

Figure 2 Nineteenth-Century Nonagricultural Labors of Southern Appalachian Women

Labor Arena by Racial Group	Unpaid Labors	Paid Labors			
		Nonwaged	Waged	Contract	Enterprise Owner
Nonagricultural White or Free Black	Household Maintenance & Reproduction  Labor assistant to husband or father who owned or leased enterprise	Marketing of surplus farm commodities, household-produced crafts, or services in the Informal Sector	Waged laborer in most nonagricultural sectors	Putting Out: Home-based contracts to produce crafts for merchants or industries	A few female business owners
Nonagricultural Cherokee	Household Maintenance & Reproduction  Labor assistant to husband or father who owned or leased enterprise	Marketing of surplus farm commodities, household-produced crafts, or services in the Informal Sector	A few waged laborers in extractive industries, road building	None	A few female owners of inns, taverns, livestock stands
Nonagricultural Enslaved	Household Maintenance & Reproduction  Assignment to tasks by owner	Marketing of surplus farm commodities, household-produced crafts, or services in the Informal Sector	Hireout by owner or self-hire in most nonagricultural sectors	Annual contract hires in most nonagricultural sectors	None
Other Public: White or Free Black	Charitable work  Church or camp meeting work	Services marketed through the Informal Sector, such as prostitution	None	A few white professionals, such as teachers, ministers	A few white professionals, such as doctors
Other Public Cherokee	Clan duties <i>Gadugi</i> Conjuror	Prostitution, Conjuring	None	None	None
Other Public Enslaved	Significant female role in slave religion	Midwife Herb doctor Prostitute	None	Hired or owned slave in brothel	None

This is a copyrighted document from the electronic archive for Wilma A. Dunaway, *Southern Laboring Women: The Gendered Boundaries of Race, Ethnicity, and Class in Antebellum Appalachia, 1700-1860*, Virginia Tech Library.