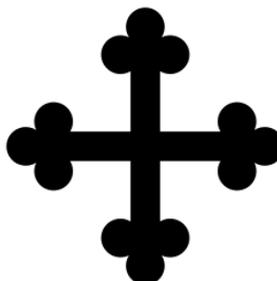


Public Service Announcement

April 30, 2018



Intensive search begins for the Lost Jesuit Slaves of Maryland.

91 people were left behind by Catholic priests in 1838 slave sale.

Descendants eligible for legacy admissions edge at Georgetown today.

Volunteer researchers have launched an unprecedented effort to solve a 180-year-old mystery: What happened to 91 people unexpectedly left behind when the Maryland Jesuits sold nearly 300 slaves to Louisiana in 1838?

The search is being lead and crowd-sourced by the Georgetown Memory Project (GMP) (www.georgetownmemoryproject.org), an independent non-profit research institute based in Cambridge, MA. More than 100 volunteers are involved, with more expected to join.

The Jesuit slaves were sold to plantation-owners in southern Louisiana in 1838, in order to rescue Georgetown University in Washington, DC, from near-certain bankruptcy. Today, they are known as the “GU272” (echoing an incorrect total recited at the beginning of a handwritten sale contract signed by the Maryland Jesuits on June 19, 1838).

In September 2016, Georgetown University announced that GU272 descendants are eligible to receive “legacy status” when applying for admission. This is the same admissions edge granted to the children of Georgetown’s alumni, staff, and major benefactors. Georgetown’s announcement intensified the search for the members of the original GU272, and their living descendants.

The Georgetown Memory Project, founded by Georgetown alumni in November 2015, is the only organization in the world today engaged in a systematic and ongoing effort to locate all members of the GU272 and their direct descendants. The GMP receives no financial support from Georgetown University or the Maryland Jesuits.

Public Service Announcement

April 30, 2018

Only 206 people were actually transported to southern Louisiana.

The Georgetown Memory Project has determined that only 206 members of the original GU272 were actually transported to plantations in southern Louisiana in connection with the 1838 sale. To date, the GMP has identified and located 5,667 direct descendants of these 206 individuals. Most of these descendants still live in Louisiana today.

The success of the GMP's research effort in Louisiana raised an obvious but unanswered question: What happened to the rest of the people caught up in the 1838 sale?

91 people were unexpectedly left behind in Maryland in 1838.

The answer is surprising and unexpected.

The 1838 Jesuit slave sale was never a secret. And it's long been known that at least a few members of the GU272 somehow managed to stay behind in Maryland. But until now, the exact number has been unknown.

Over the years, speculation has focused on a small handful of people, including:

- A 23-year-old woman named Louisa Mahoney, who (along with her mother) escaped into the woods when slave traders arrived in St. Mary's County, MD;
- A 65-year-old man named Isaac Hawkins, who (along with his wife) was allowed to stay behind as a result of old age; and lived at the "meat house" near the kitchen of a Jesuit plantation known as White Marsh in Prince George's County.
- Twelve other people (men, women and children, ranging in ages from 10 to 45) who were noted as "runaways" at the time of the 1838 sale.

Ten (10) highly-skilled genealogists employed by the Georgetown Memory Project have spent more than two years searching for the GU272 in both Louisiana and Maryland. What they discovered astonished them.

206 members of the GU272 have been identified and located in southern Louisiana. But 91 people were left behind in Maryland in 1838. Substantially more people than anyone has ever before suggested were left behind in the Jesuit slave sale of 1838.

These 91 people are known today as the Lost Jesuit Slaves of Maryland.

Public Service Announcement

April 30, 2018

Researchers are unravelling a 180-year-old mystery.

What happened to the Lost Jesuit Slaves after 1838 has been a mystery for the past 180 years. The GMP is investigating a number of different scenarios, including the possibility that some or all of the Lost Jesuit Slaves:

- stayed with the Maryland Jesuits as slaves on the Jesuit estates.
- were sold by the Jesuits to nearby plantations and farms.
- were sold in open-auctions in Baltimore, MD, or Alexandria, VA.
- escaped into freedom.
- joined communities of free blacks in Baltimore, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or Delaware.
- All of the above.
- None of the above

The Lost Jesuit Slaves are survived by approximately 6,000 descendants.

Finding the 91 Lost Jesuit Slaves is only half of the GMP's mission. The other half is locating their direct descendants.

The Georgetown Memory Project estimates that the 91 Lost Jesuit Slaves produced approximately 6,000 direct descendants (living and deceased). The GMP further estimates that more than half of these direct descendants (i.e., 3,000 people) are alive and well today. Of these 3,000 living descendants, approximately two-thirds (i.e., 2,000 people) are believed to be residents of Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Living descendants have already been found in Maryland today.

To date, the Georgetown Memory Project has identified five (5) of the 91 Lost Jesuit Slaves, and 490 of their direct descendants (living and deceased).

Among these 490 descendants, the GMP has found a small number of *living* descendants of three (3) particular members of the Lost Jesuit Slaves. All three were enslaved by the Maryland Jesuits on a tobacco plantation called St. Inigoes Manor, located in St. Mary's County, MD. Their names (and approximate ages in 1838) were as follows:

- **Arnold Jones (age 38):** Identified as a "runaway" in 1838. Had a wife (Anny age 27) and two children (Arnold age 7; and Louisa age 5) who were sold and transported to Ascension Parish, LA. It is possible that Arnold escaped from the Jesuits in Washington, DC, two years earlier on July 26, 1836, along with a brother named Moses Bennett.

Public Service Announcement

April 30, 2018

- **Louisa Mahoney Mason (age 23):** Louisa Mahoney escaped the slave-traders who arrived in 1838, and remained in Maryland as a servant to the Jesuits at St. Inigoes Manor in St. Mary's County, MD, for the rest of her life. She married Alexander Mason. Louisa Mahoney Mason died and was buried at St. Inigoes, MD, on July 3, 1909.
- **Regis Gough (age 28):** Although originally marked for sale to a plantation in southern Louisiana, Regis Gough was permitted to remain behind in Maryland -- perhaps because he was married to an enslaved woman located on a neighboring (non-Jesuit) plantation. Regis Gough died in St. Mary's County, MD, in 1888.

Descendants are entitled to coveted admissions edge at Georgetown today.

On September 1, 2016, the President of Georgetown University, Dr. John J. DeGioia, announced that descendants of the GU272 are eligible to receive "legacy admissions status" at Georgetown University. Specifically, Dr. DeGioia said:

"We provide care and respect for the members of the Georgetown community – faculty, staff, and alumni – those with an enduring relationship with Georgetown. We will provide this same care and respect to the descendants [of Jesuit slaves]."

Georgetown University's official website adds the following:

"Any program that currently considers whether an applicant is a member of the Georgetown community as a factor in admissions will give that same consideration to descendants of those people owned by the Maryland [Jesuit] Province."

"Legacy admissions status" is the same admissions edge granted to the children of Georgetown's alumni, staff, and major benefactors. According to an article published on March 20, 2015 by *The Hoya*, the student newspaper of Georgetown University:

"In the Class of 2018, the acceptance rate for legacy students was 36 percent, compared to the overall acceptance rate of 16.6 percent Of the 3,381 students accepted in the Class of 2018, 317 students, or 9 percent of acceptances, were legacies."

The Georgetown Memory Project

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GMP

Public Service Announcement

April 30, 2018

Georgetown began admitting GU272 descendants to the University under the legacy admissions program in 2017. At least two GU272 descendants are presently enrolled as students at Georgetown University. Both of them are descended from the Louisiana branch of the GU272 community.

More than 100 independent volunteers have been tapped for the search.

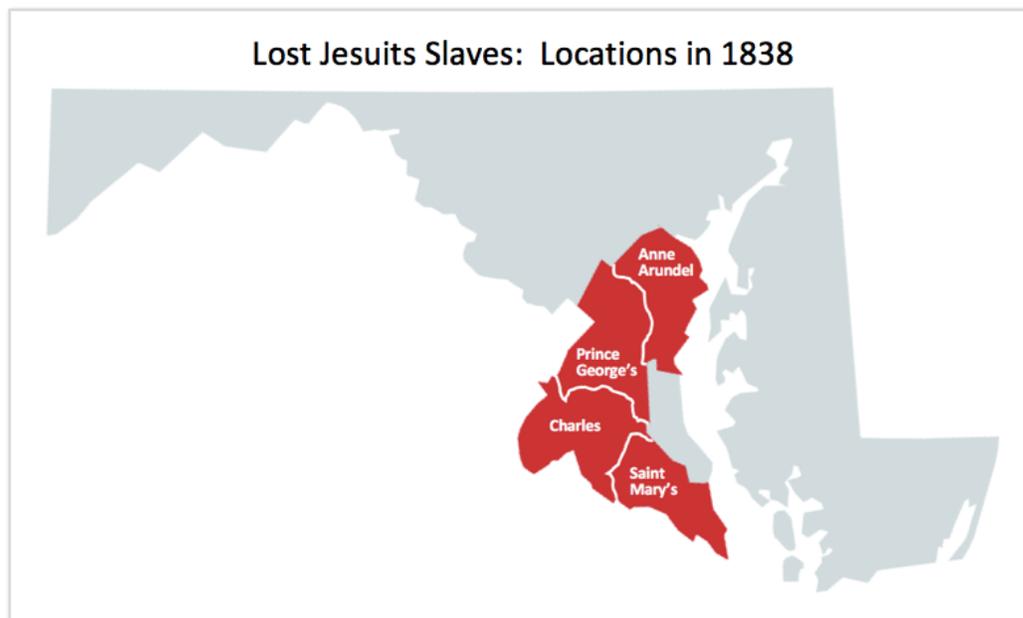
The search for the 91 Lost Jesuit Slaves is being organized and led by the Georgetown Memory Project. Starting with a core group of more than 100 people, the GMP is calling upon volunteers from all walks of life to join in the search for the 91 Lost Jesuit Slaves, including:

- Family historians
- Cemetery caretakers
- Genealogists
- Community historians
- Librarians and archivists
- Teachers and students
- Pastors and church secretaries
- Interested members of the general public

Everyone is invited to join the search. A detailed dossier about the Lost Jesuit Slaves can be obtained from the GMP by emailing: aboutGMP@gmail.com.

Focus is on 4 Maryland counties – and the entire world.

In 1838, the Lost Jesuit Slaves were concentrated in just four Maryland counties:



Public Service Announcement

April 30, 2018

Specifically, the 91 individuals can be broken out by geography as follows:

- St. Mary's County: 34 people
- 23 in Charles County: 23 people
- Prince George's / Anne Arundel County: 34 people

Today, the descendants of the Lost Jesuit Slaves could be located literally anywhere in the United States, or the rest of the world. However, the Georgetown Memory Project believes that the great majority of them will be found in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Five major clues that you might be related the Lost Jesuit Slaves.

There are five major clues that you might be related to the Lost Jesuit Slaves:

- (1) Your family is black or mixed race, with ties to slavery.
- (2) Your family has ties to southern Maryland.
- (3) Your family is Roman Catholic (or used to be).
- (4) Family lore says your ancestors were owned by the Jesuits or Catholic priests.
- (5) Your family tree contains any of the following surnames:

Anderson (<i>Henderson</i>)	Hawkins
Barns (<i>Barnes, Barney</i>)	Hill
Blacklock	Jones
Blair	Johnson
Brown	Kelly
Butler	Kerchewan (<i>see also Cutchmore</i>)
Campbell	Langley
Contee	Mahoney
Coyle	Mason
Cremble	Merick (<i>Merrick</i>)
Cutchmore (<i>Cutchamore, Cutchmo, Cush, Cuckumber, Cotchman</i>)	Noland (<i>Nolanty, Nolin</i>)
Digges (<i>Diggs, Digs</i>)	Plowden
Dorsey (<i>Dorsy</i>)	Queen (<i>Quin</i>)
Eaglin	Riley
Ford	Scott
Gough	Sweeton (<i>Sweton, Sweden, Sweetum, Sueton</i>)
Greenlief (<i>Greenleaf, Green</i>)	Ware
Hall	West
Harris	Wilton
	Yorkshire

The Georgetown Memory Project

www.georgetownmemoryproject.org

The logo for the Georgetown Memory Project (GMP) is a black square with the letters "GMP" in white, bold, sans-serif font.

Public Service Announcement

April 30, 2018

What to do if you think you might be related to the Lost Jesuit Slaves.

If you think you might be related to the Lost Jesuit Slaves (or have information relating to them), please email the Georgetown Memory Project at: **aboutGMP@gmail.com**

Please tell us:

- Your name.
- How we can reach you.
- How you might be related to the Lost Jesuit Slaves.

For more information about the Lost Jesuit Slaves.

For more information about this Public Service Announcement, the Georgetown Memory Project, and the Lost Jesuit Slaves, please contact:

Richard J. Cellini, Esq.

The Georgetown Memory Project

Cambridge, Massachusetts

www.georgetownmemoryproject.org

rcellini@briefcasedata.com

About the Georgetown Memory Project

The Georgetown Memory Project is an independent non-profit organization founded by alumni and friends of Georgetown University. The GMP was founded in November 2015 to identify and locate the approximately 272 enslaved people sold by Georgetown University to Louisiana in 1838, and to trace their direct descendants.

To date, the GMP has identified 211 of the members of the original GU272, and has located 6,083 direct descendants. The GMP is a donor-supported, tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization, and receives no financial assistance from Georgetown University or the Maryland Jesuits. For more information about the GMP, please visit www.georgetownmemoryproject.org.

About the Maryland Jesuits

Jesuits in Maryland date back to March 25, 1634 when Fr. Andrew White, and four other Jesuit missionaries from England, celebrated the first Mass in territory now known as Maryland. Jesuits established missions along the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac Rivers.

The Maryland Province of Jesuits extends through 9 states including the District of Columbia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, West Virginia, southern New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. This region forms one group within the Society of Jesus in the United States, and one part of the worldwide community of Jesuits.

The Georgetown Memory Project

www.georgetownmemoryproject.org



GMP

Public Service Announcement

April 30, 2018

Jesuits from the Maryland Province also serve in Chile, as well as many other places throughout the world. For more information about the Maryland Jesuits, please visit www.mdsj.org.

About Georgetown University

Georgetown University is one of the world's leading academic and research institutions, offering a unique educational experience that prepares the next generation of global citizens to lead and make a difference in the world. Located in Washington, DC, Georgetown is a vibrant community of exceptional students, faculty, alumni, and professionals dedicated to real-world applications of research, scholarship, faith and service.

Established in 1789, Georgetown is the nation's oldest Catholic and Jesuit university. Drawing upon the 450-year-old legacy of Jesuit education, Georgetown provides students with a world-class learning experience focused on educating the whole person through exposure to different faiths, cultures and beliefs. For more information about Georgetown University, please visit www.georgetown.edu.
