and ornamental lawns, not constituting a portion of a farm for general agricultural purposes, will be excluded. No farm will be reported less than 3 acres, unless \$500 worth of products has been actually sold off from it during the year. The latter proviso will allow the

inclusion of many market gardens in the neighborhood of large cities, where, although the area is small, a high state of cultivation is maintained and considerable value produced.

A farm is what is owned or leased by one man and cultivated under his care. A distant wood lot, or sheep pasture, even if in another subdivision or district, is to be treated as a part of the farm; but wherever there is a resident overseer, or a manager, there a farm is to be reported.³

For the purposes of this study, farm size was divided into the following categories: (a) 0 to 50 acres, (b) 50 to 100 acres, (c) over 100 acres, and (d) aggregate number of farms.

Acres Improved, Unimproved, and Aggregate

"Acres improved" was that land regularly tilled, or included in permanent pastures, orchards, and vineyards. It is worthy to note that "acres unimproved" included woodland and forest generally, but that improved land "afterwards abandoned for cultivation, like the 'old fields' of the South" was to be classed as unimproved.⁴

Value of Estate

The value of estate figures here were not the values for tax purposes. The use of the estimated real values instead of assessed values would show a truer relationship because of the possible problems associated with assessments. In addition personal property values are included in order to take note of the changes in the forms of wealth

³Carroll D. Wright, The History and Growth of the United States Census, Senate Document No. 194, 56th. Congress, First Session, (Government Printing Office, Washington, 1900), p. 173.

⁴Ibid. p. 794.

that took place in the period under discussion, particularly in urban areas.

Bales of Cotton

With the exception of 1870, when the measured bale was 450 pounds, the data on cotton bales is calculated in the standard 400-pound bale. No county that produced 1,000 or fewer bales of cotton in 1860 is included, because of the problems associated with showing change using computer programs.

Data Utilization

As noted in Chapter I, only 116 out of 137 counties could be used in this study because of boundary changes between 1860 and 1900. Map 1 shows the counties that were excluded from this study because of boundary changes shaded. In addition the numbers in the non-shaded counties are the keys to the tabular representation of the data for each county. County numbers were assigned to those counties used in this study alphabetically. Map 2 shows the counties used in this study numbered from west to east and then from north to south; Table I is a key to Map 2.

Map 1

Map of Georgia Showing Counties Excluded from this Study and Indicating Numerical Key to Data



Map 2

Map of Georgia Showing Counties Numbered from West to East and then from North to South to be used with Table I

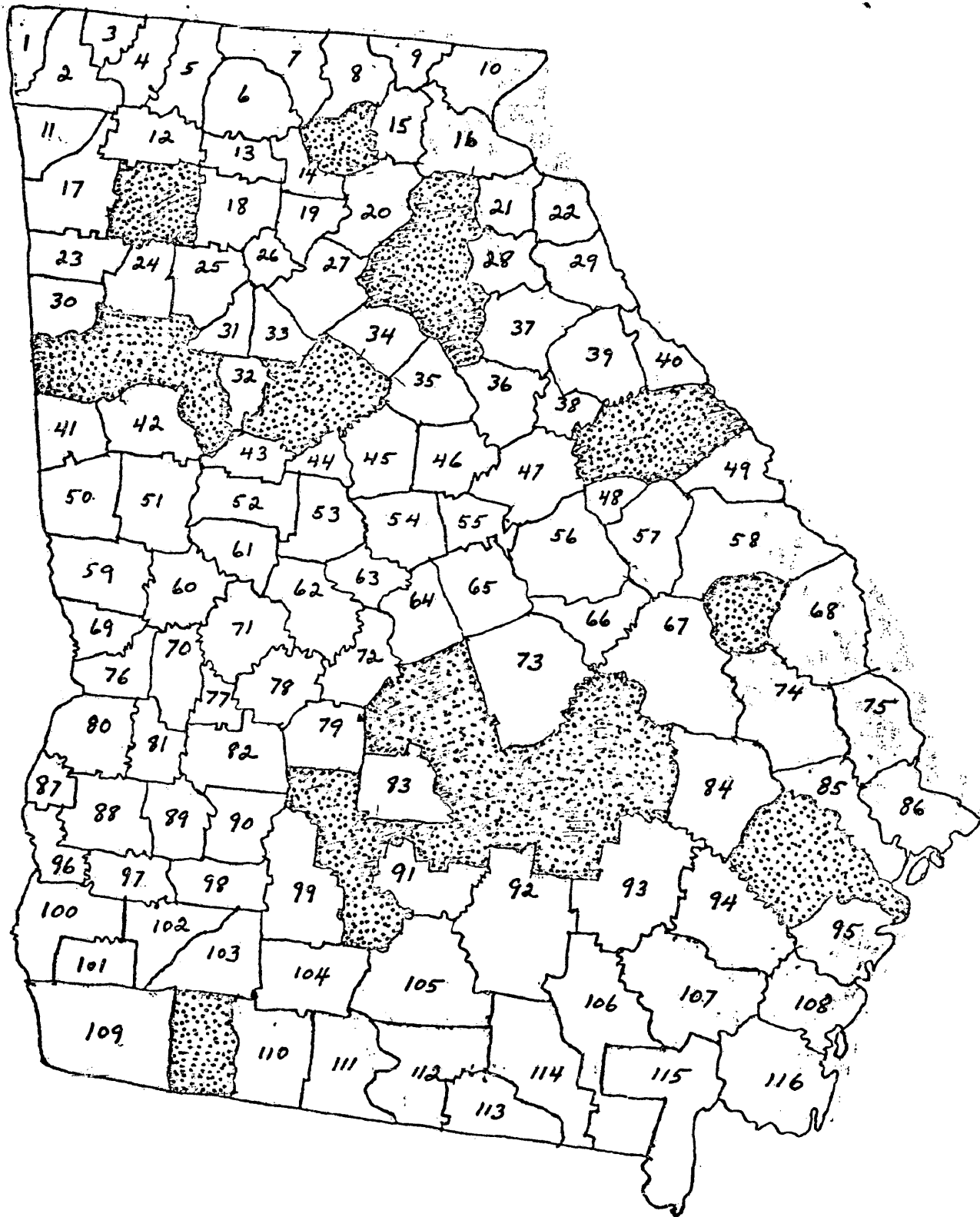


Table I

Key to Counties Identified on Map 2

001	DADE	046	PUTNAM	091	IRWIN
002	WALKER	047	HANCOCK	092	COFFEE
003	CATOOSA	048	GLASCOCK	093	APPLING
004	WHITFIELD	049	RICHMOND	094	WAYNE
005	MURRAY	050	TROUP	095	MC INTOSH
006	GILMER	051	MERIWETHER	096	CLAY
007	FANNIN	052	PIKE	097	CALHOUN
008	UNION	053	MONROE	098	DOUGHERTY
009	TOWNS	054	JONES	099	WORTH
010	RABUN	055	BALDWIN	100	EARLY
011	CHATOOGA	056	WASHINGTON	101	MILLER
012	GORDON	057	JEFFERSON	102	BAKER
013	PICKENS	058	BURKE	103	MITCHELL
014	DAWSON	059	HARRIS	104	COLQUITT
015	WHITE	060	TALBOT	105	BERRIEN
016	HABERSHAM	061	UPSON	106	WARE
017	FLOYD	062	CRAWFORD	107	PIERCE
018	CHEROKEE	063	BIBB	108	GLYNN
019	FORSYTH	064	TWIGGS	109	DECATUR
020	HALL	065	WILKINSON	110	THOMAS
021	FRANKLIN	066	JOHNSON	111	BROOKS
022	HART	067	EMANUEL	112	LOWNDES
023	POLK	068	SCREVEN	113	MITCHELL
024	PAULDING	069	MUSCOGEE	114	CLINCH
025	COBB	070	MARION	115	CHARLTON
026	MILTON	071	TAYLOR	116	CAMDEN
027	GWINNETT	072	HOUSTON		
028	MADISON	073	LAURENS		
029	ELBERT	074	BULLOCH		
030	HARLSON	075	EFFINGHAM		
031	FULTON	076	CHATTAHOOCHEE		
032	CLAYTON	077	SCHLEY		
033	DE KALB	078	MACON		
034	WALTON	079	DOOLY		
035	MORGAN	080	STEWART		
036	GREENE	081	WEBSTER		
037	OGLETHORPE	082	SUMTER		
038	TALIAFERRO	083	WILCOX		
039	WILKES	084	TATTNALL		
040	LINCOLN	085	BRYAN		
041	HEARD	086	CHATHAM		
042	COWETA	087	QUITMAN		
043	SPALDING	088	RANDOLPH		
044	BUTTS	089	TERRELL		
045	JASPER	090	LEE		

All of the data described in the section on "Census Data" (above) was punched into data cards. Then it was transferred to magnetic tape in order that the KRONOS system (maintained by Control Data Corporation) could be used for computation purposes. All computations were subsequently done using the FORTRAN language or by simple arithmetic calculation. The staff of the University of Nebraska at Omaha Computing Facility provided vital assistance by providing the basic programs used in all FORTRAN computations.

The result of the input of data was a series for each county like the following:

```

00511|003475004517006519010694019431
00512|00434030410046004057003360573302417032770593713494
00521|133293255763199293267300407313947495661327726425350
00531|023200370040035903790101004605260022005305530633
00532|01350143067610040490027710351352
00541|015792213960234752021691203705225396026394231293307692
00542|040510243907234417109766093336203602
00551|0121613600634300009422400203100402437664
00561|000503000671002003004121000925

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The first three digits identify the county (5=Berrien county), and the next two digits identify a particular group of data. The lines through the data in group twenty-one indicate material originally included but not used. The results of the various calculations done for every county included in the study will be found in the Appendix.

Reliability of the Data

Since the 116 counties covered by this study do not include the whole state, a question arises concerning the reliability of the 116 county sample for purposes of reaching conclusions for the entire state. In addition five of the six (83.3 per cent) counties that have

twenty-five percent of their population within an organized city or town (the exception is Athens in Clark county) in either 1860 or 1900 are included in the 116 county study. These six urban counties include the six largest cities or towns in both 1860 and 1900 - Athens (Clark), Atlanta (Fulton), Augusta (Richmond), Columbus (Muscogee), Macon (Bibb), and Savannah (Chatham) - with the county name in parentheses.

Table II shows the relationship and reliability of the 116 county study to the state as a whole for each data series at every census. Columns six and seven of Table II are particularly important. In the sixty-five different series which were used in this study, the figures in column six show a range of error from the correct data of (+) 3.3035 percent to (-) 4.4057 percent. But both the average error of (-) 0.8922 percent and the median error of (-) 0.7033 percent are less than one percent. Thus those errors which were obtained during the input of data apparently are minimal. Column seven shows the percentage that the 116 county study for each of the sixty-five series is to the total for the entire state. The range for column seven is from 82.1 percent to 89.9 percent; both the average and the median for column seven are 85.9 percent.

The Special Study of Selected Counties

To attempt to analyze sixty-five different sets of data for each of the 116 counties in this study proved to be beyond the reasonable bounds of such a study. As a consequence the selection of a sample of the 116 counties was made. Two choices for selection were possible, given the fact that the study is trying to find differences between

Aggregate Population		Table II Comparison				(6)	(7)
(1) Year	(2) Sample size	(3) Census total	(4) Sum of non-sample counties	(5) Subtotal (column 3 minus column 4)	% Variation sample/ subtotal Above (4) (-) Below (4)	% Sample size is to census total	
1860	913,606	1,057,286	143,742	913,544	0.0067	86.4	
1870	1,028,819	1,184,109	155,251	1,028,858	(-)0.0038	86.8	
1880	1,327,021	1,542,180	169,822	1,372,358	(-)3.3035	86.0	
1890	1,585,515	1,837,353	202,535	1,634,818	(-)3.0158	86.2	
1900	1,913,114	2,216,331	237,405	1,978,926	(-)3.3256	86.3	
Negro/White Population							
3,500 Free Negro							
462,198 Slaves							
465,698 Aggregate							
1860	N 408,007	57,691	408,007	None	None	87.6	
	W 505,499	86,051	505,499	None	None	85.4	
1870	N 483,390	61,752	483,390	None	None	88.6	
	W 545,429	93,497	545,429	None	None	85.3	
1880	N 634,535	72,287	652,846	(-)2.8047	(-)2.8047	87.5	
	W 692,486	97,535	719,371	(-)3.7372	(-)3.7372	84.7	
1890	N 755,218	90,040	768,775	(-)1.7634	(-)1.7634	87.9	
	W 830,298	112,495	865,862	(-)4.1073	(-)4.1073	84.8	
1900	N 909,369	104,301	930,512	(-)2.2721	(-)2.2721	87.3	
	W 1,002,009	133,104	1,048,190	(-)4.4057	(-)4.4057	84.3	

Value of Livestock

(1) Year	(2) Sample size	(3) Census total	(4) Sum of non-sample counties	(5) Subtotal (column 3 minus column 4)	(6) % Variation sample/ subtotal Above (4) Below (4)	(7) % Sample size is to census total
1860	\$33,425,160	\$38,372,734	\$4,492,926	\$33,879,808	(-) 1.3418	87.1
1870	26,167,598	30,156,317	3,793,305	26,363,012	(-) 0.7411	86.7
1880	22,284,001	25,930,352	3,351,916	22,578,436	(-) 1.3039	85.9
1890	27,429,610	31,477,990	4,061,860	27,416,130	0.0492	87.1
1900	29,680,481	35,200,507	4,606,956	30,593,551	(-) 2.9846	84.3

Size of Farms

(1) Year	(2) Sample size	(3) Census total	(4) Sum of non-sample counties	(5) Subtotal (column 3 minus column 4)	(6) % Variation sample/ subtotal Above (4) Below (4)	(7) Sample size is to census total		
1860	0-50	14,262	17,353	0-50	2,590	14,763	(-)3.3936	82.1
	50-100	12,026	14,129	50-100	2,074	12,055	(-)0.2406	85.1
	Over 100	19,072	22,415	Over 100	2,629	19,766	(-)3.5111	85.0
	Aggregate	45,263	53,897	Aggregate	7,293	46,604	(-)2.8774	83.9
1870	0-50	26,911	32,170	0-50	4,581	27,589	(-)2.4575	83.6
	50-100	15,421	18,371	50-100	2,695	15,676	(-)1.6139	83.9
	Over 100	16,347	19,415	Over 100	2,833	16,582	(-)1.4172	84.1
	Aggregate	58,743	70,956	Aggregate	10,109	60,847	(-)3.4579	82.8
1880	0-50	40,482	48,429	0-50	7,409	41,020	(-)1.3116	83.5
	50-100	21,872	26,054	50-100	4,375	21,679	0.8903	83.9
	Over 100	55,119	64,136	Over 100	8,737	55,399	(-)0.5054	85.9
	Aggregate	117,660	138,619	Aggregate	20,521	118,098	(-)0.3709	84.4
1890	0-50	59,009	70,593	0-50	10,872	59,721	(-)1.1922	83.5
	50-100	27,117	32,316	50-100	5,004	27,312	(-)0.7140	83.9
	Over 100	58,334	68,162	Over 100	9,525	58,637	(-)0.5167	85.5
	Aggregate	144,529	171,071	Aggregate	25,401	145,670	(-)0.7833	84.4
1900	0-50	76,876	92,764	0-50	14,326	78,438	(-)1.9914	82.8
	50-100	43,482	52,251	50-100	8,413	43,838	(-)0.8121	83.2
	Over 100	70,832	79,676	Over 100	10,950	68,728	3.0643	88.9
	Aggregate	189,473	224,691	Aggregate	33,689	191,002	(-)0.8005	84.3

Acreage Improved, Unimproved and Aggregate

Year	Sample size	Census total	Sum of non-sample counties	Subtotal (column 3 minus column 4)	% Variation sample/subtotal	% Sample size is to census total	
					(-) Below (4) Above (4)		
1860	Improv	7,085,497	Improv 8,062,758	Improv 911,679	7,151,079	(-)0.9171	87.8
	Unimpr	15,941,383	Unimpr 18,587,732	Unimpr 2,480,186	16,107,546	(-)1.0318	85.7
	Aggreg	23,024,880	Aggreg 26,650,490	Aggreg 3,391,865	23,258,625	(-)1.0048	86.3
1870	Improv	5,869,952	Improv 6,831,856	Improv 961,904	5,869,952	None	85.9
	Unimpr	14,312,302	Unimpr 16,816,085	Unimpr 2,404,805	14,411,280	(-)0.6870	85.1
	Aggreg	20,182,264	Aggreg 23,647,941	Aggreg 3,366,709	20,281,232	(-)0.4881	85.3
1880	Improv	7,127,728	Improv 8,204,720	Improv 1,046,998	7,157,722	(-)0.4190	86.8
	Unimpr	15,606,311	Unimpr 17,838,562	Unimpr 2,232,451	15,606,111	0.0013	87.4
	Aggreg	22,734,039	Aggreg 26,043,282	Aggreg 3,279,449	22,763,833	(-)0.1309	87.2
1890	Improv	8,185,522	Improv 9,582,866	Improv 1,397,344	8,185,522	None	85.4
	Unimpr	13,706,020	Unimpr 15,617,569	Unimpr 1,911,544	13,706,025	(-)0.0000	87.7
	Aggreg	21,891,547	Aggreg 25,200,435	Aggreg 3,308,888	21,891,547	None	86.8
1900	Improv	9,113,326	Improv 10,615,644	Improv 1,510,609	9,105,035	0.0910	85.8
	Unimpr	13,604,059	Unimpr 15,776,413	Unimpr 1,930,117	13,846,296	(-)1.7492	86.2
	Aggreg	22,717,385	Aggreg 26,392,057	Aggreg 3,440,726	22,951,331	1.0191	86.0

Value of Estate (Real and Personal)

(1) Year	(2) Sample size	(3) Census total	(4) Sum of non-sample counties	(5) Subtotal (column 3 minus column 4)	(6) % Variation sample/ subtotal Above (4) Below (4)	(7) % Sample size is to census total
1860	\$605,815,381	\$686,326,086	\$71,466,629	\$614,859,457	(-)1.4709	88.2
1870	204,255,224	227,219,519	22,964,295	204,255,224	None	89.8
1880	209,255,350	239,472,599	28,147,890	211,324,709	(-)0.9791	87.3
1890	337,662,897	377,366,784	39,703,887	337,662,897	None	89.4
1900	433,303,612	482,534,050	49,230,438	433,303,612	None	89.7
Bales of Cotton						
1860	631,100	701,840	66,270	635,570	(-)0.7033	89.9
1870	422,773	473,934	48,328	425,606	(-)0.6656	89.2
1880	697,560	814,441	120,485	693,956	0.5193	85.6
1890	1,012,924	1,191,846	178,922	1,012,924	None	84.9
1900	1,024,479	1,231,722	208,598	1,023,124	0.1329	83.1

Negroes and whites. Those counties with the highest percentages of Negroes and whites, respectively, seemed to be the best choice until it was discovered that, almost without exception, these were the most thinly populated counties in the state. There the decision was to take those counties with the large numbers of Negroes and whites and look at them closely. At this point another question came up. Would it be possible that a populous county, with an even division of blacks and whites might be excluded? In order to avoid this, the special study counties were determined by looking at the aggregate, Negro, and white population figures in both 1860 and 1900 and including the top twelve counties (approximately ten percent of the 116 county study) in any one of the six categories. This resulted in the selection of nineteen counties for close examination. Table III lists the counties involved in this special study and Map 3 shows their location. The data used in the special study will be presented in Chapter III.

Several problems came up with the special study. One involved the census figures for 1870, which "was very deficient in the Southern States, and it has since been demonstrated by the census officials that the population in 1870 was approximately 39,818,449, instead of 38,558,371, as given in the report of that census."⁵ Given this problem and the fact that it was particularly concerned with the South, the decision was made to drop the data from 1870 from the special study. This then led to the decision to drop 1890 so that the examination of the data would be at equal twenty-year intervals: 1860,

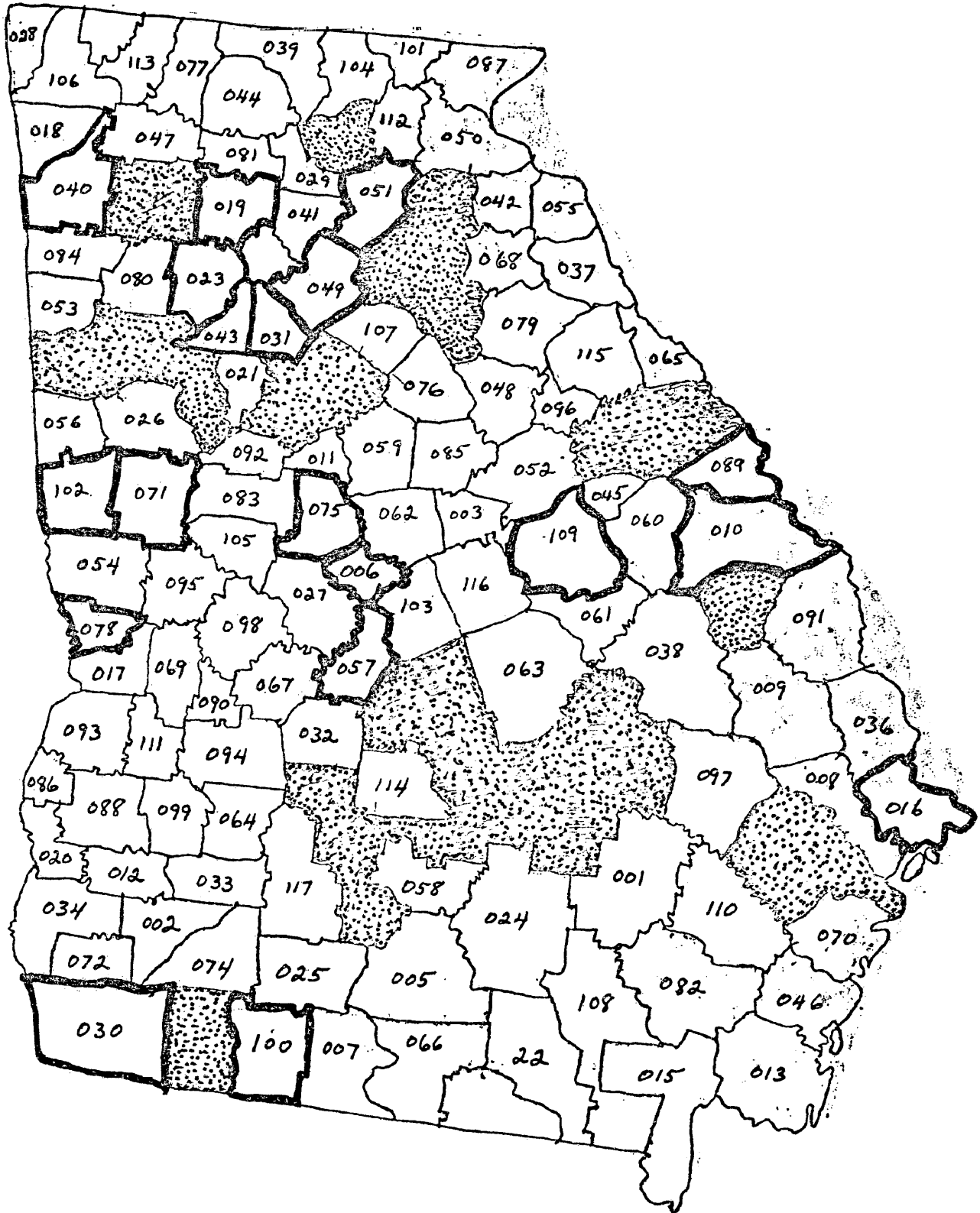
⁵ Ibid. p. 57 fn. a.

Table III
 Counties Used for Special Study, and Reason for their Selection

County	Total		Negro		White	
	1860	1900	1860	1900	1860	1900
006 Bibb	X	X	--	X	X	X
010 Burke	X	X	X	X	--	--
016 Chatham	X	X	X	X	X	X
019 Cherokee		--	--	--	X	X
023 Cobb		--			X	X
030 Decatur		X			--	--
031 De Kalb	--	--			X	X
040 Floyd	X	X		--	X	X
043 Fulton	X	X		X	X	X
049 Gwinnett				--	X	X
051 Hall	--		--	--	X	X
057 Houston	X		X	X	-	--
071 Meriwether	X		X	--		
075 Monroe	X	--	X	--		--
078 Muscogee	X	X	--	X	--	X
089 Richmond	X	X	X	X	X	X
100 Thomas	--	X	--	X		--
102 Troup	X	--	X	X		
109 Washington	--	X	--	X	--	
1860 Total	11		7		10	
1900 Total		10		11		11

Map 3

Map of Georgia Showing the Location of Counties Used in the Special Study



1880, and 1900. As it turned out this also made the data more easily understandable.

In the special study, assessed property values were used. This was because Du Bois had gathered this data and used it in his study.⁶ Thus Du Bois' figures for the assessed value of Negro property were subtracted from the census figures for total assessed values in order to obtain the figures that were appropriate to the white populations of the nineteen selected counties. This was the way this study was developed. Discussion of the results of the 116 county study and the nineteen county special study are found in the next chapter.

⁶ Du Bois, "Negro Landholder" his definition pp. 649-650, map of 1880 on p. 685, and map of 1900 on p. 687.

CHAPTER III

Results

Georgians saw more change economically during post-Reconstruction than they had witnessed since the ending of the frontier in the 1830's. Although farming remained the source of livelihood of the majority of the people (both black and white) there were numerous and far-flung changes that took place. By the time the chaos of Reconstruction had cleared away, the old plantation system was a thing of the past.

The 116 county study shows an increase in all the large urban areas. However, as pointed out in Chapter I the rural areas still held a large number of blacks. In the urban areas where the population of the Negro and whites increased, truck farming was very prevalent (around the urban areas many small farms of one to three acres were found).

Since most blacks resented working under near-slave conditions the pattern of migration was to the urban areas. Some of the Negroes moved to cities seeking employment because no system that would keep the Negro at work until harvest time as well as satisfy him that he had received his just share from the proceeds of the crops could be worked out between him and the landlord. During Reconstruction and its aftermath the large white landowners came to consider their land primarily as a source of income and not the setting for a way of life as before in the pre-Civil War period. Money could be made from capitalistic farming and the old plantation way of life was gone and would not return in Georgia.

It has been noted that during the Civil War "English importations of cotton dropped heavily during 1861 and 1862... the Union blockade

threatened the English manufacturers with a cotton famine."¹ Because alternative sources of cotton developed, the price of cotton continued to decline from 1870 to 1890 and more people left the farms and came to the urban areas seeking employment. Du Bois states that because of the "increased competition in cotton culture from the rich lands of Texas, a steady fall in the price of cotton followed from about fourteen cents a pound in 1860 until it reached four cents in 1893."²

The industrial boom in the 1890's helped to accelerate the migration of the farm workers to the cities too. This trend did not affect the Negro farmer alone, but the white farmer as well. There is one difference however: when whites moved from a rural to an urban area they were more likely to move as a family, whereas Negroes moved as individuals, or a couple with no children.³ Contrary to what has been said about the Negro moving from the South to the North in droves, there was no large scale migration of the Negro out of the South until after 1910, although there was a significant shift from rural to urban areas prior to 1910. Many large landowners, both black and white, acquired more land from small farmers who sold their land and migrated to the

¹J. G. Randall and David Donald, The Civil War and Reconstruction. (Massachusetts: D. C. Heath and Company, 1969), p. 502.

* ²W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, "The Negro As He Really Is: A Definite study of One Locality in Georgia Showing the Exact Conditions of Every Negro Family--Their Economic Status--Their Ownership of Land--Their Morals--Their Family Life--The Houses They Live in and the Results of the Mortgage System." World's Work, (June, 1901), 854. Hereafter cited as "The Negro As He Really Is."

³Daniel O. Price, "Changing Characteristics of the Negro Population." United States Bureau of the Census. (A 1960 Census Monograph). Washington D. C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 4. Hereafter cited as Changing Characteristics.

city apparently seeking a better economic situation.

Many large farms were broken up into smaller farms because of the crop failures and the tightness of money along with the declining price of cotton. The sharecropping system helped to accelerate the "Break-up" of plantations into smaller farms operated by owners and or tenants. The large white land-owner was looking for more profits, and the Negro farmer was looking for more land. Although there were many small farms folding and the laborers moving to the cities, the increase in small farms (0 to 50 acres) was more than other sizes of farms. It has been pointed out that the largest "increase of holdings then has come in the buying of small homesteads near towns, where their owners really share in the town life. This then is a part of the rush to town."⁴ The trend was to many small holdings by Negro farmers rather than the accumulation of large farms.⁵

The Negro proportion of the total population of Georgia increased at a relatively steady rate from 36.9 percent to 45.0 percent. But this increase for the state masks county-by-county variations. In thinly populated counties, the proportion of blacks to whites was much greater. In 1860 Camden county was 76.5 percent black and Gilmer county was but 2.5 percent black. By 1900 such extremes were even greater: Lee county was 85.4 percent black and Gilmer county had dropped to 0.7 percent. In the heavily populated counties covered by the nineteen-county study, the variation in the proportion of the Negro population was considerable, but not as great as in the state as a whole. (See Table IV)

⁴Du Bois, "The Negro As He Really Is." 866.

⁵Du Bois, "Negro Landholder." 671.

Table IV

The Nineteen County Study

<u>Population</u> County	<u>Aggregate Population</u>		
	Number 1860	% of 1860 1880	1900
Bibb*	16289	166.5	309.8
Burke	17165	158.0	175.7
Chatham*	31043	145.0	229.3
Cherokee	11291	126.9	135.0
Cobb	14242	145.7	180.2
Decatur	11922	160.0	247.1
De Kalb	7806	185.7	270.5
Floyd	15295	159.6	216.5
Fulton*	14427	340.6	813.2
Gwinnett	12940	150.9	197.7
Hall	9366	163.3	221.6
Houston	15611	143.6	145.0
Meriwether	15330	115.1	152.2
Monroe	15953	117.9	129.6
Muscogee*	16584	116.5	179.8
Richmond*	21284	162.8	252.3
Thomas	10766	191.3	288.6
Troup	16282	126.5	147.6
Washington	12698	173.0	222.3
Sample Median	7018.5	143.4	183.6
Sample Average	7875.9	148.4	236.0

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

Table IV (continued)

County	The Nineteen County Study Negro Population					
	Number [@]	1860 % of total	1860 % of total	1880 % of total	1860 % of total	1900 % of total
Bibb*	6790 [@] 6831	41.9	229.8	57.9	400.9	54.3
Burke	12052 [@] 12152	70.8	173.1	77.5	202.8	81.7
Chatham*	14807 [@] 15532	50.0	177.2	61.1	265.5	58.0
Cherokee	1199 [@] 1244	11.0	130.7	11.4	103.3	8.4
Cobb	3819 [@] 3832	26.9	156.9	29.0	191.2	28.6
Decatur	5924 [@] 5937	49.8	171.5	53.4	265.8	53.6
De Kalb	2000 [@] 2008	25.7	226.2	31.3	350.8	33.4
Floyd	5913 [@] 5926	38.7	159.6	38.7	193.7	34.7
Fulton*	2955 [@] 2986	20.7	698.0	42.4	1524.8	38.8
Gwinnett	2551 [@] 2582	20.0	136.1	18.0	160.5	16.2
Hall	1261 [@] 1275	13.6	177.1	14.8	256.6	15.8
Houston	10755 [@] 10783	69.1	152.0	73.1	157.7	75.1
Meriwether	7848 [@] 8752	57.1	112.6	55.8	157.9	59.2
Monroe	10177 [@] 10200	63.9	118.8	64.4	135.9	67.0
Muscogee*	7445 [@] 7618	45.9	135.6	53.4	204.7	52.3
Richmond*	8380 [@] 8879	41.7	196.7	50.4	295.7	48.9
Thomas	6244 [@] 6278	58.3	194.5	59.3	278.0	56.2
Troup	10002 [@] 10039	61.7	139.2	67.9	152.7	63.9
Washington	6532 [@] 6555	51.6	190.9	57.0	265.8	61.7
Sample Median	2751.5	43.2	(n.a.)	47.7	(n.a.)	51.4
Sample Average	3517.3	39.6	(n.a.)	42.4	(n.a.)	45.0

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

@ Upper figure represents slaves in 1860, lower figure represents total Negro population.

Table IV (continued)
 White Population
 The Nineteen County Study

County	number	1860		1880		1900	
		% of total	% of 1860	% of total	% of 1860	% of total	% of 1860
Bibb*	9458	58.1	120.8	42.1	244.0	45.7	
Burke	5013	29.2	121.5	22.5	110.2	18.3	
Chatham*	15511	50.0	112.8	38.9	193.0	42.0	
Cherokee	10047	89.0	126.4	88.6	138.9	91.6	
Cobb	10410	73.1	141.5	71.0	166.5	71.4	
Decatur	5985	50.2	148.5	46.6	228.5	46.4	
De Kalb	5789	74.3	171.7	68.7	242.6	66.6	
Floyd	9269	61.3	161.4	61.3	233.4	65.3	
Fulton*	11441	79.3	247.3	57.6	627.4	61.2	
Gwinnett	10358	80.0	154.6	82.0	207.0	83.8	
Hall	8091	86.4	161.2	85.2	216.0	84.2	
Houston	4828	30.9	124.8	26.9	116.7	24.9	
Meriwether	6578	42.9	118.5	44.2	144.8	40.8	
Monroe	5753	36.1	116.3	35.6	118.5	33.0	
Muscogee*	8966	54.1	100.3	46.6	158.7	47.7	
Richmond*	12405	58.3	138.5	49.6	221.2	51.1	
Thomas	4488	41.7	186.8	40.7	303.6	43.8	
Troup	6223	38.3	106.0	32.1	139.3	36.1	
Washington	6143	48.4	153.8	43.0	175.9	38.3	
Sample Median	5425.0	56.8	(n.a.)	52.4	(n.a.)	48.7	
Sample Average	4357.8	60.4	(n.a.)	57.6	(n.a.)	55.0	

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

Table IV (continued)

The Nineteen County Study			
<u>Values</u>	1860 value (\$)	<u>Livestock</u>	
		1880 % of 1860	1900 % of 1860
County			
Bibb*	\$301,109	54.3	81.3
Burke	766,079	68.6	78.7
Chatham*	217,787	60.5	67.7
Cherokee	316,222	75.6	93.5
Cobb	330,464	95.5	114.1
Decatur	507,581	59.5	105.3
De Kalb	246,530	96.7	143.0
Floyd	550,472	63.5	89.1
Fulton*	179,937	104.9	126.6
Gwinnett	330,203	105.9	133.5
Hall	244,189	97.4	124.1
Houston	700,095	55.7	49.4
Meriwether	638,240	48.4	70.4
Monroe	757,455	41.6	49.6
Muscogee*	306,269	38.1	49.1
Richmond*	417,325	43.1	43.0
Thomas	360,249	93.5	135.7
Troup	484,163	72.4	73.6
Washington	572,116	72.0	86.0
Sample Median	(n.a.)	68.1	90.6
Sample Average	288,148	74.0	103.4

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

Table IV (continued)
The Nineteen County Study

Estate (Real and Personal)

County	1860 value (\$)	1880 % of 1860	1900 % of 1860
Bibb*	\$25,027,689	35.0	67.9
Burke	14,064,589	16.4	31.9
Chatham*	31,965,419	55.3	163.8
Cherokee	2,949,869	57.4	65.3
Cobb	8,355,317	40.0	53.5
Decatur	8,167,262	24.8	45.5
De Kalb	3,358,125	70.7	166.8
Floyd	10,079,842	51.5	86.0
Fulton*	2,101,405	968.1	4155.4
Gwinnett	4,986,504	48.2	65.2
Hall	3,159,522	65.6	112.9
Houston	14,173,867	16.2	24.3
Meriwether	10,626,112	14.2	33.0
Monroe	12,113,193	18.2	25.8
Muscogee*	15,318,189	49.8	80.5
Richmond*	26,921,119	56.9	85.0
Thomas	7,952,321	31.9	72.4
Troup	11,976,425	24.9	39.3
Washington	8,686,881	32.3	44.0
Sample Median	3,608,860.5	35.0	55.0
Sample Average	5,222,546.4	45.7	109.8

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

Table IV (continued)

The Nineteen County Study

Cotton Bales

County	1860 number	1880 % of 1860	1900 % of 1860
Bibb*	61,230	95.7	112.4
Burke	234,190	124.6	193.1
Chatham*	9,330	7.0	1.1
Cherokee	9,780	574.1	693.8
Cobb	33,150	394.1	390.4
Decatur	79,960	80.1	82.2
De Kalb	15,600	513.3	512.6
Floyd	78,640	185.0	162.6
Fulton*	4,940	867.4	333.4
Gwinnett	24,460	482.8	722.5
Hall	4,830	1062.7	1584.1
Houston	288,520	66.2	71.4
Meriwether	181,590	83.5	157.9
Monroe	171,650	77.8	102.1
Muscogee*	69,250	47.2	91.6
Richmond*	24,550	111.7	157.5
Thomas	65,820	133.3	162.6
Troup	179,780	103.8	113.0
Washington	124,210	185.6	270.9
Sample Median	(n.a.)	3410.0	(n.a.)
Sample Average	(n.a.)	5440.5	(n.a.)

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

Table IV (continued)
The Nineteen County Study

County	<u>Improved</u>					
	1860 number	% of total	1860 % of total	1880 % of total	1860 % of total	1900 % of total
Bibb*	59,822	40.6	93.6	47.1	118.7	53.9
Burke	250,814	44.8	94.9	48.0	103.4	62.9
Chatham*	30,990	21.2	77.3	27.0	57.1	23.6
Cherokee	54,894	30.6	118.8	28.2	123.3	33.2
Cobb	63,350	35.9	144.0	43.2	155.3	51.1
Decatur	78,664	18.8	101.5	22.8	181.8	34.5
De Kalb	53,006	36.7	118.8	41.7	141.4	49.7
Floyd	76,249	25.9	130.4	39.9	144.8	44.8
Fulton*	20,712	23.0	197.0	42.3	145.7	41.8
Gwinnett	64,755	28.3	155.0	34.8	227.4	52.0
Hall	54,535	23.8	127.1	26.2	167.9	39.6
Houston	184,132	49.7	93.1	55.9	85.7	58.3
Meriwether	162,609	53.0	80.5	44.0	89.1	55.7
Monroe	194,067	61.7	57.3	47.2	70.8	51.0
Muscogee*	69,063	48.0	73.4	48.7	71.5	51.5
Richmond*	51,313	24.4	78.1	31.6	104.9	46.5
Thomas	74,423	32.9	127.4	30.0	201.7	49.3
Troup	146,245	56.3	94.8	52.2	79.9	51.8
Washington	145,789	34.3	109.6	47.6	149.9	60.8
Sample Median	48,619.5 (n.a.)		115.8	(n.a.)	145.9	(n.a.)
Sample Average	61,081.9	30.8	117.0	31.4	173.7	40.1

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

Table IV (continued)
The Nineteen County Study

County	number	Unimproved		% of total	% of 1860	% of total
		% of total	% of 1860			
Bibb*	87,508	59.4	72.0	52.9	69.3	46.1
Burke	309,507	55.2	83.4	52.0	49.4	37.1
Chatham*	116,146	79.5	55.9	73.0	49.3	76.4
Cherokee	124,759	69.4	132.9	71.8	109.0	66.8
Cobb	113,232	64.1	106.1	56.8	83.2	48.9
Decatur	339,237	81.2	79.6	77.2	80.0	65.5
De Kalb	91,517	63.3	95.9	58.3	82.7	50.3
Floyd	218,474	74.1	68.6	60.1	62.3	55.2
Fulton*	69,507	77.0	80.2	57.7	60.5	58.2
Gwinnett	164,166	71.1	114.4	65.2	82.9	44.0
Hall	174,332	76.2	111.8	73.8	80.1	60.4
Houston	186,487	50.3	72.5	44.1	60.4	41.7
Meriwether	144,479	47.0	115.5	56.0	79.7	44.3
Monroe	120,433	38.3	103.2	52.8	109.5	49.0
Muscogee*	74,938	52.0	71.4	51.3	62.0	48.5
Richmond*	159,272	75.6	54.4	68.4	39.0	53.5
Thomas	152,018	67.1	145.4	70.0	126.5	56.1
Troup	113,526	43.7	111.9	47.8	95.8	48.2
Washington	279,666	65.7	62.8	52.4	49.8	39.2
Sample Median	114,757.5 (n.a.)		97.1	(n.a.)	80.0	(n.a.)
Sample Average	137,425.7	69.8	103.7	86.6	93.1	59.9

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

Table IV (continued)
The Nineteen County Study

County	1860 number	<u>Aggregate</u> 1880 % of 1860	1900 % of 1860
Bibb*	147,330	80.8	89.4
Burke	560,321	88.6	73.6
Chatham*	146,136	60.8	51.3
Cherokee	179,653	128.6	113.4
Cobb	176,617	119.7	109.1
Decatur	417,901	83.7	99.1
De Kalb	144,523	104.3	104.2
Floyd	294,723	84.5	83.6
Fulton*	90,219	107.0	80.1
Gwinnett	228,921	125.9	123.8
Hall	228,867	115.5	101.0
Houston	370,619	82.7	73.0
Meriwether	307,088	97.0	84.7
Monroe	314,500	74.9	85.7
Muscogee*	144,001	72.3	66.6
Richmond*	210,585	60.2	55.0
Thomas	226,441	139.5	151.2
Troup	259,771	102.3	86.8
Washington	425,464	78.8	83.4
Sample Median	177,340.5	96.9	91.8
Sample Average	198,490.3	105.5	108.7

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

Table IV (continued)
The Nineteen County Study

<u>Farms (Number and Size)</u>		1860		
County	Number	Percent by Size		
		0-50	50-100	over 100
Bibb*	367	30.2	23.2	46.0
Burke	675	13.3	14.7	72.8
Chatham*	215	50.2	13.0	36.7
Cherokee	887	48.1	30.3	21.5
Cobb	832	43.5	31.4	25.1
Decatur	513	26.3	27.9	45.8
De Kalb	506	25.1	31.2	43.7
Floyd	730	32.7	31.2	36.0
Fulton*	276	41.3	35.5	23.2
Gwinnett	822	45.4	32.7	21.9
Hall	700	34.0	38.7	27.3
Houston	487	8.0	17.0	74.9
Meriwether	684	10.8	23.8	65.4
Monroe	622	8.5	15.9	75.7
Muscogee*	337	20.2	22.6	57.3
Richmond*	409	47.7	17.8	34.5
Thomas	299	11.4	20.1	68.6
Troup	648	6.6	17.0	76.4
Washington	697	16.6	21.7	61.7
Sample Median (n.a.)		(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)
Sample Average	390.2	31.5	26.6	42.1

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

Table IV (continued)
The Nineteen County Study

County	Number	1880		
		Percent by Size		
		0-50	50-100	over 100
Bibb*	728	35.6	19.9	44.5
Burke	2755	54.5	16.8	28.7
Chatham*	987	80.7	6.1	13.2
Cherokee	1685	26.8	26.2	47.1
Cobb	1896	40.1	26.9	33.0
Decatur	1267	27.9	10.0	62.1
De Kalb	1687	42.2	26.7	31.1
Floyd	1811	36.2	20.0	43.8
Fulton*	1305	60.7	16.6	22.7
Gwinnett	2498	38.4	22.3	39.3
Hall	2003	36.0	23.2	40.8
Houston	1388	30.9	19.5	49.6
Meriwether	1657	35.7	17.1	47.2
Monroe	1711	39.3	20.6	40.6
Muscogee*	404	26.7	17.1	56.2
Richmond*	803	43.0	20.5	36.5
Thomas	1588	30.5	15.0	54.5
Troup	2003	28.8	28.7	42.5
Washington	2348	49.8	17.2	32.9
Sample Median	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)
Sample Average	1014.3	34.4	18.6	46.8

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

Table IV (continued)
The Nineteen County Study

County	Number	1900		
		Percent by Size		
		0-50	50-100	over 100
Bibb*	1250	45.8	21.5	33.5
Burke	4169	55.0	20.5	24.5
Chatham*	640	80.0	6.3	13.7
Cherokee	2292	65.6	21.6	34.4
Cobb	2684	13.7	25.4	60.8
Decatur	3082	39.6	20.2	60.4
De Kalb	2274	49.5	28.6	21.9
Floyd	2691	46.7	22.0	31.3
Fulton*	1175	59.1	21.3	19.7
Gwinnett	3442	40.6	30.3	29.1
Hall	2489	36.4	26.9	36.6
Houston	1972	38.0	23.9	38.0
Meriwether	2939	30.1	35.4	34.4
Monroe	2518	31.1	25.5	43.4
Muscogee*	1020	52.6	17.0	30.4
Richmond*	1053	47.7	19.5	32.9
Thomas	3182	46.6	18.8	34.7
Troup	2324	44.7	23.0	32.3
Washington	3419	39.6	31.3	29.1
Sample Median (n.a.)		(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)
Sample Average 1633.4		40.6	22.9	37.4

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

Slightly more than ten percent of the population of Cherokee county was black in 1860; by 1900, only 8.4 percent was black. On the other hand, Burke county went from 70.8 percent black in 1860 to 81.7 percent in 1900. Du Bois postulates that the blacks huddled

together for self-protection; a massing of the black population for mutual defense in order to secure the peace and tranquility necessary to economic advance. This movement took place between emancipation and 1880 and only partially accomplished the desired results. The rush to town since 1880 is the counter movement of men disappointed in the economic opportunities of the Black Belt.⁶

Georgia's livestock values had not recovered from the effects of the Civil War even by 1880; the value of livestock that year was only seventy-five percent of the 1860 values. Not until 1900 had the value of livestock reached its 1860 level. As far as value of estate is concerned, the situation is approximately the same as for value of livestock. However, it is important to point out that the emancipation of the slaves wiped out all values based upon slave property.

Statistics show that of all the farms operated in Georgia in 1900 the Negro operated 5,474,889 and the whites operated 20,917,083.⁷ The Negroes owned 1,075,073 acres with an assessed value of \$4,274,549.⁸ Looking at improved lands, farms operated by whites in 1900 had 7,292,998 acres and those operated by Negroes had 3,322,596 acres. The

⁶Du Bois, "The Negro As He Really Is." 863.

⁷Sam L. Rogers, Director, Negro Population in the United States 1790-1915. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1819), pp. 589-590.

⁸Du Bois, "Negro Landholder," 665.

unimproved acres in farms operated by Negroes amounted to 2,152,293 acres while for whites acreage ran to 13,624,085.⁹

The number of farms increased by two and one-half times by 1880 and four times by 1900. The percent of farms from 0 to 50 acres increased from 31.5 percent to 40.6 percent (most of it from 1880 to 1900); in the 50 to 100 acre category there was a drop from 26.6 percent to 18.6 percent during the period 1860-1880 followed by a rise to nearly 23 percent by 1900. The small farm owner was harder hit by the decrease in the price of cotton than the large land holder. Furthermore, the weather played a large part in the decline of large and small farms. For six straight years (1882-1888) droughts and flooding were a persistent problem. In the large, or over 100 acre units, there was an increase of from 42.1 percent to 46.8 percent from 1860 to 1880, then a decrease to 37.4 percent in 1900.

There was no great change in total acres devoted to farms (+5.5 percent in 1880, +8.7 percent in 1900). However, improved acreage rose rapidly, from thirty percent to forty percent, during the period 1880-1900. Unimproved acreage rose slightly until 1880, then declined from 68.6 percent to 59.9 percent of the total acres. It appears that soil exhaustion was occurring.

Du Bois has made a single study of one county in Georgia, Dougherty, and in his study it is shown that Dougherty county could be pointed out as showing the progress of Negro landholders in that one county. It must be pointed out of course that all counties did not grow

⁹Rogers, Negro Population in the United States 1790-1915. p.589.

in Negro land ownership at this particular rate. Some grew faster and others at a much slower pace. In the county of Dougherty land ownership by black farmers increased from nothing in 1870 to 2,500 acres in 1880 and by 1890 this acreage had increased to 10,000 acres and by 1900 over 15,000 acres.¹⁰

The special nineteen-county study was selected using the largest aggregate, Negro, or white population in 1860, 1880, or 1900 (see Table IV). In population change, although the state average showed an increase of 136 percent, the nineteen-county study shows a range from 29.6 percent (Monroe) to 713.1 percent (Fulton). The Negro is shown statistically as static (3.3 percent) in Cherokee (although there was a 30.7 percent increase from 1860 to 1880) and dynamic in Fulton: 1424.8 percent. The Negroes' white counterpart is shown as static (10.2 percent) for the 1860-1900 period in Burke (although there was a 21.5 percent increase from 1860 to 1880); on the other hand, the white population in Fulton county was dynamic as evidenced by the 527.4 percent increase.

Although the state average of livestock values shows a 103.4 percent increase by 1900 (from 1860), the range was from (-) 57 percent (in Richmond county) to (+) 143 percent (in De Kalb county). Five of the six leading counties for value of livestock are located in the north-central part of Georgia and appear to be influenced by the market in Atlanta, the capital of Georgia. The five counties are Cobb, De Kalb, Fulton, Gwinnett, and Hall. Thomas, in the extreme south of

¹⁰Du Bois, "The Negro As He Really Is," 865.

the state was the other county.

T. J. Woofter has pointed out that when emancipation came "the ex-slaves were inexperienced and ill-prepared for this transition, [and] little aid was given to them in meeting their problems as the National Government soon withdrew and left them to live off their newly acquired holdings as best they could."¹¹ Following the Government's withdrawal, Negroes made uneven progress with several counties showing a tremendous increase in value of property (see Appendix VII). Fulton shows an increase from 655.2 percent in 1870 to an increase to 4155.4 percent in 1900. The state average shows but a 9.8 percent increase by 1900, although the range is from (-) 75.5 percent (Houston) to (+) 4155.4 percent (Fulton). The six counties that had the highest percent of value of estate (all over 85 percent) were: Chatham, De Kalb, Floyd, Fulton, Hall, and Richmond. Of the six counties three--Chatham, Floyd, and Richmond--are the counties in which Savannah, Rome, and Augusta were located. The other three include Atlanta (Fulton county) or are very close to it (De Kalb and Hall). The top twenty-five counties for Negro advances in value of estate (real and personal) from 1860 to 1900 were: Appling, Bibb, Bulloch, Chatham, Coffee, Colquitt, Dade, De Kalb, Emanuel, Fannin, Franklyn, Fulton, Glynn, Hall, Harlson, Irwin, Johnson, Laurens, Paulding, Pierce, Tattnall, Wayne, Ware, Wilcox, and Worth. (For the exact location of these counties, see Table I and Map 2). There were five counties with low values of estate (less than forty percent of the 1860 value); they were: Burke, Houston, Meriwether,

¹¹T. J. Woofter Jr., Black Yeomanry: The Sea Island of St. Helena, (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1930). p. 246.

Monroe, and Troup.

The number and size of farms unfolds this information: Thomas shows a ten times increase in the number of farms (four times in the category of 0 to 50 acres; and a fifty percent reduction in the over 100 acres category. There was a slight decrease in the 50 to 100 acres category, from 20.1 percent in 1860 to 18.8 percent in 1900. Chatham county had 52.2 percent in the 0 to 50 category in 1860; by 1900 this figure had grown to 80.0 percent. This change was due to a decrease of over one-half in both the larger categories. There is a noticeable decline in the number of farms in the over 100 acre category, in most of the nineteen-county study. The 50 to 100 acre farms are about on an even keel as far as increases and decreases for the period from 1860 to 1900. There is a marked increase in the 0 to 50 acre farms for seventeen out of the nineteen counties. The two counties which declined were Cobb, from 43.5 percent to 13.7 percent, and Gwinnett, from 45.6 percent to 40.6 percent. This trend bears out the fact that large plantations were breaking up into smaller units. Although the state shows a 73.7 percent increase in improved acres, in the nineteen counties the range was from (-) 42.9 percent (Chatham) to (+) 127.4 percent (Gwinnett).

Assessed Value Per Capita: Table V shows the relative position of Negroes and whites with respect to assessed value per capita. In 1880 per capita Negro wealth was 2.78 percent of that held by whites. In the next twenty years, it had only risen to 3.56 percent (although in dollar terms it had not quite doubled from \$7.95 to \$13.64). In the meantime the dollar figure for whites rose 34.1 percent, from

Table V

Assessed Values for the Nineteen County Study
Assessed Value per Capita (1880)

County	Total	Negro	Per Capita
Bibb*	\$8,759,462	\$255,558	\$16.28
Burke	2,308,517	163,248	7.76
Chatham*	17,672,222	200,148	7.27
Cherokee	1,692,209	19,875	12.22
Cobb	3,338,479	50,590	8.42
Decatur	2,025,725	106,532	40.46
De Kalb	2,372,986	33,208	7.31
Floyd	5,193,583	88,180	9.32
Fulton*	20,343,525	281,775	13.52
Gwinnett	2,405,689	32,507	9.25
Hall	2,074,198	16,157	7.16
Houston	2,297,564	108,455	6.62
Meriwether	1,503,662	47,414	4.81
Monroe	2,199,282	63,722	5.26
Muscogee*	7,634,875	139,065	13.47
Richmond*	15,328,452	265,900	15.23
Thomas	2,536,419	100,886	8.26
Troup	2,983,851	53,438	3.83
Washington	2,806,251	92,559	7.40
State	\$239,472,599	\$5,764,293	\$7.95

* County with twenty-five percent population in urban area.

Table V (continued)
The Nineteen County Study

<u>Assessed Value Per Capita (1880)</u>				Per Capita Negro as Percent of Per Capita White
County	Total	White	Per Capita	
Bibb*	\$8,759,462	\$8,503,904	\$744.06	2.19%
Burke	2,308,517	2,145,269	352.32	2.20
Chatham*	17,672,222	17,472,074	998.75	0.73
Cherokee	1,692,209	1,672,334	131.69	9.28
Cobb	3,338,479	3,287,889	223.15	3.77
Decatur	2,025,725	1,919,193	215.91	4.84
De Kalb	2,372,986	2,339,778	235.06	3.11
Floyd	5,193,583	5,105,403	341.32	2.73
Fulton*	20,343,525	20,061,750	709.02	1.91
Gwinnett	2,405,689	2,373,182	148.18	6.24
Hall	2,074,198	2,058,041	157.83	4.54
Houston	2,297,564	2,189,109	363.40	1.82
Meriwether	1,503,662	1,456,248	186.77	2.58
Monroe	2,199,282	2,135,560	319.07	1.65
Muscogee*	7,634,875	7,495,810	480.59	2.80
Richmond*	15,328,452	15,062,552	876.49	1.74
Thomas	2,536,419	2,435,533	290.50	2.84
Troup	2,983,851	2,930,533	444.34	0.86
Washington	2,806,251	2,713,692	287.19	2.58
State	\$239,472,599	\$233,708,306	\$286.09	2.78%

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

Table V (continued)
The Nineteen County Study
Assessed Value Per Capita (1902)

County	Total	Negro	Per Capita
Bibb*	\$19,075,867	\$683,990	\$24.98
Burke	3,680,659	267,274	10.85
Chatham*	35,031,191	914,320	22.16
Cherokee	2,314,812	15,888	12.36
Cobb	5,369,201	147,950	20.19
Decatur	5,314,419	263,191	16.68
De Kalb	5,424,765	82,117	11.66
Floyd	9,422,217	168,057	14.64
Fulton*	57,165,608	934,732	20.53
Gwinnett	4,493,889	37,919	9.15
Hall	5,488,573	46,082	14.08
Houston	3,420,574	158,398	9.31
Meriwether	2,162,055	69,169	5.01
Monroe	3,318,220	150,726	10.87
Muscogee*	16,143,751	331,640	21.26
Richmond*	23,655,632	1,046,760	39.87
Thomas	5,318,131	240,317	13.77
Troup	5,065,577	131,671	8.59
Washington	4,656,968	207,899	11.93
State	\$467,218,271	\$14,118,720	\$13.64

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

Table V (continued)
The Nineteen County Study

County	<u>Assessed Value Per Capita (1902)</u>			Per Capita Negro as Percent of Per Capita White	Change from 1880
	Total	White	Per Capita		
Bibb*	\$19,075,867	\$18,391,877	\$769.94	3.24%	1.05%
Burke	3,680,659	3,413,385	618.14	1.76	(-)0.44
Chatham*	35,031,191	34,116,871	1,139.89	1.94	1.21
Cherokee	2,314,812	2,298,984	164.71	7.50	(-)1.78
Cobb	5,369,201	5,221,251	301.21	6.70	2.93
Decatur	5,314,419	5,051,228	369.35	4.25	(-)0.59
De Kalb	5,424,765	5,342,648	379.77	3.07	(-)0.04
Floyd	9,422,217	9,254,160	427.78	3.42	0.69
Fulton*	57,165,608	56,230,876	783.42	2.62	0.71
Gwinnett	4,493,889	4,455,970	207.82	4.40	(-)1.84
Hall	5,488,573	5,442,491	311.36	4.52	(-)0.02
Houston	3,420,574	3,262,176	578.91	1.61	(-)0.21
Meriwether	2,162,055	2,092,886	219.80	2.28	(-)0.30
Monroe	3,318,220	3,167,474	464.64	2.34	0.69
Muscogee*	16,143,751	15,812,111	1,111.26	1.91	(-)0.89
Richmond*	23,655,632	22,608,812	823.97	4.84	3.10
Thomas	5,318,131	5,077,814	372.66	3.70	0.86
Troup	5,065,577	4,933,906	569.21	1.51	0.65
Washington	4,656,968	4,449,069	411.76	2.90	0.32
State	\$467,218,271	453,099,551	\$383.56	3.56%	0.78%

* County with twenty-five percent of population in urban area.

\$286.09 to \$383.56. Clarence A. Bacote points out that the

lack of economic security in the rural areas only added to the woes of the Negro. Without political power, deprived of educational advantages, subject to all forms of proscriptive laws, and having little economic stake in the community,... by 1900 the 1,034,813 Negroes in Georgia had an assessed wealth of \$14,118,720 or \$13.64 per capita as compared with \$5,764,293 or \$7.95 per capita in 1880.¹²

Du Bois has made the observation that "In most cases there are no tax assessors, but a county tax receiver, who receives the sworn statement 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."¹³ Although the per capita figures for blacks compared to whites are very low, the lack of progress from 1880 to 1900 is most striking. It is felt by some historians that this period was the most striking as far as racial prejudice towards the Negro by the whites.¹⁴

Of even greater interest than the state wide averages, perhaps, were the differential rates of growth in selected pairs of counties from the nineteen-county survey for the period 1880-1900. In the Poor category is Chatham (Savannah), Houston, Cobb, and Muscogee (Columbus) counties. In the Good category is Richmond (Augusta), Monroe, Gwinnett and Bibb (Macon) counties. The Characteristics of these counties is interesting: Chatham and Richmond are quite urban, Cobb and Gwinnett

¹²Bacote, "Some Aspects of Negro Life in Georgia 1880-1908," 195.

¹³Du Bois "Negro Landholder," 649.

¹⁴C. Vann Woodward, Strange Career of Jim Crow (New York: Oxford University Press, 1966). pp. 31-44.

are adjacent to Fulton (Atlanta), Muscogee and Bibb are in Central Georgia as are Houston and Monroe. In three of the four "good" counties the Negroes outnumber the whites (Monroe, Richmond, and Bibb).

The Negro certainly made strides in acquiring land in Georgia. As the aggregate farms increased and decreased in number and in size so did the Negroes land holdings. When the aggregate totals show their peaks and valleys the Negro property holdings have risen and fallen similarly. However, there was a progressive increase in the land ownership by Negroes since emancipation. In the majority of the counties of Georgia Negro property holdings increased, although there are a few where ownership of property declined on farms while it has increased in town property. In no other state has the Negro acquired as much land as in Georgia.¹⁵

Although Du Bois felt that the Negro had done exceptionally well under the circumstances, Banks felt that they had not done as well as they could have because of their psychological make-up which, he says, held them back. Using the psychological aspect as a reason for the Negro not acquiring more property is not reasonable. Given the same education and exposure that the white man was given, the Negro probably would have done just as well as the whites.

All things should be considered when comparing one group to another. For example, if the Negro farmer is compared to the white farmer during the same period of time, then the time ratio must be adjusted to reflect the same period in each group's adjustment to the conditions facing it.

¹⁵Rogers, Negro Population in the United States 1790-1915. p. 592.

The particular period in each group's history must be comparable. Thus, the position of the Negro in Georgia from 1860 to 1900, is most comparable to the position of the white during the period from 1730 to 1770, thus getting both groups within the frame work of their start as farmers in Georgia. Other than that, the effects of racial prejudice have to be considered when looking at the relative position of the Negro, because no one can acquire land if the land will not be sold to them. (Of course it should be pointed out that whites at the beginning of the settlement of Georgia did not have to face this problem).

The Negroes' environment surely did place a hindrance in front of him in the acquisition of land. The lands that were available to the Negro were the relatively poorer lands in the state. When the white farmers first started settling Georgia they had a choice of (after taking the land from the Indians) any plot they wanted for a very nominal fee (the price of the surveying).

It is hoped that this study has shed some light on the Negro landholder of Georgia and his white counterpart. Also it is hoped that this study has made clearer the inferences made by Du Bois in his study of the Negro landowners of Georgia. Further, it is hoped that some light has been shed on Banks' study on Negro land tenure in Georgia. The Negro progressed from the ownership of virtually no land in 1860 to over a million acres in 1900. Indeed, by 1900 Georgia trailed only Mississippi and Texas in terms of aggregate assessed value of property held by Negroes in 1900.¹⁶ This fact, even if a meager beginning, does reflect progress despite considerable obstacles.

¹⁶Ibid. p. 592.

APPENDIX I
Aggregate Population at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860#	Porportion of			
		1870	1880	1890	1900
001 APPLING	4190	1.214	1.259	2.071	2.944
002 BAKER	4985	1.373	1.466	1.232	1.345
003 BALDWIN	9075	1.170	1.521	1.609	1.957
005 BERRIEN	3475	1.300	1.905	3.077	5.592
006 BIBB	16289	1.305	1.665	2.601	3.098
007 BROOKS	6351	1.313	1.846	2.201	2.930
008 BRYAN	4015	1.308	1.228	1.375	1.525
009 BULLOCK	5668	.990	1.421	2.419	3.743
010 BURKE	17165	1.030	1.580	1.660	1.757
011 BUTTS	6455	1.075	1.288	1.637	1.984
012 CALHOUN	4913	1.120	1.430	1.717	1.888
013 CAMDEN	5420	.851	1.141	1.140	1.415
014 CATOOSA	5032	.868	.933	1.069	1.146
015 CHARLTON	1780	1.066	1.210	1.874	2.018
016 CHATHAM	31043	1.330	1.450	1.859	2.293
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	5797	1.045	.978	.846	.999
018 CHATTOOGA	7165	.963	1.399	1.563	1.808
019 CHEROKEE	11291	.921	1.269	1.365	1.350
020 CLAY	4893	1.123	1.359	1.598	1.751
021 CLAYTON	4466	1.226	1.797	1.857	2.149
022 CLINCH	3063	1.288	1.351	2.172	2.818
023 COBB	14242	.970	1.457	1.565	1.802
024 COFFEE	2879	1.109	1.761	3.640	5.616
025 COLQUITT	1316	1.257	1.920	3.643	10.362
026 COWETA	14703	1.080	1.435	1.520	1.699
027 CRAWFORD	7693	.982	1.125	1.211	1.348
028 DADE	3069	.988	1.532	1.860	1.492
029 DAWSON	3856	1.133	1.513	1.455	1.411
030 DECATUR	11922	1.274	1.600	1.671	2.471
031 DE KALB	7806	1.283	1.857	2.202	2.705
032 DOOLY	8917	1.098	1.393	2.035	2.979
033 DOUGHERTY	8295	1.388	1.522	1.471	1.649
034 EARLY	6149	1.138	1.238	1.592	2.411
035 ECHOLS	1491	1.327	1.712	2.065	2.152
036 EFFINGHAM	4755	.886	1.257	1.177	1.753
037 ELBERT	10433	.887	1.242	1.474	1.891
038 EMANUEL	5081	1.207	1.918	2.894	4.188
039 FANNIN	5110	1.062	1.418	1.707	2.195
040 FLOYD	15295	1.126	1.596	1.856	2.165
041 FORSYTH	7749	1.030	1.363	1.439	1.491
042 FRANKLIN	7393	1.068	1.549	1.984	2.394
043 FULTON	14427	2.318	3.406	5.866	8.131
044 GILMER	6723	.988	1.247	1.350	1.666
045 GLASCOCK	2437	1.123	1.468	1.526	1.853
046 GLYNN	3889	1.382	1.670	3.448	3.678

APPENDIX I (continued)
Aggregate Population at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860.

County	1860#	Proportion of			
		1870	1880	1890	1900
047 GORDON	10146	.913	1.101	1.257	1.392
048 GREENE	12652	.984	1.387	1.348	1.307
049 GWINNETT	12940	.961	1.509	1.538	1.977
050 HABERSHAM	5966	1.060	1.461	1.940	2.280
051 HALL	9366	1.026	1.633	1.927	2.216
052 HANC OCK	12044	.940	1.410	1.424	1.518
053 HARLSON	3039	1.318	1.966	3.724	3.922
054 HARRIS	13736	.967	1.146	1.223	1.311
055 HART	6137	1.105	1.482	1.774	2.361
056 HEARD	7805	1.008	1.124	1.224	1.432
057 HOUSTON	15611	1.307	1.436	1.384	1.450
058 IRWIN	1699	1.081	1.587	3.717	8.028
059 JASPER	10743	.972	1.103	1.292	1.399
060 JEFFERSON	10219	1.193	1.534	1.684	1.782
061 JOHNSON	2919	1.015	1.644	2.100	3.909
062 JONES	9107	1.036	1.275	1.396	1.467
063 LAURENS	6993	1.119	1.437	1.964	3.701
064 LEE	7196	1.329	1.470	1.261	1.437
065 LINCOLN	5466	.990	1.173	1.124	1.309
066 LOWNDES	5249	1.585	2.105	2.877	3.817
067 MACON	8449	1.356	1.382	1.560	1.668
068 MADISON	5933	.881	1.345	1.858	2.229
069 MARION	7390	1.082	1.163	1.046	1.364
070 MC INTOSH	5546	.809	1.125	1.167	1.179
071 MERIWETHER	15330	.897	1.151	1.353	1.522
072 MILLER	1791	1.726	2.077	2.387	3.528
073 MILTON	4602	.931	1.360	1.349	1.470
074 MITCHELL	4303	1.540	2.180	2.532	3.428
075 MONROE	15953	1.079	1.179	1.200	1.296
076 MORGAN	9996	1.070	1.404	1.605	1.582
077 MURRAY	7083	.918	1.167	1.195	1.217
078 MUSCOGEE	16584	1.005	1.165	1.674	1.798
079 OGLETHORPE	11549	1.020	1.333	1.468	1.548
080 PAULDING	7038	1.085	1.547	1.698	1.843
081 PICKENS	4951	1.074	1.371	1.652	1.745
082 PIERCE	1973	1.408	2.300	3.233	4.105
083 PIKE	10078	1.082	1.573	1.617	1.861
084 POLK	6295	1.243	1.899	2.374	2.836
085 PUTNAM	10125	1.033	1.436	1.466	1.327
086 QUITMAN	3499	1.186	1.255	1.278	1.344
087 RABUN	3271	.995	1.417	1.714	1.921
088 RANDOLPH	9571	1.103	1.394	1.595	1.760
089 RICHMOND	21284	1.209	1.628	2.122	2.523
090 SCHLEY	4633	1.107	1.144	1.465	.897
091 SCREVEN	8274	1.109	1.545	1.743	2.327

APPENDIX I (continued)
Aggregate Population at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860.

County	1860#	Proportion of			
		1870	1880	1890	1900
092 SPALDING	8699	1.173	1.447	1.508	2.025
093 STEWART	13422	1.058	1.043	1.168	1.181
094 SUMTER	9428	1.756	1.935	2.345	2.780
095 TALBOT	13616	.875	1.037	.974	.896
096 TALIAFERRO	4583	1.046	1.535	1.591	1.726
097 TATTNALL	4352	1.117	1.606	1.675	1.818
098 TAYLOR	5998	1.191	1.433	1.445	1.642
099 TERRELL	6232	1.453	1.677	2.327	3.052
100 THOMAS	10766	1.349	1.913	2.429	2.886
101 TOWNS	2459	1.130	1.326	1.653	1.931
102 TROUP	16262	1.084	1.265	1.274	1.476
103 TWIGGS	8320	1.027	1.072	.985	1.048
104 UNION	4413	1.194	1.457	1.756	1.922
105 UPSON	9910	.952	1.251	1.230	1.379
106 WALKER	10082	.984	1.097	1.317	1.553
107 WALTON	11074	.997	1.411	1.577	1.891
108 WARE	2200	1.039	1.890	3.999	6.255
109 WASHINGTON	12698	1.248	1.730	1.987	2.223
110 WAYNE	2268	.960	2.637	3.300	4.166
111 WEBSTER	5030	.930	1.041	1.132	1.316
112 WHITE	3315	1.389	1.611	1.856	1.783
113 WHITFIELD	10047	1.007	1.184	1.285	1.444
114 WILCOX	2115	1.153	1.470	3.773	5.247
115 WILKES	11420	1.033	1.400	1.583	1.827
116 WILKINSON	9376	1.001	1.286	1.150	1.220
117 WORTH	2763	1.367	2.132	3.637	6.755

APPENDIX II

Negro and White Population at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860#		Negro Population					White Population				
	Negro	White	1870	1880	1890	1900	1870	1880	1890	1900		
001 APPLING	4057	4084	1.305	1.594	3.291	4.697	1.194	1.187	1.805	2.563		
002 BAKER	314	1742	1.419	1.594	1.303	1.366	1.265	1.167	1.068	1.295		
003 BALDWIN	2183	4512	1.349	1.851	1.861	2.242	.947	1.112	1.297	1.605		
005 BERRIEN	5736	5783	1.060	1.926	5.569	13.680	1.334	1.902	2.722	4.437		
006 BIBB	1333	11429	1.672	2.298	3.416	4.009	1.039	1.208	2.012	2.440		
007 BROOKS	144	5670	1.288	1.844	2.326	3.320	1.340	1.849	2.068	2.511		
008 BRYAN	5926	2368	1.515	1.077	1.129	1.325	1.007	1.447	1.732	1.815		
009 BULLOCH	898	5797	.807	1.043	2.169	4.239	1.103	1.653	2.574	3.483		
010 BURKE	1355	6089	1.106	1.731	1.866	2.028	.846	1.215	1.160	1.102		
011 BUTTS	2986	4277	1.118	1.309	1.751	2.209	1.036	1.268	1.532	1.778		
012 CALHOUN	170	2354	1.269	1.705	2.263	2.510	.932	1.083	1.030	1.103		
013 CAMDEN	783	2091	.762	.987	.998	1.266	1.143	1.639	1.600	1.899		
014 CATOOSA	2841	4127	.863	.857	.891	.675	.868	.945	1.098	1.223		
015 CHARLTON	2145	1794	.720	.646	1.562	1.334	1.223	1.467	2.016	2.330		
016 CHATHAM	8423	17494	1.579	1.772	2.238	2.656	1.081	1.128	1.481	1.930		
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	2582	2130	1.232	1.281	1.109	1.425	.875	.702	.605	.610		
018 CHATTOOGA	830	7981	.730	.991	.971	1.087	1.057	1.563	1.802	2.098		
019 CHEROKEE	1275	12699	1.030	1.307	1.212	1.033	.907	1.264	1.384	1.389		
020 CLAY	8173	2798	1.257	1.699	2.124	2.516	1.007	1.065	1.143	1.091		
021 CLAYTON	229	4938	1.422	2.520	2.508	3.284	1.152	1.524	1.611	1.720		
022 CLINCH	7757	3300	1.117	1.846	5.198	7.907	1.317	1.265	1.645	1.971		
023 COBB	1534	14734	.840	1.569	1.768	1.912	1.018	1.415	1.490	1.665		
024 COFFEE	2826	4028	1.007	1.548	5.733	9.823	1.140	1.826	3.001	4.333		
025 COLQUITT	10783	2422	1.132	.868	3.942	29.769	1.269	2.027	3.613	8.397		
026 COWETA	246	9305	1.103	1.623	1.735	1.956	1.057	1.252	1.310	1.447		
027 CRAWFORD	6972	3940	.997	1.100	1.203	1.357	.964	1.156	1.221	1.335		
028 DADE	6086	3618	.806	3.566	3.595	1.441	1.008	1.308	1.669	1.497		
029 DAWSON	856	5479	1.021	1.079	.785	.518	1.144	1.554	1.518	1.495		
030 DECATUR	6023	8889	1.300	1.715	1.821	2.658	1.247	1.485	1.523	2.285		
031 DE KALB	3275	9954	1.326	2.262	2.975	3.508	1.268	1.717	1.934	2.426		
032 DOOLY	4954	6592	1.192	1.431	2.189	3.606	1.019	1.361	1.905	2.453		
033 DOUGHERTY	3791	1952	1.548	1.753	1.681	1.844	.948	.884	.895	1.111		

APPENDIX II (continued)
 Negro and White Population at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	Negro Population					White Population				
	1860#	1870	1880	1890	1900	1870	1880	1890	1900	
034 EARLY	2399	3015	1.028	1.133	1.509	2.210	1.351	1.441	1.754	2.803
035 ECHOLS	748	2053	1.481	1.592	3.248	3.156	1.285	1.744	1.749	1.884
036 EFFINGHAM	3492	3228	.781	1.260	1.012	1.697	.975	1.255	1.317	1.800
037 ELBERT	5021	6085	.848	1.198	1.374	1.707	.934	1.296	1.595	2.115
038 EMANUEL	434	6660	1.278	2.314	3.980	6.306	1.182	1.777	2.507	3.435
039 FANNIN	6831	7112	1.000	.924	.778	2.056	1.064	1.432	1.734	2.199
040 FLOYD	3284	14958	.971	1.596	1.757	1.937	1.238	1.614	1.939	2.334
041 FORSYTH	2379	9072	1.248	1.656	1.434	1.206	1.002	1.324	1.440	1.528
042 FRANKLIN	2162	8906	1.372	1.880	2.434	3.103	.999	1.475	1.883	2.235
043 FULTON	12152	28295	5.118	6.980	11.854	15.248	1.588	2.473	4.304	6.274
044 GILMER	3082	8258	.688	.741	.406	.453	.996	1.260	1.374	1.544
045 GLASCOCK	2739	2506	1.046	1.368	1.492	1.935	1.159	1.515	1.543	1.814
046 GLYNN	4144	2195	1.214	1.514	2.725	3.205	1.838	2.094	5.409	4.962
047 GORDON	714	9347	.716	.848	.805	.760	.966	1.168	1.379	1.561
048 GREENE	557	5573	.968	1.422	1.391	1.332	1.016	1.318	1.261	1.259
049 GWINNETT	15532	16016	.836	1.361	1.160	1.605	.992	1.546	1.632	2.070
050 HABERSHAM	2763	7357	1.143	1.640	1.914	2.159	1.046	1.432	1.944	2.300
051 HALL	2058	13040	1.012	1.771	2.170	2.566	1.028	1.612	1.889	2.160
052 HAVCOCK	1244	5044	.939	1.461	1.518	1.667	.942	1.303	1.224	1.201
053 HARLSON	2267	5821	1.393	.668	4.878	7.157	1.311	2.072	3.630	3.658
054 HARRIS	1226	6450	.966	1.197	1.392	1.571	.969	1.079	1.003	.974
055 HART	454	6212	1.266	1.879	1.928	2.624	1.052	1.350	1.723	2.274
056 HEARD	3832	5674	.937	1.095	1.183	1.420	1.048	1.140	1.248	1.439
057 HOUSTON	673	6024	1.422	1.520	1.515	1.577	1.050	1.248	1.092	1.167
058 IRWIN	121	2161	1.203	2.175	8.435	19.024	1.061	1.487	2.919	6.167
059 JASPER	7270	4258	.940	1.089	1.217	1.383	1.030	1.129	1.450	1.429
060 JEFFERSON	4286	5581	1.305	1.658	1.768	1.902	1.028	1.350	1.561	1.605
061 JOHNSON	304	3455	1.069	1.571	1.701	5.293	.993	1.675	2.265	3.334
062 JONES	330	3753	1.070	1.305	1.457	1.569	.970	1.217	1.275	1.267
063 LAURENS	5937	5702	1.116	1.329	1.860	3.462	1.123	1.532	2.056	3.911
064 LEE	2008	1739	1.543	1.784	1.543	1.784	.858	.776	.639	.672
065 LINCOLN	4072	2254	.954	1.097	.969	1.127	1.073	1.346	1.476	1.721
066 LOWNDES	6088	5412	1.686	2.350	3.324	4.455	1.500	1.899	2.501	3.280

APPENDIX II (continued)

Negro and White Population at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860#		Negro Population					White Population				
	Negro	White	1870	1880	1890	1900	1870	1880	1890	1900		
067 MACON	4874	4288	1.535	1.516	1.884	2.009	1.112	1.199	1.119	1.203		
068 MADISON	2009	5392	.787	1.287	1.823	1.934	.929	1.374	1.876	2.380		
069 MARIEN	3536	4294	1.083	1.217	1.205	1.654	1.082	1.114	.900	1.098		
070 MC INTOSH	4117	1546	.799	1.140	1.266	1.234	.837	1.082	.880	1.019		
071 MERIWETHER	8752	7797	.842	1.126	1.318	1.579	.971	1.135	1.399	1.448		
072 MILLER	640	2327	1.494	2.177	2.459	4.231	1.855	2.022	2.347	3.137		
073 MILTON	618	5484	.754	1.257	1.087	1.235	.958	1.377	1.390	1.506		
074 MITCHELL	1592	4189	1.853	3.268	3.835	5.018	1.356	1.542	1.767	2.496		
075 MONROE	10200	6693	1.059	1.188	1.227	1.359	1.114	1.163	1.151	1.185		
076 MORGAN	7013	4249	1.006	1.395	1.568	1.512	1.219	1.424	1.691	1.746		
077 MURRAY	1444	7362	.524	.627	.335	.361	1.018	1.306	1.415	1.437		
078 MUSCOGEE	7618	8995	1.210	1.356	2.017	2.047	.830	1.003	1.382	1.587		
079 OGLETHORPE	7535	5469	.948	1.318	1.495	1.625	1.156	1.362	1.417	1.405		
080 PAULDING	578	9903	.962	1.702	2.604	2.327	1.096	1.533	1.617	1.799		
081 PICKENS	246	6645	.524	.589	1.419	1.687	1.103	1.412	1.665	1.748		
082 PIERCE	233	3065	3.494	6.318	8.511	9.373	1.129	1.761	2.526	3.400		
083 PIKE	4746	7780	1.034	1.700	1.702	2.023	1.125	1.459	1.542	1.718		
084 POLK	2442	7805	1.056	1.698	1.906	2.013	1.361	2.026	2.670	3.358		
085 PUTNAM	7169	3518	1.038	1.537	1.521	1.403	1.020	1.190	1.333	1.143		
086 QUITMAN	1629	1773	1.459	1.608	1.872	2.116	.948	.948	.760	.671		
087 RABUN	210	4437	.567	.938	.790	.862	1.025	1.450	1.777	1.994		
088 RANDOLPH	4468	5545	1.226	1.745	2.120	2.528	.996	1.087	1.135	1.088		
089 RICHMOND	8879	17185	1.415	1.967	2.570	2.957	1.061	1.385	1.801	2.212		
090 SCHLEY	2359	2229	1.209	1.303	1.359	.949	1.002	.980	1.576	.843		
091 SCREVEN	4532	6173	1.079	1.459	1.656	2.415	1.146	1.650	1.848	2.220		
092 SPALDING	3873	5439	1.259	1.845	1.880	2.364	1.104	1.127	1.209	1.754		
093 STEWART	7888	4376	1.154	1.220	1.456	1.501	.922	.791	.759	.726		
094 SUMTER	4892	6050	2.175	2.492	3.086	3.846	1.305	1.334	1.545	1.631		
095 TALBOT	8622	4448	.830	1.121	1.072	.990	.953	.891	.805	.732		
096 TALIAPFERRO	2890	2312	1.034	1.634	1.670	1.910	1.069	1.366	1.455	1.412		
097 TATTNALL	1161	5014	1.102	1.700	4.158	4.755	1.122	1.571	.772	.749		
098 TAYLOR	2397	4770	1.236	1.597	1.697	2.097	1.161	1.325	1.277	1.339		
099 TERRELL	2889	4268	1.829	2.140	3.174	4.621	1.127	1.277	1.596	1.697		

APPENDIX II (continued)
 Negro and White Population at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860#					Negro Population					White Population				
	Negro	White	1870	1880	1890	1900	1870	1880	1890	1900	1870	1880	1890	1900	
100 THOMAS	6278	8384	1.332	1.945	2.394	2.780	1.373	1.868	2.478	3.036					
101 TOWNS	113	3157	1.372	.920	.655	.628	1.118	1.346	1.701	1.994					
102 TROUP	10039	6595	1.118	1.392	1.361	1.527	1.030	1.060	1.135	1.393					
103 TWIGGS	5390	2844	1.045	1.127	1.011	1.077	.994	.971	.938	.994					
104 UNION	118	6321	.966	.932	1.398	1.085	1.200	1.472	1.766	1.945					
105 UPSON	4895	6133	.933	1.280	1.251	1.523	.970	1.223	1.209	1.234					
106 WALKER	1565	9492	.977	.999	1.235	1.574	.986	1.114	1.333	1.549					
107 WALTON	4627	9321	.900	1.362	1.546	1.803	1.067	1.446	1.600	1.955					
108 WARE	382	3015	1.183	2.995	9.474	13.374	1.009	1.658	2.848	4.759					
109 WASHINGTON	6555	9449	1.268	1.909	2.277	2.658	1.226	1.538	1.679	1.759					
110 WAYNE	651	4060	.582	2.949	3.372	3.421	1.112	2.511	3.271	4.466					
111 WEBSTER	2289	2667	.978	1.123	1.429	1.797	.890	.973	.884	.914					
112 WHITE	274	4751	2.058	2.153	2.416	2.190	1.329	1.562	1.805	1.747					
113 WHITEFIELD	1733	9689	.872	1.275	1.114	1.053	1.035	1.165	1.321	1.525					
114 WILCOX	423	2411	1.270	1.650	7.459	9.939	1.124	1.425	2.852	4.074					
115 WILKES	7986	5173	.980	1.354	1.561	1.808	1.156	1.506	1.635	1.870					
116 WILKINSON	3904	6550	1.204	1.412	1.336	1.545	.856	1.197	1.017	.988					
117 WORTH	645	4068	1.713	2.828	6.474	13.042	1.262	1.921	2.772	4.840					

APPENDIX III

Negro Percentage of Aggregate Population at Each Census

County	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
001 APPLING	.179	.192	.226	.284	.285
002 BAKER	.701	.724	.762	.740	.712
003 BALDWIN	.553	.638	.673	.640	.634
005 BERRIEN	.125	.102	.126	.226	.306
006 BIBB	.419	.537	.579	.551	.543
007 BROOKS	.517	.507	.517	.546	.586
008 BRYAN	.593	.686	.520	.487	.515
009 BULLOCH	.381	.311	.280	.342	.432
010 BURKE	.708	.760	.775	.796	.817
011 BUTTS	.477	.496	.485	.511	.532
012 CALHOUN	.558	.632	.665	.735	.741
013 CAMDEN	.765	.684	.662	.670	.684
014 CATOOSA	.140	.140	.129	.117	.083
015 CHARLTON	.313	.211	.167	.261	.207
016 CHATHAM	.500	.594	.611	.602	.580
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	.477	.562	.624	.625	.680
018 CHATTOOGA	.287	.218	.204	.178	.173
019 CHEROKEE	.110	.123	.114	.098	.084
020 CLAY	.463	.519	.579	.616	.666
021 CLAYTON	.275	.318	.385	.371	.419
022 CLINCH	.148	.129	.203	.355	.416
023 COBB	.269	.233	.290	.304	.286
024 COFFEE	.234	.212	.206	.368	.409
025 COLQUITT	.092	.083	.042	.099	.264
026 COWETA	.494	.505	.559	.564	.569
027 CRAWFORD	.557	.565	.545	.554	.561
028 DADE	.099	.081	.231	.192	.096
029 DAWSON	.086	.077	.061	.046	.031
030 DECATUR	.498	.508	.534	.543	.536
031 DE KALB	.257	.266	.313	.348	.334
032 DOOLY	.457	.496	.469	.491	.553
033 DOUGHERTY	.734	.818	.845	.838	.821
034 EARLY	.660	.596	.604	.625	.605
035 ECHOLS	.211	.235	.196	.331	.309
036 EFFINGHAM	.459	.405	.460	.395	.444
037 ELBERT	.550	.526	.530	.513	.496
038 EMANUEL	.262	.278	.317	.361	.395
039 FANNIN	.028	.027	.018	.013	.026
040 FLOYD	.387	.334	.387	.367	.347
041 FORSYTH	.116	.140	.141	.115	.094
042 FRANKLIN	.183	.236	.222	.225	.238
043 FULTON	.207	.457	.424	.418	.388
044 GILMER	.025	.018	.015	.008	.007
045 GLASCOCK	.321	.299	.299	.314	.335
046 GLYNN	.731	.642	.662	.577	.636
047 GORDON	.211	.166	.163	.135	.116

APPENDIX III (continued)

Negro Percentage of Aggregate Population at Each Census

County	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
048 GREENE	.666	.655	.682	.687	.678
049 GWINNETT	.200	.174	.180	.151	.162
050 HABERSHAM	.139	.150	.156	.137	.132
051 HALL	.136	.134	.148	.153	.158
052 HANCOCK	.679	.678	.703	.724	.746
053 HARLSON	.075	.080	.026	.099	.138
054 HARRIS	.565	.564	.590	.643	.677
055 HART	.250	.286	.317	.272	.278
056 HEARD	.362	.337	.353	.350	.359
057 HOUSTON	.691	.751	.731	.756	.751
058 IRWIN	.145	.161	.198	.329	.343
059 JASPER	.649	.628	.641	.611	.642
060 JEFFERSON	.596	.652	.644	.625	.636
061 JOHNSON	.293	.309	.280	.238	.397
062 JONES	.661	.683	.677	.691	.707
063 LAURENS	.468	.466	.433	.443	.438
064 LEE	.688	.799	.836	.842	.854
065 LINCOLN	.694	.668	.648	.598	.597
066 LOWNDES	.457	.486	.510	.528	.533
067 MACON	.577	.653	.633	.696	.695
068 MADISON	.339	.302	.324	.332	.294
069 MARION	.478	.479	.501	.551	.580
070 MC INTOSH	.742	.733	.752	.806	.777
071 MERIWETHER	.571	.536	.558	.556	.592
072 MILLER	.357	.309	.374	.368	.429
073 MILTON	.134	.109	.124	.108	.113
074 MITCHELL	.370	.445	.554	.560	.541
075 MONROE	.639	.628	.644	.654	.670
076 MORGAN	.702	.660	.697	.686	.671
077 MURRAY	.204	.116	.110	.057	.060
078 MUSCOGEE	.459	.553	.534	.553	.523
079 OGLETHORPE	.652	.606	.645	.665	.685
080 PAULDING	.082	.073	.090	.126	.104
081 PICKENS	.050	.024	.021	.043	.048
082 PIERCE	.118	.293	.324	.311	.270
083 PIKE	.471	.450	.509	.496	.512
084 POLK	.388	.330	.347	.311	.275
085 PUTNAM	.708	.712	.758	.735	.749
086 QUITMAN	.466	.573	.596	.682	.733
087 RABUN	.064	.037	.043	.030	.029
088 RANDOLPH	.467	.519	.584	.620	.671
089 RICHMOND	.417	.488	.504	.505	.489
090 SCHLEY	.509	.556	.580	.472	.539
091 SCREVEN	.548	.533	.517	.520	.569
092 SPALDING	.445	.478	.568	.555	.520

APPENDIX III (continued)

Negro Percentage of Aggregate Population at Each Census

County	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
093 STEWART	.588	.641	.687	.732	.747
094 SUMTER	.519	.642	.668	.683	.718
095 TALBOT	.633	.600	.685	.697	.700
096 TALIAFERRO	.631	.623	.671	.662	.698
097 TATTNALL	.267	.263	.282	.662	.698
098 TAYLOR	.400	.415	.445	.469	.510
099 TERRELL	.464	.584	.592	.632	.702
100 THOMAS	.583	.576	.593	.575	.562
101 TOWNS	.046	.056	.032	.018	.015
102 TROUP	.617	.637	.679	.659	.639
103 TWIGGS	.648	.659	.681	.665	.666
104 UNION	.027	.022	.017	.021	.015
105 UPSON	.494	.484	.505	.502	.547
106 WALKER	.155	.154	.141	.145	.157
107 WALTON	.418	.377	.403	.410	.398
108 WARE	.174	.193	.275	.411	.371
109 WASHINGTON	.516	.525	.570	.591	.617
110 WAYNE	.287	.174	.321	.293	.236
111 WEBSTER	.455	.479	.491	.575	.622
112 WHITE	.083	.122	.110	.108	.101
113 WHITFIELD	.172	.149	.186	.149	.126
114 WILCOX	.200	.220	.225	.395	.379
115 WILKES	.699	.664	.676	.689	.692
116 WILKINSON	.416	.501	.457	.484	.527
117 WORTH	.233	.292	.310	.416	.451

APPENDIX IV

Value of Livestock at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860					
County	1860\$	1870	1880	1890	1900
001 APPLING	258539	1.053	.681	.963	.908
002 BAKER	259195	.645	.605	.661	.568
003 BALDWIN	314300	.448	.614	.592	.666
005 BERRIEN	183293	1.395	1.087	1.461	2.222
006 BIBB	301109	.829	.543	.750	.813
007 BROOKS	318199	.874	.805	.898	1.151
008 BRYAN	141331	1.217	.783	.893	1.066
009 BULLOCH	344724	.779	.862	1.165	1.446
010 BURKE	766079	.510	.686	.826	.787
011 BUTTS	255789	.846	.622	.750	.796
012 CALHOUN	194867	.816	.683	1.069	.854
013 CAMDEN	94824	1.446	1.089	1.214	1.720
014 CATOOSA	120281	1.138	.782	1.168	1.330
015 CHARLTON	68254	1.644	1.103	1.678	1.745
016 CHATHAM	217787	.865	.605	.797	.677
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	226198	.779	.425	.360	.470
018 CHATTOOGA	258735	.671	.780	.924	1.152
019 CHEROKEE	316222	.578	.756	.840	.935
020 CLAY	179323	.887	.609	.642	.916
021 CLAYTON	154946	.754	.811	.998	1.098
022 CLINCH	135751	.941	1.074	.782	1.612
023 COBB	330464	1.043	.955	.977	1.141
024 COFFEE	197213	1.124	1.519	2.054	1.728
025 COLQUITT	76001	1.201	.980	2.134	3.306
026 COWETA	619956	.600	.521	.645	.663
027 CRAWFORD	318006	.698	.512	.645	.562
028 DADE	111270	.987	.733	.942	.869
029 DAWSON	112355	.937	.922	1.044	1.003
030 DECATUR	507581	.621	.595	.790	1.053
031 DE KALB	246530	1.091	.967	1.270	1.430
032 DOOLY	456520	.560	.751	.787	.941
033 DOUGHERTY	429446	.916	.458	.464	.235
034 EARLY	466063	.416	.324	.444	.542
035 ECHOLS	101767	.715	.674	.889	.850
036 EFFINGHAM	194497	.705	.683	.694	.738
037 ELBERT	330349	.914	.631	.832	.838
038 EMANUEL	321833	1.047	1.071	1.331	1.470
039 FANNIN	95585	1.243	1.154	5.029	1.934
040 FLOYD	550472	.760	.635	.926	.891
041 FORSYTH	211490	.419	.902	.947	1.045
042 FRANKLIN	171418	1.096	1.053	1.467	1.836
043 FULTON	179937	1.115	1.049	1.241	1.266
044 GILMER	159877	1.147	.816	.953	1.267
045 GLASCOCK	91366	.980	.880	.920	.890
046 GLYNN	79925	.529	.757	.927	.843
047 GORDON	364210	.588	.659	.808	.908

APPENDIX IV (continued)

Value of Livestock at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860					
County	1860\$	1870	1880	1890	1900
048 GREENE	424107	.509	.674	.794	.626
049 GWINNETT	330203	.818	1.059	1.046	1.335
050 HABERSHAM	174809	.811	.574	.808	.898
051 HALL	244189	.855	.974	1.058	1.241
052 HANCOCK	489441	.586	.553	.688	.702
053 HARLSON	99652	1.054	1.009	1.421	1.707
054 HARRIS	590645	.686	.465	.526	.569
055 HART	171331	.969	.795	1.124	1.364
056 HEARD	283215	.872	.537	.692	.857
057 HOUSTON	700095	.941	.557	.611	.494
058 IRWIN	119882	.974	1.034	2.216	2.301
059 JASPER	423084	.910	.512	.652	.580
060 JEFFERSON	459654	.604	.643	.737	.666
061 JOHNSON	141779	.556	.890	.738	1.613
062 JONES	430406	.537	.470	.712	.591
063 LAURENS	342244	1.009	.850	.840	1.537
064 LEE	383470	.581	.424	.498	.573
065 LINCOLN	198505	.724	.581	.673	.705
066 LOWNDES	313774	1.012	.681	.914	1.100
067 MACON	377766	.764	.461	.628	.605
068 MADISON	210640	.342	.625	.990	1.131
069 MARION	320658	.844	.540	.407	.632
070 MC INTOSH	123611	.770	.530	.582	.580
071 MERIWETHER	638240	.585	.484	.608	.704
072 MILLER	103755	1.425	.967	1.553	1.341
073 MILTON	150176	.841	.949	.832	.940
074 MITCHELL	167375	1.227	1.282	1.531	2.045
075 MONROE	757455	.646	.416	.542	.496
076 MORGAN	358864	.587	.576	.786	.744
077 MURRAY	217629	.649	.613	.912	.964
078 MUSCOGEE	306269	.802	.381	.544	.491
079 OGLETHORPE	367620	1.032	.682	.898	.916
080 PAULDING	185305	.914	1.039	1.171	1.354
081 PICKENS	118708	1.020	.801	.909	1.027
082 PIERCE	119267	1.127	1.220	1.816	2.071
083 PIKE	371895	.756	.732	.878	.831
084 POLK	235739	.792	.711	.963	1.096
085 PUTNAM	415132	.719	.579	.722	.585
086 QUITMAN	143317	1.011	.561	.634	.662
087 RABUN	119915	.770	.792	.854	1.075
088 RANDOLPH	345700	.851	.617	.841	.903
089 RICHMOND	417325	.348	.431	.429	.430
090 SCHLEY	183468	.970	.574	.679	.563
091 SCREVEN	366736	.572	.735	.912	1.087
092 SPALDING	270546	.704	.608	.807	.751
093 STEWART	651516	.645	.370	.420	.444

APPENDIX IV (continued)

Value of Livestock at Each Census as a Porportion of 1860					
County	1860\$	1870	1880	1890	1900
094 SUMTER	468969	.975	.600	.778	.868
095 TALBOT	515656	.585	.485	.447	.399
096 TALIAFERRO	157350	.915	.638	.838	.867
097 TATTNALL	280841	1.114	1.043	.840	1.669
098 TAYLOR	228600	.965	.491	.742	.726
099 TERRELL	252689	1.006	.604	.919	1.179
100 THOMAS	360249	1.060	.935	1.215	1.357
101 TOWNS	104413	.817	.530	.756	.829
102 TROUP	484163	.734	.724	.686	.736
103 TWIGGS	388418	.883	.447	.483	.390
104 UNION	130172	1.106	.801	1.091	1.287
105 UPSON	394390	.652	.534	.532	.549
106 WALKER	575862	.563	.458	.618	.651
107 WALTON	384810	.748	.700	.917	.895
108 WARE	114997	.895	1.162	1.010	1.621
109 WASHINGTON	572116	.820	.720	.817	.860
110 WAYNE	98554	1.214	1.881	1.630	2.477
111 WEBSTER	212803	.673	.509	.636	.646
112 WHITE	108413	1.062	.764	.974	1.150
113 WHITFIELD	265500	.842	.676	.940	.989
114 WILCOX	125949	1.138	1.181	1.126	1.575
115 WILKES	364196	.983	.674	.998	.978
116 WILKINSON	455221	.710	.529	.506	.521
117 WORTH	181840	1.076	1.018	1.627	1.577

APPENDIX V

Number of Farms at Each Census and Percentage by Size Part 1-1860		Percentage*		
		0-50 acres	50-100 acres	over 100 acres
County	Number			
001 APPLING	401	.633	.249	.117
002 BAKER	207	.266	.179	.556
003 BALDWIN	346	.403	.191	.402
005 BERRIEN	359	.646	.242	.111
006 BIBB	367	.302	.232	.466
007 BROOKS	300	.137	.737	.077
008 BRYAN	201	.517	.249	.234
009 BULLOCH	452	.374	.294	.332
010 BURKE	675	.133	.147	.720
011 BUTTS	390	.200	.249	.551
012 CALHOUN	232	.230	.223	.491
013 CAMDEN	91	.330	.121	.549
014 CATOOSA	265	.323	.325	.347
015 CHARLTON	90	.811	.156	.033
016 CHATHAM	215	.502	.130	.367
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	325	.231	.252	.517
018 CHATTOOGA	407	.297	.310	.393
019 CHEROKEE	887	.431	.303	.215
020 CLAY	222	.207	.293	.500
021 CLAYTON	290	.259	.317	.424
022 CLINCH	225	.613	.244	.142
023 COBB	832	.435	.314	.251
024 COFFEE	318	.742	.136	.072
025 COLQUITT	136	.493	.346	.162
026 COWETA	870	.233	.241	.476
027 CRAWFORD	363	.143	.264	.592
028 DADE	151	.253	.331	.411
029 DAWSON	336	.521	.304	.176
030 DECATUR	513	.263	.279	.453
031 DE KALE	506	.251	.312	.437
032 DOOLY	572	.250	.330	.420
033 DOUGHERTY	189	.079	.111	.310
034 EARLY	200	.150	.170	.680
035 ECHOLS	121	.521	.314	.165
036 EFFINGHAM	313	.409	.246	.345
037 ELBERT	515	.301	.245	.454
038 EMANUEL	455	.352	.314	.334
039 FANNIN	312	.561	.321	.119
040 FLOYD	730	.327	.312	.360
041 FORSYTH	549	.443	.459	.231
042 FRANKLIN	596	.450	.361	.190
043 FULTON	276	.413	.355	.232
044 GILMER	624	.634	.213	.093
045 GLASCOCK	200	.290	.365	.345
046 GLYNN	84	.333	.155	.512

APPENDIX V (continued)
 Number of Farms at Each Census and Percentage by Size
 Percentage*

Part 1-1860

County	Number	Percentage*		
		0-50 acres	50-100 acres	over 100 acres
047 GORDON	822.	.457	.353	.190
048 GREENE	382	.076	.136	.733
049 GWINNETT	822	.454	.327	.219
050 HABERSHAM	481	.436	.304	.210
051 HALL	700	.340	.337	.273
052 HANCOCK	374	.115	.193	.693
053 HARLSON	242	.554	.231	.165
054 HARRIS	683	.146	.211	.643
055 HART	523	.493	.239	.213
056 HEARD	523	.306	.319	.375
057 HOUSTON	487	.030	.170	.749
058 IRWIN	149.	.497	.295	.203
059 JASPER	413	.065	.177	.753
060 JEFFERSON	475.	.107	.223	.669
061 JOHNSON	204.	.279	.234	.436
062 JONES	345.	.067	.154	.730
063 LAURENS	392.	.306	.276	.413
064 LEE	253	.194	.136	.620
065 LINCOLN	206	.044	.170	.736
066 LOWNDES	359.	.409	.290	.301
067 MACON	431	.206	.255	.533
068 MADISON	461	.364	.262	.373
069 MARION	413	.225	.252	.521
070 MC INTOSH	129	.519	.155	.326
071 MERIWETHER	685	.103	.233	.654
072 MILLER	99	.323	.273	.404
073 MILTON	385.	.457	.356	.137.
074 MITCHELL	224	.321	.353	.326
075 MONROE	662	.035	.159	.757
076 MORGAN	318	.033	.107	.305
077 MURRAY	440	.413	.293	.234
078 MUSCOGEE	337	.202	.226	.573
079 OGLETHORPE	436	.096	.225	.679
080 PAULDING	612	.603	.253	.139
081 PICKENS	331	.530	.299	.121
082 PIERCE	220	.813	.127	.055
083 PIKE	650	.230	.239	.431
084 POLK	346	.353	.269	.373
085 PUTNAM	275	.029	.053	.913
086 QUITMAN	147	.544	.340	.116
087 RABUN	267	.566	.296	.139
088 RANDOLPH	492	.234	.253	.503
089 RICHMOND	409	.477	.173	.345
090 SCHLEY	241	.170	.307	.523
091 SCREVEN	464	.250	.233	.513

APPENDIX V (continued)

Number of Farms at Each Census and Percentage by Size
Part 1-1860 Percentage*

County	Number	0-50 acres	50-100 acres	over 100 acres
092 SPALDING	1272	.363	.290	.342
093 STEWART	1751	.303	.226	.472
094 SUMTER	2332	.464	.190	.346
095 TALBOT	1398	.239	.213	.543
096 TALIAFERRO	1129	.570	.203	.222
097 TATTNALL	2086	.242	.214	.545
098 TAYLOR	1045	.316	.161	.523
099 TERRELL	2189	.523	.220	.253
100 THOMAS	3183	.466	.138	.347
101 TOWNS	665	.259	.260	.431
102 TROUP	2324	.447	.230	.323
103 TWIGGS	1166	.491	.169	.340
104 UNION	1444	.253	.274	.469
105 UPSON	1472	.311	.240	.449
106 WALKER	2038	.462	.213	.325
107 WALTON	2737	.412	.327	.261
108 WARE	667	.312	.131	.507
109 WASHINGTON	3419	.396	.313	.291
110 WAYNE	934	.202	.151	.647
111 WEBSTER	1005	.467	.175	.353
112 WHITE	1008	.335	.135	.430
113 WHITFIELD	1526	.393	.250	.353
114 WILCOX	897	.239	.163	.599
115 WILKES	2321	.351	.246	.403
116 WILKINSON	1642	.312	.203	.431
117 WORTH	1961	.377	.207	.416

* Percentage should be multiplied by 100.

APPENDIX V

Number of Farms at Each Census and Percentage by Size
Percentage*Part 2-1870

County	Number	Percentage*		
		0-50 acres	50-100 acres	over 100 acres
001 APPLING	413	.613	.276	.111
002 BAKER	228	.171	.215	.614
003 BALDWIN	240	.196	.204	.600
005 BERRIEN	526	.721	.192	.087
006 BIBB	443	.251	.232	.242
007 BROOKS	394	.251	.236	.513
008 BRYAN	506	.654	.219	.126
009 BULLOCH	603	.333	.333	.224
010 BURKE	847	.391	.551	.058
011 BUTTS	553	.304	.241	.456
012 CALHOUN	236	.140	.242	.619
013 CAMDEN	409	.924	.029	.046
014 CATOOSA	325	.343	.343	.305
015 CHARLTON	195	.892	.092	.015
016 CHATHAM	679	.873	.046	.077
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	272	.235	.246	.518
018 CHATTOOGA	494	.316	.339	.296
019 CHEROKEE	788	.434	.333	.223
020 CLAY	282	.234	.277	.439
021 CLAYTON	401	.411	.299	.239
022 CLINCH	191	.536	.236	.173
023 COBB	854	.504	.335	.162
024 COFFEE	319	.774	.169	.056
025 COLQUITT	163	.607	.233	.160
026 COWETA	724	.203	.235	.512
027 CRAWFORD	401	.232	.232	.436
028 DADE	273	.604	.245	.150
029 DAWSON	625	.704	.166	.130
030 DECATUR	426	.032	.236	.631
031 DE KALE	927	.739	.206	.055
032 DOOLY	476	.303	.290	.403
033 DOUGHERTY	221	.118	.131	.751
034 EARLY	220	.209	.236	.505
035 ECHOLS	144	.563	.229	.203
036 EFFINGHAM	331	.559	.272	.169
037 ELBERT	742	.460	.249	.291
038 EMANUEL	647	.536	.257	.207
039 FANNIN	672	.835	.137	.023
040 FLOYD	775	.346	.316	.333
041 FORSYTH	326	.613	.333	.003
042 FRANKLIN	795	.634	.253	.103
043 FULTON	979	.874	.102	.023
044 GILMER	1087	.917	.074	.009
045 GLASCOCK	279	.323	.362	.315
046 GLYNN	132	.674	.033	.242

APPENDIX V (continued)
 Number of Farms at Each Census and Percentage by Size
 Part 2-1870 Percentage*

	Number	0-50 acres	50-100 acres	over 100 acres
047 GORDON	657	.451	.314	.237
048 GREENE	320	.150	.212	.637
049 GWINNETT	938	.359	.302	.339
050 HABERSHAM	758	.876	.113	.011
051 HALL	683	.343	.375	.283
052 HANCOCK	389	.229	.221	.540
053 HARLSON	451	.690	.224	.086
054 HARRIS	960	.261	.337	.401
055 HART	737	.626	.223	.152
056 HEARD	586	.353	.254	.387
057 HOUSTON	782	.191	.257	.552
058 IRWIN	139	.403	.403	.165
059 JASPER	650	.457	.271	.272
060 JEFFERSON	493	.215	.233	.552
061 JOHNSON	263	.437	.323	.240
062 JONES	315	.114	.197	.639
063 LAURENS	520	.269	.292	.496
064 LEE	139	.022	.094	.835
065 LINCOLN	257	.276	.265	.459
066 LOWNDES	848	.547	.274	.179
067 MACON	459	.209	.229	.562
068 MADISON	140	.171	.421	.407
069 MARION	525	.425	.299	.276
070 MC INTOSH	385	.878	.055	.063
071 MERIWETHER	909	.416	.297	.237
072 MILLER	338	.426	.346	.223
073 MILTON	494	.437	.323	.235
074 MITCHELL	348	.506	.425	.069
075 MONROE	800	.316	.342	.341
076 MORGAN	382	.343	.293	.359
077 MURRAY	543	.506	.315	.179
078 MUSCOGEE	440	.507	.255	.234
079 OGLETHORPE	817	.137	.300	.513
080 PAULDING	757	.659	.262	.079
081 PICKENS	726	.756	.190	.054
082 PIERCE	280	.782	.163	.050
083 PIKE	690	.232	.233	.436
084 POLK	330	.253	.330	.412
085 PUTNAM	311	.132	.322	.547
086 QUITMAN	308	.344	.269	.336
087 RABUN	476	.744	.195	.061
088 RANDOLPH	530	.164	.323	.513
089 RICHMOND	237	.371	.219	.409
090 SCHLEY	332	.169	.319	.512
091 SCREVEN	407	.152	.297	.550

APPENDIX V (continued)

Number of Farms at Each Census and Percentage by Size

Part 2-1870

Percentage*

County	Number	0-50 acres	50-100 acres	over 100 acres
092 SPALDING	332	.333	.239	.323
093 STEWART	598	.132	.246	.622
094 SUMTER	533	.276	.233	.436
095 TALBOT	465	.069	.166	.766
096 TALIAFERRO	239	.234	.226	.540
097 TATTNALL	302	.450	.344	.205
098 TAYLOR	375	.363	.264	.373
099 TERRELL	339	.274	.292	.434
100 THOMAS	299	.114	.201	.636
101 TOWNS	221	.593	.253	.149
102 TROUP	648	.066	.170	.764
103 TWIGGS	280	.107	.139	.704
104 UNION	302	.427	.411	.162
105 UPSON	482	.185	.257	.553
106 WALKER	575	.202	.400	.393
107 WALTON	739	.154	.241	.605
108 WARE	173	.699	.162	.139
109 WASHINGTON	697	.166	.217	.617
110 WAYNE	180	.772	.156	.072
111 WEBSTER	271	.140	.234	.576
112 WHITE	274	.504	.339	.157
113 WHITFIELD	520	.350	.390	.260
114 WILCOX	186	.511	.235	.204
115 WILKES	393	.092	.145	.763
116 WILKINSON	531	.136	.275	.539
117 WORTH	287	.434	.310	.206

* Percentage should be multiplied by 100.

APPENDIX V

Number of Farms at Each Census and Percentage by Size
Part 3-1880 Percentage*

County	Number	0-50 acres	50-100 acres	over 100 acres
001 APPLING	526	.133	.091	.776
002 BAKER	953	.605	.155	.239
003 BALDWIN	1066	.495	.221	.139
005 BERRIEN	633	.035	.034	.332
006 BIBB	728	.356	.199	.445
007 BROOKS	930	.276	.109	.615
008 BRYAN	566	.334	.097	.569
009 BULLOCH	952	.106	.051	.842
010 BURKE	2755	.545	.163	.237
011 BUTTS	795	.303	.236	.335
012 CALHOUN	717	.442	.151	.407
013 CAMDEN	430	.330	.214	.474
014 CATOOSA	507	.197	.217	.576
015 CHARLTON	181	.110	.050	.840
016 CHATHAM	987	.307	.061	.132
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	468	.224	.150	.626
018 CHATTOOGA	1322	.403	.213	.334
019 CHEROKEE	1685	.263	.262	.471
020 CLAY	599	.359	.137	.454
021 CLAYTON	923	.435	.233	.276
022 CLINCH	395	.091	.053	.356
023 COBB	1896	.401	.269	.330
024 COFFEE	549	.137	.067	.796
025 COLQUITT	387	.072	.030	.343
026 COWETA	1998	.433	.204	.363
027 CRAWFORD	917	.305	.195	.499
028 DADE	411	.314	.204	.432
029 DAWSON	1043	.473	.216	.306
030 DECATUR	1267	.279	.100	.621
031 DE KALB	1687	.422	.267	.311
032 DOOLY	1464	.273	.200	.522
033 DOUGHERTY	975	.629	.165	.206
034 EARLY	636	.230	.133	.632
035 ECHOLS	277	.273	.040	.632
036 EFFINGHAM	531	.139	.111	.750
037 FLBERT	1600	.551	.132	.433
038 EMANUEL	1080	.147	.065	.805
039 FANNIN	1036	.133	.232	.630
040 FLOYD	1811	.362	.200	.433
041 FORSYTH	1521	.491	.217	.292
042 FRANKLIN	1674	.436	.143	.371
043 FULTON	1305	.607	.166	.227
044 GILMER	1227	.117	.231	.652
045 GLASCOCK	386	.303	.233	.459
046 GLYNN	338	.737	.063	.195

APPENDIX V (continued)

Part 3-1880		Number of Farms at Each Census and Percentage by Size		
		Percentage*		
County	Number	0-50 acres	50-100 acres	over 100 acres
047 GORDON	1334	.225	.247	.523
048 GREENE	1875	.527	.175	.297
049 GWINNETT	2498	.334	.223	.393
050 HABERSHAM	1059	.269	.174	.557
051 HALL	2003	.360	.232	.403
052 HANCOCK	1495	.407	.213	.330
053 HARLSON	889	.265	.255	.367
054 HARRIS	1762	.235	.223	.436
055 HART	1078	.331	.200	.418
056 HEARD	952	.357	.137	.456
057 HOUSTON	1388	.309	.195	.496
058 IRWIN	300	.073	.020	.907
059 JASPER	1117	.236	.194	.519
060 JEFFERSON	1299	.333	.200	.417
061 JOHNSON	719	.314	.124	.562
062 JONES	1087	.377	.170	.453
063 LAURENS	1022	.244	.094	.662
064 LEE	715	.396	.173	.427
065 LINCOLN	651	.455	.109	.436
066 LOWNDES	1051	.374	.100	.536
067 MACON	728	.269	.177	.554
068 MADISON	1036	.347	.177	.476
069 MARION	734	.154	.146	.700
070 MC INTOSH	541	.756	.073	.166
071 MERIWETHER	1657	.357	.171	.472
072 MILLER	482	.369	.151	.479
073 MILTON	919	.443	.230	.277
074 MITCHELL	718	.223	.131	.591
075 MONROE	1711	.393	.206	.406
076 MORGAN	1167	.353	.201	.441
077 MURRAY	741	.127	.202	.671
078 MUSCOGEE	404	.267	.171	.562
079 OGLETHORPE	1570	.420	.173	.403
080 PAULDING	1510	.411	.254	.334
081 PICKENS	992	.296	.239	.465
082 PIERCE	408	.135	.036	.779
083 PIKE	1348	.302	.251	.447
084 POLK	711	.233	.194	.513
085 PUTNAM	1194	.373	.230	.397
086 QUITMAN	295	.305	.156	.559
087 RABUN	667	.144	.126	.730
088 RANDOLPH	1216	.340	.159	.502
089 RICHMOND	803	.430	.205	.365
090 SCHLEY	639	.379	.232	.390
091 SCREVEN	1104	.234	.129	.537

APPENDIX V (continued)

Number of Farms at Each Census and Percentage by Size		Percentage*		
<u>Part 3-1880</u>				
County	Number	acres	acres	over 100 acres
092 SPALDING	465	.237	.232	.432
093 STEWART	552	.072	.133	.790
094 SUMTER	623	.237	.230	.433
095 TALBOT	615	.159	.193	.647
096 TALIAFERRO	262	.293	.339	.313
097 TATTNALL	607	.315	.143	.036
098 TAYLOR	453	.349	.302	.349
099 TERRELL	389	.257	.233	.460
100 THOMAS	611	.336	.247	.417
101 TOWNS	307	.612	.306	.031
102 TROUP	595	.296	.635	.069
103 TWIGGS	305	.105	.220	.675
104 UNION	940	.879	.111	.011
105 UPSON	472	.229	.343	.423
106 WALKER	906	.429	.347	.224
107 WALTON	951	.506	.235	.209
108 WARE	173	.737	.152	.062
109 WASHINGTON	1652	.545	.231	.174
110 WAYNE	189	.315	.132	.053
111 WEBSTER	292	.234	.231	.435
112 WHITE	365	.614	.252	.107
113 WHITFIELD	563	.393	.373	.234
114 WILCOX	304	.579	.270	.151
115 WILKES	513	.259	.290	.450
116 WILKINSON	652	.400	.234	.316
117 WORTH	570	.726	.151	.123

* Percentage should be multiplied by 100

APPENDIX V

County	Number	Percentage*		
		0-50 acres	50-100 acres	over 100 acres
001 APPLING	768	.102	.109	.739
002 BAKER	1055	.606	.167	.227
003 BALDWIN	1186	.592	.174	.234
005 BERRIEN	1004	.134	.142	.673
006 BIBB	941	.421	.135	.394
007 BROOKS	1176	.333	.177	.490
008 BRYAN	512	.229	.123	.643
009 BULLOCH	1389	.093	.107	.801
010 BURKE	3490	.561	.173	.261
011 BUTTS	1067	.433	.227	.340
012 CALHOUN	900	.516	.141	.343
013 CAMDEN	358	.419	.134	.447
014 CATOOSA	601	.250	.136	.564
015 CHARLTON	317	.095	.035	.820
016 CHATHAM	1191	.366	.044	.091
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	523	.149	.117	.734
018 CHATTOOGA	1317	.463	.151	.331
019 CHEROKEE	2084	.453	.139	.353
020 CLAY	546	.342	.245	.412
021 CLAYTON	906	.343	.304	.349
022 CLINCH	428	.121	.079	.799
023 COBB	2080	.494	.240	.266
024 COFFEE	877	.149	.123	.723
025 COLOQUITT	635	.154	.165	.680
026 COWETA	2373	.410	.262	.323
027 CRAWFORD	1204	.420	.131	.399
028 DADE	355	.296	.133	.507
029 DAWSON	894	.364	.173	.463
030 DECATUR	1925	.436	.143	.371
031 DE KALE	1577	.330	.265	.354
032 DOOLY	1590	.230	.260	.460
033 DOUGHERTY	940	.593	.226	.132
034 EARLY	1120	.529	.170	.301
035 ECHOLS	330	.312	.091	.597
036 EFFINGHAM	625	.206	.115	.673
037 ELBERT	2000	.537	.217	.245
038 EMANUEL	1593	.213	.123	.654
039 FANNIN	1349	.370	.167	.463
040 FLOYD	2292	.449	.195	.329
041 FORSYTH	1776	.540	.131	.279
042 FRANKLIN	1817	.416	.241	.344
043 FULTON	926	.513	.229	.253
044 GILMER	1484	.259	.200	.541
045 GLASCOCK	428	.237	.164	.549
046 GLYNN	247	.632	.031	.237

APPENDIX V (continued)

Number of Farms at Each Census and Percentage by Size		Percentage*		
<u>Part 4-1890</u>		0-50	50-100	over
County	Number	acres	acres	acres
047 GORDON	1444	.339	.204	.456
048 GREENE	1989	.505	.135	.310
049 GWINNETT	2743	.339	.240	.370
050 HABERSHAM	1166	.292	.142	.565
051 HALL	1818	.357	.136	.457
052 HANCOCK	1879	.549	.199	.253
053 HARLSON	1058	.261	.226	.513
054 HARRIS	2345	.497	.153	.345
055 HART	1655	.494	.229	.277
056 HEARD	1216	.326	.215	.453
057 HOUSTON	1916	.413	.223	.360
058 IRWIN	690	.236	.104	.659
059 JASPER	1814	.517	.171	.312
060 JEFFERSON	1325	.442	.166	.392
061 JOHNSON	636	.443	.137	.420
062 JONES	1355	.404	.177	.413
063 LAURENS	1351	.375	.171	.454
064 LEE	989	.532	.193	.275
065 LINCOLN	794	.439	.112	.399
066 LOWNDES	1372	.424	.130	.445
067 MACON	1195	.374	.209	.417
068 MADISON	1390	.450	.210	.340
069 MARION	520	.143	.173	.679
070 MC INTOSH	270	.563	.104	.333
071 MEPIWETHER	1921	.335	.230	.436
072 MILLER	680	.463	.160	.371
073 MILTON	855	.391	.261	.349
074 MITCHELL	1212	.431	.193	.376
075 MONROE	2224	.429	.193	.373
076 MORGAN	1695	.430	.236	.234
077 MURRAY	1013	.341	.192	.467
078 MUSCOGEE	813	.456	.172	.371
079 OGLETHORPE	1774	.414	.204	.332
080 PAULDING	1800	.433	.219	.293
081 PICKENS	1076	.377	.207	.415
082 PIERCE	683	.263	.133	.594
083 PIKE	1479	.309	.237	.454
084 POLK	1257	.543	.131	.277
085 PUTNAM	1688	.535	.140	.275
086 QUITMAN	543	.379	.166	.455
087 RABUN	745	.170	.119	.710
088 RANDOLPH	1879	.513	.173	.303
089 RICHMOND	872	.506	.135	.310
090 SCHLEY	744	.446	.172	.332
091 SCREVEN	1516	.443	.140	.417

APPENDIX V (continued)

Number of Farms at Each Census and Percentage by Size Part 4-1890		Percentage *			
		0-50 acres	50-100 acres	100 over acres	
092	SPALDING	812	.275	.245	.430
093	STEWART	792	.203	.111	.631
094	SUMTER	1053	.273	.130	.532
095	TALBOT	1374	.405	.202	.394
096	TALIAFERRO	582	.225	.201	.574
097	TATTNALL	858	.124	.039	.738
098	TAYLOR	671	.167	.203	.645
099	TERRELL	707	.219	.165	.615
100	THOMAS	1588	.305	.150	.545
101	TOWNS	434	.103	.311	.350
102	TROUP	2003	.233	.237	.425
103	TWIGGS	863	.390	.214	.395
104	UNION	986	.246	.229	.524
105	UPSON	1078	.260	.197	.544
106	WALKER	1394	.251	.201	.534
107	WALTON	1565	.309	.251	.440
108	WARE	375	.269	.099	.632
109	WASHINGTON	2348	.498	.172	.329
110	WAYNE	489	.121	.102	.777
111	WEBSTER	533	.197	.107	.696
112	WHITE	643	.126	.154	.720
113	WHITFIELD	1207	.302	.253	.440
114	WILCOX	412	.112	.073	.316
115	WILKES	1347	.433	.133	.379
116	WILKINSON	1202	.214	.215	.572
117	WORTH	621	.261	.140	.599

* Percentage should be multiplied by 100

APPENDIX V

Number of Farms at Each Census and Percentage by Size

Part 5-1900

Percentage*

County	Number	0-50 acres	50-100 acres	over 100 acres
001 APPLING	1323	.203	.174	.624
002 BAKER	994	.611	.154	.235
003 BALDWIN	1356	.443	.240	.311
005 BERRIEN	1852	.265	.150	.536
006 BIBB	1250	.453	.215	.335
007 BROOKS	1823	.401	.195	.404
008 BRYAN	675	.364	.093	.533
009 BULLOCH	2229	.223	.133	.534
010 BURKE	4169	.550	.205	.245
011 BUTTS	1517	.427	.319	.254
012 CALHOUN	1282	.492	.239	.263
013 CAMDEN	876	.536	.146	.263
014 CATOOSA	952	.466	.220	.314
015 CHARLTON	416	.130	.094	.726
016 CHATHAM	640	.800	.063	.137
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	615	.163	.099	.733
018 CHATTOOGA	1625	.452	.220	.323
019 CHEROKEE	2292	.656	.216	.344
020 CLAY	1049	.377	.277	.346
021 CLAYTON	1280	.431	.303	.216
022 CLINCH	642	.210	.033	.723
023 COBB	2684	.137	.254	.603
024 COFFEE	1257	.131	.141	.723
025 COLQUITT	1169	.237	.210	.503
026 COWETA	2855	.430	.330	.240
027 CRAWFORD	1358	.465	.151	.333
028 DADE	566	.516	.193	.292
029 DAWSON	976	.131	.343	.526
030 DECATUR	3082	.396	.202	.604
031 DE KALB	2274	.495	.236	.219
032 DOOLY	2225	.314	.234	.453
033 DOUGHERTY	1020	.515	.231	.204
034 EARLY	1717	.575	.207	.217
035 ECHOLS	267	.032	.032	.835
036 EFFINGHAM	753	.236	.174	.590
037 ELBERT	2572	.542	.233	.453
038 EMANUEL	2222	.292	.173	.530
039 FANNIN	1714	.341	.233	.426
040 FLOYD	2692	.467	.220	.313
041 FORSYTH	1835	.492	.240	.263
042 FRANKLIN	2849	.563	.240	.192
043 FULTON	1175	.591	.213	.197
044 GILMER	1655	.237	.237	.526
045 GLASCOCK	624	.337	.243	.415
046 GLYNN	225	.537	.129	.234

APPENDIX V (continued)

		Number	Percentage*		
			0-50 acres	50-100 acres	over 100 acres
047	GORDON	1903	.394	.260	.346
048	GREENE	2111	.333	.262	.350
049	GWINNETT	3442	.406	.303	.291
050	HABERSHAM	1461	.327	.213	.460
051	HALL	2489	.364	.269	.366
052	HANCOCK	2215	.432	.206	.312
053	HARLSON	1517	.460	.263	.272
054	HARRIS	2592	.427	.207	.367
055	HART	2089	.423	.332	.240
056	HEARD	1681	.425	.263	.307
057	HOUSTON	1972	.330	.239	.330
058	IRWIN	1321	.444	.154	.401
059	JASPER	2131	.536	.190	.275
060	JEFFERSON	2114	.363	.264	.373
061	JOHNSON	1384	.431	.217	.353
062	JONES	1472	.151	.309	.540
063	LAURENS	2900	.460	.203	.332
064	LEE	1329	.567	.163	.265
065	LINCOLN	1029	.324	.247	.430
066	LOWNDES	1768	.424	.153	.412
067	MACON	1332	.363	.223	.404
068	MADISON	2148	.552	.231	.216
069	MARION	1262	.257	.217	.526
070	MC INTOSH	406	.700	.101	.200
071	MERIWETHER	2939	.301	.354	.345
072	MILLER	715	.339	.137	.424
073	MILTON	1104	.463	.269	.263
074	MITCHELL	1785	.330	.212	.403
075	MONROE	2518	.311	.255	.434
076	MORGAN	1989	.440	.262	.293
077	MURRAY	1158	.343	.236	.416
078	MUSCOGEE	1020	.526	.170	.304
079	OGLETHORPE	2488	.477	.245	.277
080	PAULDING	2159	.552	.246	.202
081	PICKENS	1145	.363	.252	.335
082	PIERCE	861	.223	.132	.595
083	PIKE	1940	.339	.235	.376
084	POLK	1775	.579	.217	.203
085	PUTNAM	1546	.424	.193	.373
086	QUITMAN	613	.499	.173	.323
087	RABUN	1067	.265	.133	.552
088	RANDOLPH	2219	.438	.232	.330
089	RICHMOND	1053	.477	.195	.329
090	SCHLEY	802	.175	.318	.507
091	SCREVEN	2275	.447	.202	.351

APPENDIX V (continued)

Number of Farms at Each Census and Percentage by Size		Percentage* over		
<u>Part 5-1900</u>		0-50	50-100	100
County	Number	acres	acres	acres
092 SPALDING	922	.303	.230	.462
093 STEWART	1497	.443	.140	.413
094 SUMTER	1629	.260	.152	.538
095 TALBOT	1493	.475	.159	.366
096 TALIAFERRO	910	.562	.173	.266
097 TATTNALL	1075	.114	.150	.736
098 TAYLOR	878	.235	.133	.577
099 TERRELL	1032	.326	.180	.494
100 THOMAS	2092	.395	.132	.423
101 TOWNS	578	.135	.237	.528
102 TROUP	1875	.333	.231	.336
103 TWIGGS	1147	.530	.201	.220
104 UNION	1076	.193	.264	.533
105 UPSON	1289	.379	.193	.424
106 WALKER	1521	.331	.193	.426
107 WALTON	2266	.407	.244	.349
108 WARE	391	.225	.100	.675
109 WASHINGTON	2829	.553	.202	.245
110 WAYNE	678	.202	.136	.662
111 WEBSTER	622	.233	.162	.600
112 WHITE	792	.270	.139	.540
113 WHITFIELD	1289	.356	.250	.394
114 WILCOX	618	.163	.104	.733
115 WILKES	1782	.453	.186	.356
116 WILKINSON	1384	.332	.193	.420
117 WORTH	1269	.373	.136	.441

* Percentage should be multiplied by 100.

APPENDIX VI
Acreage

Part 1 Improved Acres at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860 acres	1870	1880	1890	1900
001 APPLING	20225	.984	.660	1.003	2.196
002 BAKER	57385	1.173	1.255	1.051	1.036
003 BALDWIN	43982	1.072	1.470	1.453	1.633
005 BERRIEN	15792	1.374	1.671	2.565	6.951
006 BIBB	59822	.597	.936	1.030	1.187
007 BROOKS	50274	1.204	1.521	1.648	2.142
008 BRYAN	17343	1.674	.909	1.049	1.158
009 BULLOCH	41143	.945	.892	1.615	2.624
010 BURKE	250814	.582	.949	.983	1.034
011 BUTTS	65432	1.096	.764	.830	.991
012 CALHOUN	41908	1.170	1.479	1.674	1.656
013 CAMDEN	19448	.531	.523	.366	.741
014 CATOOSA	26471	1.075	1.036	1.303	1.532
015 CHARLTON	3111	1.611	1.633	2.049	3.113
016 CHATHAM	30990	.715	.773	.800	.571
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	56861	.762	.796	.733	.730
018 CHATTOOGA	41953	.984	1.243	1.482	1.550
019 CHEROKEE	54894	.972	1.188	1.397	1.233
020 CLAY	38474	1.131	1.431	1.034	1.777
021 CLAYTON	34883	1.060	1.175	1.242	1.366
022 CLINCH	11602	.941	1.307	1.255	2.057
023 COBB	63385	.859	1.440	1.550	1.553
024 COFFEE	12420	.940	2.560	2.354	4.454
025 COLQUITT	7837	1.164	1.781	2.442	5.238
026 COWETA	138909	.915	.863	1.001	.962
027 CRAWFORD	82587	.620	.717	.886	.965
028 DADE	15049	.967	1.226	1.300	1.312
029 DAWSON	20507	1.362	1.239	2.054	1.668
030 DECATUR	78664	1.016	1.015	1.044	1.818
031 DE KALB	53006	.760	1.187	1.319	1.414
032 DOOLY	85593	.664	1.414	1.112	1.896
033 DOUGHERTY	91427	.997	.942	.777	.881
034 EARLY	56047	.851	.938	1.142	1.515
035 ECHOLS	7185	1.384	2.197	2.484	2.220
036 EFFINGHAM	27893	.694	1.065	.961	1.013
037 ELBERT	74859	.862	1.157	1.231	1.410
038 EMANUEL	38164	1.088	1.306	1.979	3.025
039 FANNIN	15910	1.231	1.816	2.598	2.737
040 FLOYD	76249	1.003	1.304	1.371	1.448
041 FORSYTH	45811	.638	1.227	1.438	1.359
042 FRANKLIN	40238	.918	1.646	1.874	2.246
043 FULTON	20712	1.290	1.970	1.639	1.457
044 GILMER	28030	.843	1.133	1.366	1.580
045 GLASCOCK	24507	1.040	1.027	1.332	1.491
046 GLYNN	17810	.726	.318	.289	.314
047 GORDON	62208	.793	1.174	1.440	1.413

APPENDIX VI (continued)

Acreage

Part 1 Improved Acres at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860 acres	1870	1880	1890	1900
048 GREENE	120165	.431	.846	1.136	.763
049 GWINNETT	64755	1.620	1.550	1.905	2.274
050 HABERSHAM	32190	.631	.933	1.071	1.450
051 HALL	54535	.921	1.271	1.379	1.679
052 HANCOCK	111205	.709	1.626	1.124	1.201
053 HARLSON	14047	1.342	2.036	2.781	3.483
054 HARRIS	156685	.627	.605	.806	.705
055 HART	34892	1.078	1.253	2.106	2.196
056 HEARD	60765	1.090	.834	1.093	1.212
057 HOUSTON	184132	.839	.930	1.032	.857
058 IRWIN	9322	.874	1.352	3.247	5.583
059 JASPER	148919	.387	.600	.670	.631
060 JEFFERSON	125328	.834	1.002	.901	1.119
061 JOHNSON	27178	.752	1.496	.988	2.768
062 JONES	173149	.484	.445	.682	.473
063 LAURENS	60856	1.531	1.533	1.564	2.533
064 LEE	85840	.956	1.161	.990	1.171
065 LINCOLN	67105	.438	.585	.754	.659
066 LOWNDES	34418	1.828	1.647	2.669	2.265
067 MACON	88353	1.050	.770	1.201	1.074
068 MADISON	49533	.268	1.096	1.340	1.578
069 MARION	66553	.757	1.224	.891	1.631
070 MC INTOSH	20037	.758	.465	.960	.383
071 MERIWETHER	162609	.453	.805	.941	.891
072 MILLER	10607	2.742	2.240	2.720	3.815
073 MILTON	27361	1.241	1.156	1.516	1.413
074 MITCHELL	26699	2.177	2.720	2.881	4.169
075 MONROE	194067	.388	.573	.832	.708
076 MORGAN	135426	.309	.688	.759	.741
077 MURRAY	37430	.931	1.183	1.291	1.394
078 MUSCOGEE	69063	.542	.734	.695	.715
079 OGLETHORPE	88330	1.177	1.104	1.533	1.349
080 PAULDING	31684	1.065	1.719	2.406	2.560
081 PICKENS	17428	1.450	1.595	2.033	1.829
082 PIERCE	7668	1.271	1.580	2.251	3.651
083 PIKE	88912	1.053	1.093	1.159	1.191
084 POLK	42434	.917	1.289	1.698	1.630
085 PUTNAM	128004	.357	.636	.836	.736
086 QUITMAN	31015	1.360	.897	1.428	1.460
087 RABUN	14366	1.159	1.354	1.850	2.113
088 RANDOLPH	80854	.962	1.146	1.522	1.617
089 RICHMOND	51313	.640	.781	.944	1.049
090 SCHLEY	44383	1.221	.927	1.559	1.213
091 SCREVEN	77210	.868	1.088	1.214	1.710
092 SPALDING	54453	1.039	1.043	1.287	1.312
093 STEWART	145982	1.118	.755	.862	.785

APPENDIX VI (continued)

Acreage

Part 1 Improved Acres at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860 acres	1870	1880	1890	1900
094 SUMTER	102327	1.079	1.033	1.553	1.576
095 TALBOT	132933	1.062	.648	.663	.600
096 TALIAFERRO	40255	.574	1.231	1.303	1.188
097 TATTNALL	22646	.850	1.185	1.570	3.360
098 TAYLOR	47705	1.075	1.096	1.265	1.361
099 TERRELL	51395	1.081	1.162	1.728	2.407
100 THOMAS	74423	1.268	1.274	1.584	2.017
101 TOWNS	13235	1.080	1.214	1.426	1.842
102 TROUP	146245	.780	.948	.891	.799
103 TWIGGS	102527	1.243	.672	.633	.659
104 UNION	21076	1.068	1.530	1.691	1.953
105 UPSON	97729	.052	.777	.791	.792
106 WALKER	57173	1.117	1.296	1.312	1.538
107 WALTON	123342	.409	.717	1.035	.973
108 WARE	9097	.761	1.188	1.015	2.192
109 WASHINGTON	145798	.772	1.096	1.219	1.479
110 WAYNE	6892	.987	1.448	1.579	3.947
111 WEBSTER	45239	.802	.982	1.196	1.270
112 WHITE	15000	1.182	1.373	2.090	1.931
113 WHITFIELD	45042	.956	1.092	1.225	1.542
114 WILCOX	13806	1.286	1.369	2.277	3.189
115 WILKES	130185	.537	.746	1.038	.923
116 WILKINSON	94373	.667	1.162	1.061	1.091
117 WORTH	21980	1.490	1.849	2.317	4.489

APPENDIX VI
Acreage

Part 2 Unimproved Acres at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860 acres	1870	1880	1890	1900
001 APPLING	362957	.929	.997	.755	.816
002 BAKER	105220	.674	.675	.439	.410
003 BALDWIN	115844	.455	.731	.516	.618
005 BERRIEN	218960	.930	1.285	1.114	.451
006 BIBB	87508	1.145	.720	.754	.693
007 BROOKS	216662	.719	.921	.752	.832
008 BRYAN	155067	.760	1.208	1.107	1.095
009 BULLOCH	480225	.859	.804	.766	.689
010 BURKE	309507	.625	.834	.662	.494
011 BUTTS	56673	.767	1.077	.960	.753
012 CALHOUN	96526	.945	.942	.840	.461
013 CAMDEN	162552	.755	.737	.557	1.037
014 CATOOSA	52250	.964	.998	1.112	.880
015 CHARLTON	58587	1.816	1.533	2.083	2.584
016 CHATHAM	116146	.914	.559	.508	.493
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	71070	1.071	1.237	1.146	1.321
018 CHATTOOGA	89842	1.056	1.138	.991	.986
019 CHEROKEE	124759	.967	1.329	1.112	1.090
020 CLAY	79419	.867	.844	.515	.614
021 CLAYTON	52628	.588	.784	.772	.759
022 CLINCH	154393	.801	1.437	1.232	1.533
023 COBB	113232	.932	1.061	.712	.832
024 COFFEE	250162	.904	1.379	2.107	1.754
025 COLQUITT	67912	1.093	2.116	2.659	2.630
026 COWETA	153486	.712	.740	.726	.558
027 CRAWFORD	98073	1.053	1.151	.953	.832
028 DADE	40734	1.382	1.268	.786	.800
029 DAWSON	88020	1.173	.753	.937	.879
030 DECATUR	339237	.592	.796	.614	.800
031 DE KALB	91517	1.295	.959	.829	.827
032 DOOLY	285249	.451	.616	.498	.510
033 DOUGHERTY	99048	.908	.687	.374	.509
034 EARLY	133336	.969	.985	.642	.516
035 ECHOLS	48699	1.041	1.874	2.069	2.287
036 EFFINGHAM	206716	.844	.843	.811	.799
037 ELBERT	217182	.638	.550	.335	.442
038 EMANUEL	468193	.905	.935	.851	.692
039 FANNIN	68140	.296	2.241	2.008	2.200
040 FLOYD	218474	.738	.686	.649	.623
041 FORSYTH	82149	.407	.977	.871	.964
042 FRANKLIN	145726	1.003	.925	.736	.649
043 FULTON	69507	.606	.802	.579	.605
044 GILMER	110494	1.077	1.501	1.661	1.576
045 GLASCOCK	47390	1.180	.870	1.001	.777
046 GLYNN	90507	.705	.519	.538	.799
047 GORDON	113670	1.109	1.142	.797	.938

APPENDIX VI (continued)

Acreage

Part 2 Unimproved Acres at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860 acres	1870	1880	1890	1900
048 GREENE	161712	.805	.673	.541	.735
049 GWINNETT	164166	.859	1.144	.923	.829
050 HABERSHAM	185764	.114	.815	.798	.734
051 HALL	174332	.841	1.118	.839	.801
052 HANCOCK	216462	.667	.673	.630	.508
053 HARLSON	60749	1.307	1.656	1.263	1.305
054 HARRIS	139404	1.436	1.182	.793	1.013
055 HART	102863	.802	.806	.638	.673
056 HEARD	117298	1.035	.784	.798	.647
057 HOUSTON	186487	.763	.725	.596	.604
058 IRWIN	128508	.933	1.663	2.478	2.023
059 JASPER	88208	2.191	1.261	1.067	.961
060 JEFFERSON	227803	.623	.650	.545	.608
061 JOHNSON	144213	.347	.858	.472	.517
062 JONES	96757	1.107	1.303	1.042	1.155
063 LAURENS	241728	1.025	1.024	.866	.730
064 LEE	113172	.729	.823	.674	.618
065 LINCOLN	74053	1.441	1.356	.959	1.041
066 LOWNDES	255625	1.040	.916	.647	.724
067 MACON	108176	.879	.808	.663	.748
068 MADISON	136506	.402	.859	.655	.603
069 MARION	85345	1.405	1.044	.722	.908
070 MC INTOSH	107574	.683	.658	.350	.446
071 MERIWETHER	144479	1.132	1.155	.876	.797
072 MILLER	49220	1.404	1.383	1.795	1.587
073 MILTON	41460	.959	.987	.937	1.065
074 MITCHELL	83523	1.094	1.374	1.216	1.387
075 MONROE	120433	1.562	1.032	.968	1.095
076 MORGAN	78113	1.405	1.319	1.017	.994
077 MURRAY	90593	.985	1.052	.944	1.101
078 MUSCOGEE	74938	1.119	.714	.727	.620
079 OGLETHORPE	176483	.696	.898	.707	.681
080 PAULDING	60864	1.180	1.613	1.405	1.444
081 PICKENS	72960	1.254	1.423	1.290	1.326
082 PIERCE	134299	.754	1.589	1.281	1.715
083 PIKE	106457	.723	.789	.681	.664
084 POLK	76226	.662	.874	.858	.930
085 PUTNAM	97272	1.471	1.074	.917	.975
086 QUITMAN	48469	1.198	.820	.845	.724
087 RABUN	125106	1.026	1.350	1.235	1.325
088 RANDOLPH	131360	.938	.940	.775	.635
089 RICHMOND	159272	.360	.544	.398	.390
090 SCHLEY	58735	.864	.905	.492	.666
091 SCREVEN	330053	.643	.790	.646	.667
092 SPALDING	57792	.127	.849	.837	.826
093 STEWART	136905	.786	.989	.820	.944

APPENDIX VI (continued)

Acreage

Part 2 Unimproved Acres at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860 acres	1870	1880	1890	1900
094 SUMTER	160742	.796	.760	.856	.776
095 TALBOT	108912	.776	1.111	.798	.961
096 TALIAFERRO	64452	1.169	.911	.698	.628
097 TATTNALL	491024	.922	.902	.775	.647
098 TAYLOR	119778	.911	.888	1.065	.905
099 TERRELL	97169	.851	.842	.839	.681
100 THOMAS	152018	1.454	1.454	1.221	1.264
101 TOWNS	49673	.984	1.146	1.293	1.120
102 TROUP	113526	1.093	1.119	.833	.958
103 TWIGGS	129882	.981	.847	.607	.523
104 UNION	100567	1.332	1.269	1.233	1.296
105 UPSON	97363	1.025	1.102	.793	.969
106 WALKER	133365	.876	1.114	1.014	.807
107 WALTON	120759	1.142	1.036	.872	.733
108 WARE	197075	1.355	.698	.626	.610
109 WASHINGTON	279666	1.214	.628	.445	.498
110 WAYNE	127252	1.209	2.122	1.767	2.238
111 WEBSTER	76915	.774	.978	.779	.728
112 WHITE	65105	1.611	1.383	1.254	1.413
113 WHITFIELD	110165	.858	.939	.779	.770
114 WILCOX	127862	.944	1.476	1.328	1.044
115 WILKES	161428	1.339	.964	.784	.944
116 WILKINSON	154706	.775	.989	.705	.832
117 WORTH	116414	.935	1.182	1.683	1.791

APPENDIX VI

Acreage

Part 3 Aggregate Acres at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860					
County	1860 acres	1870	1880	1890	1900
001 APPLING	383182	.932	.979	.768	.889
002 BAKER	162605	.850	.880	.655	.631
003 BALDWIN	159826	.625	.935	.774	.897
005 BERRIEN	234752	.960	1.311	1.212	.889
006 BIBB	147330	.922	.808	.866	.894
007 BROOKS	266936	.810	1.034	.920	1.079
008 BRYAN	172410	.852	1.178	1.101	1.101
009 BULLOCH	521368	.866	.811	.833	.841
010 BURKE	560321	.606	.886	.805	.736
011 BUTTS	122105	.943	.910	.890	.881
012 CALHOUN	138434	1.013	1.105	1.092	.823
013 CAMDEN	182000	.731	.714	.537	1.005
014 CATOOSA	78721	1.001	1.011	1.176	1.099
015 CHARLTON	61698	1.805	1.538	2.081	2.610
016 CHATHAM	146136	.878	.608	.573	.513
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	127931	.934	1.041	.963	1.059
018 CHATTOOGA	131795	1.033	1.172	1.147	1.165
019 CHEROKEE	179653	.969	1.286	1.199	1.134
020 CLAY	117893	.953	1.035	.684	.994
021 CLAYTON	86511	.785	.951	.971	1.012
022 CLINCH	165995	.811	1.428	1.234	1.570
023 COBB	176617	.905	1.197	1.013	1.091
024 COFFEE	262582	.905	1.435	2.118	1.881
025 COLQUITT	75749	1.100	2.081	2.637	2.900
026 COWETA	292395	.809	.798	.857	.750
027 CRAWFORD	180660	.855	.953	.922	.893
028 DADE	55783	1.270	1.257	.925	.938
029 DAWSON	108527	1.209	.845	1.148	1.028
030 DECATUR	417901	.672	.837	.695	.991
031 DE KALB	144523	1.099	1.043	1.009	1.042
032 DOOLY	370842	.500	.800	.640	.830
033 DOUGHERTY	190475	.950	.809	.568	.687
034 EARLY	189383	.934	.971	.790	.812
035 ECHOLS	55884	1.085	1.916	2.122	2.278
036 EFFINGHAM	234609	.827	.869	.829	.825
037 ELBERT	292041	.695	.705	.564	.690
038 EMANUEL	506357	.919	.963	.936	.868
039 FANNIN	85050	.479	2.135	2.095	2.275
040 FLOYD	294723	.807	.845	.836	.836
041 FORSYTH	127960	.489	1.066	1.074	1.105
042 FRANKLIN	185964	.985	1.081	.982	.994
043 FULTON	90219	.763	1.070	.822	.801
044 GILMER	138524	1.030	1.426	1.601	1.577
045 GLASCOCK	71897	1.132	.924	1.114	1.020
046 GLYNN	108317	.709	.486	.497	.719
047 GORDON	175878	.997	1.153	1.024	1.106

APPENDIX VI (continued)

Acreage

Part 3 Aggregate Acres at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860 acres	1870	1880	1890	1900
048 GREENE	281877	.645	.747	.795	.747
049 GWINNETT	228921	1.074	1.259	1.201	1.238
050 HABERSHAM	217954	.190	.833	.839	.840
051 HALL	228867	.860	1.155	.967	1.010
052 HANCOCK	327667	.678	.996	.798	.743
053 HARLSON	74796	1.314	1.727	1.548	1.714
054 HARRIS	296089	1.008	.877	.800	.850
055 HART	137755	.872	.920	1.010	1.059
056 HEARD	178063	1.054	.801	.899	.840
057 HOUSTON	370619	.801	.827	.813	.730
058 IRWIN	137830	.929	1.642	2.530	2.263
059 JASPER	237127	1.058	.846	.818	.754
060 JEFFERSON	353131	.698	.775	.671	.789
061 JOHNSON	171391	.411	.959	.554	.874
062 JONES	269906	.708	.752	.811	.717
063 LAURENS	302584	1.127	1.126	1.006	1.093
064 LEE	199012	.827	.969	.810	.856
065 LINCOLN	141158	.964	.989	.862	.859
066 LOWNDES	290043	1.133	1.002	.887	.907
067 MACON	196529	.956	.791	.904	.895
068 MADISON	186039	.367	.922	.838	.862
069 MARION	151898	1.121	1.123	.796	1.225
070 MC INTOSH	127611	.695	.628	.446	.436
071 MERIWETHER	307088	.773	.970	.910	.847
072 MILLER	59827	1.641	1.535	1.959	1.982
073 MILTON	68821	1.071	1.054	1.167	1.203
074 MITCHELL	110222	1.356	1.700	1.619	2.061
075 MONROE	314500	.837	.749	.884	.857
076 MORGAN	213539	.710	.919	.854	.833
077 MURRAY	128023	.969	1.090	1.046	1.187
078 MUSCOGEE	144001	.842	.723	.712	.666
079 OGLETHORPE	264813	.856	.967	.983	.904
080 PAULDING	92548	1.141	1.649	1.748	1.826
081 PICKENS	90388	1.292	1.457	1.433	1.423
082 PIERCE	141967	.782	1.589	1.334	1.819
083 PIKE	195369	.873	.927	.898	.904
084 POLK	118660	.753	1.022	1.158	1.181
085 PUTNAM	225276	.838	.825	.871	.839
086 QUITMAN	79484	1.261	.850	1.072	1.011
087 RABUN	139472	1.040	1.351	1.298	1.406
088 RANDOLPH	211214	.952	1.023	1.065	1.014
089 RICHMOND	210585	.428	.602	.531	.550
090 SCHLEY	103118	1.018	.915	.951	.902
091 SCREVEN	407263	.686	.846	.754	.865
092 SPALDING	112245	.570	.943	1.056	1.062
093 STEWART	282887	.957	.868	.842	.862

APPENDIX VI (continued)
Acreage

Part 3 Aggregate Acres at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860 acres	1870	1880	1890	1900
094 SUMTER	263069	.906	.866	1.127	1.088
095 TALBOT	241845	.933	.857	.724	.763
096 TALIAFERRO	104707	.940	1.034	.931	.843
097 TATTNALL	513670	.919	.914	.810	.766
098 TAYLOR	167483	.958	.947	1.122	1.035
099 TERRELL	148564	.931	.953	1.146	1.278
100 THOMAS	226441	1.393	1.395	1.341	1.512
101 TOWNS	62908	1.004	1.160	1.321	1.272
102 TROUP	259771	.917	1.023	.866	.868
103 TWIGGS	232409	1.096	.770	.619	.583
104 UNION	121643	1.286	1.314	1.312	1.410
105 UPSON	195092	.538	.939	.792	.880
106 WALKER	190538	.948	1.169	1.103	1.027
107 WALTON	244101	.772	.875	.955	.854
108 WARE	206172	1.329	.720	.643	.680
109 WASHINGTON	425464	1.063	.788	.710	.834
110 WAYNE	134144	1.198	2.088	1.757	2.325
111 WEBSTER	122154	.785	.979	.933	.928
112 WHITE	80105	1.531	1.381	1.410	1.510
113 WHITFIELD	155207	.886	.983	.908	.994
114 WILCOX	141668	.977	1.466	1.420	1.253
115 WILKES	291613	.981	.867	.897	.935
116 WILKINSON	249079	.734	1.055	.840	.930
117 WORTH	138394	1.023	1.288	1.783	2.219

APPENDIX VI

County	1860		1870		1880		1890		1900	
	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp
001 APRLING	.053	.947	.056	.944	.036	.964	.069	.931	.130	.870
002 BAKER	.353	.647	.487	.513	.563	.437	.567	.433	.580	.420
003 BALDWIN	.275	.725	.472	.528	.433	.567	.517	.483	.501	.499
005 BERRIEN	.067	.933	.096	.904	.086	.914	.142	.858	.526	.474
006 BIBB	.406	.594	.263	.737	.471	.529	.483	.517	.539	.461
007 BROOKS	.188	.812	.280	.720	.277	.723	.337	.663	.374	.626
008 BRYAN	.101	.899	.108	.892	.078	.922	.096	.904	.106	.894
009 BULLOCH	.079	.921	.086	.914	.087	.913	.153	.847	.246	.754
010 BURKE	.448	.552	.430	.570	.480	.520	.546	.454	.629	.371
011 BUTTS	.536	.464	.623	.377	.450	.550	.500	.500	.603	.397
012 CALHOUN	.303	.697	.350	.650	.405	.595	.464	.536	.609	.391
013 CAMDEN	.107	.893	.078	.922	.078	.922	.073	.927	.079	.921
014 CATOOSA	.336	.664	.361	.639	.345	.655	.372	.628	.469	.531
015 CHARLTON	.050	.950	.045	.955	.054	.946	.050	.950	.060	.940
016 CHATHAM	.212	.795	.173	.827	.270	.730	.296	.704	.236	.764
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	.444	.556	.363	.637	.340	.660	.339	.661	.306	.694
018 CHATTOOGA	.318	.682	.303	.697	.338	.662	.411	.589	.423	.577
019 CHEROKEE	.306	.694	.307	.693	.282	.718	.356	.644	.332	.668
020 CLAY	.326	.674	.387	.613	.451	.549	.493	.507	.584	.416
021 CLAYTON	.403	.608	.545	.455	.498	.502	.516	.484	.544	.456
022 CLINCH	.070	.930	.081	.919	.064	.936	.071	.929	.092	.908
023 COBB	.359	.641	.340	.660	.432	.568	.549	.451	.511	.489
024 COFFEE	.047	.953	.049	.951	.084	.916	.053	.947	.112	.888
025 COLQUITT	.103	.897	.109	.891	.089	.911	.096	.904	.187	.813
026 COWETA	.475	.525	.538	.462	.513	.487	.555	.445	.609	.391
027 CRAWFORD	.457	.543	.331	.669	.344	.656	.439	.561	.494	.506
028 DADE	.270	.730	.205	.795	.263	.737	.379	.621	.377	.623
029 DAWSON	.109	.811	.213	.787	.277	.723	.338	.662	.307	.693
030 DECATUR	.188	.812	.285	.715	.228	.772	.283	.717	.345	.655
031 DE KALB	.367	.633	.254	.746	.417	.583	.480	.520	.497	.503
032 DOOLY	.231	.769	.307	.693	.408	.592	.401	.599	.527	.473
033 DOUGHERTY	.480	.520	.503	.497	.559	.441	.657	.343	.615	.385

Acreage Part 4 Percentages* Improved and Unimproved Acres is to Aggregate Acres at Each Census

APPENDIX VI (continued)

County	1860		1870		1880		1890		1900	
	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp
034 EARLY	.296	.704	.270	.730	.286	.714	.428	.572	.553	.447
035 ECHOLS	.129	.871	.164	.836	.147	.853	.151	.849	.125	.875
036 EFFINGHAM	.119	.881	.100	.900	.146	.854	.138	.862	.146	.854
037 ELBERT	.256	.744	.318	.682	.420	.580	.559	.441	.524	.476
038 EMANUEL	.075	.925	.089	.911	.102	.898	.159	.841	.263	.737
039 FANNIN	.187	.813	.481	.495	.159	.841	.232	.768	.225	.775
040 FLOYD	.259	.741	.322	.678	.399	.601	.424	.576	.448	.552
041 FORSYTH	.358	.642	.466	.534	.412	.588	.479	.521	.440	.560
042 FRANKLIN	.216	.784	.202	.798	.330	.670	.413	.587	.489	.511
043 FULTON	.230	.770	.388	.612	.423	.577	.458	.542	.418	.582
044 GILMER	.202	.798	.166	.834	.161	.839	.173	.827	.203	.797
045 GLASCOCK	.341	.659	.313	.687	.379	.621	.408	.592	.498	.502
046 GLYNN	.164	.836	.168	.832	.108	.892	.096	.904	.072	.928
047 GORDON	.354	.646	.281	.719	.360	.640	.497	.503	.452	.548
048 GREENE	.426	.574	.285	.715	.483	.517	.609	.391	.435	.565
049 GWINNETT	.283	.717	.427	.573	.348	.652	.449	.551	.520	.480
050 HABERSHAM	.148	.852	.490	.511	.165	.835	.189	.811	.255	.745
051 HALL	.238	.762	.255	.745	.262	.738	.340	.660	.396	.604
052 HANCOCK	.339	.661	.355	.650	.554	.446	.478	.522	.548	.452
053 HARLSON	.188	.812	.192	.808	.221	.779	.337	.663	.382	.618
054 HARRIS	.529	.471	.329	.671	.365	.635	.533	.467	.439	.561
055 HART	.253	.747	.313	.687	.345	.655	.528	.472	.525	.475
056 HEARD	.341	.659	.353	.647	.355	.645	.415	.585	.493	.507
057 HOUSTON	.497	.503	.521	.479	.559	.441	.631	.369	.583	.417
058 IRWIN	.068	.932	.064	.936	.056	.944	.087	.913	.167	.833
059 JASPER	.628	.372	.230	.770	.445	.555	.515	.485	.526	.474
060 JEFFERSON	.355	.645	.424	.576	.459	.541	.476	.524	.503	.497
061 JOHNSON	.159	.841	.290	.710	.247	.753	.283	.717	.502	.498
062 JONES	.642	.358	.439	.561	.379	.621	.539	.461	.423	.577
063 LAURENS	.201	.799	.273	.727	.274	.726	.313	.687	.466	.534
064 LEE	.431	.569	.499	.501	.517	.483	.527	.473	.590	.410
065 LINCOLN	.475	.525	.216	.784	.281	.719	.416	.584	.364	.636
066 LOWNDES	.119	.881	.191	.809	.195	.805	.357	.643	.296	.704

APPENDIX VI (continued)

County	1860		1870		1880		1890		1900	
	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp
067 MACON	.450	.550	.492	.508	.438	.562	.597	.403	.540	.460
068 MADISON	.266	.734	.195	.805	.316	.684	.426	.574	.487	.513
069 MARION	.438	.562	.296	.704	.478	.522	.490	.510	.583	.417
070 MC INTOSH	.157	.843	.171	.829	.116	.884	.338	.662	.138	.862
071 MERIWETHER	.530	.470	.311	.689	.440	.560	.548	.452	.557	.443
072 MILLER	.177	.823	.296	.704	.259	.741	.246	.754	.341	.659
073 MILTON	.398	.602	.461	.539	.436	.564	.516	.484	.467	.533
074 MITCHELL	.242	.758	.389	.611	.387	.613	.431	.569	.490	.510
075 MONROE	.617	.383	.286	.714	.472	.528	.581	.419	.510	.490
076 MORGAN	.634	.366	.276	.724	.475	.525	.564	.436	.564	.436
077 MURRAY	.292	.708	.281	.719	.317	.683	.361	.639	.344	.656
078 MUSCOGEE	.480	.520	.309	.691	.487	.513	.469	.531	.515	.485
079 OGLETHORPE	.334	.666	.458	.542	.381	.619	.520	.480	.498	.502
080 PAULDING	.342	.658	.320	.680	.357	.643	.471	.529	.480	.520
081 PICKENS	.193	.807	.216	.784	.211	.789	.273	.727	.248	.752
082 PIERCE	.054	.946	.088	.912	.054	.946	.091	.909	.108	.892
083 PIKE	.455	.545	.549	.451	.536	.464	.587	.413	.600	.400
084 POLK	.358	.642	.435	.565	.451	.549	.524	.476	.494	.506
085 PUTNAM	.568	.432	.242	.758	.438	.562	.545	.455	.498	.502
086 QUITMAN	.390	.610	.421	.579	.412	.588	.520	.480	.563	.437
087 RABUN	.103	.897	.115	.885	.103	.897	.147	.853	.155	.845
088 RANDOLPH	.383	.622	.387	.613	.429	.571	.547	.453	.611	.389
089 RICHMOND	.244	.756	.364	.636	.316	.684	.433	.567	.465	.535
090 SCHLEY	.430	.570	.517	.483	.436	.564	.706	.294	.579	.421
091 SCREVEN	.190	.810	.240	.760	.244	.756	.305	.695	.375	.625
092 SPALDING	.485	.515	.885	.115	.536	.464	.592	.408	.599	.401
093 STEWART	.516	.484	.603	.397	.449	.551	.529	.471	.470	.530
094 SUMTER	.389	.611	.463	.537	.464	.536	.536	.464	.564	.436
095 TALBOT	.550	.450	.625	.375	.416	.584	.504	.496	.433	.567
096 TALIAPFERRO	.384	.616	.235	.765	.458	.542	.538	.462	.542	.458
097 TATTNALL	.044	.956	.041	.959	.057	.943	.085	.915	.193	.807
098 TAYLOR	.285	.715	.320	.680	.330	.670	.321	.679	.375	.625
099 TERRELL	.346	.654	.402	.598	.422	.578	.521	.479	.651	.349

APPENDIX VI (continued)
 Part 4 Percentage* Improved and Unimproved Acres is to Aggregate Acres at Each Census.

Acreage	County	1860		1870		1880		1890		1900	
		Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp
100	THOMAS	.329	.671	.299	.701	.300	.700	.358	.612	.439	.561
101	TOWNS	.210	.790	.226	.774	.220	.780	.227	.773	.305	.695
102	TROUP	.563	.437	.479	.521	.522	.478	.579	.421	.518	.482
103	TWIGGS	.441	.559	.500	.500	.395	.615	.451	.549	.498	.502
104	UNION	.173	.827	.144	.856	.202	.798	.223	.777	.240	.760
105	UPSON	.501	.499	.048	.952	.414	.586	.500	.500	.451	.549
106	WALKER	.300	.700	.354	.646	.333	.667	.357	.643	.450	.550
107	WALTON	.505	.495	.268	.732	.414	.586	.548	.452	.575	.425
108	WARE	.044	.956	.025	.975	.073	.927	.070	.930	.142	.858
109	WASHINGTON	.343	.657	.249	.751	.476	.524	.588	.412	.618	.392
110	WAYNE	.051	.949	.042	.958	.036	.964	.046	.954	.087	.913
111	WEBSTER	.370	.630	.379	.621	.371	.629	.475	.525	.506	.494
112	WHITE	.187	.813	.145	.855	.186	.814	.277	.723	.239	.761
113	WHITFIELD	.290	.710	.313	.687	.322	.678	.391	.609	.450	.550
114	WILCOX	.097	.903	.128	.872	.091	.909	.156	.844	.248	.752
115	WILKES	.446	.554	.244	.756	.384	.616	.516	.484	.441	.559
116	WILKINSON	.379	.621	.344	.656	.418	.582	.479	.521	.445	.555
117	WORTH	.159	.841	.231	.769	.228	.772	.206	.794	.321	.679

* Percentage should be multiplied by 100

APPENDIX VII

Value of Property (Real and Personal) at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860\$	1870	1880	1890	1900
001 APPLING	1240315	.531	.655	1.115	1.084
002 BAKER	3127915	.258	.189	.179	.164
003 BALDWIN	12222509	.121	.094	.142	.213
005 BERRIEN	1216136	.522	.775	1.670	2.004
006 BIBB	25027689	.313	.350	.624	.679
007 BROOKS	4859624	.408	.377	.562	.523
008 BRYAN	1572636	.360	.272	.387	.376
009 BULLOCH	3007381	.284	.349	.758	1.144
010 BURKE	14064589	.144	.164	.219	.319
011 BUTTS	3979982	.190	.218	.309	.502
012 CALHOUN	3225938	.254	.210	.280	.423
013 CAMDEN	4014161	.274	.134	.192	.220
014 CATOOSA	2166461	.429	.372	.443	.463
015 CHARLTON	425257	.552	.511	.917	.708
016 CHATHAM	31965419	.712	.553	.905	1.638
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	3427183	.272	.147	.150	.175
018 CHATTOOGA	3143764	.381	.160	.675	.545
019 CHEROKEE	2949869	.373	.574	.698	.653
020 CLAY	3677787	.228	.092	.287	.355
021 CLAYTON	2416675	.348	.507	.555	.714
022 CLINCH	1110961	.518	.600	.943	.639
023 COBB	8355317	.333	.400	.570	.535
024 COFFEE	1095421	.448	.728	1.599	1.461
025 COLQUITT	418634	.487	.704	1.939	4.159
026 COWETA	13099908	.199	.226	.300	.347
027 CRAWFORD	4464808	.222	.160	.196	.256
028 DADE	868175	.913	.796	1.909	1.089
029 DAWSON	791656	.558	.717	.856	.779
030 DECATUR	8167262	.253	.248	.359	.455
031 DE KALB	3358125	.489	.707	1.316	1.668
032 DOOLY	5323428	.292	.250	.536	.723
033 DOUGHERTY	9054443	.417	.265	.368	.334
034 EARLY	4485510	.230	.180	.305	.375
035 ECHOLS	671961	.350	.364	.530	.507
036 EFFINGHAM	2569164	.252	.249	.434	.311
037 ELBERT	7687721	.173	.175	.258	.415
038 EMANUEL	2127974	.415	.586	.971	1.480
039 FANNIN	888147	.480	.487	.694	1.070
040 FLOYD	10079842	.472	.515	.831	.860
041 FORSYTH	1918275	.452	.640	.728	.580
042 FRANKLIN	2038401	.399	.602	.885	1.124
043 FULTON	2101405	6.552	9.68121	1.91641	1.554
044 GILMER	946482	.470	.589	.750	.973
045 GLASCOCK	930698	.413	.446	.517	.601
046 GLYNN	2864072	.565	.409	2.347	1.680
047 GORDON	4672950	.361	.391	.463	.499

APPENDIX VII (Continued)

Value of Property (Real and Personal) at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860\$	1870	1880	1890	1900
048 GREENE	8983696	.229	.233	.238	.266
049 GWINNETT	4986504	.298	.482	.549	.652
050 HABERSHAM	1969593	.258	.424	.780	.994
051 HALL	3159522	.338	.656	1.224	1.129
052 HANCOCK	9423116	.262	.251	.259	.229
053 HARLSON	916243	.409	.688	1.825	1.998
054 HARRIS	9931438	.199	.180	.188	.216
055 HART	2119455	.310	.466	.595	.944
056 HEARD	4245240	.237	.220	.256	.278
057 HOUSTON	14173867	.254	.162	.203	.243
058 IRWIN	576884	.573	.895	2.362	4.537
059 JASPER	7305827	.160	.162	.212	.267
060 JEFFERSON	7053017	.216	.293	.311	.369
061 JOHNSON	1479174	.283	.359	.699	1.025
062 JONES	6537391	.214	.168	.194	.219
063 LAURENS	4237938	.294	.248	.473	1.001
064 LEE	5266537	.357	.186	.238	.229
065 LINCOLN	3659310	.175	.184	.173	.217
066 LOWNDES	3842938	.351	.338	.763	.749
067 MACON	6369373	.308	.208	.299	.336
068 MADISON	2938926	.219	.300	.367	.585
069 MARION	4374379	.302	.197	.272	.297
070 MC INTOSH	2974926	.202	.244	.309	.267
071 MERIWETHER	10626112	.162	.142	.192	.330
072 MILLER	1116588	.290	.299	.526	.483
073 MILTON	1403082	.390	.599	.702	.553
074 MITCHELL	2484984	.461	.480	.679	.861
075 MONROE	12113193	.200	.182	.196	.258
076 MORGAN	10278954	.172	.203	.282	.284
077 MURRAY	2532756	.404	.424	.516	.592
078 MUSCOGEE	15318189	.497	.498	.979	.805
079 OGLETHORPE	8822111	.173	.182	.190	.305
080 PAULDING	1554406	.527	.779	.916	1.178
081 PICKENS	887236	.512	.596	.923	.814
082 PIERCE	614488	.564	.886	1.929	1.982
083 PIKE	6408898	.285	.368	.428	.470
084 POLK	3696315	.381	.453	.762	.849
085 PUTNAM	9514635	.162	.177	.215	.203
086 QUI TMAN	2676561	.274	.219	.244	.215
087 RABUN	723765	.379	.437	.777	.712
088 RANDOLPH	6499700	.330	.253	.324	.422
089 RICHMOND	26921119	.523	.569	.853	.850
090 SCHLEY	2895545	.313	.191	.253	.297
091 SCREVEN	4321568	.170	.250	.335	.622
092 SPALDING	7463247	.273	.270	.418	.520
093 STEWART	10950214	.181	.133	.178	.200

APPENDIX VII (Continued)

Value of Property (Real and Personal) at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860

County	1860\$	1870	1880	1890	1900
094 SUMTER	6751055	.527	.443	.864	.830
095 TALBOT	10213609	.140	.124	.144	.135
096 TALIAFERRO	2718382	.226	.252	.256	.349
097 TATTNALL	1990385	.386	.467	1.188	1.343
098 TAYLOR	3558410	.250	.229	.252	.309
099 TERRELL	3351181	.479	.381	.694	.786
100 THOMAS	7952321	.267	.319	.642	.724
101 TOWNS	490872	.431	.506	.746	.749
102 TROUP	11976425	.248	.249	.310	.393
103 TWIGGS	6844102	.153	.096	.109	.180
104 UNION	769870	.583	.558	.801	.856
105 UPSON	6400071	.293	.226	.223	.298
106 WALKER	3869671	.424	.453	.645	.715
107 WALTON	5865403	.281	.403	.429	.496
108 WARE	988801	.367	.557	1.959	2.505
109 WASHINGTON	8686881	.278	.323	.448	.440
110 WAYNE	919253	.332	.730	1.368	1.226
111 WEBSTER	3060602	.310	.204	.249	.226
112 WHITE	751997	.602	.638	.896	.951
113 WHITFIELD	4549762	.422	.422	.630	.664
114 WILCOX	824434	.406	.488	1.695	1.883
115 WILKES	11648485	.194	.239	.266	.360
116 WILKINSON	6395823	.262	.189	.196	.216
117 WORTH	1066596	.487	.586	1.385	2.462

APPENDIX VII

Bales of Cotton at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860*

County	1860 Bales	1870	1880	1890	1900
001 APPLING	5170	.294	.733	2.663	.242
002 BAKER	87130	.638	.559	.689	.533
003 BALDWIN	68110	.593	1.163	1.338	1.443
005 BERRIEN	5030	1.334	3.992	8.193	1.839
006 BIBB	61220	1.093	.957	1.332	1.124
007 BROOKS	44060	.787	1.427	2.087	1.626
008 BRYAN	4020	1.025	.756	1.701	.639
009 BULLOCH	13780	.726	2.702	4.753	1.657
010 BURKE	234190	.610	1.246	1.610	1.931
011 BUTTS	54340	.538	1.257	1.989	1.974
012 CALHOUN	57470	.669	.813	1.750	1.640
013 CAMDEN	6300	.230	.108	.006	.002
015 CHARLTON	1250	.944	.496	2.144	.136
016 CHATHAM	9330	.068	.070	.010	.011
017 CHATTAHOOCHEE	72060	.607	.619	.625	.802
018 CHATTOOGA	21520	.419	2.438	3.002	2.901
019 CHEROKEE	9780	.355	5.741	5.878	6.938
020 CLAY	52920	.608	.865	1.540	1.745
021 CLAYTON	21360	.572	3.093	3.155	3.819
022 CLINCH	2160	1.528	2.366	3.806	.028
023 COBB	33150	.595	3.949	3.207	3.904
024 COFFEE	2820	1.160	2.610	9.248	8.124
025 COLOUITT	4690	.557	1.260	4.407	.151
026 COWETA	149300	.656	1.091	1.652	1.811
027 CRAWFORD	97220	.485	.696	1.076	.982
030 DECATUR	79960	.681	.800	1.176	.822
031 DE KALB	15600	1.096	5.133	4.469	5.126
032 DOOLY	99770	.414	.969	1.583	1.883
033 DOUGHERTY	195800	.717	.497	.520	.499
034 EARLY	91160	.380	.468	.912	1.090
035 ECHOLS	2000	2.285	3.655	5.100	.085
036 EFFINGHAM	5170	.569	1.327	1.526	1.110
037 ELBERT	54700	.555	1.614	2.778	2.877
038 EMANUEL	11270	1.221	3.256	7.498	9.821
040 FLOYD	78640	.405	1.850	1.501	1.626
041 FORSYTH	6560	.331	7.689	8.349	12.044
042 FRANKLIN	7930	.803	9.487	13.855	17.818
043 FULTON	4940	1.753	8.674	5.383	3.334
044 GILMER	1320	.015	.242	.667	.985
045 GLASCOCK	16090	.866	1.638	2.061	2.562
046 GLYNN	6880	.243	.015	0.	.003
047 GORDON	4320	.819	7.641	11.037	15.690
048 GREENE	86430	.659	1.440	2.033	1.199
049 GWINNETT	24460	.569	4.828	4.620	7.225
051 HALL	4830	.596	10.627	12.576	15.841
052 HANCOCK	133320	.722	1.126	1.339	1.112

APPENDIX VII (continued)

Bales of Cotton at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860*

County	1860 Bales	1870	1880	1890	1900
053 HARLSON	6090	.506	3.342	5.681	8.849
054 HARRIS	14830	.890	3.435	6.529	8.646
055 HART	149060	.548	.850	1.193	1.313
056 HEARD	64920	.540	.909	1.258	1.986
057 HOUSTON	288520	.132	.662	.842	.714
058 IRWIN	3220	.475	1.848	9.643	9.065
059 JASPER	92550	.641	.728	1.572	1.469
060 JEFFERSON	104200	.661	1.284	1.466	1.604
061 JOHNSON	17060	.913	1.948	2.481	6.501
062 JONES	95600	.543	.868	1.578	1.127
063 LAURENS	69340	.621	.990	1.632	3.170
064 LEE	144450	.705	.633	.792	.790
065 LINCOLN	35040	.738	1.102	1.538	1.555
066 LOWNDES	23630	1.185	2.108	2.661	.174
067 MACON	102480	.916	.813	1.416	1.347
068 MADISON	19010	.385	2.587	5.000	6.258
069 MARION	90750	.599	.680	.813	1.170
070 MC INTOSH	7520	.536	.138	.029	.005
071 MERIWETHER	181590	.453	.835	1.358	1.579
072 MILLER	9220	1.826	2.066	3.849	3.097
073 MILTON	9250	.232	4.854	4.068	6.675
074 MITCHELL	35330	1.333	1.573	2.905	2.738
075 MONROE	171650	.608	.778	1.364	1.021
076 MORGAN	80970	.601	.909	2.384	1.890
077 MURRAY	6920	.416	2.770	4.441	3.727
078 MUSCOGEE	69250	.744	.472	1.012	.916
079 OGLETHORPE	87620	.674	1.408	2.430	1.868
080 PAULDING	23490	.563	3.130	3.265	4.415
082 PIERCE	2260	1.106	1.633	6.217	.208
083 PIKE	81160	.699	1.753	2.044	1.732
084 POLK	60420	.331	1.345	1.359	1.637
085 PUTNAM	113190	.647	.855	1.459	.803
086 QUITMAN	45560	.852	.695	1.341	1.151
088 RANDOLPH	112760	.510	.751	1.492	1.628
089 RICHMOND	24550	.822	1.117	1.010	1.575
090 SCHLEY	52910	.691	.935	1.370	1.095
091 SCREVEN	52510	.588	1.555	2.678	3.536
092 SPALDING	45950	.790	1.614	2.338	1.968
093 STEWART	259020	.527	.488	.747	.647
094 SUMTER	144230	.889	.794	1.556	1.673
095 TALBOT	153660	.457	.672	.837	.577
096 TALIAFERRO	32030	.944	1.485	2.133	1.887
097 TATTNALL	6290	.499	1.533	4.701	1.296
098 TAYLOR	53620	.664	.905	1.373	1.309
099 TERRELL	66540	.926	1.044	2.406	3.425

APPENDIX VII (continued)

Bales of Cotton at Each Census as a Proportion of 1860*

County	1860 Bales	1870	1880	1890	1900
100 THOMAS	65820	.926	1.333	1.939	1.626
102 TROUP	179780	.554	1.038	1.142	1.130
103 TWIGGS	134310	.461	.612	.731	.713
105 UPSON	90690	.533	.942	1.177	1.050
106 WALKER	7870	.332	2.553	4.047	3.963
107 WALTON	55510	.637	2.258	3.395	3.323
108 WARE	1370	.905	1.153	2.496	.314
109 WASHINGTON	124210	.913	1.856	2.630	2.709
110 WAYNE	1690	.053	.704	2.728	.148
111 WEBSTER	68460	.463	.678	1.008	.987
113 WHITFIELD	1020	.098	12.157	26.539	28.108
114 WILCOX	7910	.885	1.683	3.281	5.252
115 WILKES	85260	.807	1.303	2.444	1.861
116 WILKINSON	108040	.473	.737	.912	1.052
117 WORTH	16570	1.238	1.746	4.572	6.567

* No county that produced 1,000 or fewer bales in 1860 was included.

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