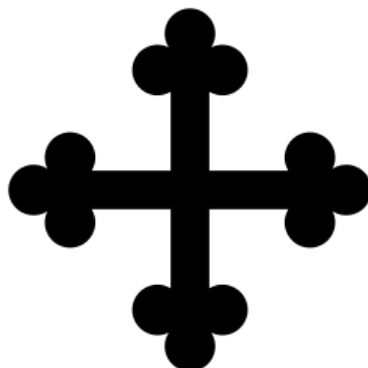


THE GEORGETOWN MEMORY PROJECT

Further research is necessary.



The Lost Jesuit Slaves of Maryland

Searching for the people left behind in 1838

Update No. 2 (September 25, 2023)

Latest Tallies:

Total GU272 Ancestors Involved in 1838 Sale	314
Transported to Louisiana	217
Left Behind in Maryland in 1838	97
Found in Maryland by GMP So Far	24
Lost Jesuit Slaves (the "Maryland Missing")	73

You can help us find them.

Contact **aboutGMP@gmail.com**

www.georgetownmemoryproject.org

Copy & Distribute Freely

Please help ...

find the Lost Jesuit Slaves of Maryland!



Everyone can help **identify & locate** the Lost Jesuit Slaves of Maryland and their direct descendants.

Verified descendants are eligible for legacy admissions status at Georgetown University.

Please send leads to: **aboutGMP@gmail.com**

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Please share this article with anyone who might be able to help.



How do I know ...

if I'm related to the Lost Jesuit Slaves of Maryland?



Important Family Names:

Adams
Anderson (Henderson)
Barns (Barnes, Barney)
Bennett
Blacklock
Blair
Brown
Bush
Butler
Campbell
Contee
Coyle
Cremble
Cutchmore (Cutchamore, Cutchmo,
Cuckumber, Cush, Cotchman)
Digges (Diggs, Digs)
Dorsey (Dorsy)
Eaglin
Ford
Gough (Goff)
Greenlief (Greenleaf, Green)
Hall
Harris
Hawkins
Hill
Jones
Johnson
Kelly
Kerchman (see also Cutchmore)
Langley
Mahoney
Mason
Medley
Merick (Merrick)
Morgan
Noland (Nolanty, Nolin)
Plowden
Queen (Quin)
Riley
Scott
Stewart
Sweeton (Sweton, Sweden,
Sweetney, Sweetum, Sueton)
Taylor
Ware
Waters
West
Walton
Winberry
Yorkshire

Here are **5** major clues:

- ☐ Your family is black or mixed race, with ties to slavery.
- ☐ Your family has ties to Maryland's Chesapeake region, especially:
 - St. Mary's County (*St. Mary's City, St. Inigoes, or Ridge*)
 - Charles County (*Port Tobacco*)
 - Howard or Baltimore County (*Woodstock or Granite*)
 - Prince George's or Anne Arundel County (*Bowie*)
 - Cecil or Kent County (*Chesapeake City/Bohemia Manor*)
- ☐ Your family is Roman Catholic (or used to be).
- ☐ Family lore says your ancestors were owned by the Jesuits or Catholic priests.
- ☐ You have ancestors with surnames listed at left (the more the better).

Next Steps:

These are just clues – not rigid tests or requirements!

If you think you might be related to the Lost Jesuit Slaves, please email us: aboutGMP@gmail.com

Please tell us:

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

People of Interest

97 people were left behind in Maryland in 1838.



This article is about the following people:

Found by the GMP So Far (24 People):

*	= Added to list since publication of Update No. 1 (06.19.2019)
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GMP Code	Last Name	First Name	Age (1838)	Birth Year (~)	Jesuit Plantation	MD County
GMP-050	Blacklock	Joseph	40	1798	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-278*	Brown	Regis	28	1810	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-199*	Butler	Nace [Jr.]	20	1817	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-280*	Butler	Peter	37	1801	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-100	Coyle	John	21	1817	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-057	Diggs	Sally	50	1788	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-060*	Diggs	Robert	12	1826	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-086*	Dorsey Taylor	Eliza	26	1812	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-077*	Queen	Margery	60	1778	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-235	Gough	Regis	28	1804	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-002	Hawkins	Charles	40	1798	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-001	Hawkins	Isaac	65	1765	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-022	Hawkins	Isaac [Jr.]	26	1812	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-248	Mahoney	Louisa	23	1812	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-246	Mahoney	Gabe	28	1808	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-244*	Mahoney [Jr.]	Harry	40	1806	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-242*	Mahoney [Sr.]	Harry	75	1771	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-245*	Mahoney	Nelly	38	1798	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-045	Queen	Eliza	12	1826	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-089*	Taylor	Edward	3	1835	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-285	Yorkshire	Alexius	36	1805	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-241*	Yorkshire[?]	Joseph	22	1816	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-282*	Unknown	Micheal	33	1805	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-290*	Unknown	Zeke	32	1806	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's

Still Missing in Maryland (73 People):

*	= Added/Updated since publication of Update No. 1 (06.19.2019)
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GMP Code	Last Name	First Name	Age (1838)	Birth Year (~)	Jesuit Plantation	MD County
GMP-052	Blacklock[?]	Kitty	22	1816	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-220	Brown	Biby	5	1833	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-099	Butler	John	35	1803	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-269	Campbell[?]	Dick	40	1798	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-058	Diggs	William	21	1817	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-061	Diggs[?]	Henry	8	1838	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-091	Gough	Regis	28	1805	White Marsh	Prince George's

GMP-034	Harrison	Billy/William	40	1798	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-027	Harrison	Sally	65	1773	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-249	Jones	Arnold	38	1800	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-243	Mahoney	Anna	70	1775	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-247	Mahoney	Daniel	25	1810	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-171	Plowden[?]	Dick	24	1811	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-068*	Queen	Martha	10	1928	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-079	Queen	Minty	26	1812	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-067	Queen	Nancy	15	1822	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-065	Queen	Isaiah	21	1817	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-083	Queen[?]	James	50	1788	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-078	Queen[?]	Len	38	1800	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-145	Scott	Harry	65	1763	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-146	Scott	Dinah	68	1770	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-110	Stewart[?]	Francis	8	1830	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-102	Sweton	Len	50	1788	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-088*	Taylor	Noble	5	1833	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-087*	Taylor	Reverdy	7	1831	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-090*	Taylor	William	1	1837	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-159	Unknown	Abraham	27	1811	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-096	Unknown	Benedict	65	1773	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-085	Unknown	Bill/William	42	1796	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-137	Unknown	Celestia	20-50	1808	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-132	Unknown	Crissy	20-50	1806	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-133	Unknown	Crissy's Daughter 1	Unk.	1828	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-135	Unknown	Crissy's Daughter 2	Unk.	1834	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-134	Unknown	Crissy's Son 1	Unk.	1830	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-136	Unknown	Crissy's Son 2	Unk.	1836	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-103	Unknown	Daniel	80	1758	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-055	Unknown	Elizabeth	1	1837	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-082	Unknown	Garvis/Jarvis/Charles	60	1778	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-292	Unknown	Henny	60	1778	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-293	Unknown	James	60	1778	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-158	Unknown	John	31	1807	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-281	Unknown	John or James	35	1778	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-139	Unknown	Louisa	20-50	1818	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-130	Unknown	Margaret	20-50	1812	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-131	Unknown	Margaret's Daughter 1	Unk.	1834	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-092	Unknown	Maria	26	1812	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-093	Unknown	Maria	5	1833	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-053	Unknown	Mary	6	1832	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-081	Unknown	Mary	1.5	1836	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-141	Unknown	Mary	50+	1783	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-142	Unknown	Mary	50+	1773	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-154	Unknown	Mary	59	1779	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-167	Unknown	Mary	23	1815	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-303	Unknown	Mary Anne	-3	1841	Unknown	Unknown
GMP-122	Unknown	Matilda	20-50	1808	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-123	Unknown	Matilda's Daughter 1	Unk.	1832	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-124	Unknown	Matilda's Daughter 2	Unk.	1834	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-125	Unknown	Matilda's Daughter 3	Unk.	1836	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-076	Unknown	Nancy	34	1804	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-080	Unknown	Nancy	5	1833	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-291	Unknown	Nathan	64	1774	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-195	Unknown	Newtown Child No. 1	1	1837	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-196	Unknown	Newtown Child No. 2	2	1836	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-056	Unknown	Polly	60	1778	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-075	Unknown	Richard	38	1800	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-054	Unknown	Sam	4	1834	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-152	Unknown	Sarah	48	1791	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-111	Unknown	Stephen	60	1778	St. Thomas Manor	Charles

GMP-151	Unknown	Stephen	49	1789	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-181	Unknown	Susana	14	1824	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-140	Unknown	Teresia	50+	1768	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-094	Unknown	William	0.5	1837	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-070	West	Betsy	32	1806	White Marsh	Prince George's

Removed from List* (3 People):

GMP Code	Last Name	First Name	Age (1838)	Birth Year (~)	Jesuit Plantation	MD County
GMP-299	Unknown	Bridget	23	1815	Unknown	Unknown
GMP-300	Unknown	Bridget's Child 1	Unk.	1835	Unknown	Unknown
GMP-301	Unknown	Bridget's Child 2	Unk.	1837	Unknown	Unknown

* Since the publication of Update No. 1 (06.19.2019), the GMP has determined that the three people listed above were not "left behind in Maryland," but were transported to Louisiana.



Section 1:

Introduction & Background

Introduction

On 30 April 2018, the Georgetown Memory Project published a 62-page research memorandum entitled *The Lost Jesuit Slaves of Maryland: Searching for the people left behind in 1838* (the “Original Memorandum (4.30.2018)”). The purpose of the Original Memorandum (04.30.2018) was to identify and document the GU272 Ancestors who remained in Maryland, escaped, or were sold to parts unknown (i.e., were “left behind”) when the Maryland Jesuits sold more than 300 enslaved people to Louisiana-based plantation-owners in 1838.

This article is the second update and should be read in conjunction with the Original Memorandum (04.30.2018) and Update No. 1 (06.19.2019). These documents can be downloaded free of charge from the GMP website: www.georgetownmemoryproject.org.

In preparing this update, the Georgetown Memory Project received invaluable contributions from the following individuals:

- Ms. Judy Riffel, GMP Lead Genealogist, Baton Rouge, LA.
- Ms. Malissa Ruffner (JD, MLS, CG®), GMP Genealogist for Maryland, Baltimore, MD.
- Ms. Patricia Bayonne-Johnson of Spokane, WA, and her dedicated team of expert genealogists from the Eastern Washington Genealogical Society, Inc.
- Ms. Rachel L. Swarns, Associate Professor of Journalism at New York University, and contributing writer for *The New York Times*.
- Ms. Melisande Short-Colomb, Senior GU272 Descendant Advisor to the GMP.
- Dr. Adam Rothman, Professor of History at Georgetown University, and his team of researchers and scholars.
- Individual members of the GU272 Descendant community, and their families.
- Leadership, membership, and staff of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

The Georgetown Memory Project expresses its deep appreciation to them, one and all.

Historical Background

On 19 June 1838, the Maryland Jesuits (acting on behalf of themselves and Georgetown University) signed a detailed written contract to sell “two hundred and seventy two negroes” [sic] from four Jesuit-owned tobacco plantations in southern Maryland to Henry Johnson and Jesse Batey — two plantation-owners based in southern Louisiana. Today, these enslaved people are known collectively as the GU272 Ancestors or simply the GU272.

The 1838 Jesuit slave sale did not occur on a single day, or even in a single month or year. The transportation of enslaved people from Maryland to Louisiana spanned the period 1838–1843. Indeed, the Maryland Jesuits continued to collect monies from the 1838 sale (paid by the Louisiana purchasers in intermittent installments) until 20 May 1862.

Likewise, despite the precise wording of the 19 June 1838 Sale Agreement, the 1838 sale did not involve 272 enslaved people. The Georgetown Memory Project has determined that the 1838 sale involved 314 distinct individuals, over the period 1838–1843. References in this article to the “GU272” and the “GU272 Ancestors” should be understood to mean 314 people in all.

As of the publication date of Update No. 2, the GMP believes that the total number of GU272 Ancestors can be broken down as follows:

Total GU272 Ancestors Involved in 1838 Sale	314
Transported to Louisiana	217
Left Behind in Maryland in 1838	97
Found in Maryland by GMP So Far	24
Lost Jesuit Slaves (the “Maryland Missing”)	73

In the immediate aftermath of the sale, the 97 people left behind in Maryland likely met one or more of the following fates:

- Kept enslaved on the Jesuit plantations in Maryland.
- Sold by the Jesuits to neighboring farms and plantations.
- Escaped the arrival of the slave-traders and travelled to parts unknown.
- Collected from the Maryland Jesuits, but immediately re-sold to parts unknown.
- Died under unknown circumstances.

As noted in the chart above, so far, the Georgetown Memory Project has identified and located 24 of these 97 people. The remaining 73 are (for now) known as the “Lost Jesuit Slaves of Maryland.”

About the Georgetown Memory Project

The Georgetown Memory Project (the “GMP”) is an independent, non-profit research institute headquartered in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The GMP is dedicated to identifying and locating the 300+ enslaved people sold by Georgetown University and the Maryland Jesuits to southern Louisiana in 1838 and tracing their direct descendants (living and deceased).

The GMP is guided by the Jesuit principle of *magis* (doing more), and is committed to the ideals of Truth, Reconciliation and Reunion.

The GMP was founded on 21 November 2015, by Richard J. Cellini, Esq., an alumnus of Georgetown University. In December 2015, the GMP engaged Ms. Judy Riffel of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to lead the genealogical search for the GU272 and their direct descendants. Judy has been supported in this effort by Ms. Patricia Bayonne-Johnson (herself a GU272 descendant), and a dedicated team of expert genealogists affiliated with the Eastern Washington Genealogical Society, Inc. (www.ewgsi.org). Since June 2016, Maryland genealogist Malissa Ruffner has been researching those who appear to have been left behind in Maryland. Ms. Melisande Short-Colomb serves as the GMP’s Senior GU272 Descendant Advisor, and the GMP’s representative to the Society of Jesus.

As of the publication date of this Update No. 2, the GMP has positively identified 241 of the GU272 Ancestors (i.e., 217 in Louisiana and 24 in Maryland). In addition, the GMP has verified more than 10,000 direct descendants (living and deceased), more than 6,000 of whom are alive today. The GMP estimates that there are 12,000–15,000 GU272 descendants in all (living and deceased, known and unknown).

The GMP’s genealogical determinations are made by professional genealogists, working to satisfy the requirements of the Genealogical Proof Standard. Our genealogical determinations are based primarily on paper records, documenting every link in the genealogical chain of descent. Our genealogical proof comes primarily from historical records available in the public domain (i.e., archives, courthouses, churches, libraries, and government agencies).

Although occasionally helpful in guiding or confirming our research, the following types of information (alone or in combination) are never sufficient by themselves (i.e., without supporting paper documentation) to support a final GMP genealogical determination:

- Family oral tradition.
- Personal testimony, opinions or beliefs.
- Geographical proximity to known GU272 Ancestors or descendants.
- Surnames commonly found among GU272 Ancestors or descendants.
- DNA test results.

Specifically, a DNA match (i.e., evidence of shared DNA between a given individual and a verified GU272 descendant) is not by itself sufficient to prove descent from a GU272 Ancestor.

(While shared DNA may have been contributed by a common GU272 Ancestor, it may also have been contributed by a common ancestor completely unconnected to the GU272.) Nevertheless, the GMP occasionally encourages potential descendants to take a commercially available DNA test, and to compare their test results with the results of verified GU272 descendants. While not conclusive proof of GU272 descent, DNA matches (especially so-called “strong” matches) can be helpful in guiding or confirming the GMP’s documentary research.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS) hosts the *GU272 Memory Project* at its website, *American Ancestors*. The project includes a searchable-by-name database, contextual information, oral histories, and family reports for 32 of the GU272 descendant families, including five from Maryland. References to those five family reports are included where most relevant in the body of this memorandum. NEHGS generously makes the material available to all researchers with free registration. For more information about this free database, please visit <https://gu272.americanancestors.org/>.

In addition to its genealogical work, the GMP supports original archival research, DNA studies, and oral histories about the GU272 community. The work of the Georgetown Memory Project has been extensively chronicled by the national and global media, including *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *The New Yorker*, CBS News, PBS Newshour, National Public Radio, and the BBC.

The GMP is a tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization, funded entirely by voluntary contributions from hundreds of individual donors. The GMP receives no financial assistance whatsoever from Georgetown University or the Maryland Jesuits. For more information about the Georgetown Memory Project, please visit: www.georgetownmemoryproject.org.

ID Codes, Citations & Sources

Unique ID Codes for GU272 Ancestors

The GMP has developed a system of unique GMP Codes for identifying each of the 314 individuals involved in the 1838 sale. GMP Codes are designed to:

- Provide long-term visibility to each and every GU272 Ancestor.
- Focus research efforts and guide the allocation of scarce research resources.
- Reduce mistakes, confusion, and duplication of effort.
- Facilitate the formation and integration of family associations and descendant groups.
- Promote the discovery and diffusion of knowledge about the GU272 community.

The ID numbers used in the Original Memorandum were adopted from the now-defunct Jesuit Plantation Project (“JPP”) established at Georgetown University in the 1990s. JPP codes are now understood to be an inadequate and incomplete system for identifying the GU272 Ancestors. As a result, they are no longer used by the Georgetown Memory Project.

This update relies exclusively on GMP Codes when identifying and referring to GU272 Ancestors. Readers and researchers are strongly encouraged to use GMP Codes when conducting their own GU272 research, and when communicating with the GMP and others about specific GU272 Ancestors.

Document Citations & Sources

Throughout this Update No. 2, five documentary sources are cited with special frequency:

- Census of enslaved people prepared by Maryland Jesuits in advance of the 1838 sale ("1838 Jesuit Slave Census").¹
- Henry Johnson's written agreement with Thomas F. Mulledy for the purchase of 84 slaves ("Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84").²
- List of 9 people owned by Henry Johnson described as the only slaves transported into Louisiana out of the 84 slaves purchased by him in 1838 ("List of 9 Transported to Louisiana").³
- Henry Johnson's undated written agreement with Thomas F. Mulledy for the purchase of 11 slaves ("Henry Johnson's Undated Purchase of 11").⁴
- Jesse Batey's written agreement with Thomas F. Mulledy for the purchase of 54 slaves ("Jesse Batey's Purchase of 54").⁵

In the pages that follow, references to these frequently used sources appear in the text only. All other sources are footnoted in full.

Appendices

There are four appendices to this report:

- **Appendix A:** Report on Ignatius "Nace" Butler Jr. (14 pages)
- **Appendix B:** Report on Charlotte Rayborn (5 pages)
- **Appendix C:** Report on Daniel Mahoney (4 pages)
- **Appendix D:** Report on Arnold Jones (3 pages)

¹ "Census of slaves to be sold in 1838," Archives of the Maryland Province of the Society of Jesus (AMPSJ), Box OS1, Folder 14, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University; online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA63). Un-footnoted references in this memorandum to the age, marital status, and other identifying characteristics of specific GU272 Ancestors come from the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census.

² Agreement between Henry Johnson and Edmund Forstall, on behalf of Rev. Thomas F. Mulledy, dated 17 Feb. 1844, Conveyance Book V, No. 479, Iberville Parish Clerk of Court, Plaquemine, La.

³ Ibid., clause naming: Henny (32); her child; Charles (79); Ginny (74), wife of Charles; Henny (34), daughter of Charles; Ginny (17), niece of Charles; Nelly (42); Jenny (26), Claim's wife; and Henny, daughter of Jenny. This list overlaps with names in another document; see "Only slaves transported to Louisiana. out of the 84 slaves lot," undated, AMPSJ, Box 62, Folder 23; online at [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA380).

⁴ Undated obligation from Henry Johnson to Thomas Mulledy to pay \$7,180 for 11 slaves, AMPSJ, Box 62, Folder 3; online at [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA79).

⁵ Purchase of 54 negroes by Jesse Beaty [sic] from Thomas F. Mulledy, 6 July 1839, Conveyance Book H, pp. 293–295, Terrebonne Parish Clerk of Court, Houma, La.

Research Progress to Date

Here is a summary of the GMP's progress-to-date in identifying and locating the GU272 Ancestors left behind in Maryland in 1838:

	04/30/18	06/19/19	9/25/23	
Total GU272 Ancestors believed to be involved in 1838 Sale	297	314	314	
Actually Sent to Louisiana	206	214	217	
Left Behind in Maryland in 1838	91	99	97	
<i>Known Surname</i>	21%	24%	42.3%	
<i>Possible Surname</i>	16%	22%	15.4%	
<i>Surname Still Unknown</i>	63%	54%	42.3%	
Found in Maryland by the Georgetown Memory Project	5	11	24	
Lost Jesuit Slaves of Maryland (i.e., remaining to be found)	86	88	73	



Section 2:

Names of the Lost Jesuit Slaves

As noted above, the Jesuit slave sale of 1838 involved 314 people in all. These 314 people are known individually as “GU272 Ancestors” and collectively as the “GU272.”

As of 25 September 2023, the Georgetown Memory Project has identified 217 GU272 Ancestors who were transported to southern Louisiana during the period 1838–1843. The Georgetown Memory Projects believes that the remaining 97 members of the GU272 were “left behind in Maryland” in one fashion or another.

All 97 people are listed in this update. They are grouped below by the name of Jesuit plantation in Maryland on which they were located at the time the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census was conducted.

Of the 97 GU272 Ancestors left behind in Maryland, the GMP has so far located and positively identified twenty-four (24) individuals. Individuals are considered “found” when a document, dated 1840 or later, has been located that shows them in Maryland. The names of these 24 “found” individuals are CAPITALIZED and highlighted in blue in the pages below.



White Marsh Plantation (Prince George's County, MD)

White Marsh Plantation (also sometimes called "White Marsh Farm") was founded circa 1729,⁶ and was officially known within the Society of Jesus as *the Mission of St. Francis Borgia*.⁷ Other relevant identifying details of White Marsh Plantation include the following:

- Location: Mostly in Prince George's County, Maryland; partly in Anne Arundel County.
- Adjacent River: Patuxent River (at White Marsh Branch).
- Nearest Modern Town: Bowie, Maryland.
- Nearest Modern Landmark: White Marsh Park (City of Bowie, Maryland).
- Primary Jesuit Church: Old Sacred Heart (Bowie, Maryland), founded 1741.
- Approximate Size in 1830s: 2,000 acres.⁸

For White Marsh Plantation, the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census contains the following information:

	91 separate handwritten identifiers of all sorts.
–	2 crossed-out entries
–	0 duplicate entries
TOTAL	89 net entries (i.e., net of cross-outs & dupes)
i.e.	89 proper names
+	0 unnamed individuals

Thirty-nine (39) people from White Marsh Plantation are believed to have remained behind in Maryland:

ISAAC HAWKINS (GMP-001): Age 65 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. "Old Isaac" is mentioned in several letters by Fr. Fidele de Grivel, SJ. In November 1838, Father Grivel wrote:

"[O]n the 2d, back to W[hite] M[arsh] I visited all the quarters, saw all, but Joe & his servant oxen – old Isaac is quite cheerful__oh, said, Fr. G. you ought to visit my wife. Br. Kuhn said: She is very large, in deed__How many horses said I did you want to carry her from Baltimore?__a wagon & 5 horses__great laughing of old Isaac, Miss Kitty & all – The fact is, Br. Kuhn had brought to Balt__e some hogsheads of Tobacco, & returning took Isaac's wife__She is not as big as old Nelly, Joe's mother. A good well bred woman. They live in a new quarter near the spring going to New design, & near the tobacco house; but the place being

⁶ J. Zwinge, "The Jesuit Farms in Maryland," *The Woodstock Letters*, vol. XLI [41], no. 2, 1912, p. 204.

⁷ T. Murphy, *Jesuit Slaveholding in Maryland: 1717–1838* (Routledge, New York & London, 2001), p. 46.

⁸ P. Finn, "The Slaves of the Jesuits of Maryland" (M.A. thesis presented at Georgetown University, read and approved by the Committee on August 29, 1974), p. 2.

*rented, they will move. Nelly, old Isaac's daughter was sick, a very sensible woman."*⁹

In May 1839, Father Grivel wrote:

*"There remain in our farms only few old people, well provided for their life times. So old Isaac remained at W. Marsh; his daughter Nelly is gone with her husband Peter, whom Henry Young had sold for the purpose."*¹⁰

Finally, in May 1842, Father Grivel wrote:

*"I was for 3. days at W. Marsh with Fr. Rey who is a distinguished man, fit for every thing in the college & for Trinity Church, teaching preaching etc. & he is very popular amongst all – Old Isaac at 77, can do little, but goes on, living at the meat house near the kitchen, with his wife. He & all spoke of you, wishing to be remembered...."*¹¹

The GMP has conclusively determined that Isaac Hawkins (GMP-001) was living in Maryland at least as late as 15 May 1842. More than 2,000 verified descendants of Isaac Hawkins (GMP-001) have been identified in Louisiana and throughout the United States. However, the GMP continues to seek information about other aspects of Isaac Hawkins's life such as: his whereabouts in the years after 1842; his date of death; the location of his burial; and the name of the woman identified as his wife in the second excerpt quoted above.

CHARLES HAWKINS (GMP-002): Age 40 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the son of Isaac Hawkins (GMP-001) (see entry immediately above); also, listed as a runaway on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census. Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. The GMP has conclusively determined that Charles Hawkins (GMP-002) remained in Maryland after the 1838 sale. He is listed as Charles, aged 40, dead, on an undated document listing slaves remaining on the estate (in Maryland), believed to be circa 1843.¹²

ISAAC HAWKINS [JR.] (GMP-022): Age 26 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the fourth son of Isaac Hawkins (GMP-001) (see entry above); also, identified as a runaway on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census. Isaac, age 21, purchased for \$864, is listed in Henry Johnson's Undated Purchase of 11, but no evidence has been found suggesting that he was transported to Louisiana.

⁹ Letter from Fr. Grivel, Georgetown College, to Fr. Lancaster, 6 Nov. 1838, AMPSJ, Box 9, Folder 2; online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA207).

¹⁰ Letter from Fr. Grivel to Fr. Lancaster, 4 May 1839, AMPSJ, Box 9, Folder 3; online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA146).

¹¹ Letter from Fr. Grivel to Fr. Lancaster, 15 May 1842, AMPSJ, Box 9, Folder 12; online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA394).

¹² List of Slaves Remaining on Estate and Exchanged, no date – perhaps 1839 (more likely 1843), AMPSJ, Box 62, Folder 23; online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA56).

An account book maintained by the Procurator of the Maryland Jesuit Province identifies a \$250 payment received on 28 November 1843 “from Thos. C. Wilson of Queen Ann Co, Md...for price of the runaway servt. Isaac Hawkins, & married to a Servt’ of said Wilson.” A Baltimore bailiff arranged the sale, suggesting that Isaac was found in that city.¹³ A Thomas C. Wilson of Queen Anne’s County reportedly owned no slaves in 1840, and only two males in 1850, one aged 14 and one aged 18.¹⁴ No further information was found in Baltimore bills of sale.¹⁵

An Isaac Hawkins of the appropriate age (55), is included among the people enslaved by Dr. George C. Ogle of Queen Anne’s District in Prince George’s County at the time of Emancipation in Maryland, 1 November 1864. Other people with the Hawkins surname listed with Ogle are: Anne, 18, Henny, 55, Sophia, 5, and Eliza, 5.¹⁶ In 1870, Isaac, age 70, was enumerated only two households away from B. O. Mullikin (associated with GMP-092, see below), living in the household with Thomas Matthews and his wife Mariah, and others, also all recently-freed from Dr. Ogle.¹⁷

Sally Harrison (GMP-027): Age 65 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Married or maiden name is Harrison. Sally is the mother of Ned Harrison (GMP-028) and Nelly Harrison (GMP-035), both of whom were sent to Louisiana; and Billy/William Harrison (GMP-034) (see entry immediately below), who was left behind in Maryland.

Billy/William Harrison (GMP-034): Age 40 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the second son of Sally (GMP-027) (see entry immediately above). Also, identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as “married off.” Included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Billy/William Harrison (GMP-034) is likely Billy married to Maria, servant of Thomas Macgruder [sic], prior to 1822. Their child, William, was baptized at White Marsh on 4 March 1822 at the age of 14 days, and his godmother was Nelly Harrison.¹⁸ A William, age 9, appears on the inventory of personal property of Thomas Magruder who died by 17 December 1830.¹⁹ This younger William Harrison is possibly one of

¹³ Cash and Day Book, Procurator (5 of 6), 1839–1881, p. 76, AMPSJ, Box 75, Folder 2. Additional correspondence regarding the transaction is available at [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA349).

¹⁴ 1840 U. S. census, Queen Anne’s County, Maryland, pop. sched., Centreville, p. 73 (stamped), Thomas C. Wilson, NARA microfilm publication M704, roll 169. 1850 U. S. census, Queen Anne’s County, Md., slave schedules, District 5, [p. 8], line 32–33, left column, Thomas C. Wilson, NARA microfilm publication M432, roll 302.

¹⁵ Baltimore County Court (Miscellaneous Court Papers, Index), Volume 2, 1831–1851; digital images (typewritten manuscript), Maryland State Archives (MSA) CE19, *Guide to Government Records* (<http://guide.msa.maryland.gov/pages/index.aspx>).

¹⁶ Prince George’s County, Commissioner of Slave Statistics, Slave Statistics, Election District 7, entry for Dr. George C. Ogle, MSA CE404-3 (p. 29 of PDF).

¹⁷ 1870 U. S. census, Prince George’s Co., Md., Queen Ann District, p. 205B, dwelling #168, family #168; NARA publication M593, roll 592.

¹⁸ Register of Baptisms, White Marsh, 1818–1822 (Transcription), Maryland Province Collection (“MPC”), Box 3, Folder 4; Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA48).

¹⁹ Prince George’s County, Register of Wills, Inventories, PC1: 231, Inventory for Thomas Magruder (1830); MSA

the substitutes sent to Louisiana in late 1843 (GMP-302) and placed on Henry Johnson's plantation in Ascension Parish. In 1831, an Edward Harrison was baptized at White Marsh, the son of Wm. Harrison and Emmy West, his wife, belonging to Mr. Magruder. The godmother was Kitty Harrison.²⁰ Magruder's inventory does not include Edward, Maria, or Emmy.

ELIZA QUEEN (GMP-045): Age 12 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the daughter of Charles and Sally Queen; also, listed on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census along with a note that says "Mrs. Sims Lee." She is included in Jesse Batey's Purchase of 54 but noted as being one of five not sent on board the *Uncas*. In a letter from Dr. Beatty [sic] to Father McSherry dated 27 June 1838, Batey writes that Eliza had not arrived and the brig needed to clear customs that date.²¹ The GMP has conclusively determined that Eliza Queen (GMP-045) was not transported to Louisiana, and remained in Maryland at least through 30 July 1840.²² However, the GMP seeks additional information about Eliza Queen including: her whereabouts in the years after 30 July 1840; her date of marriage (if any); her date of death; the location of her burial; and the names of her spouse and direct descendants (if any).

JOSEPH BLACKLOCK (GMP-050): Age 40 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the son of Nelly Blacklock (GMP-049); also, listed on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "married off." Joseph Blacklock is included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. He was probably the son of Dick Blacklock and Nelly Winberry, per the 1822 baptism of Nelly at White Marsh Farm.²³ He is noted in 1839 as having remained at White Marsh with his wife Nancy, who belonged to Mr. Grey.²⁴ In November of 1838, Fr. Grivel wrote that he had not seen Joe on his visit to White Marsh, and commented on the size of old Nelly, Joe's mother (see the quote above in the entry for Isaac Hawkins (GMP-001)). The GMP has found descendants of Joseph Blacklock. The 1921 death certificate of Isabella Randall, born ca. 1848, identifies her parents as Joseph Blacklock and Kittie Hawkins.²⁵ A living descendant of Isabella Randall (daughter of Joseph Blacklock and Kittie Hawkins) has DNA matches to multiple Hawkins descendants in Louisiana at the fourth–sixth cousin level.

The GMP continues to gather information on Ellen Hawkins, identified as the daughter of Joseph and Catherine Hawkins on her 1928 death certificate, possibly an erroneous reporting of parentage by Joseph Blacklock and Kittie Hawkins. Descendants of Ellen Hawkins share strong DNA matches to confirmed GU272 descendants, including of descendants of Isabella Hawkins

C1228-23.

²⁰ "White Marsh Register, 1818–1833," p. 120 [unpaginated; page numbers from PDF reviewed]; MPC, Box 3, Folder 3.

²¹ J. Zwinge, "The Jesuit Farms in Maryland," *The Woodstock Letters*, vol. XLI [41], no. 3, 1912, pp. 283–284.

²² Account Ledger, Procurator, 1839–1865, p. 7, AMPSJ, Box OS7, Folder 5.

²³ Register of Baptisms, White Marsh, 1818–1822 (Transcription).

²⁴ Letter from Fr. Grivel to Fr. Lancaster dated 4 May 1839.

²⁵ "District of Columbia Deaths, 1874–1961," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1803967>), Isabelle Randall, 13 Feb 1921, Brentwood, Maryland, United States; citing District Records Center, Washington D.C.; FHL microfilm 2,116,605.

Randall.²⁶ No firm conclusion can be reached without additional documentary evidence and/or chromosomal segment analysis.

See The Blacklock Family at *GU272 Memory Project* at <https://gu272.americanancestors.org/family/blacklock>.

Kitty Blacklock[?] (GMP-052): Age 22 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as married to a freeman; also, identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the mother of three children: Mary age 6 (GMP-053); Sam age 4 (GMP-054); and Elizabeth age 1 (GMP-055) (see three entries immediately below). All four people (i.e., Kitty, Mary, Sam, and Elizabeth) were included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not noted on the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Blacklaw is another possible spelling; Catherine Blacklaw was godmother to Ignatius Blackson in 1831.²⁷

Mary (GMP-053): Age 6 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the daughter of Kitty (GMP-052) (see entry immediately above). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not noted on the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Her mother's surname (maiden or married) could be Blacklock.

Sam (GMP-054): Age 4 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the son of Kitty (GMP-052) (see entry above). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not noted on the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. His mother's surname (maiden or married) could be Blacklock.

Elizabeth (GMP-055): Age 1 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the daughter of Kitty (GMP-052) (see entry above). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not noted on the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. Her mother's surname (maiden or married) could be Blacklock.

Polly (GMP-056): Age 60 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not noted on the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.

SALLY DIGGS (GMP-057): Age 50 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "married off"; also, identified in the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the mother of William (GMP-058) (see entry immediately below). Sally and William were included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana.

Sally's husband has been identified as Aaron Diggs, owned by Walter "Bishop" Bowie; Sally was noted in 1839 as having remained at White Marsh because Walter Bowie would not part with

²⁶ "District of Columbia Deaths, 1874–1961," Ellen Branford, 29 May 1928, District of Columbia, daughter of Joseph Hawkins and Catherine Hawkins; FHL microfilm 2,116,042. This may be an inaccurate reporting of Joseph Blacklock and Catherine Hawkins.

²⁷ "White Marsh Register, 1818–1833," p. 103.

Aaron.²⁸ Two Sarahs, one age 38 and the other 43, are listed on the 1839 inventory of Bowie's estate, along with Aaron age 50, and Aaron age three.²⁹ In 1860, Sally can be found living as a free woman with her likely son Robert Diggs (GMP-060) and head of household Margerry [sic] Queen (GMP-077) (see below).³⁰ Aaron Digges, a carpenter, age 70, and Aaron Jr., age 20, were still enslaved by the Bowie family in 1864.³¹ Sallie Diggs, age 70, is one household away from Fr. Charles Bague at White Marsh on the 1870 census.³² An entry dated 2 December 1878 for "Sarah (Sallie) Digges, coloured, her age 100 years, once served S.J. college" is found in White Marsh burial records.³³

Based on all of the foregoing information, the GMP has conclusively determined that Sally Diggs (GMP-057) remained in Maryland after the 1838 sale. She had at least two children: William (GMP-058) (see below), and Mary Ann (GMP-059) who was sent to Louisiana. Robert (GMP-060) and Henry (GMP-061) (see below) are possible children. Aaron Diggs Jr., living at the Bowie family estate with his father, is possibly her son as well.

William Diggs (GMP-058): Age 21 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the son of Sally (GMP-057) (see entry immediately above); also, identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as a runaway. William, age 21, was purchased for \$864, and is listed in Henry Johnson's Undated Purchase of 11, but no evidence has yet been found suggesting that he was transported to Louisiana.

To date, several individuals named William Diggs have been researched. They include: (1) William Diggs (born ca. 1815-21 in Virginia) who resided in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, in 1870 and 1880; (2) William Diggs (born ca. 1814-18 in Virginia) who resided in Rusk County, Texas, in 1870 and 1880; (3) William Diggs who was enslaved by Joisin Comeau and sold to Norbert Cropper, both slave holders at Bayou Goula, Louisiana; and (4) Williams Diggs or Dags who was enslaved by the Dominique family on Germania Plantation in Ascension Parish, Louisiana. The last two had Union pensions. Nothing definitive has yet been found to connect any of them to William Diggs (GMP-058).

ROBERT DIGGS (GMP-060): Age 12 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "an idiot." Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported

²⁸ Letter from Fr. Grivel to Fr. Lancaster, dated 4 May 1839.

²⁹ Prince George's County, Register of Wills, Inventories, PC3: 533, Inventory for Walter Bowie (1839); MSA C1228-35.

³⁰ 1860 U. S. census, Prince George's Co., Md., Seventh District, p. 125, dwelling #891, family #911, Sallie Diggs; NARA publication M653, roll 478. Sallie Diggs's age is understated as 40.

³¹ Prince George's County, Commissioner of Slave Statistics, Slave Statistics, Election District 7, entry for Walter W. Bowie; MSA CE404-1 (p. 136 of PDF).

³² 1870 U. S. census, Prince George's Co., Md., Queen Anne District, p. 201A, dwelling #105, family #105; NARA publication M593, roll 592.

³³ "White Marsh Register, 1818-1833," p. 120 [unpaginated]. See also Prince George's County Genealogical Society, comp., *Early Church Records of the White Marsh Church, Prince George's County* (Bowie, Md.: Prince George's County Genealogical Society, 2005), p. 74 of Book 4.

to Louisiana. He is likely a son of Sally Diggs (GMP-057). In 1860, Robert, age 30, identified as an “idiot” is enumerated as a free black with Sallie Diggs (GMP-057), in a household headed by Margerry [sic] Queen (GMP-077) (see below).³⁴

Henry Diggs[?] (GMP-061): Age 8 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. He may have been a son of Sally Diggs (GMP-057). To date, multiple Civil War pension files for men named Henry Diggs have been examined; none appear to be Henry (GMP-061).

Isaias Queen (GMP-065): Age 21 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the son of Harriet (GMP-062), who was married to a free man, James, but nevertheless sent to Louisiana (Terrebonne Parish). Also, identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as a runaway. His name appears to be “Josais” [sic] on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census, but in other documents the name appears as “Isais” or “Isaias” (the GMP has settled on “Isaias” as the preferred spelling). He was included in Jesse Batey’s Purchase of 54, but noted as being one of five not sent on board the *Uncas*. Isaias, age 21, was purchased for \$864, and listed in Henry Johnson’s Undated Purchase of 11, but no evidence has yet been found suggesting that he was transported to Louisiana. Isaias may have gone to Baltimore with his father, James Queen (a free man living in Maryland, and not a member of the GU272). In November of 1838, Fr. Grivel wrote: “Harriet & children are gone, Charles or James her husband will not go & secreted 3. of his children at Baltimore.”³⁵ See Nancy Queen (GMP-067) and Martha Queen (GMP-068).

The GMP no longer thinks that he is the same as Isaac Queen, age 34, living with Saml. Dobson, age 22, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1850.³⁶

Nancy Queen (GMP-067): Age 15 in 1838. Daughter of Harriet (GMP-062) who was married to James, a free man, but nevertheless sent to Louisiana (Terrebonne Parish). Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as a runaway. She was included in Jesse Batey’s Purchase of 54 but noted as being one of five not sent on board the *Uncas*. Nancy, aged 15, was purchased for \$594, and listed in Henry Johnson’s Undated Purchase of 11, but no evidence has yet been found suggesting that she was transported to Louisiana. Nancy may have gone to Baltimore with her father, James Queen (free, non-GU272). In November of 1838, Fr. Grivel wrote: “Harriet & children are gone, Charles or James her husband will not go & secreted 3. of his children at Baltimore.”³⁷ See Isaias Queen (GMP-065) and Martha Queen (GMP-068).

Martha Queen (GMP-068): Age 10 in 1838. Daughter of Harriet (GMP-062) who was married to James, a free man, but nevertheless sent to Louisiana (Terrebonne Parish). Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as a runaway. Jesse Batey’s Purchase of 54 lists Martha (12) as one of five slaves who were not on board the *Uncas* when it departed Alexandria, Virginia, for

³⁴ 1860 U. S. census, Prince George’s Co., Md., Seventh District, p. 125, dwelling #891, family #911.

³⁵ Letter from Fr. Grivel to Fr. Lancaster, 6 November 1838.

³⁶ 1850 United States census, Anne Arundel County, Md., District 3, p. 339B, family #58.

³⁷ Letter from Fr. Grivel to Fr. Lancaster, 6 November 1838.

Louisiana in June of 1838.³⁸ Martha may have gone to Baltimore with her father, James Queen (free, non-GU272). In November of 1838, Fr. Grivel wrote: "Harriet & children are gone, Charles or James her husband will not go & secreted 3. of his children at Baltimore."³⁹ See Isaias Queen (GMP-065) and Nancy Queen (GMP-067).

Betsy West (GMP-070): Age 32 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the mother of Augustin age 15 (GMP-071); Adelpia age 10 (GMP-072); Christina age 7 (GMP-073); and Harriet Ann age 4 (GMP-074). Also, identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as a runaway — notwithstanding the fact that (according to the same 1838 Jesuit Slave Census) she had four minor children living at White Marsh. Betsy, aged 32, was purchased for \$594, and listed in Henry Johnson's Undated Purchase of 11 (but no evidence has yet been found suggesting that she was transported to Louisiana). Betsy's four children (Augustin, Adelpia, Christina, and Harriet Ann) were sent to Louisiana without her. Betsy may have been the sister of Harriet (GMP-062), wife of James Queen (free non-GU272). In November of 1838, Fr. Grivel wrote: "James Quin is a rascal, & is living with Elizabeth a widow sister of his wife Harriet, who knew it, & refused to remain in W[hite] M[arsh] & chose to go [to Louisiana] with her children."⁴⁰

Richard (GMP-075): Age 38 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "married off"; Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not noted on the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.

Nancy (GMP-076): Age 34 in 1838. Name listed on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "Nancy," but stricken out. Also, identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "~~Baltre~~" (probably Baltimore) and "dead." Surname is unknown.

MARGERY QUEEN (GMP-077): Age 60 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the mother of Len (GMP-078) (see entry immediately below). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Her surname is possibly Queen; a William Queen, son of Majore Queen, was baptized at White Marsh in April of 1819.⁴¹ In 1860, Margerry [sic] Queen, age 80, is enumerated as a free black, head of a household that includes Sallie Diggs (GMP-057) and Robert Diggs (GMP-060).⁴²

Len Queen[?] (GMP-078): Age 38 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the son of Margery (GMP-077). Also, identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as a runaway. Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is possibly Queen.

³⁸ Sale by Thomas F. Mulledy to Jesse Beaty (sic), 6 July 1839, Conveyance Book H, p. 293, #2643, Terrebonne Parish Clerk of Court, Houma, La.

³⁹ Letter from Fr. Grivel to Fr. Lancaster, 6 November 1838.

⁴⁰ Letter from Fr. Grivel to Fr. Lancaster, 6 November 1838.

⁴¹ "White Marsh Register, 1818–1833," p. 5.

⁴² 1860 U. S. census, Prince George's Co., Md., Seventh District, p. 125, dwelling #891, family #911.

Minty Queen (GMP-079): Age 26 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as married to a freeman; also, identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the mother of Nancy, age 5 (GMP-080); and Mary age 1½ (GMP-081) (see two entries immediately below). All three people (i.e., Minty, Nancy, and Mary) were included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Her surname is Queen; her husband's name was Henry Williams. On 29 January 1832, "Baptized at White Marsh Nancy Ann daughter of Henry Williams and Minty Queen its mother both slaves of White Marsh."⁴³

Nancy (GMP-080): Age 5 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the daughter of Minty Queen (GMP-079) (see entry immediately above). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. On 29 January 1832, "Baptized at White Marsh Nancy Ann daughter of Henry Williams and Minty Queen its mother both slaves of White Marsh."⁴⁴

Mary (GMP-081): Age 1½ in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the daughter of Minty Queen (GMP-079) (see entry above). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana.

Garvis/Jarvis/Charles (GMP-082): Age 60 in 1838. Name appears on 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "Garvis" or perhaps "Jarvis." Also, identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "married off." Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. On June 12, 1828, the following baptism was recorded at White Marsh: "Mary Elizabeth the daughter of Gervase and his wife Flora from the 29 of May. Spons Mary Ann Thomas."⁴⁵ [NB: Brother Thomas Gervase was among the first Jesuit settlers of Maryland in 1634, and a building dating from the 1830s on the Georgetown University campus is named for Brother Gervase today. According to Georgetown tradition, the name Gervase is pronounced "JAR-viss."] Surname is unknown.

James Queen[?] (GMP-083): Age 50 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as married to a freewoman. Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is possibly Queen. Possibly married to Nancy, free. The following children of James of White Marsh and Nancy (free) were baptized at White Marsh: Jacobus [James] (1820), Johannes [John] (1822), William (1828), Sally (1828), Edward (1832).⁴⁶

An Edward Queen, born about 1827, resided as a free man in Anne Arundel County, in 1860, with his wife Charity [Hawkins].⁴⁷ Several descendants of this couple are strong DNA matches to

⁴³ "White Marsh Register, 1818–1833," p. 104.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ "White Marsh Register, 1818–1833," p. 85.

⁴⁶ "White Marsh Register, 1818–1833," pp. 18 (Jacobus), 49 (Johannes), 83 (William and Sally), 113 (Edward).

⁴⁷ 1860 U. S. census, Anne Arundel Co., Md., Fourth District, p. 155, dwelling #1108, family #1092; NARA publication M653, roll 477. For Charity's birth surname, see Maryland, Board of Health, death certificate no. 0139

multiple GU272 descendants both in Maryland and Louisiana.

Bill/William (GMP-085): Age 42 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as an “idiot.” Included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.

ELIZA DORSEY TAYLOR (GMP-086): Age 26 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as married to a free man; also, identified on 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the mother of Reverdy age 7 (GMP-087); Noble age 5 (GMP-088); Edward age 3 (GMP-089); and William age 1 (GMP-090). (See four entries immediately below). Four of these five people (i.e., Eliza, Reverdy, Noble and Edward – but not William) were included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not noted on the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. A “Noble Moses,” 5 weeks, a son of Moses Taylor, a servant of Joseph Evins [of Anne Arundel County] & Laiza Dorsey, his wife, a servant of White Marsh, was baptized in November 1832.⁴⁸ No other baptisms were recorded for children of this couple.

In March of 1842, James [sic] Evans of Anne Arundel County, placed an ad in the *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser* (Baltimore) seeking “my Negro man,” Moses Taylor, whose wife, Eliza, “belonging to Mr. Clarke,” had also run away. It is not known if either Moses or Eliza were apprehended.⁴⁹ The ad suggests that Eliza, and likely her children, were sold to Mr. Clarke because she was “married off,” although not to a free man as indicated on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census.

Joseph Evans died in 1849; his will and the estate inventory do not refer to Moses, Eliza, or Noble.⁵⁰ (But see Edward (GMP--089) below for discussion of Charlotte, another child of Moses and Eliza.). Joseph Evans was closely associated with Duvalls and Igleharts, both prominent White Marsh parishioner surnames.

Based on the advertisement placed by Edward (GMP-089) (see below), the GMP will refer to Eliza as Eliza Dorsey Taylor.

Reverdy Taylor (GMP-087): Age 7 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the son of Eliza (GMP-086) (see entry immediately above). Included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Based on the advertisement placed by Edward Taylor (GMP-089) (see below), the GMP has determined that Reverdy’s last name was Taylor.

(20 January 1922, Anne Arundel Co.), Ambrose Queen, son of Edward Queen and Charity Hawkins; MSA SE43.

⁴⁸ “White Marsh Register, 1818–1833,” p. 114. Another baptism, on p. 101 of the same register, refers to “Joseph Evins” as a resident of Anne Arundel County.

⁴⁹ “\$100 Reward,” *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser* (Baltimore, Md.), 15 March 1842 and 21 March 1842, p. 3; digital images, *Newspapers.com*.

⁵⁰ “Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999,” Anne Arundel County, Wills BEG 41: 83.

“Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999,” Anne Arundel County, Inventories 70: 42.

Noble Taylor (GMP-088): Age 5 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the son of Eliza (GMP-086) (see entry above). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Based on the advertisement placed by Edward Taylor (GMP-089), the GMP has determined that Noble's last name was Taylor.

EDWARD TAYLOR (GMP-089): Age 3 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the son of Eliza (GMP-086) (see entry above). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana.

In 1885 and 1889, Edward Taylor placed advertisements in the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, seeking to re-unite with his brothers and sister, all children of Moses and Eliza Taylor of Prince George's County, Maryland: Reverda [sic] Taylor, Noble Taylor and William Taylor, and Charlotte, "all separated long before the war."⁵¹ No evidence has yet been found to suggest that Edward was successful in his quest.

An Edward Taylor of the correct age was found on manifest of the brig *General Pinckney* that departed Baltimore on 21 February 1846 for New Orleans. Taylor served in several regiments during the Civil War and applied for a pension on 5 September 1889; his wife Matilda (Skipper) Taylor received payments after his death in 1902.⁵² His Civil War application file did not include any details on his family of origin but provided clues that helped identify descendants. Several descendants of Edward Taylor share significant DNA with other members of the GU272 descendant community.⁵³

Charlotte, mentioned in the ad placed by Edward, must have been born after the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census was compiled, perhaps before Moses and Eliza ran away in 1842. The GMP has conducted research into Charlotte Rayborn of Mississippi, whose descendants share significant DNA matches with descendants of Edward Taylor. See **Appendix B: JR0029, Report on Charlotte Rayborn**, which includes additional details about the estate of Joseph Evans of Anne Arundel County.

William Taylor (GMP-090): Age 1 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the son of Eliza (GMP-086) (see entry above). William was *not* included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, although his mother and siblings *were* included in that purchase record. Based on the advertisement placed by Edward Taylor (GMP-089) (see above), the GMP has determined that

⁵¹ *Southwestern Christian Advocate* (New Orleans, La.), 17 September 1885, and 21 February 1889, ads seeking family, placed by Edward Taylor of Iberville Parish; digital images and database, "Lost Friends," Historic New Orleans Collection; <https://www.hnoc.org/database/lost-friends/index.html>. The second ad uses Musson P.O., La., as return address; Musson is the name of the railroad stop near Maringouin.

⁵² Matilda Taylor's widow's pension file 539,961, service of Edward Taylor (Co. E, 3 La. C.d.A. Inf. Co. E, 3 La. Nat. Gds. Inf. & Co. E, 75 U.S.C.I.); Case Files of Approved Pension Applications . . . , 1861–1934; Records of the Veterans Administration, Record Group (RG) 15; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

⁵³ Rachel Swarns, "The Search for a Meaningful Clue to the Mystery of an Enslaved Ancestor," *New York Times* (online) published 5 August 2022, updated 19 September 2022; <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/08/06/us/slavery-black-newspaper-ads-ancestry.html?>

William's last name was Taylor.

Regis Gough (GMP-091): Age 28 in 1838. Name listed on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "Regis," but stricken out. Also identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as a "carpenter" (also stricken out). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. The GMP believes that the mention in the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census of "Regis age 28" in White Marsh (GMP-091) is probably a duplicate (contemporaneously stricken out) of "Regis age 28" of St. Inigoes (GMP-235) (see entry for Regis Gough, GMP-235, in St. Inigoes section of this memorandum, below). However, for now, Regis Gough (GMP-091) continues to be counted by the GMP as a separate and distinct member of the GU272.

Maria Herbert? (GMP-092): Age 26 in 1838. Identified as "married off" on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census; also as the mother of Maria (GMP-093) and William (GMP-094) (see entries below). Possibly Maria Herbert, the wife of Willis Herbert and mother of Moses, baptized at White Marsh in 1831.⁵⁴ Willis Herbert was identified as the "servant" of Henry Jackson.⁵⁵ Maria may also be the woman identified as the daughter of Moses when she served as godmother to John Adison in 1822, born to Ellen, servant at White Marsh, and daughter of Sally.⁵⁶

A Willis Herbert, age 57, is listed on Maryland Slave Statistics associated with slaveholder B. O. Mullikin (James Mullikin, guardian). These critically important records, compiled in 1867, reported names and ages of enslaved people as of 1 November 1864, the day a new state constitution established their freedom. Willis's presumed family included: Hennie, age 50; Ellen, age 25; Maria, age 24; Frank, age 22; and William, age 19. Maria and William are seven years younger than Maria (GMP-093) and William (GMP-094) (see below), unless both ages were significantly understated, but the age differential — five years — is the same.⁵⁷ A Maria Herbert was buried at White Marsh on 6 March 1868.⁵⁸ It is possibly the younger Maria, as the elder one does not appear in the Maryland Slave Statistics. The family has not been found in the 1870 federal census.

Separately, a Moses Herbert, born about 1831, and of the right age to be the baby baptized at White Marsh, is enumerated in southern Prince George's County in the 1870 and 1880 federal censuses, with his presumed wife Olivia, children, and grandchildren.⁵⁹

⁵⁴ "White Marsh Register, 1818–1833," pp. 57, 102.

⁵⁵ "White Marsh Register, 1818–1833," pp. 102, 141.

⁵⁶ "White Marsh Register, 1818–1833," p. 57.

⁵⁷ Prince George's County, Commissioner of Slave Statistics, Slave Statistics, Election District 7, entry for B. O. Mullikin, MSA CE404-2 (p. 215 of PDF).

⁵⁸ Sacred Heart History Committee, *Sacred Heart at Whitmarsh, 1741–2015* (Bowie, Md.: Sacred Heart Church, 2016, corrected edition), p. 12.

⁵⁹ 1870 U. S. census, Prince George's Co., Md., Nottingham District, p. 134B, dwelling #277, family #294; NARA publication M593, roll 592., 1880 U. S. census, Prince George's Co., Md., Nottingham District, ED 124, dwelling #179, family #196; NARA publication T9, roll 513.

Maria (GMP-093): Age 5 in 1838. Identified as the daughter of Maria (GMP-092) (see above). Surname is unknown. See Maria (GMP-092), above for more details.

William (GMP-094): Age ½ in 1838. Identified as the son of Maria (GMP-092) (see above). Surname is unknown. See Maria (GMP-092), above for more details.



St. Thomas Manor (Charles County, MD)

St. Thomas Manor was founded circa 1649,⁶⁰ and was officially known within the Society of Jesus as *the Mission of St. Ignatius Loyola*.⁶¹ Other relevant identifying details of St. Thomas Manor include the following

- Location: Charles County, Maryland.
- Adjacent River: Potomac River (at Port Tobacco River).
- Nearest Modern Town: Port Tobacco, Maryland.
- Nearest Modern Landmark: Chapel Point State Park.
- Primary Jesuit Church: St. Ignatius (Chapel Point, MD), founded 1798.
- Approximate Size in 1830s: 4,500 acres⁶²

For St. Thomas Manor, the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census contains the following information:

	46 separate handwritten identifiers of all sorts.
–	0 crossed-out entries
–	1 duplicate entry
TOTAL	45 net entries (i.e., net of cross-outs & dupes)
i.e.	<i>29 proper names</i>
+	<i>16 unnamed individuals</i>

Twenty-three (23) people from Saint Thomas Manor are believed to have remained behind in Maryland:

Benedict (GMP-096): Age 65 in 1838. Not included in any 1838 slave-sale records (other than the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census). Surname is unknown. He may be Benedict, enslaved at St. Thomas, who was married to Winifred, belonging to Wm. Sanders, and father of Henrietta baptized in 1828.⁶³ Probate records for William Sanders who died in 1848 do not refer to Benedict, Winifred, or Henrietta.⁶⁴

John Butler (GMP-099): Age 35 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. In 1826, Rev. Francis Neale, SJ, superior of St. Thomas Manor, contracted to hire John Butler, a free man, to repair and take care of the wind mill on the plantation.⁶⁵ If this is the same John Butler, he was erroneously included on the

⁶⁰ J. Zwinge, "The Jesuit Farms in Maryland," *The Woodstock Letters*, vol. XL [40], no. 2, 1911, p. 183.

⁶¹ Murphy, *Jesuit Slaveholding in Maryland: 1717–1838*, p. 46.

⁶² Finn, "The Slaves of the Jesuits of Maryland," p. 1.

⁶³ "Father Neale's Register, St. Thomas, 1827–32," p. 4 of PDF, left side, MPA, Box 15, Folder 18, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA54).

⁶⁴ "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999," Charles County, Wills DJ 16: 448. "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999," Charles County, Inventories 1846–1949, p. 325.

⁶⁵ Agreement between Rev. Francis Neale SJ and John Butler, a free man, January 9, 1826, MPA, Box 15, Folder 17,

1838 Jesuit Slave Census.

JOHN COYLE (GMP-100): Age 21 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. On 26 May 1839, St. Mary's County resident John H. Key reported bringing "Negro man John Coil aged 23 years," into that county. On 19 May 1856, Key sold a number of slaves to Henry G. Garner, including "John Coyle 35 yrs old." Henry Garner died in 1862; the inventory of his personal estate included over forty slaves, but none named John Coyle.⁶⁶ To date, attempts to locate John Coyle/Coil, born in Maryland, in the 1870 census have been unsuccessful.

Len Sueton (GMP-102): Age 50 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana.

John LaFarge, SJ, writing of his service in southern Maryland in the early twentieth century, mentioned the Sueton family of Charles County as one of two remaining families descended from manor slaves (the other one being the family of Louisa Mason (GMP-248) in St. Mary's County).⁶⁷

Multiple variations of the name emerged in census records post-Emancipation — Sweden, Sweeden, Sweetum, Sweetner, Sweeter, Sweetnin, Sweetman, and Sweetney — in several locations in Charles County. Three men, for whom Sweetney became the dominant spelling, had connections with St. Thomas Manor, and thus could have been known to Fr. LaFarge:

- Leck [Alexius] Sweetney, born c. 1825, a resident of Bel Alton, near St. Thomas Manor, died in 1901. His death certificate names Len Sweetney and Jane Sweetney as his parents; the informant was a nearby neighbor.⁶⁸ His estimated age is consistent with being a son of Len named on the 1838 Slave Census. He resided within a few households of the manor house in both 1880 and 1900.⁶⁹ Alexius Sweetney was listed as newly registered voter District 1, Charles County, in 1872.⁷⁰ He is identified as single on the

online at [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA150).

⁶⁶ "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999," St. Mary's County Inventories JTMR 1: 216, inventory of Henry G. Garner, filed 9 September 1862.

⁶⁷ John La Farge, S. J., *The Manner is Ordinary* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1957), p. 163. "Of the original manor slaves only two families remained, one in Charles County, the Suetons, and in St. Mary's the descendants of Aunt Louisa Mason...."

⁶⁸ Maryland, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, Leck [indexed as Lick] Sweetney (26 December 1901, Charles County); MSA SE42. Thomas Dorsey was the informant.

⁶⁹ 1880 U. S. census, Charles County, Md., pop. sched., Port Tobacco, First Election District, enumeration district (ED) 38, dwelling 127, family 128, Alexius Sweetney (boarder), NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 508. Alexius is living in the household of Charles H. Simms. The priests at St. Thomas Manor appear on the following page in dwelling 132. 1900 U. S. census, Charles County, Md., pop. sched., Port Tobacco, First Election District, ED 69, dwelling 364, family 372, Alexius Sweeting (boarder), NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 621. Multiple corrections to the dwelling and family numbers make the record difficult to read, but Thomas Dorsey is in the same household or adjacent household. The priests at St. Thomas Manor are in household number 362.

⁷⁰ "Registration Lists," *The Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser*, 1 November 1872, p. 1, col. 2; digital

1880 U.S. census, 1900 U.S. census, and on his death certificate. He is too young to be one of the last slaves at St. Thomas Manor, which reported one 65-year-old male and one 50-year-old-female on the 1860 slave schedules.⁷¹ (That couple may have been Len and Jane.)

- Charles Sweetney/Sweedner, born about 1840, died in Bel Alton near St. Thomas Manor in 1912.⁷² He, his two daughters, and a granddaughter were all buried at St. Thomas Cemetery during the years 1912 to 1932.⁷³ Unfortunately, Charles's death certificate does not name his parents; a non-relative was the informant. But he is possibly the brother of Leck Sweetney and another son of Len. A direct descendant, Jude Sweetney, died in 2019, and his funeral Mass was celebrated at St. Ignatius Church, the church at St. Thomas Manor.⁷⁴
- Moses Sweetney, born about 1810, lived south of St. Thomas Manor near Newburg, and later in Allen's Fresh District 5, with his wife Mary, and four children, including sons Clement [Clem] and Toney.⁷⁵ From 1866 through 1882, Fr. McAtee of St. Thomas Manor officiated at two family marriages and two baptisms.⁷⁶

images, *Chronicling America* (www.chroniclingamerica.loc.gov).

⁷¹ 1860 U.S. census, Charles County, Md., slave schedules, Allen's Fresh District, p. 16, lines 24-45 (right column), Samuel Barber; NARA microfilm publication M653, roll 484.

⁷² Maryland, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, Charles Sweeden (25 March 1912, Charles County); MSA SE43. His name appears as "Charles Sweetney" in voter registration lists; see, for example, "Registration Lists," *The Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser*, 23 September 1887, p. 1, col. 5; digital images, *Chronicling America*.

⁷³ Maryland, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, Catherine Hawkins (daughter of Robert Hawkins and Hattie Sweedner) (27 December 1915, Charles County); MSA SE43. Maryland, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, Nellie Sweedner (daughter of Charles Sweedner and Betsie [unknown] (17 January 1919, Charles County); MSA SE43. The burial register at St. Ignatius [St. Thomas Manor] identifies her as Nellie Sweetney. Maryland, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, Hattie Hawkins (daughter of Chas. Sweedner and Betsie Brawner) (15 October 1932, Charles County); MSA SE43.

⁷⁴ Jude Sweetney was descended from Nellie Sweetney, through her daughter Josephine. His father William Joseph was Josephine's son. See "Jude Sweetney," *Maryland Independent* (Port Tobacco, Maryland), 19 June 2019, p. A7, col. 2; digital images, *Newspapers* (www.newspapers.com); Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Division of Vital Records, death record, William Joseph Sweetney, 25 February 2008; MSA SE46. Josephine is identified as Charles's granddaughter in the 1900 census; 1900 U. S. census, Charles County, Md., pop. sched., Fourth Election District, Allen's Fresh, ED 72, dwelling 386, family 390, Charles Sweetney, NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 621.

⁷⁵ 1870 U. S. census, Charles County, Md., pop. sched., 2nd District, Newburgh, p. 58, dwelling 359, family 368, Moses Sweetner; NARA publication M593, roll 584. 1880 U. S. census, Charles County, Md., pop. sched., Harris Lot District 5, ED 42, p. 37, dwelling 215, family 237, Moses Sweetnin; NARA publication T9, roll 508.

⁷⁶ Charles County Circuit Court, Marriage Records, 1865-1886, 13 November 1866, Fr. McAtee married Clement Sweetning, 21, and Rachel Ann Calvert, 15, and 15 June 1876 at St. Thomas Church, Fr. McAtee of St. Thomas Manor married Toney Sweetney, 27, col., born Charles Co. to Jane Hall, 17, col., at the church; microfilm CR12259, image 91/269; MSA T2167. Baptisms of Matilda Jane Sweetnan, 25 December 1867, p. 42, and Mary Magdalen Sweetnan, 30 November 1870, p. 92; Sacramental Register, 1862-1872 [St. Thomas Manor and associated churches]; AMPSJ, Box: OS17, Folder 1.

Daniel (GMP-103): Age 80 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not noted on the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.

Francis Stewart[?] (GMP-110): Age 8 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is possibly Stewart. Francis is possibly the son, "John Francis," of Matilda (GMP-122), discussed further below, and Clement, owned by Rev. Semmes, baptized 1829. There are no known clerical figures named Semmes, but the estate inventory for an Ignatius Semmes, died by June 1827, includes a slave named Clem, age 27.⁷⁷ Ignatius Jr., his father's heir, died in 1843. Ignatius Jr. had a close relationship with St. Thomas Manor, devising his silverplate (tea pot, spoons, slop jars, etc.) to the clergymen at the Manor. Apparently unmarried, he named and manumitted nine of his slaves but left the rest to his executor Walter Mitchell, in trust for his aunt and uncle.⁷⁸ Semmes's estate inventory includes Clem, age 44, valued at \$275, and a boy Francis, age 10.⁷⁹ After Emancipation, Walter Mitchell claimed compensation for a large number of slaves, including Frank Stewart, age 38.⁸⁰ Other Stewarts named in the Mitchell claim include Daniel (age 52), Martha (age 24) and Evelina (age 1). The Daniel-Martha-Evelina cluster is found in the 1880 census on the same page as Frank Stewart and his wife and children; all are identified as mulatto.⁸¹ No further records have been located.

Stephen (GMP-111): Age 60 in 1838. Described on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "lame." Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. This is likely the same Stephen for whom William Feiner, SJ, acting President of Georgetown College, wrote a pass dated 5 July 1827 allowing him to go to St. Thomas Manor. At the same time, Rev. Feiner wrote a letter to Rev. Francis Neale explaining that the plan to send Stephen to Missouri had failed because Stephen's wife refused to go. Furthermore, according to Father Feiner, the woman advised Stephen to go to St. Thomas and remain there, indicating she did not care much for him. Rev. Feiner added that, on account of Stephen's bad conduct, there was no hope of finding anyone who would hire him. Therefore, he found it necessary to send him back to St. Thomas Manor.⁸² He was possibly "Stephen, property of S. Thomas Manor" whose two-month-old son Robert was baptized on 29 July 1832.⁸³ Robert's mother was "Celia, property of Miss Priscilla Neale."⁸⁴ Priscilla Neale died in

⁷⁷ Charles County Register of Wills, Estate Papers, Ignatius Semmes, Annual Valuation, filed Sept. 18, 1838, Packet 61; MSA C651-52. For his date of death, see "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629-1999," Charles County, Wills WDM 15: 240.

⁷⁸ "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629-1999," Charles County, Wills DJ 16: 294.

⁷⁹ "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629-1999," Charles County, Inventories 1841-1844, p. 353.

⁸⁰ Burgess, F. C., Slave Statistics Register of Charles County, 1867, 1868, 1879, pp. 77-78.

⁸¹ 1880 U. S. census, Charles County, Md., pop. sched., Port Tobacco, First Election District, ED 38, dwelling 189, family 193, Frank Stewart; NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 508. The household is comprised of Frank, 55, Fanny, his wife, 48, and children Lucy, 16, Andrew, 8, and Margaret, 4.

⁸² A Pass for Stephen, July 5, 1827, Box 1, Folder 5, Feiner: Georgetown College Letterbook, 1827, 04/01/1827-11/24/1827; online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA200).

⁸³ "Father Neale's Register, St. Thomas, 1827-32," p. 16 of PDF, left side.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

Washington, District of Columbia, in 1853; no probate inventory could be located for her estate.⁸⁵

Matilda Blair? (GMP-122) & 3 Daughters (GMP-123, GMP-124, GMP-125): Age 20–50 in 1838. Listed on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census with three daughters (no names). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is possibly Blair.

Matilda may have been married to Clement on 11 November 1828 at St. Thomas Manor.⁸⁶ Two children born to Matilda and Clement were baptized: John Francis (baptized 1829) (possibly Francis Stewart[?], GMP-110) and Matilda Ann (baptized 1831).⁸⁷ Matilda (GMP-122) is recorded as belonging to St. Thomas Manor. In one record, Clement is recorded as belonging to St. Thomas Manor; in two others, he is identified as belonging to Rev.[?] Semmes. (See entry for Francis Stewart[?] (GMP-110) above for a fuller discussion of Semmes probate.)

A Matilda Blair, age 60, was enslaved by Dr. Charles H. Pye at the time of Emancipation in Maryland, 1 November 1864. Other Blair family members listed with Pye are: Fanny, 18; Josephine, 16; and Mary Jane, 12.⁸⁸ The Blair surname appears in Louisiana; James Blair (GMP-108), age 18, also of St. Thomas Manor was transported to Louisiana.

Pye's name is recorded among Jesuit accounts as having paid the Maryland Province \$61.75, plus interest, in connection with "St. Thomas. Sale 1838."⁸⁹

M. Blair, age 60, is enumerated in District 3 of Charles County, heading a household that includes: Fannie, 35; Josephine, 18; and M.J., 16. A second Fannie Blair, age 23, appears on the same page; she is a better age match for the one listed with Pye in 1864.⁹⁰ The family group cannot be located in the 1880 census.

Margaret (GMP-130) & 1 Daughter (GMP-131): Age 20–50 in 1838. Listed on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census with one daughter (no name). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.

Crissy (GMP-132) & 4 Children (Girl, GMP-133; Boy, GMP-134; Girl, GMP-135; Boy, GMP-136): Age 20–50 in 1838. Listed on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census with two sons and two daughters (no names). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9

⁸⁵ "Washington, D.C., U.S. Wills and Probate Records, 1737–1952," Will for Priscilla Neale, written 6 November 1851, proven 26 January 1853, Box 19; digital images, *Ancestry*. The 1853 volume of inventories did not include an entry for Priscilla Neale; Entry 119, RG 21, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁸⁶ "Father Neale's Register, St. Thomas, 1827–32," p. 23 of PDF, right side.

⁸⁷ "Father Neale's Register, St. Thomas, 1827–32," p. 7 of PDF, left side, and page 16, right side.

⁸⁸ Burgess, F. C., *Slave Statistics Register of Charles County, 1867, 1868, 1879*, p. 79.

⁸⁹ *Cash and Day Book, Procurator* (5 of 6), 1839–1881, transaction dated 24 June 1840.

⁹⁰ 1870 U. S. census, Charles County, Md., pop. sched., Pomonkey post office, 3rd District, p. 139A, dwelling, 382, family 382, M. Blair; NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 584.

Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. Crissy may have been married to men named Henry, and then later, Nace, both enslaved by Mr. Elijah (also spelled “Elisha”) Boswell, whose name appears in baptismal records from St. Thomas Manor:⁹¹

“1829, July 18. Was married Henry to Christina, with leave from their masters.— Henry belonging to Mr. Boswell, and Christina to St. Thomas Manor.”⁹²

Other records associated with the name “Christine”:

- July 1827 – “baptized Eliza, natural daughter of Christine, a week old, godmother Dolly, both belonging to S. Thomas Manor;”⁹³
- 29 Aug 1827 – “buried Eliza, born the 6th of July 1827, natural daughter of Christina of S. Thomas Manor;”⁹⁴
- 18 July 1829 – “baptized Sarah Ann Elizabeth, 9 days old, daughter of Henry belong to M. Boswell Sennr., and Christine belonging to S. Thomas Manor;”⁹⁵ and
- Ca. July-Aug 1832 – “baptized Louis, seven months old son of Nace belong to Elijah Boswell and Christine, St. Thomas Manor, godmother Louise.”⁹⁶

Elijah Boswell died by 3 August 1838.⁹⁷ A re-appraisement and distribution of his estate, recorded in 1857, does not include either Crissy, Henry, Louis or Sarah, although the name Hendley, age 55, appears, as well as Nace, age 48.⁹⁸

A Crissy Dent, age 60, enslaved by Dr. Edward Miles at the time of Emancipation in Maryland, 1 November 1864, is a possible match for Crissy (GMP-136).⁹⁹

Celestia (GMP-137): Age 20–50 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. She may have been godmother to Lewis, son of John (at the monastery) and Ann (of St. Thomas Manor) in 1830.¹⁰⁰

Louisa (GMP-139): Age 20–50 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. She was possibly Louise of St. Thomas Manor, godmother to Louis, son of Nace, belonging to Elijah Boswell, and Christine belonging to S. Thomas Manor, baptized in 1832.¹⁰¹

⁹¹ “Father Neale’s Register, St. Thomas, 1827–32,” p. 24 of PDF, left side.

⁹² “The Jesuit Farms in Maryland,” *Woodstock Letters*, vol. XLI [41], no. 2, June 1912, p. 200.

⁹³ “Father Neale’s Register, St. Thomas, 1827–32,” p. 1 of PDF.

⁹⁴ “Father Neale’s Register, St. Thomas, 1827–32,” p. 18 of PDF, left side.

⁹⁵ “Father Neale’s Register, St. Thomas, 1827–32,” p. 8 of PDF, right side.

⁹⁶ “Father Neale’s Register, St. Thomas, 1827–32,” p. 16 of PDF, right side.

⁹⁷ Charles County Register of Wills, Estate papers, 1799–1831, Will of Elijah Boswell, written 9 June 1837, filed 3 August 1838, proved 4 September 1838, Packet 62; MSA C651-52.

⁹⁸ “Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999,” Charles County, Inventories 1849–1852, p. 408.

⁹⁹ Burgess, F. C., *Slave Statistics Register of Charles County*, 1867, 1868, 1879, p. 69.

¹⁰⁰ “Father Neale’s Register, St. Thomas, 1827–32,” p. 10 of PDF, left side.

¹⁰¹ “Father Neale’s Register, St. Thomas, 1827–32,” p. 16 of PDF, right side.

Teresia (GMP-140): Age “over 50” in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. She may have been godmother to Gabriel Isaac Queen (GMP-114), son of Len Queen (GMP-097) and Anny (GMP-112), all of St. Thomas Manor, baptized on 5 September 1830.¹⁰²

Mary (GMP-141): Age “over 50” in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.

Mary (GMP-142): Age “over 50” in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.



¹⁰² “Father Neale’s Register, St. Thomas, 1827–32,” p. 12 of PDF, left side.

Newtown Manor (St. Mary's County, MD)

Newtown Manor (also sometimes called “Newtowne Manor” and “Newtown Plantation”) was founded circa 1668,¹⁰³ and was officially known within the Society of Jesus as *the Mission of St. Francis Xavier*.¹⁰⁴ Other relevant identifying details of Newtown Manor include the following:

- Location: St. Mary's County, Maryland.
- Adjacent River: Potomac River (at Bretton's Bay and St. Clement's Bay).
- Nearest Modern Towns: Leonardtown MD; Newtowne MD; Compton MD.
- Nearest Modern Landmark: Newtowne Neck State Park.
- Primary Jesuit Church: St. Francis Xavier (Compton MD), founded 1731.
- Approximate Size in 1830s: 750 acres¹⁰⁵

For Newtown Manor, the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census contains the following information:

	46 separate handwritten identifiers of all sorts.
–	2 crossed-out entries
–	0 duplicate entries
TOTAL	44 net entries (i.e., net of cross-outs & dupes)
i.e.	42 proper names
+	2 unnamed individuals

On 25 June 1839, Tho^s. W. Morgan, agent for Rev. P. Haverman, swore to a Justice of the Peace of Prince George's County and filed in the St. Mary's County Levy Court, his statement, that “all the Negroes belonging to the priest or proprietor of Newtown has been sold out the County.”¹⁰⁶

Notwithstanding this contemporaneous claim, twelve (12) people from Newtown Manor are believed to have been left behind in Maryland:

Harry Scott (GMP-145): Age 65 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the husband of Dinah (GMP-146) (see entry immediately below). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is believed to be Scott, based on the 1793 baptism of “Bennet of Harry & Dinah” at Newtown Manor.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰³ J. Zwinge, “The Jesuit Farms in Maryland,” *The Woodstock Letters*, vol. XL [40], no. 2, 1911, pp. 190–191.

¹⁰⁴ Murphy, *Jesuit Slaveholding in Maryland: 1717–1838*, p. 45.

¹⁰⁵ Finn, “The Slaves of the Jesuits of Maryland,” pp. 1–2.

¹⁰⁶ “List of Property Sold at the Sale at New Town together with the names of the persons to whom sold,” 25 June 1839, p. 7, St. Mary's County, Levy Court (Assessment Papers), 1831–1838; MSA C1524-9.

¹⁰⁷ Births at Newtown, 1782–1796, MPA, Box 44, Folder 4, Item 3, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA159).

Bennett Scott (GMP-156) appears on the manifest of the *Katharine Jackson* that transported many of the enslaved involved in the 1838 sale from Alexandria, Virginia, to New Orleans.¹⁰⁸

Dinah Scott (GMP-146): Age 68 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the wife of Harry (GMP-145) (see entry immediately above). Not included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, although her husband's name was included in that particular purchase. Married surname is believed to be Scott (see entry immediately above).

Stephen (GMP-151): Age 49 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the husband of Sarah (GMP-152) (see entry immediately below). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. He is believed to be the son of Michael and Beck, baptized at Newtown Manor in 1789.¹⁰⁹ Two letters from Henry Johnson to Robert Windsor, dated 24 September 1839 and 25 September 1839, describe arrangements made by Johnson to transport Stephen and his wife Sarah (GMP-152) to Louisiana.¹¹⁰ However, neither Stephen or Sarah are named in Henry Johnson's 1844 mortgage document and they do not appear in other Louisiana records.¹¹¹

Sarah (GMP-152): Age 48 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the wife of Stephen (GMP-151) (see entry immediately above). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. She is believed to be Sarah "bought of Washington Bowling, wife to Stephen," in 1835.¹¹²

Mary (GMP-154): Age 59 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "married off." Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not noted on the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. She is believed to be the wife of "R. Thompsons Harry," as noted in the 1796 baptismal record of son Jerry at Newtown Manor.¹¹³

John (GMP-158): Age 31 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "married off." Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown (NB: John's surname appeared as Brown in the GMP's original *Lost Jesuit Slaves* memorandum dated 30 April 2018.)

¹⁰⁸ Slave Manifest of the *Katherine Jackson*, December 6, 1838, Slave Manifests, 1817–1856 and 1860–1861 (NO-128); Records of the U.S. Customs Service, Record Group 36; National Archives at Fort Worth; online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA2).

¹⁰⁹ Births at Newtown, 1782–1796, MPA, Box 44, Folder 4, Item 3, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA159).

¹¹⁰ Henry Johnson to Robert Windsor, 24 September 1839, and 25 September 1839, Papers of Robert N. Windsor, 1838–1845, Accession no. 2867, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Virginia. We are indebted to Rachel L. Swarns for this reference.

¹¹¹ Agreement between Henry Johnson and Edmund Forstall, on behalf of Rev. Thomas F. Mulledy, dated 17 Feb. 1844, Conveyance Book V, No. 479, Iberville Parish Clerk of Court, Plaquemine, La.

¹¹² Slaves Born at Newtown, 1805–1835, "List of Negro children baptized (1806–1835)," MPA, Box 26:1, Folder 2, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA38).

¹¹³ Births at Newtown, 1782–1796.

Abraham (GMP-159): Age 27 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as “married off.” Included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. He is believed to be “Abram of Mary & Thompson’s Harry” baptized at Newtown Manor in 1811.¹¹⁴

Mary (GMP-167): Age 23 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as “married off.” Included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.

Dick Plowden[?] (GMP-171): Age 24 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as a carpenter and “married off.” Included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. He may be Dick, son of Betsy and Lewellin’s slave named Henry, baptized in 1811 at Newtown.¹¹⁵ His surname is likely Plowden; however, his siblings in Louisiana later assumed the surname Hill. The GMP has investigated Richard Plowden, age 40, laborer, born in Maryland, found on the 1850 census of Chambersburg (Franklin County), Pennsylvania, but results were inconclusive.¹¹⁶ Several Richard Hills around the same age as Dick can be found on censuses in the Maryland area, but none have yet been investigated.

Susanna (GMP-181): Age 14 in 1838. Not found on 1838 slave-sale records (other than 1838 Jesuit Slave Census). Surname is unknown.

Unnamed Child No. 1 of Newtown Manor (GMP-195): Age 1 in 1838. Not found on 1838 slave-sale records (other than 1838 Jesuit Slave Census). Gender, parent(s) and surname unknown.

Unnamed Child No. 2 of Newtown Manor (GMP-196): Age 2 in 1838. Not found on 1838 slave-sale records (other than 1838 Jesuit Slave Census). Gender, parent(s) and surname unknown.



¹¹⁴ Slaves Born at Newtown, 1805–1835, “List of Negro children baptized (1806–1835).”

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ 1850 U.S. census Franklin County, Pennsylvania, Chambersburg, p. 225B, family #189; NARA publication M432, roll 781.

St. Inigoes Manor (St. Mary's County, MD)

St. Inigoes Manor (also sometimes called “St. Inagoes Farm” and “St. Inigoes House”) was founded circa 1637,¹¹⁷ and was officially known within the Society of Jesus as *the Mission of the Holy Assumption of the Virgin Mary*.¹¹⁸ Other relevant identifying details of St. Inigoes Manor include the following:

- Location: St. Mary's County, Maryland.
- Adjacent River: Potomac River (at St. Mary's River).
- Nearest Modern Towns: St. Inigoes MD; Ridge MD; St. Mary's City MD.
- Nearest Modern Landmark: Patuxent River Naval Air Station.
- Primary Jesuit Church: St. Ignatius (St. Inigoes MD), founded 1785-1788.
- Nearby Jesuit Churches: St. Joseph's (Morganza MD), founded 1700; and St. Peter Claver (Ridge MD), founded 1917.
- Approximate Size in 1830s: 3,000 acres¹¹⁹

For St. Inigoes Manor, the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census contains the following information:

	94 separate handwritten identifiers of all sorts.
–	3 crossed-out entries
–	2 duplicate entries
TOTAL	89 net entries (i.e., net of cross-outs & dupes)
i.e.	84 proper names
+	5 unnamed individuals

Twenty-two (22) people from St. Inigoes are believed to have remained behind in Maryland:

NACE BUTLER [JR.] (GMP-199): Age 20 in 1838. Presumed (based on his position in the list-order of the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census) to be the son of Nace Butler [Sr.] (GMP-198) and Biby Butler (GMP-200), both of whom were sent to Louisiana (Maringouin, Iberville Parish) in 1838; identified as a “runaway” on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census. Nace, age 20, was purchased for \$864, and listed in Henry Johnson's Undated Purchase of 11, but no evidence has been found suggesting that he was transported to Louisiana.

On 14 October 2021, the Georgetown Memory Project published a research memo on Ignatius “Nace” Butler to present evidence of his identity and the composition of his family. It is attached to this update as **Appendix A**.

¹¹⁷ J. Zwinge, “The Jesuit Farms in Maryland,” *The Woodstock Letters*, vol. XXXIX [39], no. 3, 1910, pp. 376–377.

¹¹⁸ Murphy, *Jesuit Slaveholding in Maryland: 1717–1838*, p. 45.

¹¹⁹ Finn, “The Slaves of the Jesuits of Maryland,” p. 1.

See The Butler Family at *GU272 Memory Project* at <https://gu272.americanancestors.org/family/butler46>.

Biby Brown (GMP-220): Age 5 in 1838. Surname is believed to be Brown. Her identification as Biby Brown is based on her position on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census among four children of Henny Butler (GMP-214) whose common surname is known to be Brown, and the first name of Henny Butler's mother (i.e., Biby). Biby Brown is not found on any 1838 slave-sale records (other than the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census). The GMP believes that she may have died ca. 1838 in Maryland.

REGIS GOUGH (GMP-235): Age 28 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "married off." He is likely the same as Regis (GMP-091), a carpenter at White Marsh (name marked through on the census). He was included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Regis Gough (GMP-235) was likely one of the group of slaves — identified as Ragus — recorded on 20 June 1839 as sold by Fr. Carberry to a man we now know to be William Henry Ireland Dorsey.¹²⁰ Dorsey died by 31 October 1840, when an inventory of his property was filed.¹²¹ The "sales of part of the Negroes of William H. I. Dorsey" took place on 5 January 1841; those, excepting Joseph (GMP-241), acquired earlier from Fr. Carberry, are as follows:¹²²

Name	Appraisalment	Purchaser	GMP Code
Ezekiel	\$500	S. J. Costigan	GMP-290
Elexis	\$550	S. J. Costigan	GMP-285
Michael	\$550	H.G.S. Key	GMP-282
Ragious Brown	\$550	S. J. Costigan	GMP-244
Ragious Gough	\$550	S. J. Costigan	GMP-235

Sylvester J. Costigan, who was married to Susannah Reeder Dorsey, William's sister, experienced financial difficulties and filed for protection of insolvency laws, naming James J. Gough as trustee.¹²³

¹²⁰ Fr. Carberry identifies ten St. Inigoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838, St. Mary's County, Levy Court (Assessment Papers), 1831–1838; MSA C1524-9, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA291).

¹²¹ "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999," St. Mary's County, Md., Accounts of Sales EIM X: 315, "The First Account of Henry G. Garner, Administrator, William H. I. Dorsey," 18 November 1841. The inventory date was reported in this first account, but the inventory itself does not appear in records.

¹²² "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999," St. Mary's County, Md., Accounts of Sales EIM 3: 450, "An account Sales of part of the Negroes of William H. I. Dorsey, sold by order of the Orphans' Court January 5th 1841 by Henry G. Garner Administrator."

¹²³ St. Mary's County, Md., Land Records Liber JH11: 164, Indenture between Sylvester J. Costigan, Susannah Reeder Dorsey and John Key, 18 December 1837; digital images, *MdLandrec.net* (www.mdlandrec.net). St. Mary's County, Md., Land Records Liber JH13: 206, Indenture between Sylvester J. Costigan and James J. Gough, 11 August 1843.

The next record found for two men named “Ragus,” (but without the distinguishing last names), is a certification provided by Joseph Shemwell to the Board of Commissioners of St. Mary’s County in 1842: the transfers of Regus aged 14 to 45 to J.J. and B. Gough, and of Ragus aged 14-45 to Mrs. Sally Smith.¹²⁴ The personal property inventory for Joseph Shemwell, who died in 1858, includes Lexious (blind) [Alexius (GMP-285)], suggesting that, at some point, Shemwell acquired all three men.¹²⁵ Ezekiel (GMP-290) (see below) apparently remained with Costigan; he was named as security, along with “boys named Toby, Henry, Sam & Tom,” when Costigan borrowed \$308 from Henry G. Garner in 1848.¹²⁶

James J. Gough died by 11 July 1848; his personal inventory included 24 enslaved people, none named Regis.¹²⁷ No additional records left by B. [likely Bennett] Gough and Sally Smith have been found.

GMP has conclusively identified Regis Gough (GMP-235) as Regis Gough, born 1804, died in 1888 in St. Mary’s County, Maryland.¹²⁸ Living descendants of Regis Gough have been located, and several have participated in the GMP’s GU272-focused DNA study.

See The Gough Family at *GU272 Memory Project* at <https://gu272.americanancestors.org/family/gough>.

JOSEPH YORKSHIRE[?] (GMP-241): Age 22 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as “married off.” Included in Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Joseph (GMP-241) was one of the group of slaves, identified as “Joe,” recorded on 20 June 1839 as sold by Fr. Carberry to a man now known to be William Henry Ireland Dorsey.¹²⁹ Although Joseph’s name does *not* appear with the cluster of people on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census known from other sources to be Yorkshires (see Alexius, GMP-285, below), his surname may be Yorkshire. A Joseph Yorkshire appears in the St. Mary’s County Slave Statistics associated with slaveholder and St. Inigoes resident Henry C. Clarke, Freedman’s Bank Records, and the 1870 federal census.¹³⁰

¹²⁴ Sworn statement of Jo. Shemwell, undated [filed in 1842 folder], St. Mary’s County, Board of County Commissioners (Assessment Papers), 1839–1927; MSA C1525-4.

¹²⁵ St. Mary’s County, Md., Register of Wills, Inventories GC3: 415, “A true and perfect Inventory of the personal Estate of Joseph Shemwell, late of St. Mary’s County, deceased August 18, 1858,” 14 September 1858; MSA CM917, CE443.

¹²⁶ “A List of Alienations and transfers of real and personal property in Saint Mary’s County from the first day of April 1847 to the first day of April 1848,” mortgage dated 22 March 1848, St. Mary’s County, Board of County Commissioners (Assessment Papers), 1839–1927; MSA C1525-10.

¹²⁷ St. Mary’s County, Register of Wills, Wills, GC2: 216, Will of James J. Gough (1848); MSA CM926-9. St. Mary’s County, Register of Wills, Inventories, GC3: 300, Inventory for James J. Gough (1848); MSA CM917-14.

¹²⁸ “St. Inigoe’s Items,” local news, *Saint Mary’s Beacon (Leonard Town, Md.)*, 19 July 1888, p. 2, col. 2, “Ragins Gough (colored) age 84 died recently.”; digital images, *Historic American Newspapers* (www.chroniclingamerica.loc.gov).

¹²⁹ Fr. Carberry identifies ten St. Inigoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838.

¹³⁰ Agnes Kane Callum, *Slave Statistics of St. Mary’s County Maryland, 1864 [transcription]*, Commissioner George

HARRY MAHONEY [Sr.] (GMP-242): Age 75 in 1838. Probably husband of Anna Mahoney (GMP-243) (see entry immediately below). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Harry visited his daughter Nelly in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1840.¹³¹ See discussion below of Nelly Mahoney (GMP-245). The GMP continues to seek information about other aspects of Harry Mahoney's life such as: his whereabouts after 1840; his date of death; and the location of his burial.

Anna Mahoney (GMP-243): Age 70 in 1838. Probably wife of Harry (GMP-242) (see entry immediately above). Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana.

HARRY MAHONEY [Jr.] (GMP-244): Age 40 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "married off." Included in Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Harry [Jr.] (GMP-244) is likely "young Harry" sold by the Maryland Jesuits to William Smith in 1839.¹³² Harry, age 52, appears on the 1854 inventory of the personal estate of William L. Smith.¹³³ Descendants of William L. Smith reported owning 12 slaves with the Mahoney surname in 1864 (i.e., at the time of Emancipation in Maryland), as well as Peter Butler. Harry Mahoney is likely to be the father of at least some of the Mahoney family members.

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B. Dent (Baltimore: Mullac Publishers, 1993), p. 98. The original records can be found at MSA's *Guide to Government Records* at C1698;
http://mdhistory.msa.maryland.gov/msa_c1698/msa_c1698_1/html/msa_c1698_1-0001.html, and Callum's transcription at the *Archives of Maryland Online*, Volume 369;
<https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000369/html/index.html>. See also "U.S., Freedman's Bank Records, 1865–1871,) Joseph Yorkshire, 24 March 1866, married, carpenter, Henry Clarke, master; database and digital images, *Ancestry*. 1870 U. S. census, St. Mary's Co., Md., pop. sched., district 6, Oakville, p. 667B, dwelling 263, family 263, Joseph Yorkshire, NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 594.
¹³¹ M. Ruffner notes (23 January 2018) on MPA Addendum, Box 79, St. Mary's Records (Alexandria), 1831–1856.
¹³² Fr. Carbery identifies ten St. Inigoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838.
¹³³ St. Mary's County, Register of Wills, Inventories, GC4: 495, Inventory for William L. Smith (1854); MSA CM917-15.

The names of the people enslaved by descendants of William L. Smith are:¹³⁴

Slaveholder: Ellen Smith

Henry Mahoney, 25

Slaveholder: Annie Smith

Harry Mahoney, 50

Billie Mahoney, 17

Slaveholder: Alverta Smith

Peter Butler, 50 (see GMP-280, below)

Betsy Mahoney, 18

Abraham Mahoney, 1

Slaveholder: Loretta Smith

Henry Mahoney, 45¹³⁵

Johnson Mahoney, 16

Josephine Mahoney, 6

Mary Mahoney, 1

Slaveholder: Marian Smith

Gabe Mahoney, 21

Slaveholder: Brosius Smith

Webster McHorney [Mahoney], 16

Eleanor McHorney ([Mahoney]), 18

The 1860 federal slave schedules entries associated with Annie Smith and Alverta Smith, report enslaved males ages 58 and 56, respectively, more consistent with the ages of Harry Mahoney (40) and Peter Butler (37) reported on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census.¹³⁶

Efforts to locate clusters of Mahoney family members in post-Emancipation census records have not been successful. However, one possible descendant of Harry Mahoney [Jr.] is Daniel Mahoney, a Civil War veteran who died in Washington, D.C., on 28 February 1927. Daniel enlisted in the Navy at Point Lookout on 12 October 1863 at the age of 19 and served for a year as a deckhand on the *Thomas Freeborn*, while the ship was patrolling the Potomac River.¹³⁷ The following year, he enlisted in Co. I, 34th United States Colored Infantry at Camp Casey in Virginia and served until mustering out in February of 1866. In his Civil War pension application file, he reported his place of birth as St. Mary's County, gave an exact birthdate (12 March 1843), and identified Point Lookout as his post office and his occupation as "slave" at the time of enlistment. The space of the name of his owner was left blank, but the only family on record as having enslaved people with the Mahoney surname were descendants of William L. Smith

¹³⁴ Callum, *Slave Statistics of St. Mary's County Maryland, 1864*, Commissioner George B. Dent, p. 101, 127–128.

¹³⁵ Although the original slave statistics clearly identify Henry as a 45-year-old male, the 1860 slave schedules report the holdings of Loretta Smith as a 45-year-old female, a 16-year-old male, and one year old female. See 1860 census slave schedules, St. Mary's County, Md., District 1, p. 12. This "Henry" may be a female "Henny."

¹³⁶ 1860 United States census slave schedules, St. Mary's County, Md., District 1, p. 12.

¹³⁷ Daniel Mahoney, certificate #1072449 (Navy service aboard *Thomas Freeborn*, Co. K, 34 U.S.C.I.); Case Files of Approved Pension Applications . . . , 1861–1934; Records of the Veterans Administration, RG 15; National Archives, Washington, D.C. For the operations of *Thomas Freeborn*, see Gary P. Priolo, *NavSource Naval History*; database, entry for USS *Thomas Freeborn*; <http://www.navsource.org/archives/09/86/86170.htm>.

(shown above). Further, while Daniel left in 1863 and does not appear in the Maryland Slave Statistics, “Daniel, aged 10” appears in the 1854 inventory of personal property of Smith, the right age to have enlisted as a 19-year-old in 1863.¹³⁸ In 1915, Daniel named ten adult children in an affidavit.¹³⁹ However, his son Philip died in 1925, and according to Philip’s obituary, his only survivors were his father and two sisters, Miss Gertrude Mahoney and Mrs. Bessie Turner.¹⁴⁰ Bessie and her husband apparently had a daughter named Marie, born about 1913, but she is not mentioned in Bessie’s 1961 death notice.¹⁴¹ The notice does mention unnamed nieces and nephews. Rudimentary searches on the rest of the children have turned up little to date; no one has constructed a tree on *Ancestry* on this family.

Gabriel Mahoney, another man whose military service as a sailor and soldier mirrors Daniel’s, provided a copy of his Westmoreland County, Virginia, civil marriage record to the U.S. Pension Bureau.¹⁴² It identifies his parents as Harry and Haney [?] Mahoney and his birthplace as “Annarundel [sic] County, Maryland.”¹⁴³ Gabriel and his wife, Malinda Kelly, raised their family in Virginia, and after his death in 1904, both his son and his widow lived in Solley, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, on Marley’s Neck, near Pasadena. Both the Smith inventory (1853) and the Maryland Slave Statistics (dated 1864) list a Gabriel Mahoney, age 15 and age 21, respectively. Efforts to follow this family forward will continue, as well as a more in-depth study of the Solley community.

The names of the two men—Daniel and Gabriel—also represent an extension of the St. Inigoes Mahoney family naming pattern. See GMP-246 and GMP-247, below.

NELLY MAHONEY (GMP-245): Age 38 in 1838. Not found on any 1838 slave-sale records (other than the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census). Nelly was later mentioned in two letters:

On 29 January 1843, Fr. Dzierozynski wrote to Mr. Charles C. Lancaster, SJ:

I think Nelly which formerly was with F^r. Carberry, and these four, five years in Alexandria with F^r. Dubisson and [Dietz?], and now by F^r. Young sent to Newtown, who is an excellent cook and industrious servant and house keeper and sacristan,

¹³⁸ St. Mary’s County, Register of Wills, Inventories, GC4: 495, Inventory for William L. Smith (1854); MSA CM917-15.

¹³⁹ He listed in the children and their ages in 1915: Daniel, 43, Annie, 43, Lida, 41, Florence, 38, Flossie, 37, Philip, 35, Gertrude, 33, Abraham, 33, Joshua, 34, and Bessie, 26.

¹⁴⁰ “Deaths,” (*Washington*) *Evening Star*, 8 October 1925, p. 7, col. 6, death notice for Philip Henry Mahoney, son of Daniel and Rebecca Mahoney; digital images, *GenealogyBank*.

¹⁴¹ 1930 United States census, Washington, D.C., pop. sched., Precinct 4, ED 101 p. 143 (stamped), dwelling 86, family 91, George Turner, head of household; FHL microfilm 2,340,029. “Deaths,” (*Washington*) *Evening Star*, 27 April 1961, p. B-4, col. 5, death notice for Bessie Turner.

¹⁴² Malinda Mahoney widow’s pension file #577005, service of Gabriel Mahoney (Co. K, 34 U.S.C.I.); Case Files of Approved Pension Applications . . . , 1861–1934; Records of the Veterans Administration, RG 15; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹⁴³ See Note 12 above, as the possibility that Henry Mahoney in the Maryland Slave Statistics is a female named Henny, not another similarly named Mahoney man.

belonging to us, would exactly [sic] your place. If you choose, you may ask her from F^r-Woodly, perhaps he will consent to give her to you – her only fault, is too long tongue; for the rest, the best servant.¹⁴⁴

That would place her departure from Fr. Carberry around the time of the sale. There is no evidence that she became C. C. Lancaster's housekeeper.

Her post-1838 sale presence in Alexandria is documented in the 1840 census (one female aged 36–54).¹⁴⁵ She is identified in St. Mary's Church [financial] Records (Alexandria) as "Nelly (of St. Inigoes)", to distinguish her from "Nelly (of Whitemarsh)." There are several mentions of her family — her father coming to Alexandria in 1840 and a visit from a sister in August of 1841. Nelly herself returned to St. Inigoes for a visit in September of 1840.¹⁴⁶ "Nelly's long sickness in the winter" added to the expenses of "servants" in early 1841.

Apparently she was at Newtown until nearly 1850. On 25 September 1850, Father Woodley, a priest at Newtown, wrote:

"Since I last wrote to you, I have parted from Nelly to a very good Catholic, near Medley's Neck Church. He has her for an indefinite period, – no sale ratified, so that if the society should ever choose to be embarrassed with her again, it can take her back – not to Newtown necessarily. She went originally from St. Inigoes, where she was born and raised., to Alexandria, from Alexandria to Newtown after leaving Newtown she will be common property again, subject to the Procurator General – who may ratify a sale, or dispose of her otherwise. A first rate Lady has secured her, one with whom you are somewhat acquainted, she is the sister of Mrs. Hammet of St. Nicholas, the tall lady who wanted one in St Nicholas, Ms. Combs. All who have heard of my solution are delighted. - I know her well."¹⁴⁷

GABE MAHONEY (GMP-246): Age 28 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as a blacksmith and "married off." Included on Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Joseph Harris purchased Gabe (GMP-246) from Fr. Carberry in 1838.¹⁴⁸ Harris, a native of Charles County, was longtime Clerk of Court in St. Mary's County. In 1851, Joseph Harris's slaves were divided among his sons and sons-in-law; his son Benjamin G. Harris received "Gabe (Blksmith [40] Eliza his wife [40] (deced) Two children of hers." His son-in-law, George Tabor, received land in Medley's Neck, and 12 slaves including four children with the last name Mahoney: Robert, born about 1835; Jim, born about 1837;

¹⁴⁴ F. Dzierzynski to C. Lancaster, January 29, 1843, [no box and file number listed], MPA, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA126).

¹⁴⁵ 1840 U.S. census, Alexandria, District of Columbia, pop. sched., Alexandria, p. 207, line 11, Stepen [sic] L. Dubuisson; NARA microfilm publication M704, roll 35.

¹⁴⁶ M. Ruffner notes (23 January 2018) on MPA Addendum, Box 79, St. Mary's Records (Alexandria), 1831–1856.

¹⁴⁷ R. Woodley to I. Brocard, Sept. 25, 1850, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA151).

¹⁴⁸ Fr. Carbery identifies ten St. Inigoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838.

Daniel born about 1839 (see next paragraph); and Louisa, born about 1838.¹⁴⁹ In 1858, B. G. Harris reported to the taxing authority that Gabe was dead.¹⁵⁰

A Daniel Mahoney of Berwick, Louisiana, reported on his Civil War pension application filed in 1903, that he was born in Lemontown [Leonardtown], Maryland, in 1837, baptized at Our Lady's Church [Chapel] [on Medley's Neck], and that his former owner was Col. Joe Harris. Daniel married Martha Riley in Maryland in 1858; the couple was sold and brought to Louisiana, where he enlisted in the Union Army in 1864.¹⁵¹ A descendant of this Daniel Mahoney shares DNA with multiple descendants of the siblings of Gabe Mahoney (GMP-246). See **Appendix C: JR0028, Report on Daniel Mahoney, son of Gabe.**

Daniel Mahoney (GMP-247): Age 25 in 1838. Not included on any 1838 slave-sale records (other than the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census).

LOUISA MAHONEY (GMP-248): Age 23 in 1838. Included on Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Louisa Mahoney (GMP-248) has been conclusively identified by the GMP as remaining in Maryland after the 1838 sale.¹⁵² Henry Johnson sold Louisa back to Fr. Carberry on 9 September 1839.¹⁵³ Louisa remained enslaved until Maryland's emancipation in 1864.¹⁵⁴ She married Alexander Mason, and died and was buried at St. Inigoes, 3 July 1909.¹⁵⁵ See discussion of Nelly Mahoney (GMP-245) whose sister was mentioned in St. Mary's Church [financial] Records (Alexandria).

See The Louisa Mahoney Family at *GU272 Memory Project* at <https://gu272.americanancestors.org/family/mahoney48>.

Arnold Jones (GMP-249): Age 38 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as a runaway (even though he is listed in the same document immediately above his wife Anny, age 27; his son Arnold [Jr], age 7; and his daughter Louisa, age 5). Anny, Arnold [Jr], and Louisa were sold to Henry Johnson's plantation in Ascension Parish, LA. Arnold, age 38, was purchased for

¹⁴⁹ "The Property assessed to Joseph Harris in Saint Mary's County to be taken off from him and assessed to the following persons to wit....(1851)," St. Mary's County, Board of County Commissioners (Assessment papers), 1839–1927, MSA C1525-13. Ages were given as of 1841.

¹⁵⁰ Sworn statement of B. G. Harris, 16 April 1858, St. Mary's County, Board of County Commissioners (Assessment Papers), 1839–1927; MSA C1525-20.

¹⁵¹ Pension file of Daniel Mahoney, Application #1,293,335 and Certificate #1,065,951, Case Files of Approved Pension Applications, 1861-1934; Civil War and Later Pension Files; Record Group 15: Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹⁵² The story of Louisa Mahoney Mason, who remained in Maryland, and her sister Anna, who was transported to Louisiana, is treated in detail in *The 272: The Families Who were Enslaved and Sold to Build The American Catholic Church*, by Rachel L. Swarns (New York: Random House, 2023).

¹⁵³ "A list of Alienations and Transfers of Real and personal property in Saint Marys County from 1st day of April 1839 to the first day of April 1840," p. 20, St. Mary's County, Levy Court (Assessment Papers), 1831–1838; MSA C1524-9.

¹⁵⁴ Callum, *Slave Statistics of St. Mary's County Maryland, 1864, Commissioner George B. Dent*, p. 102.

¹⁵⁵ *St. Mary's Beacon*, Leonard Town, Md., 22 July 1909.

\$702 and is listed in Henry Johnson's Undated Purchase of 11, but no evidence has yet been found suggesting that he was transported to Louisiana.

Arnold Jones (GMP-249) ran away in Washington, DC, from Thomas Smith of St. Mary's County, on 26 July 1836. Arnold's brother Moses Bennett had been on the run from Smith since the fall of 1833, and Smith expected they were together. Arnold was described as "about 5 feet 8 inches, bright molatto, about 35 years old, round face and flat nose." Both Arnold and Moses had "been going by water together about 12 years."¹⁵⁶ Arnold must have been apprehended or returned; William Smith sold Arnold (Salor) to Rev'd Jos. Carbery by 20 June 1837, the year prior to the sale, likely because Arnold was married to Anna Mahoney (GMP-250).¹⁵⁷

The GMP investigated an Arnold Jones, a native of Maryland or Virginia and of the same approximate age, who appeared in Louisiana between 1834 and 1850 and died near New Orleans in 1874. To date, however, the GMP has not yet found any direct evidence identifying this Louisiana-based individual as Arnold Jones (GMP-249). See **Appendix D: JR0013**, Report on Arnold Jones.

Dick Campbell[?] (GMP-269): Age 40 in 1838. Identified as a "runaway" on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census. Dick, age 40, was purchased for \$648 and listed in Henry Johnson's Undated Purchase of 11 (but no evidence has yet been found suggesting that he was transported to Louisiana). Surname may be Campbell. His position on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census suggests that he may have been the husband of Adeline Campbell (GMP-270), who was transported to Louisiana with four children (GMP-271 through GMP-274).

REGIS BROWN (GMP-278): Age 28 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "married off." Not found on any 1838 slave-sale records (other than the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census). Regis (GMP-278) was likely one of the group of slaves recorded on 20 June 1839 as sold by Fr. Carberry to a man now known to be William Henry Ireland Dorsey.¹⁵⁸ Dorsey probate records distinguish this Regis from Regis Gough (GMP-235) with the last name Brown. See previous discussion of Regis Gough (GMP-235, above.)

The next record found for two men named "Ragus" is a certification provided by Joseph Shemwell to the Board of Commissioners of St. Mary's County in 1842: the transfers of Regus aged 14 to 45 to J.J. and B. Gough, and of Ragus aged 14-45 to Mrs. Sally Smith.¹⁵⁹ Without last names, it cannot be determined who was transferred to the Goughs and who to Smith. James J. Gough died by 11 July 1848; his personal inventory included 24 enslaved people, none named Regis.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁶ "\$600 Reward," *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser* (Baltimore, Md.), 9 August 1836, p. 4, col. 6.

¹⁵⁷ St. Mary's County, Levy Court (Alienations and Transfers), 1832-1838, p. 277; MSA C1511-1, available at [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA286).

¹⁵⁸ Fr. Carbery identifies ten St. Ingoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838.

¹⁵⁹ Sworn statement of Jo. Shemwell, undated [filed in 1842 folder].

¹⁶⁰ St. Mary's County, Register of Wills, Wills, GC2: 216, Will of James J. Gough (1848); MSA CM926-9. St. Mary's

No additional records left by B. [likely Bennett] Gough and Sally Smith have been found. No post-Emancipation claims for compensation can be located for a man named Regis Brown. Regis Brown cannot be found in the 1870 census.

PETER BUTLER (GMP-280): Age 37 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as “married off.” Included on Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Peter (GMP-280) was likely one of two slaves recorded on 20 June 1839 as sold by Fr. Carberry to William Smith.¹⁶¹ Peter, age 52, appears on the 1854 inventory of the personal estate of William L. Smith.¹⁶² Peter Butler, age 50, appears on the Maryland Slave Statistics, associated with slaveholder Alverta Smith, the daughter of William L. Smith.¹⁶³ Peter is more likely to have been at least 60 years of age on the reporting date for the Maryland Slave Statistics (1 November 1864), but slaveholders would have been motivated to lower ages to raise market value. See the discussion above of Harry Mahoney (GMP-044). In 1870, a Peter Butler, age 55, appears in the federal census in the Fourth District, St. Mary’s County, with a Jessy Butler, age 58. Both men are farm laborers.¹⁶⁴ No further records were found.

John or James (GMP-281): Age 35 in 1838. Name (“John”) and age (“35”) are given on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census, but both are stricken out. A reference to “James sixty” appears on page 4, line 7 of the 19 June 1838 Sale Agreement, in the spot where we would expect to find mention of “John, age 35” -- i.e., immediately between “Peter thirty seven” (see Peter, GMP-280, above) and “Michael [sic] thirty three” (see Micheal, GMP-282, below). Surname is unknown.

MICHEAL (GMP-282): Age 33 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as “married off.” Included on Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. Micheal (GMP-282) was one of the group of slaves recorded on 20 June 1839 as sold by Fr. Carberry to a man now known to be William Henry Ireland Dorsey.¹⁶⁵ See previous discussion of Regis Gough (GMP-235), above. After Dorsey’s death in 1840, Micheal was apparently sold to H. G. S. Key [Henry Greenfield Sothoron Key], a cousin of Francis Scott Key and owner of Tudor Hall in Leonardtown.¹⁶⁶ An 1843 list of people enslaved by Key of St. Mary’s County and “leased” by his son, Henry S. Key, in Marengo County, Alabama, does not include anyone named Micheal or Michael.¹⁶⁷ A document entitled “Property of H. G.

County, Register of Wills, Inventories, GC3: 300, Inventory for James J. Gough (1848); MSA CM917-14.

¹⁶¹ Fr. Carberry identifies ten St. Ingoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838.

¹⁶² St. Mary’s County, Register of Wills, Inventories, GC4: 495, Inventory for William L. Smith (1854); MSA CM917-15.

¹⁶³ Callum, *Slave Statistics of St. Mary’s County Maryland, 1864*, Commissioner George B. Dent, p. 127.

¹⁶⁴ 1870 United States census, St. Mary’s County, Md., Fourth District, p. 44, family #289.

¹⁶⁵ Fr. Carberry identifies ten St. Ingoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838.

¹⁶⁶ United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Tudor Hall (Leonardtown, Md.); available at Maryland Historical Trust, *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties* (SM-10) (<https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/StMarys/SM-10.pdf>).

¹⁶⁷ “A list of negroes in my possession belonging to my father H.G.S. Key of St. Mary’s County, Maryland, Henry S Key,” 6 April 1843, Correspondence, Box 2, Henry S. G. Key Papers, MS0649, Maryland Century for History and

K. Key" dated 19 January 1856, includes enslaved people at both his "Leonard Town" Estate and Jutland property; it does not mention anyone named Micheal/Michael.¹⁶⁸

The GMP has determined that Michael of Talbot County (discussed in previous research memos) is unlikely to be Micheal (GMP-282).

ALEXIUS YORKSHIRE (GMP-285): Age 36 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as "married off." Included on Henry Johnson's Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is Yorkshire. On the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census, Alexius, age 36, appears between Sally (GMP-284), age 56, and Henry (GMP-286), age 22, both of whom later appear in Louisiana records with the surname Yorkshire. These three people are of appropriate ages to be one family consisting of a mother and her two sons.

Alexius Yorkshire (GMP-285) was likely one of the group of slaves recorded on 20 June 1839 as sold by Fr. Carberry to a man now known to be William Henry Ireland Dorsey.¹⁶⁹ (See previous discussion of Regis Gough (GMP-235, above.) "Lexious (blind)" appears on Joseph Shemwell's personal property inventory, the same man who may have owned both Regis Gough and Regis Brown (GMP-278) after their post-Dorsey slaveholder, Sylvester Costigan, became insolvent.¹⁷⁰ Joseph Shemwell's daughter, Mary, included Alexius Octivus, "medium physical condition," in her report for the Maryland Slave Statistics Commission.¹⁷¹ Alexius Yorkshire appears in the 1870 and 1880 censuses in District 4 of St. Mary's County with his wife Sally, previously a free woman, and their children.¹⁷²

Three Maryland death certificates identify Elexius (and variants) Yorkshire as father.¹⁷³ Yorkshire is sometimes spelled Oxious, Octivus, or Yoxyas in records in the years following Emancipation.¹⁷⁴ The DNA testing on the Yorkshire descendants in Maryland showed a

Culture, Baltimore, Md.

¹⁶⁸ "Property of H.G.S. Key," 19 January 1856, Correspondence, Box 2, Henry G. S. Key Papers.

¹⁶⁹ Fr. Carberry identifies ten St. Inigoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838.

¹⁷⁰ St. Mary's County, Md., Register of Wills, Inventories GC3: 415, "A true and perfect Inventory of the personal Estate of Joseph Shemwell, late of St. Mary's County deceased August 18, 1858," 14 September 1858. St. Mary's County, Md., Land Records Liber JH11: 164, Indenture between Sylvester J. Costigan, Susannah Reeder Dorsey and John Key, 18 December 1837. St. Mary's County, Md., Land Records Liber JH13: 206, Indenture between Sylvester J. Costigan and James J. Gough, 11 August 1843.

¹⁷¹ St. Mary's County, Commissioner of Slave Statistics, Slave Statistics, entry for Mary Shemwell, MSA C1698-1, p. 66 (image 69 of e-publication).

¹⁷² 1870 U. S. census, St. Mary's County, Md., pop. sched., District 4, Chaptico, p. 20, dwelling 134, family 134, Lexious Yoxyas; NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 594. 1880 U. S. census, St. Mary's County, Md., pop. sched., District 4, Chaptico, ED 4, p. 85 (stamped), households unnumbered, Lexius Oxius [indexed as Ofius]; NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 514.

¹⁷³ Maryland, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, Charles H. Yorkshire (29 June 1899, St. Mary's County); MSA SE42. Maryland, Dept. of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, John Samuel Yorkshire #9723 (17 August 1931, St. Mary's County); MSA SE43. Maryland, Dept. of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, Mary Vuiner Harris #8737 (25 September 1954, St. Mary's County); MSA SE44.

¹⁷⁴ For example, see 1900 U. S. census, St. Mary's County, Md., pop. sched., District 4, ED 112, p. 98 (stamped),

connection to Louisiana descendants of Robert Mahoney (GMP-222) and Mary (GMP-223), likely a daughter of Sally (GMP-284) and thus, a sister of Alexis (GMP-285).

See The Yorkshire Family at *GU272 Memory Project* at <https://gu272.americanancestors.org/family/yorkshire49>.

A younger Sarah “Sallie” Yorkshire, born about 1840, married William Henry Gough, a son of Regis Gough (GMP-235) about 1860.¹⁷⁵ She is of the right age to be daughter of Alexis Yorkshire, and granddaughter of Sally Yorkshire (GMP-284), but her 1908 death certificate does not name her parents.¹⁷⁶ Sally Gough’s son “Elic” was informant.

ZEKE (GMP-290): Age 32 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as “married off.” Included on Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. Zeke (GMP-290) was likely one of the group of slaves — identified as Zekiel — recorded on 20 June 1839 as sold by Fr. Carberry to a man now known to be William Henry Ireland Dorsey.¹⁷⁷ (See previous discussion of Regis Gough (GMP-235, above.) When Dorsey died in 1840, Ezekiel was sold to Sylvester Costigan, along with Regis Gough (GMP-235) and Regis Brown (GMP-278).¹⁷⁸ Although Costigan apparently later sold the two men named Regis, Ezekiel remained and was used as collateral when Costigan secured a mortgage from Henry Garner in 1848.¹⁷⁹ It is unknown if Garner acquired Ezekiel as a result of this loan; the 1862 inventory of Garner’s personal estate does not include Ezekiel.¹⁸⁰

Nathan (GMP-291): Age 64 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as the husband of Henny (GMP-292) (see entry immediately below). Included on Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. On 20 June 1839, Fr. Carberry reported that Nathan was not sold out of the state, and also (in the same document) did not include him on the list of enslaved people sold locally, suggesting that

dwelling 190, family 190, John Oxious [Yorkshire]; NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 627.

¹⁷⁵ William H. Gough (Sacdrah Gough, widow’s application #887416), Co. B 38 U.S.C.I.); Case Files of Approved Pension Applications . . . , 1861–1934; Records of the Veterans Administration, RG 15; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹⁷⁶ Maryland, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death certificate (13 December 1908, St. Mary’s County), Sallie Gough, widow of George [sic] Gough; son “Elic” Gough is informant; SE42; Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

¹⁷⁷ Fr. Carberry identifies ten St. Ingoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838.

¹⁷⁸ “Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999,” St. Mary’s County, Md., Accounts of Sales EIM 3: 450, “An account Sales of part of the Negroes of William H. I. Dorsey, sold by order of the Orphans’ Court January 5th 1841 by Henry G. Garner Administrator.”

¹⁷⁹ Sworn statement of Jo. Shemwell, undated [filed in 1842 folder], St. Mary’s County, Board of County Commissioners (Assessment Papers), 1839–1927, MSA C1525-4. “A List of Alienations and transfers of real and personal property in Saint Mary’s County from the first day of April 1847 to the first day of April 1848,” mortgage dated 22 March 1848.

¹⁸⁰ “Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999,” St. Mary’s County, Inventories JTMR 1: 216, inventory of Henry G. Garner, filed 9 September 1862.

Nathan stayed at St. Inigoes.¹⁸¹

Henny (GMP-292): Age 60 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as “married off” and also as the wife of Nathan (GMP-291) (see entry immediately above). Her name is crossed out on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census. She is not included on Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, although her husband Nathan (GMP-291) was included. Surname is unknown.

James (GMP-293): Age 60 in 1838. Identified on 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as “not married.” Included on Henry Johnson’s Purchase of 84, but not included in the List of 9 Transported to Louisiana. On 6 January 1840, C. M. Jones, agent for Henry Johnson, sold a negro man named James, about sixty years of age, to Rev^d. Jo^s. Carberry. It was recorded the same day, 3 March 1840, as the sale of Louisa (GMP-248) from Henry Johnson to Rev^d. Jo^s. Carberry.¹⁸² C. M. Jones is likely Dr. Caleb M. Jones, nearby landowner at Cross Manor (immediately adjacent to St. Inigoes Manor), who served as physician at St. Inigoes Manor.¹⁸³

Unknown Maryland Plantation

The Georgetown Memory Project has one identified one individual involved in the 1838 sale and left behind in Maryland, but for whom we have been unable to identify a specific plantation-of-origin in Maryland:

Mary Anne (GMP-303): Age 2 or 3 ca. 1843. Not listed (because probably not yet born) on 1838 Jesuit Slave Census. Listed (under the header “Births”) as “child of Caroline named Mary Anne – 2 or 3 years old” on one contemporaneous sale document (undated, but perhaps circa 1843).¹⁸⁴ Surname is unknown.

Removed from this group because it has been determined that Bridget and her children were sent to Louisiana:

Bridget (GMP-299): Age unknown. Surname is unknown. Not listed on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census. Listed with two children (see entries for GMP-300 and GMP-301 immediately below) on one contemporaneous sale-related document.¹⁸⁵

¹⁸¹ Fr. Carbery identifies ten St. Inigoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838.

¹⁸² “A list of Alienations and Transfers of Real and personal property in Saint Mary’s County from 1st day of April 1839 to the first day of April 1840,” p. 20, St. Mary’s County, Levy Court (Assessment Papers), 1831–1838; MSA C1524-9.

¹⁸³ United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Cross Manor (St. Inigoes, St. Mary’s County, Md.); available at Maryland Historical Trust, *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties* (SM-3) (<https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/StMarys/SM-3.pdf>).

¹⁸⁴ List of Slaves Remaining on Estate and Exchanged, no date – perhaps 1839 (more likely 1843).

¹⁸⁵ “Only slaves transported to Louisiana. out of the 84 slaves lot,” undated, AMPSJ, Box 62, Folder 23; online at [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA380).

Bridget's Unnamed Child No. 1 (GMP-300): Age unknown. Surname is unknown. Not listed in 1838 Jesuit Slave Census. Listed with mother Bridget (GMP-299) and unnamed sibling (GMP-301) (see entries immediately above and below) on one contemporaneous sale-related document.¹⁸⁶

Bridget's Unnamed Child No. 2 (GMP-301): Age unknown. Surname is unknown. Not listed on 1838 Jesuit Slave Census. Listed with mother Bridget (GMP-299) and unnamed sibling (GMP-300) (see entries immediately above) on one contemporaneous sale-related document.¹⁸⁷



¹⁸⁶ Ibid.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid.

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Robert, 30
Sally, 25
Sam (GMP-054), son of Kitty, 18
Sarah (GMP-152), 35
Sarah Ann Elizabeth, 32
Stephen (GMP-111), 30
Stephen (GMP-151), 35
Susana (GMP-181), 36
Teresia (GMP-140), 33
unknown child of Newtown Manor (GMP-195), 36
unknown child of Newtown Manor (GMP-196), 36
William (GMP-094), 26
Winifred, 27
Zeke (GMP-290), 48

West

Adelphia (GMP-072), 21
Augustin (GMP-071), 21
Betsy (GMP-070), 21
Christina (GMP-073), 21
Emmy, 17
Harriet Ann (GMP-074), 21

Williams

Henry, 22

Williams[?]

Nancy (GMP-080), 22

Wilson

Thom. C., 16

Winberry

Nelly, 17

Yorkshire

Alexius (GMP-285), 47
Elexius, 47
Henry (GMP-286), 47
Lexius, 47

Sally (GMP-284), 47
Yorkshire[?]
Joseph (GMP-241), 39

Young
Henry, 15

The Georgetown Memory Project

www.georgetownmemoryproject.org



GMP Ancestor: Ignatius “Nace” Butler Jr. (GMP-199)
Prepared by: Malissa Ruffner, GMP Lead Genealogist for Maryland
Last Updated: October 14, 2021
Related Codes: GMP-002, GMP-022, GMP-198, GMP-200, GMP-235, GMP-248
Purpose: To present evidence of the identity of Ignatius “Nace” Butler Jr. and the composition of his family.

Introduction:

From 1838 to 1843, the Maryland Province of the Society of Jesus (the Maryland Jesuits) sold more than 272 enslaved people from several Jesuit slave plantations located in Maryland, to two planters with substantial agricultural holdings located in southern Louisiana. One of these Jesuit slave plantations was St. Inigoes Manor, located in St. Inigoes (St. Mary’s County), Maryland.

Today, these 272+ enslaved people are known as the GU272 Ancestors. Most, but not all, of the GU272 Ancestors were listed on a pre-sale slave “census” or list drawn up by the Maryland Jesuits in the Spring of 1838, with enslaved individuals listed by the Jesuit plantations on which they were enslaved.

One such individual was a young, enslaved man identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as “Nace [age] 20” under a column populated with enslaved people from “St. Inagoes” (i.e., St.

Inigoes Manor). If accurate, this 1838 Jesuit Slave Census entry implies a birth year of 1818 for this man.

In this memorandum, this individual is referred to as “Nace (GMP-199).” He is also sometimes referred to here and elsewhere as “Nace Jr.” — an acknowledgment of the fact that Nace (GMP-199) is listed immediately below a man named “Nace [age] 52” (GMP-198) — presumably his father.

Nace (GMP-199) appears on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census within a larger family group from St. Inigoes Manor. This family group is headed by: Nace age 52 (GMP-198); and Biby age 45 (GMP-200). The group includes the names of thirteen children (including Nace Jr.), ranging in age from 1½ to 21. The entry for Nace Jr. is annotated with the words “ran away.”¹

Fourteen of the fifteen members of this family group appear with the Butler surname on the *Katherine Jackson* manifest for November 1838, and thereafter in records created and archived in Louisiana. Nace Jr. does not.² Alone among the members of the family of Nace (GMP-198) and Biby (GMP-200), Nace (GMP-199) is presumed to have stayed behind in Maryland after the 1838 sale.

The Georgetown Memory Project has conclusively determined that Nace Jr. is the individual identified as “Ignatius Butler” and buried in 1888 or 1889 in a grave marked with an iron cross in the cemetery immediately adjacent to St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church in St. Inigoes, Md. For clarity, this individual is sometimes referred to below as “Iron Cross Ignatius Butler.”

This memorandum summarizes the genealogical evidence supporting the GMP’s conclusion that Nace (GMP-199) is the same person as Iron Cross Ignatius Butler.

Post-1838 Records in Maryland:

1864 Property Tax Records (St. Mary’s County, Md.):

On 19 April 1864, John H. Langley, white slaveholder of St. Inigoes, Md., submitted a list of “all his negro Slaves now remaining in his possession” to the St. Mary’s County Board of County Commissioners for the purposes of property taxation.³ No adult male named “Nace” appears on John Langley’s 1864 property list. However, the list does include “Eliza Ann Butler” along with nine children named Butler.

¹ “Census of slaves to be sold in 1838,” Maryland Province Archive (MPA), Oversize Box 4 (WO 112), Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#).

² *Slave Manifests of Coastwise Vessels Filed at New Orleans, Louisiana, 1807–1860*, NARA microfilm publication M1895, roll 8 (1837–1841), 13 November 1838.

³ List of Negro slaves submitted by John H. Langley, 19 April 1864; St. Mary’s County, Board of County Commissioners, Assessment Papers, C1525-26; Maryland State Archives (MSA), Annapolis, Md.

One day earlier (i.e, 18 April 1864), C. M. Jones, also of St. Inigoes, Md., submitted a list of eleven enslaved people for property tax purposes. This list included an enslaved man identified as “Nace between 40 & 50.”⁴ For reasons further explained below, the GMP believes this is the earliest known record of Iron Cross Ignatius Butler in the post-1838 era.

C. M. Jones is Dr. Caleb M. Jones, owner of a property called Cross Manor which was located immediately adjacent to the St. Inigoes Manor plantation of the Maryland Jesuits. Dr. Jones is known to have provided medical treatment to the enslaved people located at St. Inigoes Manor.⁵ The GMP speculates that Nace Jr. was sold, traded, or sent to Dr. Jones by the Maryland Jesuits in the immediate aftermath of the 1838 Jesuit slave sale.

1867 Property Compensation Claims (Maryland):

In 1867, Langley and Jones submitted formal claims for compensation (never paid) for enslaved people owned by them on Emancipation Day in Maryland, 1 November 1864. Those claims are recorded in the so-called Slave Statistics of St. Mary’s County, Md.⁶ Taken together, these claims contain references to Caleb Jones’s “Nace, 40” (believed to be Iron Cross Ignatius Butler) and John Langley’s “Eliza A. Butler, age 33” and eight children named Butler.

1870 US Census (Maryland):

The 1870 federal census included newly freed African Americans. It was conducted at a time when many African Americans were actively seeking to re-unite themselves with family members who had been separated by enslavement.

In the 1870 federal census, an Ignatius Butler of an age consistent with Nace (GMP-199) and Iron Cross Ignatius Butler appears in the First Election District, St. Inigoes Post Office, with a presumed

⁴ List of Negro slaves submitted by C.M. Jones, 18 April 1864; St. Mary’s County, Board of County Commissioners, Assessment Papers, C1525-26; MSA.

⁵ United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Cross Manor (St. Inigoes, St. Mary’s County, Md.); available at Maryland Historical Trust, *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties* (SM-3) (<https://mhmt.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/StMarys/SM-3.pdf>).

⁶ St. Mary’s County, Commissioner of Slave Statistics, 1867–1869, Slave Statistics, C1698; digital images, *Maryland State Archives* (http://mdhistory.msa.maryland.gov/msa_c1698/msa_c1698_1/html/msa_c1698_1-0001.html). A transcription by Agnes Kane Callum is published as *Archives of Maryland*, vol. 369, “Slave Statistics of St. Mary’s County, Maryland, 1864”; digital images (<https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000369/html/index.html>). Eliza Ann and the children appear on p. 221 of the original records and p. 99 of the transcription. Ignatius appears on p. 269 of the original records and p. 118 of the transcription.

wife, Ann, and seven children.⁷

(text continues on following page)

The three family lists (1864, 1867, and 1870) are shown here together:

1864 Property Tax Records	1867 Compensation Claims [ages as of Nov. 1, 1864]	1870 U.S. Census
Nace, between 40 and 50	Nace, 40	Ignatius Butler, 52
Eliza Ann Butler, 43	Eliza A. Butler, 33	Ann, 33
Henrietta Butler, 16	Henny Butler, 18	
John Butler, 14	John Butler, 16	
Rob Butler, 11	Robert Butler, 15	Robt, 19
Ellen Butler, 9	Ellen Butler, 14	Ellen, 16
Cristerfer Butler, 7	Christopher Butler, 12	Thomas, 14
Walter Butler, 6	Walter Butler, 11	Walter, 13
Susan Butler, 5	Susan Butler, 10	Susan, 12
Alfred Butler, 3	Alfred Butler, 8	James, 11
Nace Butler, 1 year 6 months		
		Josephine, 3

The consistency in names and birth order makes it clear that the three families listed above are one and the same family. Although some minor differences and discrepancies exist between and among the lists, these can most likely be explained and resolved as follows:

- infant Nace (age 1½ years in 1864) likely died at some point between 1864 and 1867;
- an addition to the family (Josephine) was born in 1867;
- two older children (Henny and John) left home for employment or marriage by 1870;
- Christopher and Alfred were identified as Thomas and James, respectively, in the 1870 census, but used the names Christopher and Alfred throughout their lives.

In addition, we note the following about the three family lists in the comparison chart above:

- “Eliza Ann” (1864) varies noticeably in age from “Eliza A.” (1867) and “Ann” (1870), but those differences are often found in the recording of ages of enslaved people. It’s

⁷ 1870 U. S. Census, St. Mary's County, Maryland, pop. sched., 1st District, p. 506 (stamped), dwelling 308, family 308, Ignatius Butler head of household; *Ancestry* citing NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 594.

possible that the 1870 census enumerator made the idiosyncratic choice to record Eliza Ann by her middle name only (just as he did for her sons, Christopher Thomas and Alfred James). However, it is also possible that the Ann of the 1870 census is a second wife and the mother of Josephine, the baby born after Emancipation (1864). Until further evidence (e.g., a marriage record) comes to light, the GMP will regard Eliza Ann and Ann as the same person.

- Ignatius's age appears to be understated in the 1867 Slave Statistics. This is not surprising when one considers that such documents often understated ages as a way of inflating the value of personal property for compensation-related purposes.
- Names given by Iron Cross Ignatius Butler to his female children (i.e., "Henrietta Bridget" and "Susan") match the names of three sisters of Nace Jr. (GMP-199): Henrietta (GMP-214); Bridget (GMP-202); and Susan (GMP-201) were the three oldest daughters of Nace Sr. (GMP-198) and Biby (GMP-200) (Mahoney) Butler.⁸

Other Post-1838 Records in Maryland:

The GMP has discovered a number of other records in Maryland confirming the family ties between the people appearing in the three lists (1864, 1867 and 1870) described above:

- James Alphon Butler, belonging to Mr. John Langley, son of Ignatius Butler and Elisa Anne _____, was baptized at St. Inigoes Manor on 26 February 1860.⁹
- Death certificates for Robert, Christopher, Susan, and Alfred name Ignatius Butler as their father.
- Alfred's death certificate names Eliza Butler as his mother.¹⁰
- Henrietta Bridget Butler's death certificate, for which her younger sister Susie [Susan] Butler Bush provided personal information, identifies Ignazius Butler as her father and Lizzie Brown as her mother.¹¹ That record, containing information provided by a highly reliable source, supplies a maiden surname for Eliza Ann (i.e., Brown), one closely associated with the GU272 Ancestors.

A line-by-line reading of 1880 federal census for Election District 1 does not turn up Ignatius or

⁸ The Georgetown Memory Project, "Descendants of Butler, Nace (Group 27)," *GU272 Memory Project*; <https://gu272.americanancestors.org/family/butler27>.

⁹ St. Ignatius Church (St. Inigoes, Md.), Baptismal Register, 1857–1867, p. 22: On this 26 day of Febr. 1860, the undersigned baptized James Alphon born Elisa Anne _____ and Ignatius Butler, born in the month of October 1860 [sic], (Godmother Jeanne Louisa Taylor belonging to Mr. John Langley; St. Michael's Church, Ridge, Md.

¹⁰ Maryland, Board of Health, Death Record, Christopher Butler #9259, St. Mary's County (30 September 1933); MSA SE43. Maryland, Board of Health, death record, Alfred Butler #11197, St. Mary's County (26 October 1943); MSA.

¹¹ Baltimore City, Maryland, death certificate no. no. F-43769 (3 February 1938), Bridget Henrietta Gough 62 [sic], widow of Henry Gough, daughter of Ignazius Butler and Lizze Brown and informant Susie Bush [sister], 1504 Thames St., buried St. Inigoes, Md., 2/10/38; Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

any of his family members; three pages are badly torn. (A possible Robert Butler, age 29, is the exception.)¹²

Overall, a timeline of activity for the late 1870s into the 1880s can be constructed for Iron Cross Ignatius Butler — one suitable for man who maintained a lifelong connection to the Roman Catholic Church and St. Inigoes Manor and attained the status of respected elder before his death:

Date	Event
1876, Sep 21	Pursuant to the call of the Republican Colored Committee, Republicans of St. Mary's County elected delegates that included, from the 1st district, Igns. Butler. ¹³
1877, Oct 18	Ign. Butler identified as a colored Republican voter, among those who signed a petition in support of their chosen candidate, "that we give more republican majority than any other four districts in the county." ¹⁴
1883, Jun 7	Ignatius Butler identified as a trustee of Colored School No. 2 in the 1st District. ¹⁵
1884, Feb 14	The marriage of Ignatius Butler, 65, and Lucinda Washington, age 45, was performed by a Jesuit priest and recorded in the register of St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church at St. Inigoes Manor. ¹⁶
1885, Jun 18	Ignatius Butler identified as a trustee of Colored School No. 2 in the 1st District. ¹⁷
1886, Sep 30	Ignatius Butler was awarded an allowance during the previous fiscal year for serving as a petit juror. ¹⁸
1888, Aug 8	Ignatius Butler served as a judge at a naval display of boats at a Grand Rally of Colored People at St. Inigoes Manor.
1888, 23 Aug	Ignatius Butler was named as delegate to the Republican Convention for St. Mary's County, representing the 1st District.

¹² 1880 U. S. Census, St. Mary's County, Maryland, pop. sched., First District, enumeration district (ED) [illegible], Robert Butler; digital images, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 15 September 2016); citing NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 514.

¹³ *St. Mary's Beacon*, 21 September 1876, p. 2, col. 4, *Chronicling America*.

¹⁴ *St. Mary's Beacon*, 19 September 1877, p. 2, col. 5, *Chronicling America*.

¹⁵ *St. Mary's Beacon*, 7 June 1883, p. 3, col. 3, *Chronicling America*.

¹⁶ Agnes Kane Callum, *Black Marriages of St. Mary's County, Maryland: 1800–1900* (Baltimore: Agnes Kane Callum, 1991), 18, Ignatius, 66, col. m. Linda Washington, 45, col. Feb. 14, 1884, citing courthouse records. See also St. Ignatius Church (St. Inigoes, Md.), Marriage Register, 1871–1917, Ignatius Butler, of St. Mary's Co., and Lucinda Washington, of St. Mary's County, married on 14 February 1884, by D. B. Walter, SJ; witnesses: Daniel O. Barnes, and Ann Comer; St. Michael's Church, Ridge, Md.

¹⁷ *St. Mary's Beacon*, 18 June 1885, p. 4, col. 1, *Chronicling America*.

¹⁸ *St. Mary's Beacon*, 30 September 1886, p. 1, col. 1, *Chronicling America*.

1889, May 26	Ignatius Buter, aged 70 years old, died. "May he rest in peace." ¹⁹
1889, Sep 19	Ignatius was reported as "Dead" among the voters of the 1st District. ²⁰

As noted above, Iron Cross Ignatius Butler was buried in a grave marked with an iron cross in the cemetery immediately adjacent to St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church in St. Inigoes.²¹ This grave marker (present until at least 2000, but now gone missing), reads as follows:

I H S

PRAY
FOR
THE
SOUL
OF

IGNATIUS BUTLER

DIED
1888

AGE
6[7? 9?]

R
I
P

Iron Cross Ignatius Butler was born between 1818 and 1821, consistent with the calculated birth date calculated for Nace Jr. (GMP-199) from the pre-sale 1838 census. Given the reliability of two contemporaneous newspaper reports in 1889 of his death and subsequent removal from the voter rolls, it is likely that the grave marker was created later, when accurate details had faded from memory (or were not easily obtained). While the obituary for Iron Cross Ignatius Butler does not refer to his race, there were no white men named Ignatius Butler living in St. Mary's County at that time, and his status in the community is consistent with the respectful notice taken of his

¹⁹ *St. Mary's County Enterprise*, 1 June 1889, p. 3, col. 3. "Sunday, 26th, ulto. IGNS. BUTLER, aged 70 years. May he rest in peace."

²⁰ *St. Mary's Beacon*, 19 September 1889, p. 3, col. 3, *Chronicling America*.

²¹ Multiple contributors, "Find A Grave," database, *FindaGrave.com* (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 12 February 2019), Ignatius Butler, died 1888, Saint Ignatius Church Cemetery, Saint Inigoes, St. Mary's County, Maryland, memorial #19458833.

death.

Ties between Iron Cross Ignatius Butler and Other GU272 Families, St. Inigoes Manor:

Records of St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church (located at St. Inigoes Manor) show close connections between Iron Cross Ignatius Butler and members of various GU272 families. Specifically:

- The son-in-law of Louisa Mahoney Mason (GMP-248), Daniel O. Barnes, served as a witness to the 1884 marriage of Iron Cross Ignatius Butler and Lucinda Washington.²²
- When John Henry Gough, the grandson of Regis Gough (GMP-235) was baptized in 1881, a daughter of Iron Cross Ignatius Butler—Ellen Butler Medley—served as the sponsor.²³
- When William Medley, Ellen Butler Medley's husband and son-in-law of Iron Cross Ignatius Butler, was baptized as an adult that same year, Gabriel Bennett, Louisa Mahoney Mason's son-in-law, served as sponsor.²⁴
- Pages at the end of St. Ignatius Marriage Register for 1857–1871 include financial notations dated 1887 stating that Iron Cross Ignatius Butler, Robert Butler, Alfred Butler, and Christopher Butler borrowed and repaid small amounts of money: e.g., “Ignatius Butler says he paid \$2.00 now \$1.00.”²⁵

Other records indicate close ties between first-generation descendants of Iron Cross Ignatius Butler and first-generation descendants of GU272 Ancestors who remained in Maryland after 1838, and/or with St. Inigoes Manor:

- In the Civil War pension application filed by the mother-in-law of Christopher Butler (i.e., Elizabeth Taylor Cole, widow of Joseph “Job” Cole), supporting affidavits were supplied by: Robert W. Mason, Robert Butler, and [William] Henry Gough. Christopher Butler was a first-generation descendant of Iron Cross Ignatius Butler; the three affiants were all residents of St. Inigoes and first-generation descendants of GU272 Ancestors left behind in 1838.²⁶

²² St. Ignatius Church (St. Inigoes, Md.), Marriage Register, 1871–1917, Ignatius Butler, of St. Mary's Co., and Lucinda Washington, of St. Mary's County, married on 14 February 1884, by D. B. Walter, S.J.; witnesses: Daniel O. Barnes, and Ann Comer; St. Michael's Church, Ridge, Md.

²³ St. Ignatius Church (St. Inigoes, Md.), Baptismal Register, 1872–1882, p. 332, Joannes Henrico Fiato [?] Gough, born 25 August 1881, baptized 30 October 1881, son of Henrico Gough and Sarah; sponsor Elena Medley; St. Michael's Church, Ridge, Md.

²⁴ St. Ignatius Church (St. Inigoes, Md.), Baptismal Register, 1872–1882, p. 317, Gulielmum Medley, age 49, baptized 28 May 1881; sponsor Gabriel Bennett.

²⁵ St. Ignatius Church (St. Inigoes, Md.), Marriage Register, 1857–1871, unnumbered pages at the back of volume; St. Michael's Church, Ridge, Md.

²⁶ Depositions, Elizabeth Cole widow's pension file 459,9C8, service of Job Cole (Co. K, 29 USCT); Case Files of Approved Pension Applications . . . , 1861–1934; Records of the Veterans Administration, Record Group (RG) 15; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

- In 1933, seeking to establish the location of the first church established by the Jesuits in St. Mary's County (i.e., outside of St. Mary's City), Rev. Edward Devitt, S.J., consulted Christopher Butler, son of Iron Cross Ignatius Butler. Christopher is described by Father Devitt as "one of the oldest residents of St. Mary's County, "a slave on this [St. Inigoes Manor tenant] farm in pre-Civil War Days."²⁷ Christopher's familiarity with local landmarks and the oral history associated with them was borne of his long-term residence in the immediate vicinity.²⁸ He was serving as the church sexton at St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church at the time of death.²⁹

Elimination of Other People Living Nearby, Also Named Ignatius Butler:

There are other men named Ignatius Butler in the region. However, all can be eliminated as candidates for Nace (GMP-199).

1870 Federal Census Records:

A search for individuals named Ignatius or Nace Butler, born circa 1820, in the 1870 federal census without restriction to southern Maryland, turns up three candidates:

- Ignatius, age 46, a mulatto carpenter, born in District of Columbia or Maryland (census records vary), married to Virginia [likely Peirce]; children Edward (14), Frank M. (10), Mary E. (9), John (5), and Ida May (7 mos.).³⁰ An older couple of the same last name, Elexious age 75, and Betsy age 65, are living with them. Relationships are not specified in the 1870 census. However, in 1880, Elizabeth age 80 (likely Betsy) was identified as stepmother to the head of household, supporting the placement of Elexious as Ignatius's father.³¹ Further research reveals that this Ignatius and Mary V. were free in 1860 prior to

²⁷ As noted above, Christopher Butler was indisputably the son of Eliza Ann Butler, an enslaved woman owned by John H. Langley, a white slaveholder of St. Inigoes, MD. While the Langley family owned substantial properties in southern Maryland outright, they were also tenant farmers (i.e., leased one or more tenant farms) from the Jesuits at St. Inigoes Manor. If Eliza Ann Butler was employed on a Jesuit tenant farm during the early life of her son Christopher Butler (born circa 1855–1857), then it is easy to see why Father Devitt would write (approximately 70 years later) that Christopher Butler had been a slave on a Jesuit tenant farm in pre-Civil War days.

²⁸ E. Devitt, "Interesting Items from St. Inigoes, *The Woodstock Letters*, vol. LXII [62], no. 3, 1933, pp. 359–364; available at the *Jesuit Online Library*:
<https://jesuitonlinelibrary.bc.edu/?a=cl&cl=CL1&sp=wlet>.

²⁹ St. Ignatius Church (St. Inigoes, Md.), Record of Interments, 1910–1970, p. 31, Christopher Butler, Beachville, age 78, died of paralysis on 28 September 1933, buried at St. Peter Claver on 30 September 1933; "sextion stricken at St. Ignatius Church, colored."; St. Michael's Church, Ridge, Md.

³⁰ 1870 U. S. Census, Washington, District of Columbia, pop. sched., Ward 6, p. 269 (stamped), dwelling 1872, family 2015, Ignatius Butler head of household; *Ancestry* citing NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 125. The Pierce comes from son's christening record. "Washington, D.C., U.S., Select Births and Christenings, 1830–1955," database, *Ancestry*, male Butler child, born 19 September 1877 in Washington, D.C., to Nace Butler and Virginia Pierce, FHL microfilm 2,114,646.

³¹ 1880 U.S. Census, Washington, District of Columbia, pop. sched., ED 67, p. 432B, dwelling 55, family 63, Ignatius Butler head of household; *Ancestry* citing NARA microfilm publication T9, no roll specified.

Emancipation, with sons Edward, 4, and Francis, 1, in the household.³² This Ignatius can be eliminated as a candidate for Nace Jr. (GMP-199).

- Nace Butler, age 45, of District 4, Brighton post office, Montgomery County, Md.³³ Nace is the oldest laborer at a farm owned by Richard J. Bowie, a lawyer. Five other black servants share the surname Bowen. In 1900, this Nace Butler is 72 years old with a birth month and year recorded as May 1828, roughly a decade after Nace Jr. (GMP-199) was born. His wife Anna, age 68, is with him. They have been married for 50 years; she has borne four children, three now living.³⁴ This Nace Butler can be eliminated as a candidate for Nace (GMP-199).
- Nace, age 48 with estimated birth year of 1832, in the 1880 census in the Rockville District of Montgomery County, with a wife, Charlotte, age 28, seems to be another man altogether.³⁵ This Nace can be eliminated as a candidate for Nace (GMP-199) of St. Inigoes, Md.

1880 Federal Census Records:

Expanding the search for men named Ignatius and Nace Butler, born circa 1820, to the 1880 federal census adds an additional candidate:

- Nace, born about 1820 in Maryland, a black resident of Charlotte County, Va. His wife's name is Liddy.³⁶ An 1876 Charlotte County, Va., marriage record for widowed Nace Butler, born in Maryland, and Lydia Ford, identifies this Nace's parents as Chas. and Milly.³⁷ This Ignatius can be eliminated as a candidate for Nace (GMP-199).

Ignatius Butlers in Other Records:

³² 1860 U. S. Census, Washington, District of Columbia, pop. sched., Ward 6, p. 681 (stamped), dwelling 803, family 907, Ignatius Butler head of household; *Ancestry* citing NARA microfilm publication M653, roll not specified.

³³ 1870 U. S. Census, Montgomery County, Maryland, pop. sched., District 4, p. 78-79, dwelling 526, family 487, Nace Butler, farm labor; *Ancestry* citing NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 591.

³⁴ 1900 U.S. Census, Montgomery County, Maryland, pop. sched., ED 53, p. 89A (stamped), dwelling 389, family 393, Nace Butler head of household; *Ancestry* citing NARA microfilm publication T9, FHL microfilm 1,240,625.

³⁵ 1880 U.S. Census, Montgomery County, Maryland, pop. sched., Rockville, ED 112, p. 311B, dwelling 123, family 123, Nace Butler head of household; *Ancestry* citing NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 512.

³⁶ 1880 U.S. Census, Charlotte County, Virginia, pop. sched., Madison Magisterial District, ED 59, p. 281B, dwelling 335, family 350, Nace Butler head of household; *Ancestry* citing NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 1360.

³⁷ "Virginia, US., Select Marriages, 1785–1940," database, *Ancestry*; Nace Butler, age 56, widowed, son of Chas. and Milly, married to Lydia Ford on 20 Feb. 1876.

- Ignatius Butler, age 35, of St. Mary's County, Md., enlisted in Co. B, 30th Regiment, U.S. Colored Infantry, on 9 February 1864. His age suggests a birth year of roughly 1829, approximately ten years later than Nace (GMP-199) was born. The soldier died in North Carolina on 31 August 1865 of dysentery. There is no personal identifying information in his service file.³⁸ This Ignatius, age 32, appears on the St. Mary's County Slave Statistics, claimed as property of Francis L. Floyd, a resident of District 6 [Patuxent]; his enlistment in the 30th Regiment in February of 1864 is recorded in the Remarks column.³⁹ This Ignatius can be eliminated as a candidate for Nace (GMP-199).
- Ann L. Hamilton, of Washington, D.C., filed a claim for compensation for the "taking" of her property: Ignatius Butler, described as dark mulatto, age 42 in 1862, who had been purchased, with a family in Charles County, Md., by her deceased husband from a Mr. Maxwell.⁴⁰ Probate records for Edward I. Hamilton of Charles County, Maryland, include a will, dated 2 December 1841, proven 20 December 1841, that identifies his wife as Ann L. Hamilton.⁴¹ Nace was allocated to the widow, Ann Hamilton.⁴² The inventory of Edward's personal property created on 17 January 1843 includes Nace, age 13, suggesting a birth date of 1829/30, roughly a decade after Nace (GMP-199) was born.⁴³ Given the age difference, and the circumstances of acquisition (i.e., "with his family"), Nace of Charles County, Md., can be eliminated as a candidate for Nace (GMP-199).

Nace Jr. as "Runaway":

As noted above, Nace (GMP-199) was one of twelve enslaved people whose name was annotated on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census with the words "ran away."

³⁸ "U.S., Colored Troops Military Service Records, 1863–1865"; digital images, *Ancestry*, cards for Ignatius Butler, 30th U.S. Colored Infantry; original data from the National Archives at Washington, D.C.

³⁹ St. Mary's County, Commissioner of Slave Statistics, 1867–1869, Slave Statistics, C1698; digital images, *Maryland State Archives* (http://mdhistory.msa.maryland.gov/msa_c1698/msa_c1698_1/html/msa_c1698_1-0001.html). A transcription by Agnes Kane Callum is published as *Archives of Maryland*, vol. 369, "Slave Statistics of St. Mary's County, Maryland, 1864"; digital images (<https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000369/html/index.html>). This Ignatius appear on p. 171 of original record and p. 77 of the transcription.

⁴⁰ Center for Digital Research in the Humanities at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, *Civil War Washington*; database, petition of Ann L. Hamilton, 22 May 1862; <https://civilwardc.org/texts/petitions/cww.00384.html>, citing original documents held in the Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of the Treasury, 1775–1978, NARA, Record Group 217.

⁴¹ "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999"; digital images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1803986>), Charles County Wills, DJ16: 247, will of Edward I. Hamilton, written 2 December 1841, proven 20 December 1841.

⁴² "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999"; digital images, *FamilySearch*, Charles County Inventories, 1841–1844, p. 231, Nace on p. 233.

⁴³ "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999"; digital images, *FamilySearch*, Charles County Inventories, 1841–1844, p. 52, Nace on p. 53.

As of the date of this memorandum, the GMP believes that it is unclear when these notations were made, by whom, what they signify, and to what extent they should be considered accurate. We cannot assume these notations were made at the time of the implementation of the 1838 sale, to indicate enslaved people who spontaneously managed to escape the slave traders and avoid transportation to Louisiana.

It is possible that these annotations were made in the Spring of 1838 when the census was compiled (i.e., to account for people who, for whatever reason, could not be readily located at census time). Or perhaps these annotations were made long after the 1838 sale, by an individual who simply did not have proper recall or access to the facts.

Of the twelve people marked “ran away” on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census, actual outcomes varied:

- One “runaway” person, Len Queen (GMP-078), is believed to have stayed behind in Maryland after 1838, but has not yet been located by the GMP.
- Two others, Charles Queen (GMP-040) and Martha Queen (GMP-046), were delivered to Henry Johnson, one of the Louisiana purchasers, after 1838.⁴⁴
- Isaac Hawkins [Jr.] (GMP-022), another “runaway,” was apparently found in Baltimore but then purchased from the Jesuits by a Queen Anne’s County resident who enslaved Isaac’s wife — perhaps the very outcome Isaac and sympathetic Jesuits set out to achieve.
- Charles Hawkins (GMP-002) of the Jesuits’ White Marsh Farm was identified as a runaway but, in a document believed to have been created in 1843, he is listed among slaves who remained at White Marsh (and later died).⁴⁵

To further complicate matters, there are GU272 Ancestors who actually *did* escape at the time of the 1838 sale but did not receive the “ran away” notation on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census. At least some GU272 families had advance notice of the ships’ arrival. Louisa Mahoney Mason (GMP-248), whose name appears on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census without annotation of any sort, related that she and her mother were warned by Father Joseph Carberry and told to hide themselves.⁴⁶

If Nace Jr. was already courting (or even married to) a teen-aged Eliza Ann Brown on a neighboring plantation or tenant farm attached to St. Inigoes Manor, he would have been motivated to disappear, at least temporarily, in the hope that changed circumstances would allow him to maintain the relationship. In the alternative, it’s possible that Nace Jr. (GMP-199) received the annotation “ran away” when he should have been marked as “married off.” Or perhaps the

⁴⁴ The Georgetown Memory Project, “The Lost Slaves of Maryland: Searching for 91 people left behind in 1838,” research memo, 30 April 2018, Attachment F, p. 53; available at <http://www.georgetownmemoryproject.org/wp-content/uploads/Research-Memo-Lost-Jesuit-Slaves.pdf>

⁴⁵ The Georgetown Memory Project, “The Lost Slaves of Maryland: Searching for the people left behind in 1838, UPDATE” research memo, 19 June 2019, pp. 14–15; available at <http://www.georgetownmemoryproject.org/wp-content/uploads/Research-Memo-2019-Update.pdf>.

⁴⁶ E. Devitt, “The Jesuit Farms in Maryland. Facts and Anecdotes. The Negro Slaves.”, *The Woodstock Letters*, vol. XLI [41], no. 2, 1912, p. 195.

annotator simply botched this aspect of his job altogether, and Nace Jr. never “ran away,” for any reason or at any time.

These varying circumstances are consistent with the sometimes surprisingly fluid nature of antebellum bondage and captivity. Looking beyond the GU272 Ancestors, most runaways did not go far and did not stay away long; short absences were a form of resistance and a bargaining tool for improving living and working conditions.⁴⁷ A distant destination was less likely where the family and community bonds were long and strong. Enslaved families in the Upper South had often been in place for eight to ten generations.⁴⁸

In any event, the GMP does not believe that Nace Jr. (GMP-199) escaped the slave-traders in 1838 for any significant time, or travelled any significant distance after their ships left the coastline of St. Mary’s County, Md. Consistent with the GMP’s conclusion that Nace Jr. (GMP-199) was Iron Cross Ignatius Butler, the GMP believes that Nace Jr. (GMP-199) lived and died in the only place he ever called home—St. Inigoes, in St. Mary’s County, Md.

Conclusion:

Given the name and age consistency, the geographical proximity, the close associations with other members of the GU272 community, and the elimination of other Ignatius Butlers, the GMP has concluded that Nace (GMP-199) is Iron Cross Ignatius Butler of St. Inigoes, Md.

We cannot completely discount the possibility that Nace ran far away in 1838, changed his name, and never looked back. But that requires concluding that another man of the same name, age, race, religion, relation, and associations took his place within the small, insular community of Black Catholic slaves in the tiny village of St. Inigoes, Md. The more credible scenario merges Iron Cross Ignatius Butler, who left a large family and a clear trail of records from 1864 to 1889 with Nace (GMP-199) — a single individual standing as an integral, lifelong part of the community in which he was raised.

For More Information:

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⁴⁷ Mintz, Steve, ed. *African American Voices: A Documentary Reader, 1619–1877*, New York: John Wiley & Sons, 2009, pp. 30–1.

⁴⁸ T. Stephen Whitman, *Challenging Slavery in the Chesapeake: Black and White Resistance to Human Bondage, 1775–1865*, Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2007, p. 4.

The Georgetown Memory Project

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Report Number: JR0029
GMP Ancestor: n/a
Prepared by: Judy Riffel
Date: 10 November 2022
Related Codes: GMP-086, GMP-089

Purpose: To summarize research on Charlotte Rayborn

Discussion:

Numerous descendants of Charlotte Rayborn were found to have significant DNA matches to GU272 descendants, particularly those descended from Edward Taylor (GMP-089). Edward Taylor is known to have had a sister named Charlotte of the same approximate age of Charlotte Rayborn. Considerable research was done to try and determine if Charlotte Rayborn and Charlotte Taylor were the same person.

Charlotte Rayborn

Charlotte Rayborn first appears on the U.S. census in 1870 in Covington County, Miss. She is listed as Sharlott Raborn (age 26), born in Louisiana, the apparent wife of Creer Raborn (age 36), born in Mississippi. Six children ranging in age from 15 to two years, all born in Mississippi, are in the household. Two white Raborn households, one headed by John and the other by M.A. (female) are in the vicinity.¹

By 1880, the Rayborn family had moved to Pike County, Miss., roughly 50 miles southwest of Covington County. Pike County is on the border with the Louisiana Parishes of Tangipahoa and Washington. This census lists the household of C. Raiborn (age 49), his wife, Charlotte (age 40), and their six children ranging in age from 16 to three years. Charlotte is listed as born in Maryland as were both of her parents.²

In 1900, the family is found once again in Pike County. The census indicates that Crear Rayborn was born Oct. 1831 and his wife Shilot in Jan. 1835. They had been married 46 years (married circa 1854) and Shilot had given birth to 14 children, nine of whom were living. Their youngest child, Lilley (age 19), is listed in the household with them. Shilot was born in Maryland, but her parents' place of birth is indicated as "Un" for unknown.³

Finally, in 1910, Charlotte Raiborn is listed as head of household in Pike County. She was a widow, age 75, born in Maryland, father born in Maryland, and mother born in the United States. Her

daughter, Lilley, and grandson, William Raiborn, were living in the household.⁴

Charlotte Rayborn cannot be located on the 1920 census, however, she is known to still be alive. She died 13 June 1929 in Leggett, Pike County, Miss. Her death certificate identifies her as the widow of Creer Rayborn, age 100, and born in Maryland. The informant, Dan Magee of Barto, Miss., did not know the names of Charlotte's father or mother. She was buried in Caston Cemetery the same day.⁵ Dan Magee was married to Ida, who was likely one of Charlotte Rayborn's granddaughters.

Creer and Charlotte Rayborn's slaveholder was identified as Mark Rayborn (1791-1864). His probate papers include his will dated 26 March 1860 in which he bequeathed as follows:

*... It is my will and desire that after the death of my wife or the happening of either of the Events, provided for in the preceding items[,] my negroes shall go to my children and Grand children as follows. . . Thomas Rayborn shall have negro man Creeor[,] William Raborn shall have negro woman Charlotte[,] Eliza Rayborn shall have negro girl Anne to her and the heirs of her body, Calvin Rayborn shall have negro boy Jordan[,] Samantha Ann Raborn shall have negro boy Elbert to her and the heirs of her body. . .*⁶

Mark Rayborn died in May of 1864 and his estate was inventoried and appraised on 13 May 1865. Included were:

<i>1 Negro man Creer aged 30 years</i>	<i>1200.00</i>
<i>1 Negro Boy Jordan aged 7 years</i>	<i>500.00</i>
<i>1 Negro Boy Elbert aged 5 years</i>	<i>400.00</i>
<i>1 Negro Child Marck aged 1½ years</i>	<i>150.00</i>
<i>1 Negro Woman Sharlot aged 28 years</i>	<i>900.00</i>
<i>1 Negro Girl Ann aged 10 years</i>	<i>650.00</i> ⁷

New Orleans Notarial Archive conveyance indexes for the time period 1850-1855 were searched for Rayborn as a buyer of Charlotte. Only one purchase was found for a William Reyborn (Christy, vol. 64, p. 728), but it was not for an enslaved woman named Charlotte. It should be noted that not all Notarial Archives indexes are available online. Others must be searched in person. New Orleans conveyance records for the time period 1850-1854 were also searched and no purchases by Rayborn were found. Time and resources did not permit a search of any other Louisiana or Mississippi conveyance records. Furthermore, Mark Rayborn could have acquired Charlotte in a private sale that was not recorded.

Ten of Charlotte and Creer's 14 children have been identified. They were: Ann, Jordan, Elbert, Mack, Mary Jane, David, Sarah, Susan, Samantha, and Lilley. The death certificate of only one has been located. Mary Jane Lee died 17 Dec. 1915 in Holmesville, Pike County, Miss. Her parents are identified as Crear Rayborn, born in Pike County, and Charlott (not known), born in Pike County.⁸

Charlotte Taylor

Edward Taylor (GMP-089) identified Charlotte Taylor as one of his siblings. He took out two advertisements in 1885 and 1889 searching for his family, from whom he was separated in Maryland. He wrote:

I wish to inquire for my brother and sister; my father's name was Moses Taylor; my mother's name Eliza Taylor. We were born in Prince George county, Maryland. Father and mother left us these--four boys and one girl--and went off I don't know where. My brothers' names are Reverda Taylor, Noble Taylor and William Taylor; my name is Edward Taylor and my sister's name is Charlotte Taylor. Address me in care of Rev. C.A. Taylor, Musson postoffice, Iberville parish, La.

I wish to inquire for my people. My father's name was Moses Taylor, my mother's Eliza Taylor. When I saw them last it was in Prince George Co., Md. I had four brothers and one sister. My eldest brother's name was Revida Taylor; the next was Noble Taylor. I am the next; my name is Edward Taylor and Anatha William Taylor. My sister's name was Charlotte Taylor. We were all seperated [sic] long before the war. Address Edward Taylor, Musson P.O., La.⁹

Charlotte is not listed on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census with the other four children of Eliza Dorsey (GMP-086), but was likely born shortly after it was taken. Eliza Dorsey's husband, Moses Taylor, was enslaved by Joseph Evans. In March of 1842, Evans advertised a \$100 reward for the return of Moses Taylor. Additionally, Evans noted that Moses had a wife named Eliza, belonging to a Mr. Clarke residing about eight miles from his house, who had also run away.¹⁰ Edward Taylor was shipped on 21 Feb. 1846 from Baltimore to New Orleans on the *General Pinckney*.¹¹ Charlotte apparently remained with Joseph Evans, as on 4 Dec. 1849, a negro girl named Charlotte was sold from the estate of Joseph Evans to T.P. Gantt for \$500.¹² The 10 July 1855 inventory of Thos. P. Gantt's estate does not list an enslaved girl named Charlotte.¹³ No disposition of Charlotte by Gantt before his death or by his estate after his death could be located in the records of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Nothing could be found on Edward Taylor's brothers, Reverdy, Noble Moses, or William.

DNA Matches

Numerous descendants of Charlotte Rayborn have done a DNA test with Ancestry, the closest (MP) being a great granddaughter Charlotte through her son Jordan Rayborn. The closest descendants of Edward Taylor to have done the test are two granddaughters (DD and LA), daughters of Charlie Henry Taylor, Sr., and Maria Lula Taylor respectively. Assuming that Edward Taylor and Charlotte Raborn were siblings, MP would be a second cousin once removed of DD and LA. MP and DD share 67 centiMorgans (cM) of DNA, suggesting third to fourth cousins, while MP and LA share 27 cM, suggesting fourth to sixth cousins. MP also shares considerable DNA with other GU272 descendants not only of Edward Taylor, but other GU272 Ancestors, particularly those from the Jesuits' White Marsh Farm, where Eliza Dorsey was enslaved.

While most of the descendants of Charlotte Rayborn who tested on Ancestry were descendants of her son, Jordan Rayborn, at least two other descendants of her son, Elbert Rayborn, were found to be DNA matches to DD and LA. TC was a match to DD at 19 cM and D was a match to DD at 14 cM and LA at 11 cM. Therefore, this rules out the match possibly being through Jordan Rayborn's wife's family.

Conclusion:

Charlotte Rayborn's age varies significantly from record to record. The earliest estimated year of birth is 1829, from her death certificate indicating that she was 100 years old (likely an exaggeration) and the latest is 1844, from the 1870 census. The earliest and possibly most reliable record is the 1865 appraisal of Mark Rayborn's estate indicating a year of birth of around 1837. These dates are all within an acceptable range for Charlotte Taylor who is believed to have been born around 1838 or 1839.

All but one census indicates that Charlotte was born in Maryland. The 1870 census indicates she was born in Louisiana, which suggests that she could have been purchased in Louisiana.

The documentary trail for Charlotte Taylor ends with the December 1849 sale of Charlotte from the estate of Joseph Evans to T.P. Gantt. Charlotte Rayborn appears in Mississippi as early as 1854 when she was married to Creer Rayborn around 1854 (1900 census). This gap of about four or five years is sufficient time for Charlotte to have been shipped out of Maryland and sent to the slave market in New Orleans. No record of her arrival in New Orleans has been found.

No records in Mississippi indicate a maiden name for Charlotte. In those where Rayborn is not given as her surname, the informant indicated her maiden name was unknown.

Although the DNA matches between descendants of Charlotte Rayborn and Edward Taylor are compelling, insufficient documentary evidence has been found to conclude that Charlotte Rayborn and Charlotte Taylor were the same person. In spite of the considerable amount of time spent on this research, numerous records, particularly those in Mississippi, were inaccessible at the time the research was conducted. As a result, a reasonably exhaustive search could not be achieved.

Endnotes:

1. 1870 U.S. census, Covington County, Mississippi, pop. sched., Watts Beat 1, p. 390A-B (stamped), family #575, citing National Archives microfilm publication M593.
2. 1880 U.S. census, Pike County, Mississippi, pop. sched., 1st District, Beat 1, Enumeration District 31, p. 347B (stamped), family # 265, citing National Archives microfilm publication T9.

3. 1900 U.S. census, Pike County, Mississippi, pop. sched., Beat 1, Enumeration District 105, p. 36A (stamped), family #49, citing National Archives microfilm publication T623.
4. 1910 U.S. census, Pike County, Mississippi, pop. sched., Beat 1, Enumeration District 94, p. 2A (stamped), family #27, citing National Archives microfilm publication T624.
5. Death certificate of Charlotte Rayborn, 13 June 1929, Mississippi State Board of Health, #14476, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.
6. Covington County, Mississippi, Probate Court, Court Records, vol. 3, p. 594, accessed on FamilySearch.org.
7. Ibid., p. 622.
8. Death certificate of Mary Jane Lee, 17 Dec. 1915, Mississippi State Board of Health, #25618, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.
9. *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, New Orleans, La., 17 Sept. 1885 and 21 Feb. 1889
10. *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Baltimore, MD, 15 Mar. 1842.
11. Slave Manifests of Coastwise Vessels Filed at New Orleans, Louisiana, 1807-1860, citing National Archives microfilm publication M1895.
12. Anne Arundel County, MD, Inventories, BEG1 70:93, accessed on FamilySearch.org.
13. Anne Arundel County, MD, Probate Records, 1751-1966, Accounts of sale, T2552/C27-24, BEG2 71:281 & 282, accessed on FamilySearch.org.

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Report Number: JR0028

GMP Ancestor: n/a

Prepared by: Judy Riffel

Date: 17 October 2022

Related Codes: GMP-246

Purpose: To present evidence confirming Daniel Mahoney as a GU272 descendant

Introduction:

A pension record for a Daniel Mahoney residing in Louisiana was found in the National Archives. In his application he indicated he was born in 1837 in St. Mary's County, Maryland, baptized in the Catholic Church, and that his former owner was named Col. Joe Harris. This report presents evidence supporting the conclusion that Daniel Mahoney was the son of Gabe Mahoney (GMP-246), who remained in Maryland after the 1838 Jesuit slave sale and was sold to Col. Joseph Harris by the Jesuits in 1839.

Discussion:

Gabe Mahoney (GMP-246) was one of the Jesuit enslaved who remained in Maryland after the 1838 sale because he was married to a woman not enslaved by the Jesuits. In 1839, the Jesuits sold Gabe to Col. Joseph Harris.¹ Known as "Colonel" Joseph Harris, he served as Clerk of Court of St. Mary's County, Maryland, for nearly a half century. He was born in 1773 and died in 1855 at the home of his son in Charles County, Maryland.²

An 1851 Maryland tax assessment for Joseph Harris indicates he owned Gabe, a blacksmith, Eliza his wife, and her two children who are not named. Elsewhere in this tax assessment are the names of four enslaved children belonging to Joseph Harris. Their names and ages as of 1841 were Robert Mahoney (age 6), James Mahoney (age 4), Daniel Mahoney (age 2), and Louisa (presumably Mahoney) (age illegible). Their parents are not identified in this document. The younger Mahoneys were received by Joseph Harris's son-in-law, George Forbes, who also received land on Medley's Neck.³ In 1858, B.G. Harris reported to the taxing authority that Gabe was dead.⁴

In 1903, a Daniel Mahoney applied for a pension for his service in the Union Army during the Civil War. In his application, he stated that his former owner was Col. Joe Harris who was a colonel in the Mexican War of 1846. Daniel stated that he was born 15 October 1837 in St. Mary's County,

Maryland, and believed he was baptized as an infant in the Catholic Church in that county in “The Ladies Chapel.” Our Lady’s Chapel, today known as Our Lady’s Church, is located at Medley’s Neck near the Harris family land.

In another pension document, Daniel Mahoney indicated he was born in “Lemontown,” likely Leonardtown, the county seat of St. Mary’s County. Daniel based this information from what his father told him.⁵ As he would have been around 21 when Gabe died, Daniel was certainly old enough to have learned this information directly from his father.

Daniel Mahoney further testified that he was married in 1858 in Maryland to Martha Riley and was brought to Louisiana as a slave. He does not identify his slave holder in Louisiana. He was in New Orleans in 1864 when he enlisted in Company A, 1st Regiment United States Colored Infantry (later Company I, 96th Regiment, U.S.C.I.) and was discharged a year later in 1865. After discharge, he resided in New Orleans for 13 years, then removed to Bayou Salé and Berwick, Louisiana, in St. Mary Parish. His first wife, Martha Riley died in Plaquemines Parish (located below New Orleans) in 1866. He married his second wife, Matilda Taylor, in 1868 in Plaquemines Parish and they had two children, Susanna (born 1869) and Lizzie (born 1870).

Dan Mahoney (age 30), a farm hand born in Louisiana, Matilda Mahoney (age 21), and two children, Mary (age 4) and Susan (age 2) are found on the 1870 census in Ouachita Parish.⁶ This would appear to be the same family even though Ouachita Parish is located in North Louisiana around 200 miles north of New Orleans. Based on the age of Mary, she may have been Daniel’s child by his first wife, whom he indicated in his pension filing had died in 1866.

Daniel Mahoney could not be located on the 1880 census, but his wife Matilda may be the same as Millie Riley (age 35) living in St. Mary Parish with her daughter, Elizabeth Mahoney (age 6).⁷ Daughters Susan and Mary could not be located in 1880 and likely died young. According to the 1910 census, Matilda had given birth to two children, only one of whom was living at the time.

In 1900, Daniel and Matilda Mahoney were living alone in St. Mary Parish. The census indicates that Daniel was born in August of 1846 in Maryland and that both of his parents were born in Maryland. He and Matilda had been married 36 years (married circa 1864).⁸ Finally, Daniel and Matilda Mahoney are found on the 1910 census in St. Mary Parish. Once again, the census indicates that Daniel and his parents were born in Maryland.⁹

Nearly ten years after first applying for a pension, Daniel Mahoney was granted \$20 per month commencing 19 July 1912, which was increased to \$24 commencing 15 October 1912.

Matilda Mahoney died 9 April 1916 at Berwick, Louisiana. Her death certificate indicates that she was born circa 1848 in Rapides Parish and that her father was Frank Taylor.¹⁰ Daniel died seven months later as a result of drowning. The informant on his death certificate, R.E. Todd of Berwick, did not know Daniel’s parents’ names or where he was born.¹¹ The notice of his death reported in the local newspaper was as follows:

*The body of Dan Mahoney an aged colored man of this city was found at Little Wax Saturday. The old man disappeared Tuesday and no one knew what had become of him. The supposition is that he fell from the Mercantile warf where several person remembered seeing him that day. His wife aunt Matilda as she was known around town died several weeks ago and the old fellow has not been the same since, claiming that whenever he went she followed him, this has caused the belief that perhaps he committed suicide.*¹²

The St. Mary Parish Police Jury reimbursed Todd \$12 for burying Dan Mahoney.¹³

Daniel and Matilda Mahoney's daughter, Elizabeth or Lizzie Mahoney, is the only child known to have grown to adulthood. She was married in St. Mary Parish in 1886 to James Roberson.¹⁴ They had two daughters, Alice and Florence, who sometimes appear in the records under the surname Robinson. Alice Robinson married in 1905 in St. Mary Parish Steven Carr.¹⁵ They had one daughter, Iona, who married, but apparently had no children. Florence Robinson married Willis Messiah and lived in Texas. One of her descendants did an Ancestry DNA test and was found to be a DNA match to several descendants of Gabe Mahoney's siblings, some as close as the 4-6 cousin level.

Conclusion:

The following is a summary of the key elements supporting the identification of Daniel Mahoney in Louisiana as the son of Gabe Mahoney (GMP-246) of Maryland:

- Daniel Mahoney indicated on his pension application that his former owner was Col. Joe Harris. The Jesuits sold Gabe Mahoney to Col. Joseph Harris in 1839.
- Daniel Mahoney indicated he was born in 1837 in St. Mary's County and baptized in the Catholic Church. A tax assessment for Joseph Harris lists a child named Daniel Mahoney who was born circa 1839.
- The 1900 and 1910 censuses indicate that Daniel Mahoney and his parents were born in Maryland.
- A descendant of Daniel Mahoney has DNA matches to numerous descendants of Gabe Mahoney's siblings.

Endnotes:

1. Fr. Carberry Identifies Ten St. Inigoes Slaves Who Were Not Sold to Louisiana in 1838, St. Mary's County Levy Court (Assessment Papers), 1831-1838, C1529-9, Maryland State Archives (MSA), online at Georgetown Slavery Archive, GSA291.

2. George Forbes, "Joseph Harris of 'Ellenborough,'" *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. XXXI, no. 4, Dec. 1936, pp. 333-337.
3. St. Mary's County, Board of County Commissioners (Assessment papers), 1839-1927, Maryland State Archives, C1525-13.
4. Sworn statement of B.G. Harris, 16 Apr. 1858, St. Mary's County, Board of County Commissioners (Assessment Papers), 1838-1927; MSA C1525-20.
5. Pension file of Daniel Mahoney, Application #1,293,335 and Certificate #1,065,951, Case Files of Approved Pension Applications, 1861-1934; Civil War and Later Pension Files; Record Group 15: Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs; National Archives, Washington, D.C.
6. 1870 U.S. census, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 2, Log Town, p. 33B (stamped), family #131, citing National Archives microfilm publication M593.
7. 1880 U.S. census, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Pattersonville, Enumeration District 171, p. 289B (stamped), family #12, citing National Archives microfilm publication T9.
8. 1900 U.S. census, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Enumeration District 83, p. 209B (stamped), family #736, citing National Archives microfilm publication T623.
9. 1910 U.S. census, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Enumeration District 99, p. 192B (stamped), family #58, citing National Archives microfilm publication T624.
10. Statewide Deaths, 1916, vol. 9, #4447, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
11. Statewide Deaths, 1916, vol. 23, #11632, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
12. *The Morgan City Daily Review*, Morgan City, La., 13 Nov. 1916.
13. *The St. Mary Banner*, Franklin, La., 9 Dec. 1916.
14. Donald J. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records, Church and Civil Records, Volume XVII (1885-1886)* (Cecilia: n.p., 1978), p. 404.
15. Donald J. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records, Church and Civil Records, Volume XXXVII (1905)* (Rayne: Hebert Publications, 1992), p. 646.

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Report Number: JR0013
GMP Ancestor: n/a
Prepared by: Judy Riffel
Date: 23 June 2021
Related Codes: GMP-249, GMP-250, GMP-251, GMP-252

Purpose: To present research on Arnold Jones as possibly being Arnold Jones (GMP-249)

Discussion:

Arnold Jones (GMP-249) is listed on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census at St. Inigoes as being a 38-year-old runaway. He was the husband of Anna Mahoney (GMP-250) and the father of her two children, Arnold Henry Jones (GMP-251) and Louisa Ann Jones (GMP-252), who were sent to Louisiana and eventually enslaved on Henry Johnson's plantation in Ascension Parish, later known as Chatham. He may be the same Arnold Jones who ran away with his brother, Moses Bennett, from Thomas Smith of St. Mary's County, Maryland, in the fall of 1833; and the Arnold Jones who ran away from Washington, D.C., in July of 1836.¹ No evidence has been found that Arnold Jones (GMP-249) was ever sent to Louisiana. Louisiana records provide a few details about a man named Arnold Jones, somewhat older than Arnold Jones (GMP-249), but born in Maryland. This report presents those details.

The first document is a death certificate for Arnold Jones, a native of Virginia, aged 115, who died in Algiers (located across the Mississippi River from New Orleans), 5th District, on 27 September 1874.² If his age of 115 is correct, this Arnold Jones would have been born ca. 1759, some 41 years prior to Arnold Jones (GMP-249). Ages of the very elderly, however, are often exaggerated by family members or unrelated informants who provide the information for the death certificate. Nevertheless, this is a rather large age difference.

This older Arnold Jones was identified on the 1870 census of New Orleans under the name Honore Jones, aged 85, native of Maryland.³ This record puts his date of birth at around 1785, or only 15 years older than Arnold Jones (GMP-249). The household consisted of the following individuals: Martin Jones, age 34, blacksmith, born Maryland; Polly Jones, age 25, keeping house, born Louisiana; Richard Jones, age 7, born Louisiana; Mary Jones, age 2/12, born Louisiana; Honore Jones, age 85, laborer on levee, born Maryland; Elizabeth Jones, age 55, housekeeper, born Maryland; Granson Jones, age 20, laborer on levee, born Louisiana; and Celeste Jones, age 14, born Louisiana.

Neither Arnold nor Martin Jones could be identified on the 1867-1870 New Orleans city directories. They were, however, found in the 1871 and 1872 directories as follows:

1871 - Arnold Jones (col'd), woodsawyer, r. Pacific, nr. Homer
1871 - Martin Jones (col'd), blacksmith, F. Durvic, r. Bouny, bet. Eliza & Alix
1872 - Arnold Jones, lab. r. Pacific, bet. Jackson & Homer, 5th dist.
1872 - Martin Jones, blacksmith, r. Pacific, bet. Market and Jackson, 5th dist.

Neither were found in the 1873 New Orleans city directory, but in 1875, the following was found:

1875 - Elizabeth Jones, wid. Arnold, r. ns. Market, bet. Atlantic av. and Verret, 5th dist.

Nothing further was found on Elizabeth Jones, widow of Arnold Jones.

According to the Freedmen's Bureau records, a disbursal of \$39.97 was made on 31 October 1874 to claimant Martin Jones apparently related to his service as a private in Co. A of the 93rd U.S. Colored Troops. Providing affidavits on his behalf were Jesse Gill and Jacob Wright.⁴ Nothing further could be found on Martin Jones after 1874.

Grandison Jones was named a Special Deputy Marshal for the 15th Ward of New Orleans in 1870.⁵ He was also found on the 1874 and 1880 New Orleans city directories, but not in 1876-1879. The entries are as follows:

1874 - Grandison Jones, lab. r. s.s. Pacific avenue, near Jackson, 5th dist.
1880 - Granison Jones, lab. r. ns Jackson, bet. Pacific and Atlantic ave., 5th dist.

In 1880, the Granson Jones, age 30, born Louisiana, both parents born Maryland, and wife Mary Jones, age 25, were found living in Algiers, Louisiana.⁶

In 1900, Grandson Jones, born Mar. 1855 in Louisiana, both parents born in Virginia, with wife Mollie Jones, were living in New Orleans. Grandson and Mollie had been married 23 years and Mollie had given birth to no children.⁷

In 1910, Grandison Jones, age 51, widower, born Louisiana, both parents born Maryland, occupation truck farmer, was found in Charity Hospital in Orleans⁸ (Orleans, Ward 3, E.D. 35, p. 174A, family #39):

Grandison Jones died 16 Nov. 1918 at age 62 years. His death certificate indicated he was a native of Louisiana, married, a laborer, and the son of Arnold Jones, a native of Virginia.⁹

Conclusion:

The age of 115 (born ca. 1759) for Arnold Jones is likely over stated. His age of 85 per the 1870 census (born ca. 1785) puts him closer in age to Arnold Jones (GMP-249), born ca. 1800, but still somewhat older. Martin Jones, possible son of Arnold Jones, was born in Maryland ca. 1836, about four years after the birth of Louisa Ann Jones, the younger of Arnold Jones (GMP-249) and Anna Mahoney's two children. As Arnold may already have been a runaway in 1833, he could have fathered Martin Jones with another woman in 1836. Grandison Jones, the confirmed son of Arnold, was born ca. 1851-55 in Louisiana. No record of Arnold or Martin Jones arriving in Louisiana could be found. Other than records indicating he was from Maryland or Virginia, no direct evidence could be found identifying him as Arnold Jones (GMP-249). No living descendants could be identified for DNA testing.

Endnotes:

1. *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Baltimore, Md., 5 Aug. 1836.
2. Orleans Deaths, 1874, vol. 62, p. 10, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
3. 1870 U.S. census, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., New Orleans, 5th District, p. 762A (stamped), family #446, citing National Archives microfilm publication M593.
4. Register of Claimants, Volume 105, Oct. 1872-May 1878, p. 59, Records of the Field Offices of the Freedmen's Branch, Office of the Adjutant General, 1872-1875, Roll 47, National Archives microfilm publication M2029.
5. *New Orleans Republican*, 6 Nov. 1870.
6. 1880 U.S. census, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Algiers, Ward 15, p. 411A (stamped), family #267, citing National Archives microfilm publication T9.
7. 1900 U.S. census, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 15, Enumeration District 138, p. 93B (stamped), family #424, citing National Archives microfilm publication T623.
8. 1910 U.S. census, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 3, Enumeration District 35, p. 174A (stamped), family #39, citing National Archives microfilm publication T624.
9. Orleans Deaths, 1918, vol. 174, p. 604, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.