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Purpose: To summarize research on Ascension Parish people who could not be connected to the GU272

Discussion:

The following is a summary of the research findings on various Ascension Parish people and families. In all cases, no connection to the GU272 could be established. Some of those studied were enslaved on or near Chatham Plantation, had ties to Maryland, connections to the GU272, or whose descendants had DNA matches to confirmed GU272 descendants, but who could not be connected to a GU272 Ancestor.

Charlotte Williams

In 1880, Charlot Williams (age 56) is listed as the wife of Samuel Williams (age 74). The census indicates that she was born in Maryland, as were both of her parents. Three children were in the household—Angelina (20), Ann (17), and Sam (15).¹ No marriage record between Samuel and Charlotte has been found in Ascension Parish.

In 1890, the household consisted of Samuel Williams (75), Charlotte (64), Paul (29), Charlotte (9), and Syvere (6), living at Port Barrow.²

In 1900, Charlotte Williams was a widow. The census indicates she was born July 1825 in Maryland, as were both her parents. She had given birth to 15 children, only four of which were still living. She owned her own property. In her household were her daughter Angelina, two granddaughters, Charlotte and Sylvia Burns, and two lodgers, Charles and Modest Anderson.³

Charlotte Williams' maiden name could not be determined. The closest match among the GU272 is Charlotte Plowden (GMP-165), who was born in Maryland circa 1815 and is believed to have died between 1838 and 1844.

Peter and Ann Morgan

Peter Morgan (age 29) and Ann Morgan (age 22) are listed on the manifest of the Brig *Uncas* which departed Alexandria, Virginia, 15 October 1836 and arrived in New Orleans. They were consigned to Griffin Taylor and Nathaniel Boush, purchased by Henry Johnson, and placed on one of his plantations until around 1841 when they were moved to Chatham Plantation in Ascension Parish. Peter and Ann Morgan are found listed among the enslaved on Chatham in 1844, 1845, and 1851. They had four children: Gabriel (born ca. 1838); Sarah Ann (born ca. 1840); Rachael (born ca. 1841); and Anne (born 1847). Three of the children were baptized by the Catholic priest from Ascension Catholic Church in Donaldsonville. Ann's maiden name may have been Norris. The 1878 marriage of Rachel Morgan to Joseph Alexander in New Orleans identified her mother as Annie Norris.⁴ Peter Morgan (age 56) and Ann Morgan (age 34) were still residing on Chatham Plantation circa 1866 when they were listed on the Freedmen's Bureau's Register of Colored Persons. Former owner was John R. Thompson and present employer was J.R. and W.M. Thompson.⁵ Peter Morgan probably died between 1866 and 1870.

In 1870, Ann Morgan (age 39), born Virginia, a domestic servant, was living in New Orleans.⁶ In 1880, Ann Morgan (age 58), a widow born Virginia, was living in the same household as Rachel Constance (age 40), born in Louisiana, but whose parents were both born in Maryland. The two women and a teenager named Joseph Mandigo (age 14) were boarding in the household of Joseph Foster (age 50).⁷ Nothing further could be found on Peter and Ann Morgan and no living descendants have been identified.

Jane Duncan and Susan Perry

In Ward 1 of Ascension Parish in 1900, the household of Joseph Perry includes his wife, Susanna, born January 1810 in Maryland and his widowed sister-in-law, Jane Duncan, born January 1815 in Maryland. Ward 1 is the ward in which Chatham Plantation was located. Among the GU272 Ancestors were two women named Jenny (GMP-288), born circa 1819, and Jenny (GMP-298), born circa 1825. Only one woman named Susan is found among the GU272—Susan Plowden (GMP-160), born circa 1812 (see Susan Brown below for another possible match). Susan Plowden, however, is not known to have had a sister named Jane or Jenny. Nevertheless, these two sisters were researched to see if a connection to the GU272 could be made.

In 1870, Jane Duncan, was living in Ward 6 of Ascension Parish in 1870. She was age 33 (born ca. 1837 in Maryland) living in the household of Austin Duncan, who in later records is identified as her husband.⁸ Ward 6 is located in upper Ascension Parish, but across the Mississippi River from Ward 1, where Chatham Plantation was located. In 1880, Austin and Jane Duncans were living in Ward 2 of Ascension Parish. Jane was age 45, born in Maryland, as were both her parents. Austin Duncans' occupation was overseer.⁹ Ward 2 is located below Ward 1 and on the same side of the river. In 1890 Ascension Parish, Jane Duncan was living in Donaldsonville in Ward 3, apparently a widow. She was age 60 and born in Maryland.¹⁰ No marriage record could be found between Austin Duncan and Jane, nor could Jane be located after 1900.

Susan or Susanna Perry could not be located on the 1870 census. In 1880, Susan Perry (age 56), born in Louisiana, is listed as wife in the household of Joseph Perry, living in Port Barrow, Ward 2, of Ascension Parish.¹¹ In 1890, the couple was still living in Port Barrow, a community located between Smoke Bend and Donaldsonville.¹² No marriage record between Joseph and Susan Perry could be located, nor could Susan be located after 1900.

Jane Duncan's age varies considerably (born between 1815 and 1837), but records consistently identify Maryland as her place of birth. Susan Perry's age also varies (born between 1810 and 1824), but only one record (the 1900 census) identifies Maryland as her place of birth. All others indicate she was born in Louisiana.

The 1900 census also indicates that Susanna Perry had given birth to 12 children, with only one living at that time. The name of that child could not be determined. The 1880 census lists two adopted children, Martha Wallis and Georgana Wallis, living in the Perry household, and the 1900 census lists one adopted child, Mary Brooks, in the household.

Austin and Jane Duncan had at least two children, Oliver S. and Nathan Perry. Oliver S. Duncan, born circa 1861, was educated and attended a college in Virginia. In 1884, he was appointed postmaster of Darrow, Louisiana. At the time, he was keeping a store opposite the Darrowville ferry landing.¹³ In 1900, he and his wife, Adele, were living in Donaldsonville. His occupation was listed as stationary engineer. The household included his stepdaughter, Oscarine, and two children, Chester and Adele.¹⁴ By 1910, he had remarried and moved to New Orleans, where he was a house laborer. No children were in the household.¹⁵ Oliver died in New Orleans in 1916.¹⁶

Nathan J. Duncan, born circa 1863, died in New Orleans in 1951.¹⁷ He was married, but no children were listed in his obituary.¹⁸

Descendants of Oliver S. Duncan were traced. His two sons, Edward and Oliver S. Duncan, Jr., were living in the household of their uncle, Nathan J. Duncan, in New Orleans in 1910.¹⁹ Edward Duncan (who may be the same as Chester Duncan on the 1900 census), died in New Orleans in 1912 and Oliver S. Duncan, Jr., died unmarried in New Orleans in 1917.²⁰ Neither appears to have left descendants. The daughter Adele Duncan (born ca. 1895) may have died young.

The maiden name(s) of Susan Perry and Jane Duncan could not be determined.

Harriet Delette or Dillon

The 1880 census of Port Barrow lists Harriet Dillon, age 61, a widow, born in Maryland, and both parents born in Maryland.²¹ She was living in the household of Ben and Rose Hargrove. Relationships are not indicated, but Rose was probably Harriet's daughter. She is very likely the same person as Henriette Delette, age 40, born Louisiana, living with Iphon (Ephraim?) Delette, probably her husband, in Ward 3 of Ascension Parish in 1870. Children in the household are Rose (28), Hester (6) and Patsy (4).²²

In 1890, she is likely Harriet Jones, age 75, born Tennessee, in the household of Benjamin and Rose Haige, living in Port Barrow.²³ She cannot be located in 1900, however, Rose Hargo's census entry indicates that her father was born in Virginia and her mother in Maryland.²⁴

Harriet's maiden name could not be determined. Her age varies widely on the three census on which she is found—born circa 1815, 1819, and 1830. Although she is approximately the same age as Harriet Plowden or Hill (GMP-177), who was born circa 1821, Harriet Plowden or Hill is known to have married William Harrison and left descendants.

Susan Brown and Liza McBride

Lisa McBride is enumerated twice in neighboring households on the 1870 census. In the first, she is listed at the bottom of the page with Nelson McBride, apparently her husband. At the top of the succeeding page she is listed in a separate dwelling (likely an error) with three children. In both, she was age 47 and born in Louisiana.²⁵ The 1880 census, indicates that Lisa McBride was born in Maryland, as were both her parents. She was age 50.²⁶

In 1890, Liza McBride was age 65, born in Maryland. Also in the household is Susan Brown, age 75, also born in Maryland.²⁷ Relationships are not indicated on this census. Susan Brown can be traced back to the 1880 census where she is listed as mother-in-law in the household of Amos and Harriet Jackson two households away from Nelson and Lisa McBride. Susan was age 60, born in Maryland, and both parents were born in Maryland.²⁸ She may be Susan Brown, age 60, born Virginia, on the 1870 census in Ward 6.²⁹

The maiden name(s) of Liza McBride and Susan Brown could not be determined, nor could their relationship, if any. Susan was the elder, born circa 1810 to 1820, in Maryland or Virginia. One possible match among the GU272 is Susan Plowden (GMP-160), born circa 1812 (see Susan Perry above for another possible match). Liza McBride was born circa 1823 to 1825 in Maryland or Louisiana. One possible match is found among the GU272—Mary Elizabeth Hill (GMP-188), born circa 1830, who was still living at least until 1866. Mary Elizabeth Hill (GMP-188), however, is sometimes referred to in the records as Betsy rather than Liza or Lisa.

Nelly Singleton

In 1870, Nelly Singleton was age 48, born in Maryland, living in Ward 5. Also in the household were Dennis Singleton, age 50, born South Carolina, and Allbright Singleton, age nine, born in Louisiana. Nelly Singleton is a possible match to Nelly Blacklock (GMP-051), born 1822.

No marriage between Dennis and Nelly Singleton could be found in Ascension Parish. Allbright Singleton is undoubtedly the same as Abbie Singleton, who married Frank White in 1889 in Ascension Parish.³⁰ In 1890, Frank and Abbie White were living in Ward 7 with two children, Ella (11) and Simon (9). Nothing further could be found on this family.

A Nelly Singleton petitioned for a monthly pension at a Plaquemine town meeting in 1885. It is not known if this is the same woman.

Nelly Blacklock, sometimes referred to as Ellen Blacklock, was still living on Chatham in 1845. She cannot be located after that date. Her mother, Old Nelly Blacklock (GMP-049), was still living on Chatham as late as 1851. It could not be determined if Nelly Singleton and Nelly Blacklock (GMP-051) were the same woman.

Helen Waters

In 1908, Helen Waters testified in the pension application of Thomas Hall. She was age 75, the widow of Ivers Waters, and resided in New Orleans. She testified that she and Thomas Hall belonged to the same owner—John R. Thompson.³¹ The Hall family was sent to Louisiana on board the *Tribune* in 1835, acquired by Henry Johnson, and enslaved first on his plantation in St. James Parish, then moved to Chatham Plantation. The Halls and Cutchmores (see Report JR0027) were related.³²

The 1872 marriage record of Ives Waters and Helen Whaley indicates that she was age 25, a native of Louisiana, and daughter of Gabriel Coleman and Rose Coleman.³³ Census entries also indicate she was born in Louisiana, although the 1910 census indicates both of her parents were born in Virginia. Ellen Waters died at the age of 90 in New Orleans. Her death certificate also indicates she was a native of Louisiana.³⁴ Therefore, she was likely not part of the 1838 GU272 sale.

Basil Thompson

Two enslaved men named Basil and one named Brazil, no ages given, are listed among the enslaved on the 1851 sale of Chatham Plantation. One is likely Bazile Ford, son of Henny Butler (GMP-214), born circa 1839, whose descendants have been traced. Another is Basil Green, son of Henrietta Cutchmore, who was baptized in 1847. The third is likely Basil Thompson, whose parentage has not been determined.

The most likely candidate for the father of Basil Thompson is Ben Thompson, an enslaved man on Chatham Plantation whose wife is believed to have been Bridget Butler (GMP-202). Bridget had five known children born between 1841 and 1856, but none named Basil.³⁵ One child, however was named Joseph, born in 1846, about whom little is known. In Louisiana, children baptized Joseph were often called different names by their family. Of note is that Basil Thompson named his son Joseph.

Basil Thompson's death certificate indicates he had resided in New Orleans for 28 years, putting his arrival in the city around 1862. Bazile Ford, who was the informant on his death certificate, indicates that Basil Thompson was born in Louisiana, but both of his parents were born in Maryland.³⁶ Another tie to Chatham and the GU272 is that Basil Thompson served as a witness at the marriage of Daniel Dorsey (GMP-257) at St. Mary's Assumption Catholic Church in New Orleans.³⁷

Basil Thompson may have been the father of Louise Anna Thomson, daughter of Basil Thomson and Louise Harrison, who was baptized at Ascension Catholic Church in 1871.³⁸ The surname Harrison is found among the GU272 enslaved on Chatham, however, the identity of Louise Harrison has not been determined. Nothing further is known of her.

On 1 November 1873, a marriage license was issued for Basil Thompson to marry Mathilda Rose.³⁹ The license was directed to Jas. Gould, probably Joseph Gould, a Minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal church in New Orleans. The marriage certificate and church marriage record have not been found.

Basil Thompson and Mathilde or Tilly had one known son, Joseph Thompson, born circa 1876, who was married in 1912 to Viola Stanton.⁴⁰ Joseph Thompson died in New Orleans 1934.⁴¹ It does not appear that Joseph and Viola had any children, thus no living descendants have been identified.

Charles Daggs

Also on board the *Tribune* in 1835 was Charles Dags, age 21, with his mother, Rachel, and five siblings. Charles Daggs was acquired by Henry Johnson and probably enslaved at Chatham Plantation. After Johnson sold his last half of Chatham to John R. Thompson in 1851, he moved the Daggs family to Marengo Plantation on Bayous Maringouin and Grosse Tete.

In 1845, Henry Johnson paid his brother-in-law, Philip Barton Key, \$500 to purchase Eliza, the wife of Charles Doggs.⁴² Charles Daggs indicated in his pension application that her maiden name was Thompson and that they were married by a Catholic priest. He also indicated he was born in Washington, D.C.⁴³

In 1862 or 1863, Charles Daggs enlisted in the Union Army in Baton Rouge. At the time, he was a carpenter or cooper. After he was discharged, he moved his family to Tangipahoa Parish and helped establish the St. James AME Church in Hammond. His wife Eliza died there in 1905 and he in 1909. His obituary was published in *The National Tribune* in Washington, D.C., 10 June 1909.

At least one descendant of Charles Daggs is known to have DNA matches with several GU272 descendants, some as close as the fourth to sixth cousin level. Their relationship to the GU272 has not been established.

Henry and Mary Livers

The earliest record of Henry and Mary Livers is the 26 May 1837 renunciation by Elizabeth R. Key, wife of Henry Johnson, in her rights to 25 slaves in favor of Citizens Bank. Included in this group, were Henry Livers, age 21, and Maria, age 25, apparently enslaved on Johnson's St. James plantation.⁴⁴ After Johnson sold it in 1837, Johnson moved the Livers family upriver to Chatham Plantation. At least one child, Nicolas, son of Mary, was baptized in 1843 by the Ascension Parish priest.⁴⁵ After Johnson sold his last half of Chatham to John R. Thompson in 1851, he moved the Livers family to Marengo Plantation on Bayous Maringouin and Grosse Tete.

Henry and Mary Livers are next found in New Orleans in 1870. He was age 66, born in Virginia, and she was age 55, born in Maryland. Henry's date of death is not known, but Mary died at the age of 68 in 1876.⁴⁶

Their son, Nicholas Livers, was married by a New Orleans Catholic priest to Odelia Brown in 1872.⁴⁷ Nicholas Livers apparently died circa 1876-1880 and Odelia remarried Ernest Burns. Nicholas Livers and Odelia Brown had one known child, Nicolas Livers, born ca. 1876, who married in 1896 Louisa Giles.⁴⁸ They left numerous descendants. The surname is sometimes spelled Lives. No living descendants have been identified.

Georgiana Ware

A marriage certificate between Gabriel Joshua and Miss Georgiana Ware is found in Ascension Parish. They were married 17 June 1895 by Rev. E. Green. Witnesses were W. Dicksam, Guil Paullit, and Samuel David. Parents of the bride and groom were not identified in the record.⁴⁹

William Ware (GMP-106) was one of the enslaved on Chatham. He was born circa 1820 and died in 1871. By his wife, Henrietta Adams, he had seven known children born between 1844 and 1863, but none named Georgiana. His two oldest sons, Peter and Augustus, moved north to Pointe Coupee Parish in the late 1860s, then to Concordia Parish, so neither were likely Georgiana's father. William Ware's youngest son, James Madison Ware, appears to have died young. The best candidate for Georgiana's father, therefore, is William Ware, Jr., born circa 1860. He married Julia Jones in 1886,⁵⁰ but they had no child named Georgiana. Georgiana could have been born prior his marriage by an unknown partner.

The closest match to Georgiana Ware on the 1880 Ascension Parish census is Georgiana James, age 2, granddaughter in the household of Anderson and Louisa Coleman living in Ward 1, the same ward where Chatham was located.⁵¹ Anderson Coleman was enslaved in Iberville Parish by Thompson and Montgomery. This is the same Thompson family that acquired Chatham from Henry Johnson. Georgiana's mother may have been their oldest daughter Emma Coleman (born ca. 1860). Nothing further could be found on Emma Coleman.

Nothing further could be found on Georgiana Ware after her marriage in 1895 to Gabriel Joshua. The couple could not be found on the 1900 census. She may have died prior to 1907, as a marriage for Gabriel Joshua to Odilia or Adelia Coleman is found in New Orleans.⁵² The 1910 census indicates that it was a second marriage for both.⁵³ No evidence connecting Georgiana Ware to the GU272 has been found.

Lucy Coleman

Ancestry member Travis Landry has DNA matches to at least seven GU272 descendants, some as close as the fourth to sixth cousin level. Three were from Ascension (Hill, Harrison, Hawkins, Ware) and four were from Maringouin (Harris, Ware/West, Butler, and Hawkins). Travis Landry's Ancestry tree indicates that his grandfather was Westley Landry.

According to his death certificate, Westley Landry was the son of Paul Landry and Mary Coleman, both of Modeste, which was located just below Chatham Plantation in Ascension Parish. Mary Landry died in 1950 and her death certificate indicates she was the daughter of Peter and Lucy Coleman. The 1880 census of Ascension Parish indicates that Lucy Coleman, age 52, was born in Maryland, as were both of her parents.

A military pension was located for Peter Coleman, who also served in the U.S. Colored Infantry under the name of Peter Provo. In his widow's deposition of 1911 at Geismar, in Ascension Parish, she stated that she was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, the daughter of Edmond and Mary Gray. She was owned by Dr. Henry Daingerfield in Maryland and brought to Louisiana by her young master's wife. Ursin Provost at Jeanerette was her owner in Louisiana. She was married to John Robinson before the Civil War, but he was sold.⁵⁴ The 1845 inventory of Henry P. Daingerfield's estate lists an enslaved girl named Lucy, age 17. A connection to the GU272 is, therefore, unlikely.

Joseph Brown

Descendants of Henderson Brown (born ca. 1881) are DNA matches to Butler, Hawkins, and Brown descendants in Ascension and Maringouin, as well as descendants of Oscar Brown (born ca. 1826 in Virginia) of Terrebonne Parish (see Report JR0026). Henderson Brown died in 1955 in White Castle, Louisiana. His death certificate identifies his parents as Joe Brown and V. Edward.⁵⁵

Henderson Brown is found on the 1900 census in Ward 1 of Iberville Parish. Ward 1 is directly above Ward 1 of Ascension Parish where Chatham Plantation was located. He is listed as a son in the household of Joe and Melvina Brown.⁵⁶ Joseph Brown (age 36) and wife Vanny (age 28) are found on the 1880 census of Iberville with two children, Harriette (age 3) and Helene (age 1).⁵⁷ Joseph Brown (age 22) and Vina Brown (age 20) are found on the 1878 Iberville census with one child, Elsy (age 1).⁵⁸ Joseph and Vina Brown are found on both the 1910 and 1920 censuses of Iberville Parish. Joseph Brown died in 1920 in Patterson, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana. His death certificate indicates he was age 51, and born in Bayou Goula (Iberville Parish). The informant, Rosa B. Hayes, probably his daughter, did not indicate who his parents were.⁵⁹

Joseph Brown's age varies widely in the records, indicating an approximate birth year anywhere between 1844 and 1869, with the most likely range being around 1856 to 1860, and too early to be listed on the last sale of Chatham in 1851. He cannot be positively identified on the 1870 census. No marriage between Joseph Brown and Vina Edwards could be found.

Only three children of William Brown (GMP-219) and his wife, Josephine Randolph, have been identified—Anderson Brown (born ca. 1854), Regis or "Radious" Brown (born ca. 1857), and Harry (born ca. 1859). William Brown cannot be located in 1870, but Josephine Randolph Brown was living in Bayou Goula in 1870 working for the Thompson family. It is possible that Joseph Brown was a son of William Brown (GMP-219) either by his wife, Josephine Randolph, or another woman. DNA matches to descendants of Anderson Brown, however, are insufficient to make that conclusion.

Mary Jane Stevenson

Jane Stevenson (age 50) is first found on the 1878 Iberville Parish census with Levy Stevenson (age 80), Adaline Stevenson (age 16), Ely Stevenson (age 6), Suzan Stevenson (age 1), and Asirena Stevenson (age 1).⁶⁰ The child Ely Stephenson, son of Jane Stephenson, was born 16 Mar 1872 and baptized 4 August 1872 at Ascension Catholic Church in Donaldsonville. Sponsors were Else Joseph and Nina Porche.⁶¹

In 1880, Levy and Jane Stevison were living in Ward 1 of Ascension Parish, the ward where Chatham Plantation was located. Children in the household were Henderson (age 16), Levy (age 6), Adeline (age 25), and Mary (age 6), a granddaughter. The census indicates Jane was 45 and born in Louisiana.⁶²

In 1900, Mary J. Stephenson is found living in Ward 9 of Iberville Parish, where West Oak Plantation was located. She is listed as a widow, born in 1850, in Mississippi, but both parents born in Maryland. Her son, Anderson Stephenson, was head of household.⁶³ She cannot be located on the 1910 census.

Mary Jane's son Ely Stephenson, born in 1872, is known to have left descendants, but no living ones have been identified.

Mary Jane's year of birth ranges from 1828 to 1850 with her birth in either Louisiana or Mississippi. Mary Jane Stephenson's residence near both Chatham and West Oak Plantations at different times was notable, as was the birthplace of her parents in Maryland and the fact that one of her children was baptized in the Catholic Church. Two possible matches exist among the GU272. The first is Mary Jane (GMP-185), born ca. 1834 in Maryland, daughter of Lucretia Hill (GMP-184), who was enslaved on Chatham Plantation. The second is Jenny Campbell (GMP-272), born circa 1832 in Maryland, daughter of Adeline Campbell (GMP-270). Insufficient evidence exists to make a determination.

Olivia Harris

Ancestry member Leonard Theyard, Jr. (managed by Sandra Harrell) is a DNA match to numerous descendants of Henry Jones and Henrietta Hill (GMP-182) with one as close as the third to fourth cousin level (86 cM). His tree on Ancestry was minimal, but a tree was built out based on this limited information.

The ancestor most likely to have a connection to the GU272 was found to be Olivia Harris. She was born circa 1893 in Louisiana and married to William or Willie Coleman circa 1909. In 1910, Willie and Olivia Coleman were living in Donaldsonville with their daughter, Gladis (age 2).⁶⁴

Olivia Coleman died in 1977, however, a copy of her death certificate could not be obtained because at the time of the writing of this report the record was not a public document, due to Louisiana's 50-year privacy laws on death certificates.

No other records were found identifying Olivia Harris's parents, however, her obituary indicated she had a sister named Estelle Harris.⁶⁵ No records showing Olivia and Estelle as sisters could be found nor could any records identifying Estelle Harris's parents. Without more information, this line could not be connected to a GU272 ancestor.

John Brown

John Brown (age 63), born in Maryland, is found on the 1870 census of St. James Parish. The household includes Emiline Brown (age 35), presumably his wife, and two children, Elizabeth Brown (age 3) and Horace Brown (age 3 months).⁶⁶ A John Brown (GMP-294) was enslaved on Henry Johnson's Chatham Plantation. He was born circa 1803, though some records indicate he was born as late as 1807. He may have been the father of Julia Ann Plowden or Hill's (GMP-168) children born between 1838 and 1856, however the baptismal record of one of her children identifies the child's father as Fortunate (possibly Ferdinand).⁶⁷ Some New Orleans city directory listings for Julia Brown, however, identify her as the widow of John Brown. John Brown (GMP-294) is found in the Freedmen's Bureau records of Chatham through about 1866, after which he can no longer be found. A John Brown in St. James Parish was researched as possibly being the same man.

John Brown in St. James Parish is also found on the 1880 census with wife Adline, likely the same woman as Emiline in 1870. He was age 60 (i.e., born ca. 1820) and was born in Maryland as were both of his parents. Children in the household were Elizebeth (age 12), Horace (age 9), Clara (age 3), and Rosa (age 1 month).⁶⁸ The Social Security claim of Horace Brown identifies his parents as John Brown and Adline Green. Adline Green was likely the daughter of Friday and Peggy Green who were neighbors to the Browns in both 1870 and 1880.

A descendant of Horace Brown's son, Oliver Brown, has DNA matches to several GU272 descendants in Maringouin and Maryland. The matches suggest that the connection is in Maryland and most likely through John Brown.

John Brown of St. James Parish was researched to see if his whereabouts prior to 1870 could be determined. No marriage record between John Brown and Adline Green could be found. Adline Green's presumed father, Friday Green, is found in the Freedmen's Bureau records. Around 1864, Friday Green, age 65, arrived at the McHatton Plantation in East Baton Rouge Parish. His former owner was Calhoun of Natchitoches. F. Green, age 56, with a wife and three children departed McHatton in December of 1865. Friday Green, age 56, blind, former owner Nat Collins of Red River, arrived at Rost Home Colony in St. Charles Parish. In January of 1866, Adeline Brown, age 22, former owner Nat Calhoun, and John Brown, age 50, former owner John Roos (probably Reuss) of Liberty, Mississippi, arrived at Rost Home Colony. John Reuss purchased Germania Plantation which neighbored Chatham in 1867. While it is possible that John Brown of St. James Parish and John Brown (GMP-294) of Chatham were the same man, insufficient evidence exists at this time to make this determination.

Endnotes:

1. 1880 U.S. census, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Port Barrow, Ward 2, Enumeration District 93, p. 12A (stamped), family #239, citing National Archives microfilm publication T9.
2. Rita Babin Butler, *Ascension Parish Louisiana 1890 Census* (Oracle Press, 1983), p. 6.
3. 1900 U.S. census, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Enumeration District 2, p. 36B (stamped), family #80, citing National Archives microfilm publication T623.
4. Orleans Marriages, 1878, vol. 16, p. 268, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
5. Ca. 1866 Registers of Black Persons, Records of the Field Offices for the State of Louisiana, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1863-1872, National Archives microfilm publication M1905.
6. 1870 U.S. census, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., New Orleans, Ward 4, p. 829B (stamped), family #91, citing National Archives microfilm publication M593.
7. 1880 U.S. census, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., New Orleans, Enumeration District 92, p. 505D (stamped), family #520, citing National Archives microfilm publication T9.
8. 1870 U.S. census, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 6, p. 103B (stamped), family #16, citing National Archives microfilm publication M593.
9. 1880 U.S. census, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 2, Enumeration District 93, p. 1B (stamped), family #15, citing National Archives microfilm publication T9.
10. Butler, *Ascension Parish Louisiana 1890 Census*, p. 52.
11. 1880 U.S. census, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 2, Port Barrow, Enumeration District 93, p. 18C (stamped), family #370, citing National Archives microfilm publication T9.
12. Butler, *Ascension Parish Louisiana 1890 Census*, p. 2.
13. *The Donaldsonville Chief*, Donaldsonville, La., 16 Aug. 1884.
14. 1900 U.S. census, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 3, Donaldsonville, Enumeration District 4, p. 73A (stamped), family #66, citing National Archives microfilm publication T623.
15. 1910 U.S. census, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., New Orleans, Ward 12, Enumeration District 203, p. 214A (stamped), citing National Archives microfilm publication T624.

16. Orleans Deaths, 1916, vol. 165, p. 1030, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
17. Orleans Deaths, 1951, vol. 0, #784, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
18. *The Times-Picayune*, New Orleans, La., 7 Feb. 1951.
19. 1910 U.S. census, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., New Orleans, Ward 12, Enumeration District 203, p. 184A (stamped), citing National Archives microfilm publication T624.
20. Orleans Deaths, 1912, vol. 155, p. 772, and 1917, vol. 169, p. 814, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
21. 1880 U.S. census, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 2, Port Barrow, Enumeration District 93, p. 18C (stamped), family #366, citing National Archives microfilm publication T9.
22. 1870 U.S. census, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 3, p. 39A-B (stamped), family #98, citing National Archives microfilm publication M593.
23. Butler, *Ascension Parish Louisiana 1890 Census*, p. 3.
24. 1900 U.S. census, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 1, Enumeration District 2, p. 38A (stamped), family #118, citing National Archives microfilm publication T623.
25. 1870 U.S. census, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 2, p. 26A-B (stamped), family #241 and #242, citing National Archives microfilm publication M593.
26. 1880 U.S. census, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 2, Enumeration District 93, p. 26D (stamped), family #558, citing National Archives microfilm publication T9.
27. Butler, *Ascension Parish Louisiana 1890 Census*, p. 12.
28. 1880 U.S. census, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 2, Enumeration District 93, p. 26D, family #560, citing National Archives microfilm publication T9.
29. 1870 U.S. census, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 6, p. 113A (stamped), family #199, citing National Archives microfilm publication M593.
30. Marriage Book 4, p. 79, Ascension Parish Clerk of Court, Donaldsonville, La.
31. Testimony of Helen Waters, 19 Apr. 1908, Thomas Hall pension application no. 927,356, certificate no. 796,970, Case Files of Approved Pension Applications, 1861-1934; Civil War and Later Pension Files; Record Group 15: Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

32. Testimony of Thomas Hall, 15 May 1907, Henrietta Brown application no. 837,025, certificate no. 627,817, Case Files of Approved Pension Applications, 1861-1934; Civil War and Later Pension Files; Record Group 15: Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs; National Archives, Washington, D.C.
33. Orleans Marriages, 1872, vol. 2, p. 590, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
34. Orleans Deaths, 1927, vol. 194, p. 1005, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
35. Registre des Baptemes, Mariages, et Enterrements des Personnes de Couleur, 1832-1843, Ascension Catholic Church, Donaldsonville, La., Volume 9, pp. 205 and 230, and Fabrique de l'Eglise de la Paroisse d'Ascension; Baptisms of Persons of Color, Slave and Free, 1818-1825), Volume 19, pp. 80, 101, and 265, Ascension Catholic Church, Donaldsonville, La., Diocese of Baton Rouge Catholic Archives, Baton Rouge, La. Hereafter, these registers are cited as ASC9- and ASC19- followed by the page number.
36. Orleans Deaths, 1890, vol. 98, p. 21, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
37. Certificate of Marriage, Daniel Dorsey to Margareth Hall, 14 May 1872, St. Mary's Assumption Church, vol. 1, p. 200, Act 19, Archdiocese of New Orleans, New Orleans, La.
38. *Diocese of Baton Rouge Catholic Church Records, Volume 12, 1871-1873* (Baton Rouge: Diocese of Baton Rouge, 1992), p. 572.
39. First Justice of the Peace Marriage Licenses, New Orleans, La.
40. Orleans Marriages, 1912, vol. 34, p. 983, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
41. Orleans Deaths, 1934, vol. 206, p. 958, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
42. Conveyance Book 22, p. 235, Ascension Parish Clerk of Court, Donaldsonville, La.
43. Case Files of Approved Pension Applications of Civil War and Later Navy Veterans (Navy Survivors' Certificates), 1861-1910, Fold3, citing National Archives microfilm publication M1469.
44. Conveyance Book 16, p. 241, St. James Parish Clerk of Court, Convent, La.
45. ASC9-230.
46. Orleans Deaths, 1876, vol. 66, p. 35, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
47. Orleans Marriages, 1872, vol. 3, p. 92, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
48. Orleans Marriages, 1896, vol. 18, p. 866, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
49. Marriage Book 5, p. 212, Ascension Parish Clerk of Court, Donaldsonville, La.

50. Marriage Book 3A, p. 307, Ascension Parish Clerk of Court, Donaldsonville, La.
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53. 1910 U.S. census, Orleans Parish, pop. sched., New Orleans, Ward 13, Enumeration District 213, p. 129B (stamped), family #42, citing National Archives microfilm publication T624.
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64. 1910 U.S. census, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, pop. sched., Ward 2, Donaldsonville, Enumeration District 4, p. 73A (stamped), family #184, citing National Archives microfilm publication T624.
65. *The Times-Picayune*, 27 Feb. 1977, New Orleans, La.

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