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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 2.1 to 2.4

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 2.1

Agricultural Production by Appalachian Slaveholders, 1860

Part A. Percentage of All Crops Generated by Slaveholders

Appalachian Counties of	Corn	Wheat	Tobacco	Cotton
Alabama	54	64	6	75
Georgia	59	71	18	74
Kentucky	29	37	2	
Maryland	70	68	53	
North Carolina	56	60	71	
South Carolina	42	36	7	33
Tennessee	54	52	84	95
Virginia	69	79	77	
West Virginia	33	37	10	
Region	52	56	42	69

Part B. Percentage of Livestock Generated by Slaveholders

Appalachian Counties of	Hogs	Cattle	Sheep	Horses/ Mules
Alabama	51	50	58	33
Georgia	50	51	37	31
Kentucky	21	26	20	13
Maryland	52	51	26	33
North Carolina	40	48	50	40
South Carolina	39	53	41	22
Tennessee	45	49	53	27
Virginia	61	69	62	68
West Virginia	23	28	26	18
Region	43	48	43	33

Source: Derived from analysis of all slaveholders included in the sample of farms (n = 3,447) drawn from the 1860 Census of Agriculture enumerator manuscripts. The farm sample was cross-matched with the manuscript Schedules of Slaves.

Table 2.2

Southern Appalachia's Agricultural Labor Force, 1860

Appalachian Counties of	White Males		Slaves		Free Blacks	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	32,889	64.1	18,380	35.8	74	0.1
Georgia	26,546	66.3	13,411	33.5	89	0.2
Kentucky	45,090	88.4	5,518	10.8	397	0.8
Maryland	16,776	82.8	1,361	6.7	2,131	10.5
North Carolina	29,363	78.1	7,609	20.3	598	1.6
South Carolina	3,019	64.8	1,608	34.5	33	0.7
Tennessee	81,294	82.9	15,577	15.9	1,119	1.2
Virginia	68,347	61.1	40,488	36.2	2,973	2.7
West Virginia	63,529	90.3	5,942	8.5	835	1.2
Region	366,853	75.6	109,894	22.7	8,249	1.7

Source: Slave and free black laborers were calculated using published census counts and percentages from Table 2.5 and Table 12.3. White laborers were calculated using the published count of white males older than fifteen and percentages in Dunaway, First American Frontier, Table 3.6, p. 78.

Table 2.3

Occupations of Adult Appalachian Slaves Employed by Their Own Masters

Work Assignment	% Employed by Master		
	Male	Female	All
Slave Driver	10.2	2.6	5.9
Field & outdoor farm work	29.2	10.0	19.9
Field + artisan	29.3	35.8	31.4
Livestock specialists	8.2	--	3.6
Master's house servants	--	4.7	2.7
House + field	2.0	--	0.9
House + field + artisan	2.0	23.7	14.2
House + artisan	5.4	14.8	10.7
Commercial Laborers	4.8	--	2.1
Industrial Laborers	7.5	--	3.3
House + artisan + child care for slave children	1.4	8.4	5.3

Source: Analysis of all adult occupations (n = 337; males = 147; females = 190) identified in the Appalachian slave narratives. This table excludes those slaves who were hired out (n = 84).

Table 2.4

Labor Management Styles of Slaveholding Farm Owners

Owner's Style	<u>% Farms Using Labor Management Style</u>		
	Small	Medium	Large
Daily task assignment with minimal supervision	4.8	2.3	5.4
Owner worked in fields as "lead man" over laborers	71.4		
Owner supervised directly from house, buggy or horse	14.3	58.1	28.6
Owner used overseer to organize and supervise		14.0	35.7
Gang labor system, using overseer plus slave drivers or foremen			30.3
Owner used only slave drivers or foremen under his supervision	9.5	25.6	

Source: Derived from analysis of 82 Appalachian slave narratives and 38 Civil War veteran questionnaires in which the owner's labor management style was described. Farms were categorized using size descriptions provided by the slaves or veterans. There were 21 small farms, 43 medium farms and 56 large farms represented in these sources. Seventy (32.5%) of the region's counties are represented in these sources.