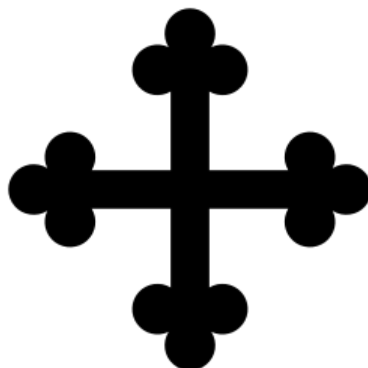


THE GEORGETOWN MEMORY PROJECT

Further research is necessary.



The Lost Jesuit Slaves of Maryland

Searching for the people left behind in 1838

19 June 2019 Update

to the original GMP memorandum (published 30 April 2018)

Latest Tallies:

Total GU272 Ancestors Involved in 1838 Sale	314
Left Behind in Maryland in 1838	99
Found in Maryland by GMP So Far	11
Lost Jesuit Slaves (the "Maryland Missing")	88

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:

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

Here are **6** major clues:

- Your family is black or mixed race, with ties to slavery.
- Your family has ties to southern Maryland, especially:
 - St. Mary's County (St. Mary's City, St. Inigoes, or Ridge)
 - Charles County (Port Tobacco)
 - Howard or Baltimore Counties (Woodstock or Granite)
 - Prince George's County or Anne Arundel County
- Your family is (or was) Roman Catholic.
- 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).
- Your Ancestry.com DNA report contains matches with kits labelled "Georgetown Memory Project."

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

99 people were left behind in Maryland in 1838.



This article is about the following people:

Found by the GMP So Far (11 People):

GMP Code	JPP Code	Last Name	First Name	Age (1838)	Birth Year (~)	Jesuit Plantation	MD County
GMP-050	48	Blacklock	Joseph	40	1798	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-100	97	Coyle	John	21	1817	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-057	55	Diggs	Sally	50	1788	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-235	202	Gough	Regis	28	1804	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-002	02	Hawkins	Charles	40	1798	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-001	01	Hawkins	Isaac	65	1765	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-022	20	Hawkins	Isaac [Jr.]	26	1812	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-248	215	Mahoney	Louisa	23	1812	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-246	213	Mahoney[?]	Gabe	28	1808	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-045	43	Queen	Eliza	12	1826	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-285	251	Yorkshire	Alexius	36	1805	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's

Still Missing in Maryland (88 People):

 = Added to list since publication of Original Memorandum on 30 April 2018.

GMP Code	JPP Code	Last Name	First Name	Age (1838)	Birth Year (~)	Jesuit Plantation	MD County
GMP-052	50	Blacklock[?]	Kitty	22	1816	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-220	187	Brown	Biby	5	1833	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-099	96	Butler	John	35	1803	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-199	168	Butler	Nace [Jr.]	20	1817	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-269	236	Campbell[?]	Dick	40	1798	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-058	56	Diggs	William	21	1817	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-061	59	Diggs[?]	Henry	8	1838	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-060	58	Diggs[?]	Robert	12	1826	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-089	86	Dorsey[?] or Taylor[?]	Edward	3	1835	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-086	83	Dorsey[?] or Taylor[?]	Eliza	26	1812	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-088	85	Dorsey[?] or Taylor[?]	Noble	5	1833	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-087	84	Dorsey[?] or Taylor[?]	Reverdy	7	1831	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-090	87	Dorsey[?] or Taylor[?]	William	1	1837	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-091	88	Gough	Regis	28	1805	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-034	32	Harrison	Billy/William	40	1798	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-027	25	Harrison	Sally	65	1773	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-249	216	Jones	Arnold	38	1800	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-243	210	Mahoney[?]	Anna	70	1775	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-247	214	Mahoney[?]	Daniel	25	1810	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's

GMP-242	209	Mahoney[?]	Harry	75	1771	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-244	211	Mahoney[?]	Harry [Jr.]	40	1806	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-245	212	Mahoney[?]	Nelly	38	1798	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-171	145	Plowden[?]	Dick	24	1811	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-079	76	Queen	Minty	26	1812	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-067	64	Queen	Nancy	15	1822	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-065	62	Queen	Isaias	21	1817	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-083	80	Queen[?]	James	50	1788	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-078	75	Queen[?]	Len	38	1800	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-077	74	Queen[?]	Margery	60	1778	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-145	122	Scott	Harry	65	1763	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-146	123	Scott[?]	Dinah	68	1770	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-110	107	Stewart[?]	Francis	8	1830	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-102	99	Sweton	Len	50	1788	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-159	136	Unknown	Abraham	27	1811	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-096	93	Unknown	Benedict	65	1773	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-085	82	Unknown	Bill/William	42	1796	White Marsh	Prince George's
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
GMP-137	115	Unknown	Celestia	20-50	1808	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-132	114	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	100	Unknown	Daniel	80	1758	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-055	53	Unknown	Elizabeth	1	1837	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-082	79	Unknown	Garvis/Jarvis/Charles	60	1778	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-292	258	Unknown	Henny	60	1778	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-293	259	Unknown	James	60	1778	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-158	135	Unknown	John	31	1807	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-281	247	Unknown	John or James	35	1778	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-139	117	Unknown	Louisa	20-50	1818	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-130	113	Unknown	Margaret	20-50	1812	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-131	--	Unknown	Margaret's Daughter 1	Unk.	1834	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-092	89	Unknown	Maria	26	1812	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-093	90	Unknown	Maria	5	1833	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-053	51	Unknown	Mary	6	1832	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-081	78	Unknown	Mary	1.5	1836	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-141	119	Unknown	Mary	50+	1783	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-142	120	Unknown	Mary	50+	1773	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-154	131	Unknown	Mary	59	1779	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-167	143	Unknown	Mary	23	1815	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-303	--	Unknown	Mary Anne	-3	1841	Unknown	Unknown
GMP-122	111	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-282	248	Unknown	Micheal	33	1805	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-076	73	Unknown	Nancy	34	1804	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-080	77	Unknown	Nancy	5	1833	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-291	257	Unknown	Nathan	64	1774	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-195	164	Unknown	Newtown Child No. 1	1	1837	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-196	165	Unknown	Newtown Child No. 2	2	1836	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-280	246	Unknown	Peter	37	1801	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-056	54	Unknown	Polly	60	1778	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-278	244	Unknown	Regis	28	1810	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-075	72	Unknown	Richard	38	1800	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-054	52	Unknown	Sam	4	1834	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-152	129	Unknown	Sarah	48	1791	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's

GMP-111	108	Unknown	Stephen	60	1778	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-151	128	Unknown	Stephen	49	1789	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-181	155	Unknown	Susana	14	1824	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's
GMP-140	118	Unknown	Teresia	50+	1768	St. Thomas Manor	Charles
GMP-094	91	Unknown	William	0.5	1837	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-290	256	Unknown	Zeke	32	1806	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's
GMP-070	67	West	Betsy	32	1806	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-241	208	Yorkshire[?]	Joseph	22	1816	St. Inigoes	St. Mary's

Removed from List* (3 People):

GMP Code	JPP Code	Last Name	First Name	Age (1838)	Birth Year (~)	Jesuit Plantation	MD County
GMP-035	34	Harrison	John	5	1833	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-035	33	Harrison	Nelly	38	1800	White Marsh	Prince George's
GMP-155	132	Unknown	Betty	46	1782	Newtown Manor	St. Mary's

* The GMP has determined since the publication of the Original Memorandum on 30 April 2018 that the people listed immediately above were never "left behind in Maryland" in the first place. All have since been located in 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”).

The purpose of the Original Memorandum was to identify and document the people left behind when the Maryland Jesuits sold more than 300 enslaved people to Louisiana-based plantation-owners in 1838. A copy of the Original Memorandum can be downloaded free of charge from the GMP website: www.georgetownmemoryproject.org.

This article is the *first* in a series of updates, and should be read in conjunction with the Original Memorandum.

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, GU272 Descendant and student at Georgetown University in Washington, DC.
- 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.

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.

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 the early 1860s.

Likewise, despite the precise wording of the 19 June 1838 Sale Agreement, the 1838 sale did *not* involve 272 enslaved people. As of 19 June 2019, the Georgetown Memory Project believes that the 1838 sale involved (i.e., radically reordered the lives and families of) 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 this article, the GMP believes that the GU272 Ancestors can be broken down as follows:

Total People Involved in the 1838 Sale	314
Actually Sent to Louisiana	214
Suspected Duplicate (in Louisiana)	1
Left Behind in Maryland	99
Found in Maryland by GMP to date	11
Lost Jesuit Slaves of Maryland	88

In the immediate aftermath of the sale, the 99 people “left behind in Maryland” likely met one or more of the following fates:

- Allowed to remain on the Jesuit plantations in Maryland (still enslaved).
- Sold by the Jesuits to neighboring farms and plantations.
- Escaped the arrival of the slave-traders.
- Collected from the Maryland Jesuits, but immediately re-sold to parts unknown.
- Died of unknown causes.

As noted in the chart above, so far, the Georgetown Memory Project has identified and located 11 of these 99 people. The remaining 88 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’s registered membership consists of more than 500 individuals, and includes educators, academics, scholars, graduate students, researchers, genealogists, and family historians.

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). Maryland genealogist, Malissa Ruffner, has been researching those who appear to have been left behind in Maryland.

As of 19 June 2019, the GMP has positively identified 225 of the GU272 Ancestors (i.e., 214 in Louisiana, and 11 in Maryland). In addition, the GMP has verified 8,425 direct descendants (living and deceased), more than 4,000 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, in accordance with the requirements of the Genealogical Proof Standard. In all cases, GMP genealogical conclusions are based on documentary (i.e., paper-based) evidence collected by expert researchers from historical records available in the public domain.

Although occasionally helpful in guiding or confirming our documentary research, the GMP does not base its determinations solely on any of the following types of information (alone or in combination):

- Family oral tradition
- Private individual testimony, opinions or beliefs
- Longstanding geographical proximity to known GU272 Ancestors or descendants
- Surnames commonly found among known 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.

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 is strongly committed to the creation, adoption and implementation of a workable and extensible system for assigning unique identification codes to the individual GU272 Ancestors. Such codes will have the benefit of:

- Providing long-term visibility to each and every GU272 Ancestor.
- Focusing research efforts, and directing the allocation of scarce research resources.
- Reducing mistakes, confusion, and duplication of effort.
- Facilitating the formation and integration of family associations and descendant groups.
- Promoting the discovery and diffusion of knowledge about the GU272 community.

The ID numbers used in the Original Memorandum were codes originally assigned by the now-defunct Jesuit Plantation Project (the “JPP”) to names appearing on a pre-sale census of Jesuit slaves conducted in early 1838. Those ID numbers were adopted on an interim basis by the Georgetown Memory Project. However, JPP codes are now understood to be an inadequate and incomplete system for identifying the GU272 Ancestors. As a result, they will no longer be used by the Georgetown Memory Project.

In place of JPP Codes, the GMP has developed a new system of “GMP Codes” for identifying the 314 individuals involved in the 1838 sale. This system was designed to be extensible, in the event that new GU272 Ancestors are located in the future.

This update relies exclusively on GMP Codes when identifying and referring to GU272 Ancestors. However, the chart appearing near the front of this update (entitled *People of Interest*) cross-indexes GMP Codes to JPP Codes (where available).

Going forward, readers are requested and 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, references to the age, marital status, and other identifying characteristics of specific GU272 Ancestors are taken from the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census.¹ In the interest of space, that census and three other frequently cited sources are not footnoted in each entry. Those other three oft-cited sources are:

- Henry Johnson’s written agreement with Thomas F. Mulledy for the purchase of 84 slaves (“Henry Johnson’s purchase of 84”);²
- Henry Johnson’s undated written agreement with Thomas F. Mulledy for the purchase of 11 slaves (“Henry Johnson’s undated purchase of 11”);³
- Jesse Batey’s written agreement with Thomas F. Mulledy for the purchase of 54 slaves (“Jesse Batey’s purchase of 54”).⁴

All other sources are footnoted.

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		
Total GU272 Ancestors believed to be involved in 1838 Sale	297	314		
Actually Sent to Louisiana	206	214		
Suspected Duplicate (in Louisiana)	---	1		
Left Behind in Maryland in 1838	91	99		
<i>Known Surname</i>	21%	24%		
<i>Probable Surname</i>	16%	22%		
<i>Surname Still Unknown</i>	63%	54%		
Found in Maryland by the Georgetown Memory Project	5	11		
Lost Jesuit Slaves of Maryland (i.e., remaining to be found)	86	88		

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 \(GSA63\)](#).

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 Undated obligation from Henry Johnson to Thomas Mulledy to pay \$7,180 for 11 slaves, MPA, Box 40, Document No. 4 of 28, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University.

⁴ 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.

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 19 June 2019, the Georgetown Memory Project has identified 214 GU272 Ancestors who were actually transported to southern Louisiana during the period 1838–1843. (In addition, the GMP has identified one (1) person in Louisiana who may or may not be a duplicate, but who, for now at least, is counted by the GMP as a separate and distinct member of the GU272 in Louisiana).

The Georgetown Memory Projects believe that the remaining 99 members of the GU272 were “left behind in Maryland” in one fashion or another.

All 99 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 99 GU272 Ancestors left behind in Maryland, the GMP has so far located and positively identified eleven (11) individuals. The names of these 11 “found” individuals are CAPITALIZED and highlighted in blue in the pages below.

Eighty-Eight (88) people remain to be found. Their names (the vast majority of names appearing below) are presented below without any special emphasis. They are known, for now at least, as the “Lost Jesuits Slaves of Maryland” (and sometimes also called the “Maryland Missing”).

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

White Marsh Plantation (also sometimes called “White Marsh Farm”) was founded circa 1729,⁵ and was officially known within the Society of Jesus as *the Mission of St. Francis Borgia*.⁶ 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.⁷

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.	<i>89 proper names</i>
+	<i>0 unnamed individuals</i>

Thirty-eight (38) 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 and noted as not 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 hogsheds of Tobacco, & returning took Isaac’s wife__She is not as big as old

⁵ J. Zwinge, “The Jesuit Farms in Maryland,” *The Woodstock Letters*, vol. XLI [41], no. 2, 1912, p. 204.

⁶ T. Murphy, *Jesuit Slaveholding in Maryland: 1717-1838* (Routledge, New York & London, 2001), p. 46.

⁷ 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.

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 rented, they will move. Nelly, old Isaac's daughter was sick, a very sensible woman."⁸

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."*⁹

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...."*¹⁰

As indicated by the capitalization and italicization of his name above, the GMP has conclusively determined that Isaac Hawkins (GMP-001) was living in Maryland at least as late as 15 May 1842. Hundreds of 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, and noted as not 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 ca. 1843.¹¹

⁸ Letter from Fr. Grivel, Georgetown College, to Fr. Lancaster, 6 Nov. 1838, MPA, Box 66, Folder 3, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA146).

⁹ Letter from Fr. Grivel to Fr. Lancaster, 4 May 1839, MPA, Box 66, Folder 1, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA146).

¹⁰ Letter from Grivel to Lancaster, 15 May 1842, MPA, Box 67, Folder 7, Item 213 R7a, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University.

¹¹ List of Slaves Remaining on Estate and Exchanged, no date – perhaps 1839 (more likely 1843), MPA, Box 40, Folder 6, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA56).

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 yet been found suggesting that he was transported to Louisiana. 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.¹² 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 18.¹³ No further information was found in Baltimore bills of sale.¹⁴

Sally Harrison (GMP-027): Age 65 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson's purchase of 84, and noted as not 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, and noted as not 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.¹⁵ This younger William Harrison (GMP-302) is likely one of the substitutes sent to Louisiana in late 1843 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.¹⁶

¹² Day and Cash Book 1839–1860, p. 76; Box 68, Procurator (series), Maryland Province Archives Addendum, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University.

¹³ 1840 U. S. census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, pop. sched., Centreville, p. 73 (stamped), Thomas C. Wilson, citing NARA microfilm publication M704, roll 169. 1850 U. S. census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, slave schedules, District 5, [p. 8], line 32–33, left column, Thomas C. Wilson, citing NARA microfilm publication M432, roll 302.

¹⁴ Baltimore County Court (Miscellaneous Court Papers, Index), Volume 2, 1831–1851; digital images (typewritten manuscript) *Guide To Government Records* (<http://guide.msa.maryland.gov/pages/series.aspx?ID=ce19>).

¹⁵ Register of Baptisms, White Marsh, 1818–1822 (Transcription), Box 3, Folder 4, Maryland Province Collection ("MPC"), Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive \(GSA48\)](#).

¹⁶ "White Marsh Register, 1818-1833," p. 120 [unpaginated]; Box 3, Folder 3, Maryland Province Collection, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University.

Removed from this Series:

Nelly Harrison (GMP-035) and John Harrison (GMP-036): Both individuals were included in the Original Memorandum (published April 30, 2018). The GMP now believes that they were both sent to Louisiana on the *Katharine Jackson* in November 1838.

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.¹⁷ 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. 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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. He was probably the son of Dick Blacklock and Nelly Winberry, per the 1822 baptism of Nelly at White Marsh Farm.¹⁸ He is noted in 1839 as having remained at White Marsh with his wife Nancy, who belonged to Mr. Grey.¹⁹ 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.²⁰ 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.

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

¹⁷ J. Zwinge, “The Jesuit Farms in Maryland,” *The Woodstock Letters*, vol. XLI [41], no. 3, 1912, pp. 283–284.

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

¹⁹ Letter from Fr. Grivel to Fr. Lancaster dated 4 May 1839, MPA, Box 66, Folder 1, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA146).

²⁰ “District of Columbia Deaths, 1874–1961,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:X2VX-25Z>), Isabelle Randall, 13 Feb 1921, Brentwood, Maryland, United States; citing reference ID, District Records Center, Washington D.C.; FHL microfilm 2,116,605.

included in Henry Johnson's purchase of 84, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Blacklaw is another possible spelling; Catherine Blacklaw was godmother to Ignatius Blackson in 1831.²¹

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, and noted as not 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, and noted as not 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, and noted as not 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, and noted as not 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, and noted as not 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 Aaron.²² 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.²³ Aaron Digges, a carpenter, age 70, and Aaron Jr., age 20, were still enslaved by the Bowie family in 1864, but Sarah or Sallie is not listed.²⁴ Sallie Diggs, age 70, is one household away from Fr. Charles Bague at White Marsh on the 1870 census.²⁵ An entry

²¹ "White Marsh Register, 1818–1833," p. 103; Box 3, Folder 3, Maryland Province Collection, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University.

²² Letter from Fr. Grivel to Fr. Lancaster dated 4 May 1839, MPA, Box 66, Folder 1, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive \(GSA146\)](#).

²³ Prince George's County, Register of Wills, Inventories, PC3: 533, Inventory for Walter Bowie (1839); MSA C1228-35; Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Md.

²⁴ 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); digital image, *Guide to Government Records* (www.guide.msa.maryland.gov/pages/series.aspx?id=CE404 : accessed 6 November 2017).

²⁵ 1870 census Prince George's Co., Md., Queen Anne District, p. 201A, family #105.

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.²⁶ Based on this 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 likely 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, but nothing definitive has yet been found.

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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. He may have been a son of Sally Diggs (GMP-057).

Henry Diggs[?] (GMP-061): Age 8 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson’s purchase of 84, and noted as not 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 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. He may be the same as Isaac Queen, age 34, living with Saml. Dobson, age 22, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1850.²⁷

Nancy Queen (GMP-067): Age 15 in 1838. Daughter of Harriet (GMP-062) who was married to a free man but nevertheless sent to Louisiana (Terrebonne Parish). Identified on the 1838 Jesuit

²⁶ “White Marsh Register, 1818–1833,” p. 120 [unpaginated]; Box 3, Folder 3, Maryland Province Collection, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University. 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.

²⁷ 1850 census, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, District 3, p. 339B, family #58.

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.

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, Henrietta, and Harriet Ann) were sent to Louisiana without her. Betsy may have been the sister of Harriet (GMP-062), wife of James Queen (a free man living in Maryland, and not a member of the 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."²⁸

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, and noted as not 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 "[illegible]" and "dead" (also stricken out). 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 and noted as not transported to Louisiana. The GMP no longer believes that Margery's surname or married name was a variant of Cutchmore/Cutchember/Cuckumber. Instead, her surname is possibly Queen; a William Queen, son of Majore Queen, was baptized at White Marsh in April of 1819.²⁹

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 and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is possibly Queen.

²⁸ Letter from Grivel to Lancaster, 15 May 1842, MPA, Box 67, Folder 7, Item 213 R7a, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University.

²⁹ "White Marsh Register, 1818–1833," p. 5; Box 3, Folder 3, Maryland Province Collection (MPC), Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University.

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 and noted as not 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."³⁰

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 and noted as not 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."³¹

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, and noted as not 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, and noted as not 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."³² [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, and noted as not 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).³³

³⁰ "White Marsh Register, 1818–1833," p. 104; Box 3, Folder 3, Maryland Province Collection (MPC), Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University.

³¹ Ibid.

³² "White Marsh Register, 1818-1833," p. 85; Box 3, Folder 3, Maryland Province Collection (MPC), Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University.

³³ "White Marsh Register, 1818–1833," pp. 18 (Jacobus), 49 (Johannes), 83 (William and Sally), 113(Edward); Box 3, Folder 3, Maryland Province Collection (MPC), Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University.

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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.

Eliza Dorsey[?] or 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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Possible surnames: Dorsey, Taylor. 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 1832.³⁴ No other baptisms were recorded for children of this couple. Joseph Evans died in 1849; the estate inventory does not include a slave named Moses, Eliza, or Noble.³⁵ Joseph Evans was closely associated with Duvalls and Igleharts, both prominent White Marsh parishioner surnames.³⁶

Reverdy Dorsey[?] or 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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname possibly Dorsey or Taylor.

Noble Dorsey[?] or 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 and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname possibly Dorsey or Taylor.

Edward Dorsey[?] or 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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname possibly Dorsey or Taylor.

William Dorsey[?] or 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. Surname possibly Dorsey or Taylor.

Regis Gough (GMP-091): Age 28 in 1838. Name listed on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as

³⁴ “White Marsh Register, 1818–1833,” p. 114; Box 3, Folder 3, Maryland Province Collection (MPC), Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University. Another baptism, on page 101 of the same register, refers to “Joseph Evins” as a resident of Anne Arundel County.

³⁵ “Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999,” Anne Arundel County, Inventories 70:42; digital images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1803986>).

³⁶ “Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999,” Anne Arundel County, Wills BEG 41:83; digital images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1803986>).

“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 and noted as not 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 (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 the mother of Moses, baptized at White Marsh in 1831, and the daughter of a man named Moses; possibly married to Willis Herbert.³⁷

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

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

³⁷ “White Marsh Register, 1818–1833,” pp. 57, 102; Box 3, Folder 3, Maryland Province Collection (MPC), Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University.

St. Thomas Manor (Charles County, MD)

St. Thomas Manor was founded circa 1649,³⁸ and was officially known within the Society of Jesus as *the Mission of St. Ignatius Loyola*.³⁹ 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 acres⁴⁰

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 Louisiana purchase records. Surname is unknown.

John Butler (GMP-099): Age 35 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson’s purchase of 84, and noted as not 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.⁴¹ If this is the same John Butler, he was erroneously included on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census.

³⁸ J. Zwinge, “The Jesuit Farms in Maryland,” *The Woodstock Letters*, vol. XL [40], no. 2, 1911, p. 183.

³⁹ T. Murphy, *Jesuit Slaveholding in Maryland: 1717-1838* (Routledge, New York & London, 2001), p. 46.

⁴⁰ 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. 1.

⁴¹ Agreement between Rev. Francis Neale SJ and John Butler, a free man, January 9, 1826, MPA, Box 15, Folder 17, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#).

JOHN COYLE (GMP-100): Age 21 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson's purchase of 84, and noted as not 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; his inventory included over forty slaves but none named John Coyle.⁴² To date, attempts to locate John Coyle/Coil, born in Maryland, in the 1870 census have been unsuccessful.

Len Sweton/Sweden/Sweetum/Sueton/Sweetner (GMP-102): Age 50 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson's purchase of 84, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. A Noble Sweeden, born ca. 1839–1842, appears in some Charles County records; he served in Company A of the 1st Regiment, U.S. Colored Troops, died in 1895, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.⁴³ Sweetner is an additional spelling variation.⁴⁴ 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.)⁴⁵

Daniel (GMP-103): Age 80 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson's purchase of 84, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.

Francis Stewart[?] (GMP-110): Age 8 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson's purchase of 84, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is possibly Stewart. Francis is possibly the son, "John Francis," of Matilda (GMP-122) and Clement, owned by Rev. Semmes, baptized 1829 (see below). 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 27.⁴⁶ 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 clergyman at the manor. Apparently unmarried, he named and manumitted nine of his slaves but left the rest to his executor Walter

⁴² "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999," St. Mary's County Inventories JTMR 1: 216, inventory of Henry G. Garner, filed 9 September 1862; digital images, Family Search (www.familysearch.org) : accessed 1 May 2019).

⁴³ *FindAGrave.com*, Memorial #37755177.

⁴⁴ For the Sweetner variation, see Burgess, F. C., *Slave Statistics Register of Charles County, 1867, 1868, 1879*, p. 69; Maryland Microfilm Collection, BB912s; Maryland Room, Hornbake Library, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. Noble's wife's name is reported as Elizabeth Sweetner.

⁴⁵ 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...."

⁴⁶ Charles County Register of Wills, Estate Papers, Ignatius Semmes, Annual Valu[ation], filed Sept. 18, 1838, Packet 61; MSA C651-52, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Md. For his date of death, see "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999," Charles County, Wills WDM 15:240; digital images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1803986>).

Mitchell, in trust for his aunt and uncle.⁴⁷ His estate inventory includes Clem, age 44, valued at \$275, and a boy Francis, age 10.⁴⁸ After Emancipation, Walter Mitchell claimed compensation for a large number of slaves, including Frank Stewart, age 38.⁴⁹ Other Stewarts named in the Mitchell claim include Daniel (age 52), Martha (age 24) and Evelina (age 1). The Daniel-Martha-Evelina cluster is located in the 1880 census on the same page as Frank Stewart and his wife and children; all are identified as mulatto.⁵⁰ 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, and noted as not 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 plans of sending 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.⁵¹

Matilda (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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. Matilda was possibly married to Clement on 11 November 1828 at St. Thomas Manor.⁵² Two children born to the couple were baptized: John Francis (baptized 1829) (possibly Francis Stewart[?], GMP-110) and Matilda Ann (baptized 1831).⁵³ Matilda (GMP-122) is recorded as belonging to St.

⁴⁷ “Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999,” Charles County, Wills DJ 16:294; digital images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1803986>).

⁴⁸ “Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999,” Charles County, Inventories 1841-1944, p. 353; digital images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1803986>).

⁴⁹ Burgess, F. C., *Slave Statistics Register of Charles County, 1867, 1868, 1879*, p. 77–78; Maryland Microfilm Collection, BB912s; Maryland Room, Hornbake Library, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

⁵⁰ 1880 U. S. census, Charles County, Maryland, pop. sched., Port Tobacco, First Election District, enumeration district 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.

⁵¹ A Pass for Stephen, July 5, 1827, Box 1, Folder 5, Feiner: Georgetown College Letterbook, 1827, 04/01/1827-11/24/1827, Georgetown University manuscripts, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA200).

⁵² “Father Neale’s Register, St. Thomas, 1827–32,” p. 23, right side, of PDF file, MPA Box 15, Folder 18, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA54).

⁵³ “Father Neale’s Register, St. Thomas, 1827–32,” p. 7, left side, and page 16, right side) of PDF file, MPA Box 15, Folder 18, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA54).

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.

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 and noted as not 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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. Crissy may have been married to a slave named Henry owned by Mr. Elijah (also spelled “Elisha”) Boswell, a slave-owner whose name appears in baptismal records from St. Thomas Manor:⁵⁴

“1829, July 18. Was married Henry to Christina, with leave from their masters.— Henry belonging to Mr. Boswell, and Christina to St. Thomas Manor.”⁵⁵

Elijah Boswell died by 3 August 1838.⁵⁶ A re-appraisal and distribution of his estate, recorded on 18 December 1851, does not include either a Crissy or Henry, although the name Hendley, age 55, appears.⁵⁷

Celestia (GMP-137): Age 20–50 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson’s purchase of 84, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.

Louisa (GMP-139): Age 20–50 in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson’s purchase of 84, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.

Teresia (GMP-140): Age “over 50” in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson’s purchase of 84, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.

Mary (GMP-141): Age “over 50” in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson’s purchase of 84, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.

Mary (GMP-142): Age “over 50” in 1838. Included in Henry Johnson’s purchase of 84, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown.

⁵⁴ “Father Neale’s Register, St. Thomas, 1827–32,” MPA Box 15, Folder 18, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA54).

⁵⁵ “The Jesuit Farms in Maryland,” *Woodstock Letters*, vol. XLI [41], no. 2, June 1912, p. 200.

⁵⁶ 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; Maryland State Archives, C651-52.

⁵⁷ “Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629–1999,” Charles County, Inventories 1849–1852, p. 408; digital images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1803986>).

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

Newtown Manor (also sometimes called “Newtowne Manor” and “Newtown Plantation”) was founded circa 1668,⁵⁸ and was officially known within the Society of Jesus as *the Mission of St. Francis Xavier*.⁵⁹ 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 acres⁶⁰

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.	<i>42 proper names</i>
+	<i>2 unnamed individuals</i>

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.”⁶¹

Notwithstanding this contemporaneous claim, twelve (12) people from Newton 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 and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is believed to be Scott, based on the 1793 baptism of “Bennet of Harry & Dinah” at Newtown Manor.⁶²

⁵⁸ J. Zwinge, “The Jesuit Farms in Maryland,” *The Woodstock Letters*, vol. XL, no. 2, 1911, pp. 190–191.

⁵⁹ T. Murphy, *Jesuit Slaveholding in Maryland: 1717-1838* (Routledge, New York & London, 2001), p. 45.

⁶⁰ 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), pp. 1–2.

⁶¹ “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, Maryland State Archives, C1524-9.

⁶² Births at Newtown, 1782–1796, Box 44, Folder 4, Item 3, MPA, Booth Family Center for Special Collections,

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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. He is believed to be the son of Michael and Beck, baptized at Newtown Manor in 1789.⁶³

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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. She is believed to be Sarah "bought of Washington Bowling, wife to Stephen," in 1835.⁶⁴

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, and noted as not 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.⁶⁵

Removed from this Series:

Betty (GMP-155): Listed in the Original Memorandum (published 30 April 2018) as: "Age 46 in 1838. Not included in any Louisiana purchase records. Surname is unknown." The GMP now believes that Betty (GMP-155) is the same as Betsy Hill, daughter of Toney and Ritta, born at Newton 21 May 1792. She was sent to Maringouin (Iberville Parish), Louisiana.

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, and noted as not 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.)

Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA159).

⁶³ Births at Newtown, 1782–1796, Box 44, Folder 4, Item 3, MPA, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA159).

⁶⁴ Slaves Born at Newtown, 1805–1835, "List of Negro children baptized (1806–1835)," MPA, Box 26:1, Folder 2, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA38).

⁶⁵ Births at Newtown, 1782–1796, Box 44, Folder 4, Item 3, MPA, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA159).

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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. He is believed to be “Abram of Mary & Thompson’s Harry” baptized at Newtown Manor in 1811.⁶⁶

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, and noted as not 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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. He may be Dick, son of Betsy and Lewellin’s slave named Henry, baptized in 1811 at Newtown.⁶⁷ 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.⁶⁸ Several Richard Hills around the same age as Dick can be found on censuses in the Maryland area, but none have yet been investigated.

Susana (GMP-181): Age 14 in 1838. Not found on any Louisiana purchase records. Surname is unknown.

Unnamed Child No. 1 of Newtown Manor (GMP-195): Age 1 in 1838. Not found on any Louisiana purchase records. Gender, parent(s) and surname unknown.

Unnamed Child No. 2 of Newtown Manor (GMP-196): Age 2 in 1838. Not found on any Louisiana purchase records. Gender, parent(s) and surname unknown.

⁶⁶ Slaves Born at Newtown, 1805–1835, “List of Negro children baptized (1806–1835),” MPA, Box 26:1, Folder 2, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive \(GSA38\)](#).

⁶⁷ List of negro children baptized (1806–1835), MPA, Box 26:1, Folder 2, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive \(GSA38\)](#).

⁶⁸ 1850 census Franklin County, Pennsylvania, Chambersburg, p. 225B, family #189.

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

St. Inigoes Manor (also sometimes called “St. Inagoes Farm” and “St. Inigoes House”) was founded circa 1637,⁶⁹ and was officially known within the Society of Jesus as *the Mission of the Holy Assumption of the Virgin Mary*.⁷⁰ 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 acres⁷¹

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.	<i>84 proper names</i>
+	<i>5 unnamed individuals</i>

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 yet been found suggesting that he was transported to Louisiana.

The Georgetown Memory Project has located an Ignatius Butler, born ca. 1818 and died 1888,

⁶⁹ J. Zwinge, “The Jesuit Farms in Maryland,” *The Woodstock Letters*, vol. XXXIX, no. 3, 1910, pp. 376-377.

⁷⁰ T. Murphy, *Jesuit Slaveholding in Maryland: 1717-1838* (Routledge, New York & London, 2001), p. 45.

⁷¹ 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. 1.

and buried at St. Inigoes, MD.⁷² In connection with this particular Ignatius Butler, the GMP has also found:

- a photograph of a grave-marker (now missing, but apparently located until circa 2010 in the cemetery of St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church in St. Inigoes, MD) consisting of an iron cross bearing the words “Pray for the soul of Ignatius Butler, died 1888, age 67”.
- a page in the 1870 U.S. Census enumerating Ignatius Butler (born 1818), along with his wife Ann and their children (including Thomas, Susan, and their siblings), in District 1, St. Mary’s, MD, St. Inigoes Post Office.
- a sworn statement of John H. Langley of St. Inigoes to the St. Mary’s County Board of Commissioners reporting Ann Eliza and that same group of offspring as “remaining in his possession” on 19 April 1864.⁷³
- two living descendants of Ignatius Butler of St. Inigoes, MD (residing in Maryland and New Jersey) who have taken DNA tests. Unfortunately, the results of these DNA tests have been inconclusive (i.e., have not established a link between either of these two MD/NJ-based descendants of Ignatius Butler buried in St. Inigoes, and verified Louisiana-based descendants of Nace Butler Sr. (GMP-198) and Biby Butler (GMP-200)).

In view of the foregoing (especially the absence of compelling DNA evidence), the Georgetown Memory Project cannot yet say *with certainty* that Nace Butler [Jr.] (GMP-199) is the same person as the Ignatius Butler buried in the cemetery at St. Ignatius Church in St. Inigoes, MD, and enumerated in the 1870 US Census. The GMP continues to search for information, evidence and descendants that might help prove the link between Nace Butler (GMP-199) and this particular Ignatius Butler.

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 Louisiana purchase document or passenger list. 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, and noted as not 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 Iland[?] Dorsey.⁷⁴ The

⁷² FindAGrave.com, Memorial #19458833.

⁷³ Sworn statement of John H. Langley, 19 April 1864, St. Mary’s County, Board of County Commissioners (Assessment Papers), 1839–1927, Maryland State Archives, C1525-26.

⁷⁴ Fr. Carbery identifies ten St. Inigoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838, St. Mary’s County, Levy Court

GMP has conclusively identified Regis Gough (GMP-235) as Regis Gough, born 1804 and died 1888 in St. Mary's County, Maryland⁷⁵ Living descendants of Regis Gough have been located, and several have participated in the GMP's GU272-focused DNA study.

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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is uncertain. Joseph (GMP-241) was likely one of the group of slaves, identified as "Joe," recorded on 20 June 1839 as sold by Fr. Carberry to Iland[?] Dorsey.⁷⁶ Although Joseph's name does *not* appear with the cluster of names on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census known from other sources to be Yorkshires (see Alexius, GMP-285, below), possibly Joseph's surname is 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.⁷⁷

Harry Mahoney[?] (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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname was probably Mahoney.

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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is likely Mahoney.

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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is likely Mahoney. Harry [Jr.] (GMP-244) is probably the "young Harry" sold by the Maryland Jesuits to William Smith in 1839.⁷⁸ Apparent descendants of William Smith reported owning eight slaves with the Mahoney surname in 1864 (i.e., at the time of

(Assessment Papers), 1831–1838, Maryland State Archives, C1524-9, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA291).

⁷⁵ *Saint Mary's Beacon*, Leonardtown, Maryland, 19 July 1888.

⁷⁶ Fr. Carbery identifies ten St. Inigoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838, St. Mary's County, Levy Court (Assessment Papers), 1831–1838, Maryland State Archives, C1524-9, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA291).

⁷⁷ Agnes Kane Callum, *Slave Statistics of St. Mary's County Maryland, 1864, Commissioner George B. Dent* (Baltimore: Mullac Publishers, 1993), p. 98. "U.S., Freedman's Bank Records, 1865–1871,) Joseph Yorkshire, 24 March 1866, married, carpenter, Henry Clarke, master; database and digital images, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com). 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.

⁷⁸ Fr. Carbery identifies ten St. Inigoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838, St. Mary's County, Levy Court (Assessment Papers), 1831–1838, Maryland State Archives, C1524-9, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA291).

Emancipation in Maryland), as follows:⁷⁹

Slaveowner: Ellen Smith

Henry Mahoney, 25

Slaveowner: Annie Smith

Harry Mahoney, 50

Billie Mahoney, 17

Slaveowner: Alverta[?] Smith

Betsy Mahoney, 18

Abraham Mahoney, 1

Slaveowner: Loretta Smith

Henry Mahoney, 45

Johnson Mahoney, 16

Josephine Mahoney, 6

Mary Mahoney, 1

These are the only Mahoneys listed in the St. Mary's County Slave Statistics, gathered in 1867. Efforts to trace the Mahoneys through Smith records are underway.

Nelly Mahoney[?] (GMP-245): Age 38 in 1838. Not found on any Louisiana purchase records. Surname is likely Mahoney. Nelly was mentioned in an 1850 letter in which 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."⁸⁰

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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Joseph Harris purchased Gabe (GMP-246) from Fr. Carberry in 1838.⁸¹

⁷⁹ Agnes Kane Callum, *Slave Statistics of St. Mary's County Maryland, 1864*, Commissioner George B. Dent (Baltimore: Mullac Publishers, 1993), p. 127.

⁸⁰ R. Woodley to I. Brocard, Sept. 25, 1850, Box 71, File 10, Item 7, MPA, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA151).

⁸¹ Fr. Carbery identifies ten St. Inigoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838, St. Mary's County, Levy Court (Assessment Papers), 1831-1838, Maryland State Archives, C1524-9, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#)

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 30 Eliza his wife 30 (deced) Two children of hers."⁸² In 1858, B. G. Harris reported to the taxing authority that Gabe was dead.⁸³ Surname is very likely Mahoney.

Daniel Mahoney[?] (GMP-247): Age 25 in 1838. Not included on any Louisiana purchase record. Surname is possibly Mahoney.

LOUISA MAHONEY (GMP-248): Age 23 in 1838. Included on Henry Johnson's purchase of 84 and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Louisa Mahoney (GMP-248) has been conclusively identified by the GMP as remaining in Maryland after the 1838 sale. Henry Johnson sold Louisa back to Fr. Carberry on 9 September 1839.⁸⁴ Louisa remained enslaved until Maryland's emancipation in 1864.⁸⁵ She married Alexander Mason, and died and was buried at St. Inigoes, 3 July 1909.⁸⁶

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 \$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) may be the same Arnold Jones who ran away with his brother, Moses Bennett, from Thomas Smith of St. Mary's County, MD, in the fall of 1833; and the Arnold Jones who also ran away from Washington, DC, in July 1836.⁸⁷ In addition, the GMP has investigated an Arnold Jones, a native of Maryland or Virginia and of the same approximate age as Arnold Jones (GMP-249), who appears in Louisiana between 1834 and 1850 and dies 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).

(GSA291).

⁸² "The Property assessed to Joseph Harris in Saint Mary's County to be taken off from him and assessed to the follow persons to wit....(1851)," St. Mary's County, Board of County Commissioners (Assessment papers), 1839–1927, Maryland State Archives, C1525-13. Ages were given as of 1841.

⁸³ Sworn statement of B. G. Harris, 16 April 1858, St. Mary's County, Board of County Commissioners (Assessment Papers), 1839–1927, Maryland State Archives, C1525-20.

⁸⁴ "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, Maryland State Archives, C1524-9.

⁸⁵ Agnes Kane Callum, *Slave Statistics of St. Mary's County Maryland, 1864, Commissioner George B. Dent* (Baltimore: Mullac Publishers, 1993), p. 102.

⁸⁶ *St. Mary's Beacon*, Leonard Town, Md., 22 July 1909.

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

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.

Regis (GMP-278): Age 28 in 1838. Identified on 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as “married off.” Not found on any Louisiana purchase record. Surname is unknown. Regis (GMP-278) was likely one of the group of slaves recorded on 20 June 1839 as sold by Fr. Carberry to Iland[?] Dorsey.⁸⁸

Peter (GMP-280): Age 37 in 1838. Identified on the 1838 Jesuit Slave Census as “married off.” Included on Henry Johnson’s purchase of 84, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. Peter (GMP-280) was likely one of two slaves recorded on 20 June 1839 as sold by Fr. Carberry to William Smith.⁸⁹

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 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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is unknown. Micheal (GMP-282) was likely one of the group of slaves recorded on 20 June 1839 as sold by Fr. Carberry to Iland[?] Dorsey.⁹⁰

One possible candidate has been identified: a slave named Michael and his wife were still at St. Joseph’s Mission in Talbot County in 1839, described as follows:

“In 1839, after the slaves had been sold on the other plantations, there still remained at St. Joseph’s [Mission, in Talbot County, MD] Old Nancy, Michael and his wife, Ned and his wife, Sam and one or two others; Ned was hired out at \$40 a year until 1863.”⁹¹

An African American family headed by Michael and Emeline Quin (spelled Queen in other

⁸⁸ Fr. Carbery identifies ten St. Inigoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838, St. Mary’s County, Levy Court (Assessment Papers), 1831–1838, Maryland State Archives, C1524-9, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA291).

⁸⁹ Fr. Carbery identifies ten St. Inigoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838, St. Mary’s County, Levy Court (Assessment Papers), 1831–1838, Maryland State Archives, C1524-9, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA291).

⁹⁰ Fr. Carbery identifies ten St. Inigoes slaves who were not sold to Louisiana in 1838, St. Mary’s County, Levy Court (Assessment Papers), 1831–1838, Maryland State Archives, C1524-9, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA291).

⁹¹ J. Zwinge, “The Jesuit Farms in Maryland,” *The Woodstock Letters*, vol. XLI [41], no. 3, 1912, p. 278.

records) lived in Talbot County as free people in 1850, and relocated to Delaware County, Pennsylvania, by 1880.⁹² Emeline Queen apprenticed three of the Queen children to a “farmer” identified as Charles C. Lancaster (believed to be CC Lancaster, SJ) in 1841, suggesting a close association with the St. Joseph’s Mission.⁹³

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, and noted as not transported to Louisiana. Surname is Yorkshire. Alexius Yorkshire (GMP-285) was likely one of the group of slaves recorded on 20 June 1839 as sold by Fr. Carberry to Iland[?] Dorsey.⁹⁴ 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 mother and sons. Separately, the GMP has found Maryland death certificates for three individuals, identifying Elexius (and variants) Yorkshire as father.⁹⁵ Yorkshire is sometimes spelled Oxious or Octivus in records in the years following Emancipation.⁹⁶ The DNA testing on the Yorkshire descendants in Maryland showed a connection to descendants of Robert Mahoney (GMP-222) and Mary (GMP-223), likely a daughter of Sally (GMP-284) and thus, a sister of Alexius (GMP-285).

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, and noted as not 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 Iland[?] Dorsey.⁹⁷

⁹² 1850 census Talbot Co., Md., [no district named], p. 22B, family #299; 1880 census Delaware Co., Pa., South Chester Borough E.D. 16, p. 48D, family #467.

⁹³ Talbot Co., Md., Register of Wills, Indentures 5:14–16, Mary Ellen Queen, Josiah Queen, and Isaac Queen; Maryland State Archives (MSA) C1870-7, Annapolis, Maryland.

⁹⁴ 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, Maryland State Archives, C1524-9, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA291).

⁹⁵ Maryland, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death record, Charles H. Yorkshire (29 June 1899); Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. Maryland, Board of Health, Death Record, John Samuel Yorkshire #9723 (17 August 1931); Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. Maryland, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Record, Mary Vuiner Harris #8737 (25 September 1954); Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

⁹⁶ For example, see 1900 U. S. Census, St. Mary’s County, Maryland, pop. sched., District 4, enumeration district (ED) 112, p. 98 (stamped), dwelling 190, family 190, John Oxious [Yorkshire]; NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 627.

⁹⁷ 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, Maryland State Archives, C1524-9, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA291).

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, and noted as not 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 Nathan stayed at St. Inigoes.⁹⁸

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, and noted as not 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.⁹⁹ 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.¹⁰⁰

Unknown Maryland Plantation(s)

The Georgetown Memory Project has identified a small group of individuals who were 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.

Four (4) of the GU272 Ancestors fall into this category:

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.¹⁰¹ No evidence of Bridget (GMP-299) in

⁹⁸ 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, Maryland State Archives, C1524-9, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA291).

⁹⁹ “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, Maryland State Archives, C1524-9.

¹⁰⁰ 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>).

¹⁰¹ “Only slaves transported to Louisa. out of the 84 slaves lot,” undated, MPA, Box 40, Folder 6, Item 8, Booth

Louisiana has been found.

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.¹⁰² No evidence of Bridget's Unnamed Child No. 1 (GMP-300) in Louisiana has been found.

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.¹⁰³ No evidence of Bridget's Unnamed Child No. 2 (GMP-301) in Louisiana has been found.

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).¹⁰⁴ Surname is unknown.

Family History for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University.

¹⁰² "Only slaves transported to Louisa. out of the 84 slaves lot," undated, MPA, Box 40, Folder 6, Item 8, Booth Family History for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University.

¹⁰³ "Only slaves transported to Louisa. out of the 84 slaves lot," undated, MPA, Box 40, Folder 6, Item 8, Booth Family History for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University.

¹⁰⁴ List of Slaves Remaining on Estate and Exchanged, no date – perhaps 1839 (more likely 1843), MPA, Box 40, Folder 6, Booth Family Center for Special Collections, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, online at the [Georgetown Slavery Archive](#) (GSA56).

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