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***Slavery and Emancipation in the Mountain South***

**Sources, Evidence, and Methods**

**for**

***Slavery in the American Mountain South***

**and**

***The African-American Family in Slavery and Emancipation***

**Wilma A. Dunaway (Cambridge University Press, 2002)**

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**Tables 3.1 to 3.6**

**Instructions for Using This File:**

- 1. To print the entire file**, click the **Printer** symbol on the Acrobat Reader menu above.
- 2. To locate a specific table**, click the **Bookmarks** symbol to the right of the **Printer** symbol of the Acrobat Reader menu. Select the table from the list and click.

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Table 3.1

## Appalachian Slaveholding by Economic Activity, 1860

## Part A. How Were Slaveholders Employed?

Appalachian Counties of:	% Slaveholders Employed in:			
	Agric.	Commerce	Industry	Mixed
Alabama	76.8	9.2	8.2	5.8
Georgia	69.8	8.6	14.1	7.5
Kentucky	65.4	8.5	14.2	11.9
Maryland	40.1	17.5	28.7	13.7
North Carolina	72.5	5.3	8.6	13.6
South Carolina	63.3	10.4	17.2	9.1
Tennessee	74.4	6.6	9.0	10.0
Virginia	65.8	9.3	18.7	14.6
West Virginia	57.4	13.0	17.3	12.3
Region	65.4	9.3	14.1	11.2

## Part B. How Were Slaves Utilized?

Appalachian Counties of:	% Slaves Employed by Masters in:			
	Agric.	Commerce	Industry	Mixed
Alabama	74.8	10.0	8.9	6.3
Georgia	67.6	9.2	15.2	8.0
Kentucky	62.3	9.9	18.5	9.3
Maryland	38.2	22.4	26.5	12.9
North Carolina	69.4	10.0	14.7	5.9
South Carolina	57.5	12.1	20.0	10.4
Tennessee	60.4	13.4	15.9	10.3
Virginia	52.7	14.3	20.2	12.8
West Virginia	48.5	15.7	21.0	14.8
Region	57.0	13.9	17.5	11.6

Source: Derived from analysis of a systematic sample of 1,000 Appalachian slaveholders drawn from the 1860 manuscript Slave Schedules, then cross-matched with the manuscript

Census of Population. "Mixed" refers to farming combined with some nonagricultural pursuit. This is an under-estimate of black nonagricultural laborers since it allocates slaves to the occupations identified by their masters and does not count slaves hired by agricultural owners to nonagricultural enterprises.

Table 3.2

## Southern Appalachia's Adult Nonagricultural Labor Force, 1860

Appalachian Counties of	% Laborers who were White	<u>Slaves and Free Blacks</u>	
		% Laborers	% Population
Alabama	52.2	47.8	20.5
Georgia	59.8	40.2	21.5
Kentucky	45.5	54.5	7.6
Maryland	69.0	31.0	11.8
North Carolina	48.0	52.0	12.7
South Carolina	47.5	52.5	22.0
Tennessee	41.3	58.7	10.9
Virginia	43.2	56.8	25.3
West Virginia	82.9	17.1	6.2
Region	56.1	43.9	15.2

Source: Slave and free black laborers were calculated using published census counts and percentages from Table 3.1 and Table 3.3. White laborers were calculated using Dunaway, First American Frontier, Table 3.6, p. 78. Population information derived from Table 1.3. This is an under-estimate of black nonagricultural laborers since it allocates slaves to the occupations identified by their masters and does not count slaves hired by agricultural owners to nonagricultural enterprises.

Table 3.3

Occupations of Free Black Appalachians Aged 15-59, 1860

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Economic Sector	% Employed
Agriculture	45.0
Commerce and Trade	7.6
Transportation	6.1
Clergy and Teachers	0.4
Household Servants	7.8
Manufacturing and Milling	17.1
Extractive Industry	5.0
Informal Economy	11.0

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Source: Derived from analysis of a sample of free black households from the 1860 Census of Population manuscripts (n = 1,200). Town commerce includes free blacks who worked for white-owned retail enterprises or who owned their own shops. The informal economy includes nonwage sources of income, such as: peddlers, washwomen, prostitutes, woodchoppers, fishermen, seamstresses.

Table 3.4

## Adjusted Estimates of Slave Nonagricultural Occupations

Occupation	% All Slaves Aged 15-59		
	Employed by Owners	Hired	Total
Drivers	5.9		5.9
Full-time Domestic Service	13.4	1.8	15.2
Manufacturing Artisans and Laborers			
Full-time		7.1	7.1
Part-time	8.7		8.7
Extractive Laborers	1.6	5.0	6.6
Commerce and Trade	3.0	2.7	5.7
Transportation Artisans and Laborers	3.3	5.1	8.4
Total	35.9	21.7	57.6

Source: Derived from analysis of Appalachian slave narratives. For detail, see Table 3.5. For calculation of slave hireouts, see Table 5.9.

Table 3.5

## Elite Nonagricultural Slave Occupations on Plantations

Occupations	U.S.	Appalachia
ELITE SLAVE MANAGERS		
Drivers	1.8	5.9
Full-time Domestic	9.9	13.4
ELITE SKILLED ARTISANS		
Blacksmith		2.1
Carpenter/Joiner		1.8
Cabinetmaker		1.9
Millwright or Miller		0.6
Wheelwright		0.6
Distiller		0.6
Cooper		0.7
Manufacturing Laborers		0.4
Extractive Laborers		1.6
COMMERCIAL MANAGERS AND LABORERS		
Toll Collectors		0.3
Livestock Drivers/Specialists		1.7
Transportation Specialists		3.1
Store and Shop Laborers		1.2
Total Elite Managers	11.7	19.6
Total Skilled Artisans	12.9	16.3
Total Elite Occupations	24.6	35.9

Source: U.S. estimates were calculated from Olson, "Occupational Structure," p. 139. Appalachian estimates were derived from analysis of Appalachian slave narratives. Extractive laborers mined, timbered, or processed mineral ores. Manufacturing laborers worked in mills, tanneries, blacksmith shops, distilleries, cotton gins, tobacco manufactories, or textiles shops on plantations. Some slaves collected tolls for ferries, roads, or bridges owned by their masters. Transportation specialists drove wagons and stages or piloted boats for their plantations. For greater detail about subsistence artisans, see Table 9.1

Table 3.6

Slave and Free Black Population in Selected Appalachian Towns, 1860

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Town	% Total Population that Was Black
Talladega, Alabama	52
Rome, Georgia	48
Richmond, Kentucky	35
Hagerstown, Maryland	27
Franklin, North Carolina	31
Knoxville, Tennessee	30
Lexington, Virginia	21
Winchester, Virginia	40
Martinsburg, West Virginia	32

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Source: Calculated from analysis of Census of Population enumerator manuscripts and manuscript Slave Schedules