

# **WHO'S BURIED AT BUENA VISTA?**

## **AN UNMARKED PLANTATION CEMETERY IN ST. JAMES PARISH, LOUISIANA**

**HISTORY, GENEALOGY, AND MORTALITY DEMOGRAPHICS**



**Donald G. Hunter  
and  
Joanne Ryan**

**Publications in Archaeology  
History, Ethnohistory,  
Cartography, and Genealogy**

**2022**

**Cover Image**

Black plantation laborers cut sugarcane near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, date unknown (Call Number LC-D4-73047 [P&P], Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.).

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## PREFACE

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In 2019, archaeologists located an unmarked cemetery on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in upper St. James Parish, Louisiana, near the small Black community of Welcome. This location was formerly part of an antebellum sugar plantation known as Buena Vista, or Winchester, Plantation. The archaeologists did not excavate any of the burials in the cemetery to try to determine what, or how many, people were buried there. The present research was conducted in an effort to answer those questions, without necessitating additional excavation.

In-depth historical, cartographic, and genealogical information was used to determine, with a large degree of confidence, that the individuals buried in this unmarked cemetery were likely slaves, freedmen, and their descendants, who lived, labored, and died on the plantation from the early 1820s to well into the twentieth century. Many of the descendant families, including the Butlers, Ceasars, Fishers, Geasons, Harrises, Hogans, Lallas, and Martins, continue to reside in, or maintain ties to, this portion of St. James Parish.

An analysis of slave lists pertaining to Buena Vista Plantation indicates that at least 158 named individuals likely died and were buried on the plantation, and consisted of an equal number of males and females. Slave population estimates for the plantation between 1825 and 1860, combined with average slave mortality rates for St. James Parish and adjacent Ascension, and St. John the Baptist parishes, indicate that a minimum of 121 slave deaths likely occurred on Buena Vista Plantation over that time period, with roughly 60 percent of them male and 40 percent female during any given year. Both of these estimates are undoubtedly low, given the average child mortality rate of almost 50 percent in St. James Parish in 1850 and 1860. Mortality demographics derived from U.S. Census data indicate that within the unmarked cemetery on the former Buena Vista Plantation, the largest number of interments were likely of children between 0 and 10 years of age, followed distantly by those of young adults between 20 and 30 years old.





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# INTRODUCTION

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In 2018, several archaeologists in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, were examining historic maps of the lower Mississippi River prepared by the U.S. Coast Survey between 1876 and 1878, which depicted that portion of the river between Point Houmas, near Donaldsonville, Louisiana, and the mouth of the river. In doing so, they observed cartographic symbols, which appeared to represent the locations of several plantation cemeteries in Ascension and St. James parishes. It was later discovered that two of those graveyards fell within the footprint of a massive chemical plant being planned by Formosa Plastics. They were located on properties that had once been a part of two adjoining antebellum sugar plantations, Acadia and Buena Vista, situated on the west bank of the river in upper St. James Parish. This information was provided to the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer, who, in turn, required the developer to attempt to locate those burial grounds. After some misgivings related to the actual locations of those cemeteries, the one on Buena Vista was finally located. Limited archaeological investigations were conducted to determine the limits of the cemetery, but no graves were excavated in an attempt to identify who might be buried there, though the archaeologist in charge initially stated that they could have been slaves or soldiers killed during the Civil War (*The Advocate* 2020; Jackson et al. 2019).

The current study was conducted in an effort to determine who was likely interred in the Buena Vista

Plantation Cemetery, using in-depth historical, cartographic, and genealogical research to examine the development of the plantation, its owners, and the vast slave population, and later freedmen, who labored to plant, tend, harvest, and process the plantation's major crop, sugarcane. A wide variety of sources was examined, including mortgages, conveyances, successions, and marriage records maintained in the St. James Parish Clerk of Court's Office in Convent, Louisiana; Records of the Catholic Diocese of Baton Rouge; historic newspapers; historic sugar production records; historic maps prepared by the U.S. Coast Survey, the Mississippi River Commission, the Louisiana Department of Public Works, and the St. James Parish Assessor's Office; and records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands housed in the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, D.C. These data were supplemented by information from headstone inscriptions and on-line genealogical websites relating to several Black families who were descendant from the Buena Vista slaves. This information was used to develop family trees or kinship diagrams for several families, many of whom still reside in, or have maintained ties to, that portion of St. James Parish. Slave lists were compiled and examined to determine the number and identities of some of the slaves who might have died on Buena Vista. Data derived from U.S. Censuses was also used to estimate the number of slave deaths and provide insights regarding mortality demographics.







## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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During the late eighteenth century, French creole<sup>1</sup> François Croziet, probably a descendant of the Croziets of Pointe Coupée Parish (Diocese of Baton Rouge [DBR] 1978:154), and his Native American wife, Juanina Carriere (DBR 1980:208-209), likely a Chitimacha Indian, owned a tract of land on the right descending bank of the Mississippi River in St. James Parish at about 21 leagues (63 river miles) above New Orleans (Figure 1). The land had a frontage of approximately 4 arpents (768 feet) on the river and extended back the ordinary depth of 40 arpents (7,680 feet or about 1.5 miles). What would later become Buena Vista Plantation had its beginnings on 21 August 1818 when several of the heirs of François Croziet sold Benjamin Landry Winchester their interests in that tract of land, which was bordered above by the property of Joseph Clouatre and below by that of Michel Gaudet (St. James Parish Clerk of Court's Office, Convent Louisiana, Conveyance Book [COB] 6:394-395). Other heirs subsequently sold Winchester their interests in that same tract of land on 28 August 1818 (COB 6:403), 27 April 1820 (COB 7:130-131), 7 March 1826 (COB 9:317-317), and 20 April 1829 (COB 11:131-132).

Benjamin Landry Winchester (Figure 2), born on 7 August 1790 in Frederick County, Maryland, was the son of Richard Winchester and Rebecca Lawrence. His family moved to Virginia in 1800 to establish a mill near Fredericksburg and then relocated to Jefferson County, Kentucky, where they settled on a farm given to Richard by his father-in-law, Benjamin Lawrence (Hotch-

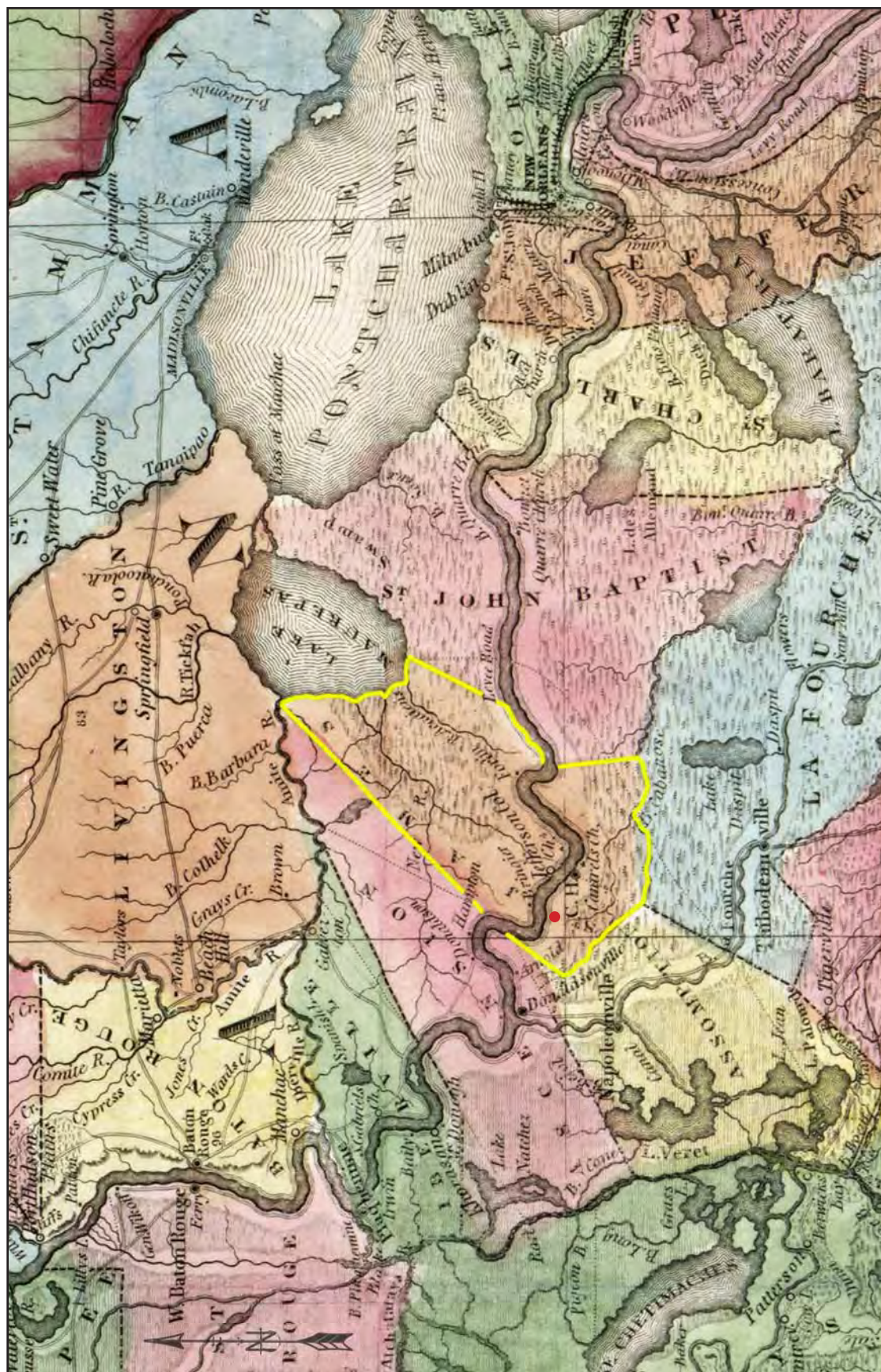
kiss 1912:329-330). In 1813, Benjamin Winchester moved to Louisiana where he gained a license to practice law (Veach 1968), and by 1816, he was a lawyer in Donaldsonville (*The Louisiana Gazette* 1916:4). Winchester, a member of the Whig Party, served sixteen years as a Judge of the Louisiana Second District and was also a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives (*The Daily Picayune* 1844:2).

Around 1820, Benjamin Winchester married a French creole, Margarite Carmelite Constant (Carmelite) (see Figure 2), the daughter of Augustine Victor Constant and Margarita Carmelita Landry. She was born on Bayou Lafourche in Assumption Parish, Louisiana, on 3 May 1801. Her grandfather, Joseph Constant, immigrated to Louisiana from Saint-Étienne, France, prior to 1770, the year he married Margueritte Bujol, an Acadian. The Constant family had ties to nearby Ascension Parish. Carmelite's parents' 19 May 1800 marriage occurred in that parish's church, and her grandfather was buried in its cemetery on 24 February 1779. Catholic Church records suggest that Carmelite Constant was an only child (DBR 1980:202).

Throughout their marriage, Benjamin Winchester and Carmelite Constant had at least 10 children. Marguerite Laura Winchester, the eldest, was born on 26 April 1821. She would eventually marry Thomas Elder (DBR 1983:555, 1986:650). Edward Constant Winchester was born on 5 August 1823 (DBR 1983:555). Paul Phelix Winchester, a younger brother

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<sup>1</sup>. The term "creole" is used herein to designate a White person of French or Spanish ancestry who was born in Louisiana.



**Figure 1.**

A portion of the 1851 H.S. Tanner map entitled *Louisiana and Mississippi* showing the location of Buena Vista Plantation (red dot) and St. James Parish (outlined in yellow) between Baton Rouge and New Orleans, Louisiana (Call No. G4010 1851 .T3. Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.).





**Figure 2.** Portraits of Benjamin Landry Winchester (ca. 1852) and Carmelite Constant Winchester (ca. 1857) by Peter Kohlbeck (Gift of Dorothy G. Lyons in memory of Mary Valerie Gaiennie Segelhorst; Conservation of paintings and frames, gift from Mr. and Mrs. Erik F. Johnsen, Acc. Nos. 2001.9.1 and 2001.9.2. The Historic New Orleans Collection, New Orleans, Louisiana).

born on 3 February 1826, died within a year, and was buried on 12 October 1827 (DBR 1983:555). Marie Mathilde Winchester was born on 7 August 1827 and eventually married Gustave Hermann Doering, a native of Baden Germany and resident of New Orleans (DBR 1983:555, 1987:515). The other children included Louise Amanda Winchester (baptized 1 May 1831) (DBR 1984:596), François Richard Winchester (born [b.] 21 April 1832) (DBR 1984:596), Benjamin Felix Winchester (b. 22 January 1835) (DBR 1984:596), Marie Winchester (b. 16 April 1839) (DBR 1984:596), Catherine Sidney Winchester (b. 20 June 1842) (DBR 1986:650), and Maria Julia Winchester (b. 7 March 1845) (DBR 1986:650). While Benjamin Winchester's religion at birth is unknown, his children's births and baptisms were recorded in St. James and Ascension parish Catholic churches, likely reflecting their mother's strong Roman Catholic heritage.

Shortly after acquiring the property in St. James Parish, Benjamin Winchester purchased 13 slaves from J. Robert of Tennessee for \$8,000 cash, on 20 September 1820. These included Tom (about 32 years old), Ben (32), Joe (32), James (26), Jerry (24), Jordan (22), Daniel (32), Nelson (24), Billy (20), Charles (20), Lewis (19), Elizabeth (17), and Mary (18) (COB 11:33). As 11 of the 13 slaves were male, Winchester's initial pursuits were evidently labor-intensive and agricultural, such as clearing additional fields for planting, building housing for the owner's and overseer's families and slaves, and erecting barns and stables to shelter livestock and store hay, livestock feed, and agricultural implements. A sugarhouse and purgery to grind sugarcane, evaporate cane juice, and drain molasses from hogsheads of raw sugar, also needed to be constructed, plus warehouses to store the sugar prior to its sale. Gardens also had to be cleared and planted to supplement the slaves' diet, much of which likely consisted of purchased pork, corn meal, and occasional barrels of imported mackerel.

In October and November 1820, Winchester acquired two additional tracts of land, each measuring one arpent (192 feet) front by 40 arpents deep, from Joseph Clouatre. Both were located on the upper side of Winchester's 4-arpent parcel obtained from the Crozier heirs. Each tract was described as a "*petit habitation*," suggesting that small dwellings and cleared fields existed on both (COB 7:270-272, 273-275).

St. James Parish conveyance records indicate that Benjamin Winchester bought some additional slaves in the fall of 1821. Among them were two mulatto boys, Charles, about 18 and purchased from J.C. Old-

ham of Jefferson County, Kentucky, for "five hundred spanish [*sic*] milled dollars" (COB 11:134), and Jack, about 13, purchased from J. William Artesburn, also of Jefferson County, Kentucky, for \$500 (COB 11:133). For \$900 on 4 October 1821, Alexander Welck of Jefferson County, Kentucky, sold Winchester "one negro man, slave for life, called Brister, aged about forty five [*sic*] years, [and] also, one other mulatto boy slave for life named Levi aged about nineteen years..." (COB 11:134). That same day, Winchester's widowed mother, Rebecca Lawrence Winchester, who still resided in Jefferson County, Kentucky, sold him "one negro boy slave for life named Simon aged about ten years." Simon's sales price was not recorded (COB 11:134).

The purchase of these additional slaves allowed Winchester to clear and cultivate more acreage. On 11 May 1822, he bought 275.34 acres, constituting present-day Section 27, Township 12 South, Range 15 East (Southeastern Land District, West of the Mississippi River), from the U.S. General Land Office. This tract was located behind (inland of) the 40-arpent line and was mostly swamp, then valued only for its stands of virgin cypress timber (U.S. Tract Book, Volume 44, page 97. Document No. 538.01309. Louisiana State Land Office, Baton Rouge, Louisiana). A few months later, on 1 July 1822, Winchester acquired another small tract, also referred to as a *habitation*, from Valery Gaudet. It measured 2 arpents and 42 feet front by 40 arpents in depth and was bordered above by property belonging to Baptiste Mire and below by land owned by Edouard Braux (COB 8:164-165).

Winchester's next major slave purchase was on 12 February 1823, when James Gordan of Tennessee sold him 15 people. Their names and approximate ages were Moses (43), Judy (32), Nancy (17), Bob (13), Mariah (8), Louisa (2 months), Phebe (28), Jacob (12), Judy (9), Betsy (6), Jack (4), Edy (18), Richard (7 months), Paul (10), and Amy (14). The sale price was "six thousand and fifty Dollars, current money of the State of Tennessee" (COB 11:135). Some of the women were likely the mothers of the young children sold that day, though this is not indicated in the sales document. This large slave purchase differs significantly from that of 20 September 1820 in terms of the slaves' ages and sexes. The 1820 sale involved mainly young men, while the 1823 purchase included seven children under the age of 10 and a total of eight females. This demographic shift likely reflects a move away from the heaviest labors of land clearing and building construction toward crop and livestock maintenance, a wider range of domestic activities, and enlarging the slave workforce through natural population increase.

Eight days later, on 20 February 1823, Winchester acquired another eight slaves from George Bell for \$6,000. The five males and three females were John, Ben, Milly, Pharo, Richard, Gallant, Emily, and Angela (COB 11:135). Unfortunately, the conveyance document does not list Bell's residence or the slaves' approximate ages. Four years elapsed before Winchester's next recorded slave purchase. J. Felix Martin sold him "a negro, slave for life name Nancy, aged about sixteen" for \$800 on 7 April 1827 (COB 11:135).

Winchester's last recorded slave purchase for his St. James Parish plantation was on 4 March 1828. That day and for \$7,933, Alexander Fontaine Rose, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, sold him 18 slaves: Jack (22); Bob (24); Stanley (26); Henry (18); Tom (16); George (14); Bob (12); Eve (20), her daughter Rachel (4) and son Manuel (1); Winny (35), her daughters Margauerrite (4) and Kitty (1); Lucy (17); Mima (14); Patsy (21), and her son Carter (5) (COB 10:341-342).

No diaries or journals from Winchester's plantation survive. However, the records of two other St. James Parish sugar planters reflect the routine tasks slaves generally performed at specific times of the year. Valcour Aime, a wealthy French creole who established St. James Plantation, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, some 13 river miles below Benjamin Winchester's property, kept a diary, which was subsequently translated and published (Ferry 1878). Aime studied sugar refining in Europe and Cuba and is credited as the first planter to refine sugar on a Louisiana plantation outside of New Orleans (Conrad 1988[I]:6). He owned 225 slaves in 1860 (U.S. Census 1860b). Aime's diary dates from 1823 through 1855 and includes monthly summaries of weather conditions, crop growth, and other activities occurring on his estate (Ferry 1878). Another French creole, Henri Octave Colomb, owned Columbia Plantation, five river miles below Winchester's property and on the opposite (east) bank of the river. Colomb's land holdings were relatively small, and he owned only 65 slaves in 1850 (U.S. Census 1850b). Although his journal spans only from 1850 to 1852, it is more detailed in regard to the daily tasks of his slaves (Octave Colomb Plantation Journal, 1850-1852. Film No. 5322, Series H, Reel 20, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Louisiana State University Libraries, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, hereafter cited as "Colomb Journal").

The first crop of sugarcane was usually planted by hand in late December or early January and required nine months of growth to achieve sucrose levels high enough to harvest. The cane stalks were then hand cut

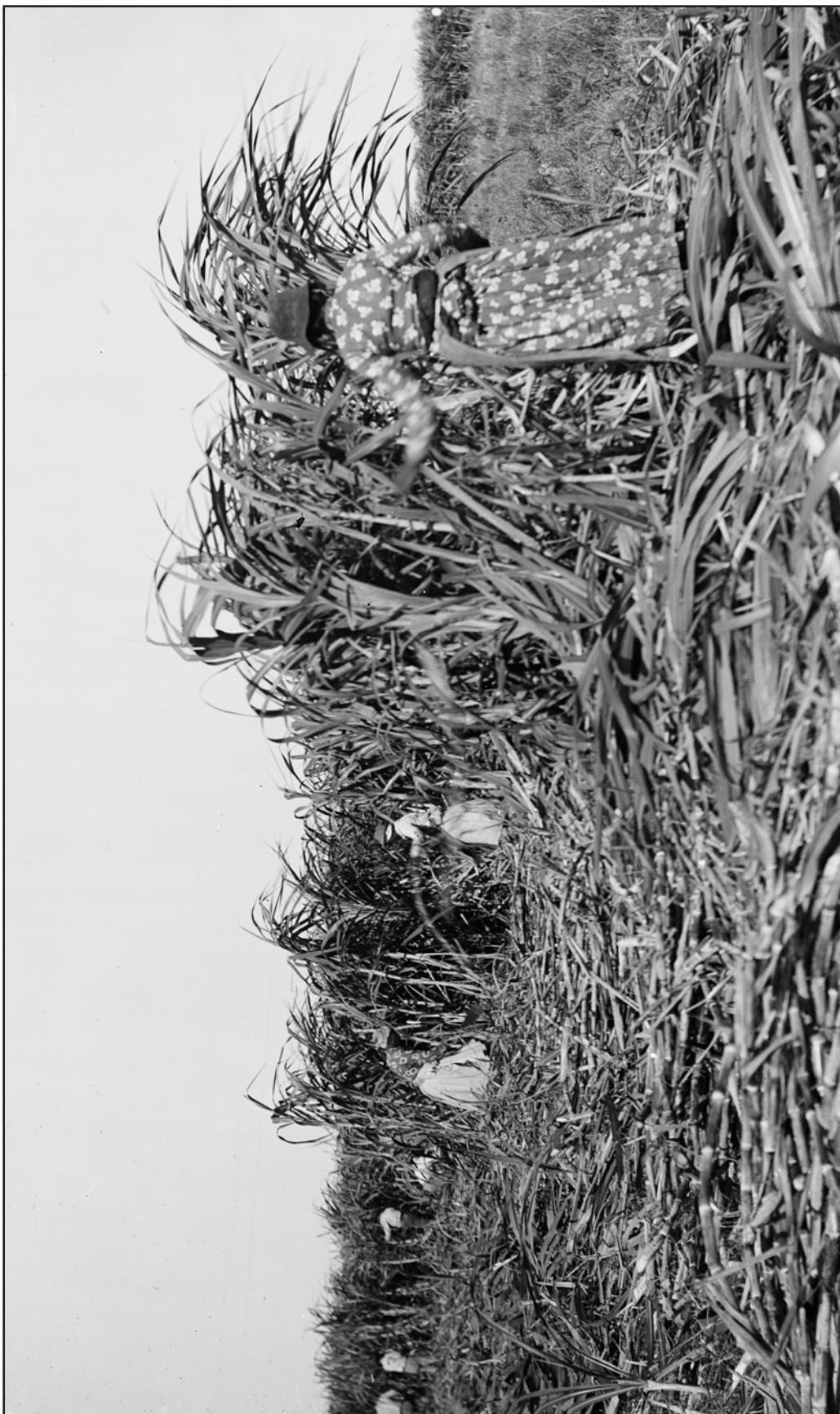
near the base, and the ratoons, or stubble, below the cut left in the ground (Figures 3-4). The cane was then hand loaded onto mule-drawn carts and taken to the sugarhouse for processing (Figures 5-6). The following spring, the ratoons sprouted to produce a second cane crop, though this first-year stubble cane contained less sucrose than plant cane. As the sucrose levels decreased with each successive crop, planters normally harvested only first- and second-year stubble cane before plowing the ratoons under and planting new cane.

Once planted, cane fields needed constant hand hoeing, harrowing, tilling, and plowing to eliminate coco grass, morning glories, and other weeds (Figure 7). This continued through August when the cane was tall enough to shade out unwanted vegetation. While some slaves tended the fields, others cut wood. While the parents worked, it was common for the children to be left in the care of older women on the plantation who were too old or unable to work in the fields (Figure 8).

Sugarcane grinding season required enormous amounts of wood to fire the kettle trains and steam boilers. In June 1841, Valcour Aime recorded hauling 1,450 chords of wood for the upcoming grinding season (Ferry 1878). Wood sources included trees removed from newly cleared agricultural land, timber cut in the plantation's backswamps, and Mississippi River driftwood snagged by slaves during high water. Both the Aime and Colomb journals record the use of driftwood. Cutting and hauling wood continued into September before grinding commenced in late October. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, coal brought downriver from Illinois and Ohio, fueled many sugarhouse steam boilers but burned too hot for use in fire-heated kettle trains, which still required a vast amount of wood. In October 1850, Valcour Aime recorded hauling 3,600 barrels of coal from the river to his sugarhouse (Ferry 1878).

Cleaning and deepening ditches and canals was an on-going task on river parish plantations to ensure that heavy rains did not flood and damage the cane crops. Maintained were field and cross ditches, plus plantation canals, which drained water into the backswamps, typically aided by steam-powered draining machines. In August 1842, Valcour Aime recorded that 120 of his slaves had dug a canal 10 arpents (1,920 feet) long, 10 feet wide, and 3 feet deep in 3 days (Ferry 1878)—an arduous task under the hot August sun in humid, semi-tropical southeast Louisiana. So exhausting and dangerous, in fact, that some planters hired Irish immigrant ditchers, whose lives were worth considerably less than those of slaves. Writer William Howard





**Figure 3.** Black plantation laborers cut sugarcane in Louisiana, ca. 1880-1897, as their enslaved and freedmen ancestors had done during the previous century (Call No. LC-D418-8133 [P&P], Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.).





**Figure 4.** Black plantation laborers cut sugarcane near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, date unknown (Call Number LC-D4-73047 [P&P], Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.).





**Figure 5.** Black plantation laborers load cane carts in Louisiana, ca. 1880-1897 (Call No. LC-D418-8134 [P&P], Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.).



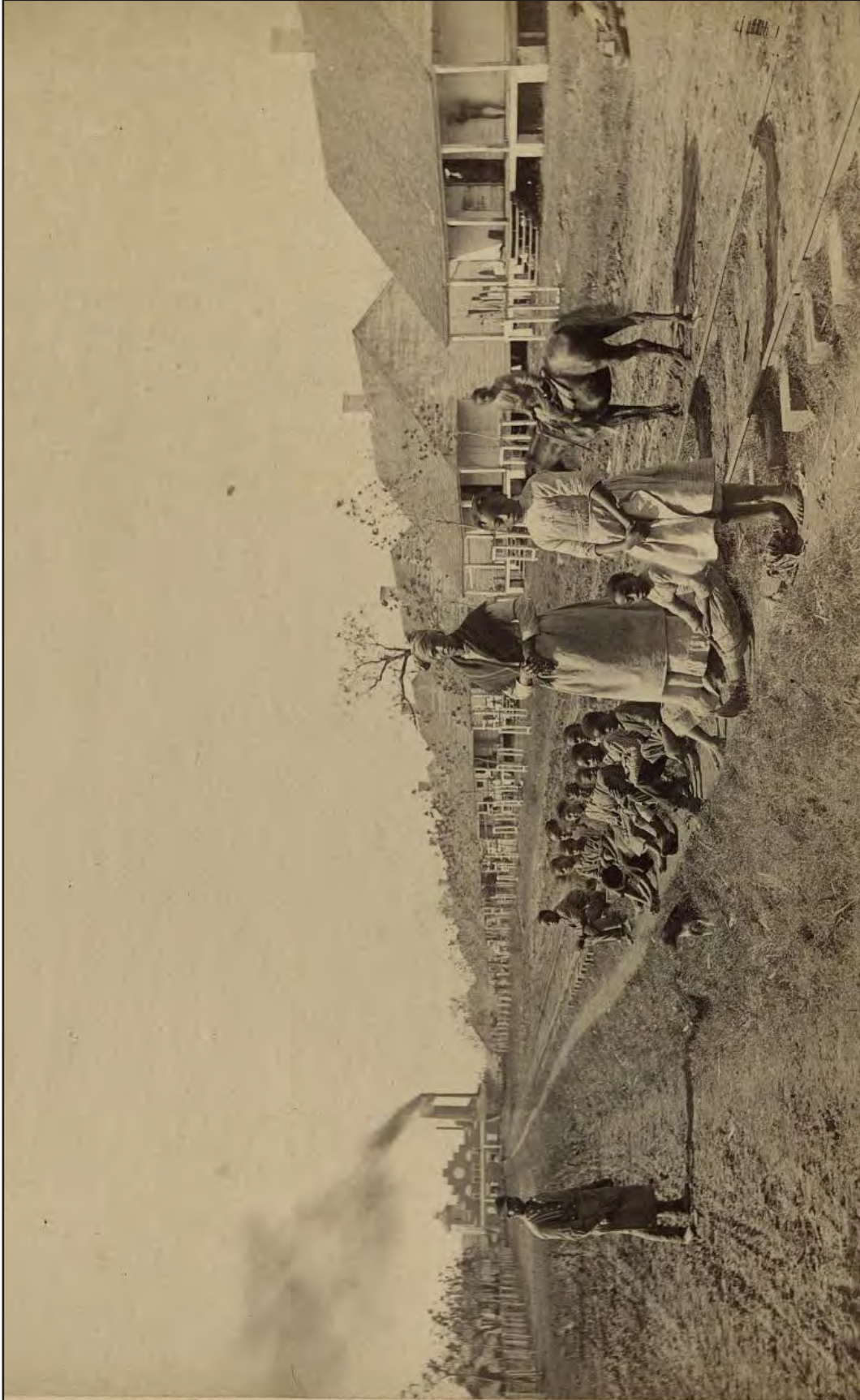


**Figure 6.** Slaves cutting sugarcane during grinding season next to the sugarhouse at Riverside Plantation, Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana, ca. 1855-1862 (Painting by Adrien Persac) (Bacot et al. 2000:71).





**Figure 7.** Black plantation laborers hoe sugarcane in Louisiana, ca. 1937, as was done in the nineteenth century (Call No. LC-USF34- 017676-C [P&P], Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.).



**Figure 8.**

An older Black woman attends children as parents work in the fields during grinding season at Evan Hall Plantation, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, ca. 1889 (Photograph by George François Mugnier. Gift of Ms. N. West Moss, Acc. No. 2016.0386.1.1.8. The Historic New Orleans Collection, New Orleans, Louisiana). Note the typical double-pen quarters houses for plantation workers and the railroad tracks leading back to the sugarhouse.



Russell reported that one Louisiana planter said, "It is much better to have Irish do it, who cost nothing to the planter if they died, than to use up good field-hands in such severe employment" (Phillips 1918:302).

Many Louisiana sugarcane planters strove to make their plantations as self-sufficient as possible. Large amounts of acreage were devoted to growing corn. In October 1841, Valcour Aime recorded having gathered 3,600 barrels of corn for the plantation and the picking of another 3,000 barrels for his slaves (Ferry 1978). Hay was also needed to feed the plantation mules, cattle, and oxen. Cutting hay usually commenced in September and was finished by the time grinding started. Peas were also grown to feed slaves and livestock and the vines used to make "pea vine hay" (Colomb Journal). Other food crops mentioned in the Aime and Colomb documents are pumpkins, potatoes, turnips, and cabbage.

Barrel making to produce the hogsheads needed to pack and ship raw sugar and molasses took place throughout most of the year before grinding season commenced. Hogsheads were large wooden barrels holding between 1,000 and 1,200 pounds of sugar. In March 1832, Valcour Aime reported that his slaves had finished making 2,200 staves for hogsheads in addition to 12,000 roof shingles (Ferry 1978). Amie's cane production for the 1858-59 growing season would have required 1,423 hogsheads for his sugar alone (Champomier 1859:14). In Octave Colomb's journal, his slaves made barrel staves in February, April, and December (Colomb Journal).

Although not mentioned in Valcour Aime's journal, common brick was undoubtedly produced on his plantation for the construction and repair of chimneys, piers, kettle and boiler settings, and steam engine foundations. Octave Colomb's slaves made 75,000 bricks for repairs to his sugarhouse, which was damaged by a tornado in 1851. They also hauled bricks to the sugarhouse and mixed mortar for the brick masons (Colomb Journal). A daily journal for Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins' plantation, located just above Colomb's plantation, records the production of approximately 135,000 bricks in April and May 1853 to be used in the construction of a bagasse chimney (Dayly [*sic*] Journal of current events on Plantations Bruce Seddon.... Volume 6. Bruce, Seddon & Wilkins Plantation Records. Mss. 2668. Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Louisiana State University Libraries, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge).

Between cane planting and grinding seasons, slaves also repaired plantation roads and bridges,

made fenceposts, hauled and burned bagasse, tended cattle and livestock, and dug and/or cleaned out mill and pasture ponds. When the Mississippi River rose to flood levels and threatened levee failure, slaves were required to reinforce the levees and repair sometimes catastrophic levee breaches known as crevasses.

The sugarcane harvest commenced in October and ideally finished by Christmas, with some acreage cut for seed cane in late December or January. Cane was cut at a rate to keep pace with grinding in the sugarhouse, as the juice in cut cane would sour if not expressed immediately. Cutting and grinding continued day and night, seven days a week, to avoid cane loss due to winter freezes.

Processing sugarcane took an enormous amount of water (primarily for feeding steam boilers), which sometimes exceeded the capacity of the millpond. In late October 1850, Octave Colomb noted that grinding was halted due to a lack of water in the millpond. He then put all of his male slaves to work deepening the pond, which was completed in November. Water was then hauled and pumped from the river to the millpond so grinding could recommence and be completed on December 18 (Colomb Journal).

The earliest production records for sugar plantations in Louisiana date to 1828 and pertain to the growing season of 1827-1828. Benjamin Winchester, listed as Judge Winchester, produced 117 hogsheads of sugar that season (Degelos 1892:65). Winchester, and most of the other planters along the lower Mississippi River at that time, used animal-powered grinders to extract the juice from their sugarcane. The juice was then boiled in a series of large, open cast iron or copper kettles set in a wood-fired kettle train. As steam engines became more widely available, most planters switched to steam-powered cane grinders and many to steam-heated boiling equipment.

Growing and processing sugarcane required a large labor force, for instance, the 60 slaves Winchester purchased between 1820 and 1828. Large sums of money were necessary to maintain slaves, construct and equip sugarhouses, and obtain the livestock (e.g., horses, mules, oxen, cattle) needed to till, haul, and process crops. Planters commonly borrowed money annually to operate their plantations and ideally repaid it when crops were sold at the end of the growing season. To secure these loans, Planters usually mortgaged their land and slaves. Winchester was no exception. On 4 April 1828, he and his wife mortgaged their plantation and 40 slaves to the Bank of Louisi-

ana. The plantation was described as containing eight and one-half arpents front on the river with a depth of 40 arpents. Their land was bordered above by that of Edouard Braud and below by Valery Gaudet (St. James Parish, Clerk of Court's Office, Convent, Louisiana, Mortgage Book [MB] C:419-420). That only 40 of the 60 slaves Winchester purchased between 1820 and 1828 were mortgaged is of some interest. Undoubtedly some of his slaves died prior to 1828, likely including some brought from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia who were not acclimatized to the extreme weather and harsh working conditions on a Louisiana sugarcane plantation. It is also possible that the Winchesters did not mortgage especially valuable slaves, such as those trained as carpenters, sugar makers, engineers, coopers, nurses, drivers, or house servants. In all of the recorded Winchester mortgages and conveyances, no slaves listed were noted as having specialized skills.

By 1830, the number of slaves on Winchester's plantation had increased to 82 (U.S. Census 1830). However, conveyance records in the St. James Parish Courthouse in Convent, Louisiana, do not indicate that Winchester purchased additional slaves after 1828. While he could have purchased slaves outside the parish, such as in New Orleans, the population increase more likely resulted from the birth of enslaved children on the plantation.

On 30 November 1833, Winchester bought a 3-arpent *habitation* fronting on the river from Edouard Braux. It was bordered above by a one-arpent tract retained by the seller and below by the lands already belonging to Winchester (COB 13:362). Although the Braux tract had a depth of 40 arpents, it came with the rights to claim a double concession of 80 arpents in depth (COB 13:362). As a result, Winchester then owned between 11 and 12 arpents of continuous river frontage.

Between May and November 1835, Winchester and his wife mortgaged the plantation and slaves twice to the Bank of the Consolidated Planters of Louisiana. By then, the plantation was described as having 12 arpents front on the river with side lines opening 10 degrees and as having a "double concession," meaning it was 80 arpents deep. The 20 May 1835 mortgage listed 88 named slaves (MB C119-120), while the 30 November 1835 mortgage listed 86 (MB C:162-163). Three subsequent mortgages, from 30 July 1836 (MB C:376-377), 9 June 1837 (COB 16:327-330), and 6 June 1838 (MB C:476-484), each included 102 slaves. By 1840, the U.S. Census enumerated 133 slaves on Winchester's plantation (U.S. Census 1840).

Winchester enlarged his land holdings once again on 10 June 1836 by acquiring an additional 72.21 acres of adjoining rear swampland from the U.S. General Land Office for \$1.25 an acre. This constituted present-day Section 79, Township 12 South, Range 15 East (U.S. Tract Book, Volume 44, p. 109. Document No. 538.01321. Louisiana State Land Office, Baton Rouge, Louisiana).

At a sheriff's sale on 28 June 1841, Benjamin Winchester was the highest bidder for Ronald Becnel's St. James Parish sugar plantation. It measured 4 arpents front and 80 arpents deep. While on the right descending bank of the Mississippi River, this property's precise location is currently unknown. It was bordered above by land belonging to Joseph Waguespack and below by that of Evariste Champagne (COB 19:574-575). In 1858, Joseph Waguespack owned property in lower St. James Parish on the right side of the river near present-day Vacherie, Louisiana, just above the St. James/St. John the Baptist Parish line (Persac 1858). Thus the 4-arpent tract Winchester bought in 1841 was probably located in that vicinity.

Also acquired in the 1841 sheriff's sale were 13 slaves: Beverly (24), Serrile (20), Abraham (28), Isaac (28), Robin (27), Aaron (26), Keans (28), Nancy (22), Isaac (25), Prince (25), Tom (24), Sally (34), and her daughter Rosalie (9) (COB 19:574-575). These slaves apparently never lived or worked on Winchester's plantation, as he immediately sold them. Aaron (32) and Isaac (30) were sold to Adolphe Gustave Windall on 22 July 1841 for 1,430 *piastres* (COB 19:591-594). On that same day, Abraham (32) and Sally (30) were sold to Pierre Aimé Becnel of St. John the Baptist Parish (COB 19:594-596). On 16 August 1841, Marcian Belford Haydel, of St. James Parish, bought five of the slaves: Keans (30) for 230 *piastres*, Beverly (32) for 220 *piastres*, Robin (30) for 830 *piastres*, and Prince (30) and Tom (30) for 1,130 *piastres* a piece (COB 19:604-607). Several months earlier, Winchester had sold two of the slaves—Seville (30) and Nancy (26)—for 2,315 *piastres* to Valery Gaudet (COB 19:589-591).

Winchester made only three other slave sales, according to the St. James Parish conveyance and mortgage records. On 18 March 1841, he purchased from Marie Anne Olympe Tourné and her husband, Jacques Potier of New Orleans, "a young Negresse [*sic*] named Titiene, aged 15 years, excellent house servant, very active, and speaks French and English" (COB 19:500). Titiene was then sold back to Madame Tourné that same day (MB D:254), probably

only to give Madame Tourné a clear title to her young house servant. Therefore, Titiene did not live on the Winchester plantation.

Then on 29 December 1842, Winchester sold his neighbor, Valery Gaudet, four men: George (30) and George Cobb (29), both described as a "*negre American*," and Isidore (31) and Theodore (15), both listed as "*negre créole*," for \$3,885 (COB 19:256-258). Finally on 18 March 1845, Winchester sold "Mike aged about twenty two [*sic*] years & John Heagan [Hogan?] aged about twenty three [*sic*] years, slaves for life" to George More of St. James Parish for \$1,200 (COB 26:148).

The sale of 18 slaves within four years (1841-1845) may indicate that Winchester was in financial difficulties. No additional mortgages were taken out on the plantation or its slaves during this period, possibly because Winchester then lacked the credit to borrow additional money.

Nevertheless, on several different occasions the Winchesters gave their children a total of 16 slaves as advances on their future inheritance. On 9 March 1848, they gave their daughter Laura Winchester, wife of Thomas S. Elder of New Orleans, \$10,000 and four slaves: Marguerite (25), Jane (25), and Isaac (18), each estimated to be worth \$700, and Ellen (10) valued at \$400. On 4 June 1851, their son Edward Constant Winchester received Bob Russel (20), Milley (18), Martha (14), and Peter (13). Together, these four slaves were appraised at \$2,500. That same day, the Winchesters gave their daughter Mary Mathilda Winchester Doering \$6,045 and two slaves, Félicitée (13) and Joe (10), each estimated to be worth \$500. Daughter Louisa Amanda Winchester Bowling received Mary (19) and her two unnamed children, plus Vainie (17), and Harriette (9), together valued at \$1,900, on 15 March 1855. Two years later, on 9 May 1857, Louisa Bowling also received a Negro boy named Henry Clay, aged about 12 years and estimated to be worth \$500 (Carmelite Winchester Succession, No. 1299, St. James Parish Clerk of Court's Office, Convent, Louisiana, hereafter cited as "Carmelite Winchester Succession").

In November 1842, Winchester contracted with Robert S. Chadsey to build a new main house on the plantation. It was to be 98 feet wide and 68 feet deep, which included a 12-foot-wide full-length front gallery and a 10-foot-wide full-length rear gallery. A 14-foot-wide central corridor would divide both the first and second floors into two halves, each measuring 42 feet wide and 46 feet deep. The two halves of the second floor would each be divided into four rooms mea-

suring 20 feet wide by 22 feet deep. One of the second-floor rooms would be divided to form a pantry. A cypress-shingled hipped roof would boast paired front and rear dormers. Winchester was to supply all of the materials, while Chadsey would provide the labor at a cost of \$3,135 (MB E:21-23).

For the 1843-44 growing season, Benjamin Winchester was the second largest sugar producer in St. James Parish. He made 766 hogsheads, second only to Valcour Aime, who produced 1,152 hogsheads (Champomier 1844:3). Winchester's high sugar yield indicates that he was employing a steam-powered cane grinder and possibly other steam-powered equipment. Winchester made somewhat less sugar, 581 hogsheads, in 1845-46 (Champomier 1846:10).

On 5 December 1849, Benjamin Winchester entered into an agreement with Merrick & Towne, engineers, in Philadelphia to construct and install an "N. Rillieux' Sugar Boiling apparatus." This device boiled cane juice in a vacuum, thereby reducing the temperature at which it boiled, and the fuel required to do so. The granulation process was also accelerated. The Rillieux apparatus could reportedly produce 18,000 pounds of sugar in twenty-four hours from cane juice with an average density of eight degrees Baumé. Composed of three vacuum pans, six clarifiers, six filters, and a steam engine to drive various pumps, the apparatus also had wrought iron vats for syrup, filtered molasses, and double blow up (i.e., steam heated and diluted) molasses, plus a bone black revivifier for one or more of its filters. The contract stipulated that Merrick & Towne would deliver the machinery to New Orleans, but it was Winchester's responsibility to transport the apparatus upriver to his plantation. Merrick & Towne would set up the machinery in Winchester's sugarhouse after the necessary carpentry and masonry had been completed. Winchester was to supply all of the slave labor, tools, workshops, hoisting, etc., necessary to set up the device, plus housing and board for the Merrick & Town workmen. The total cost was \$25,000 (MB G:317-318). It is likely that this machinery was to be installed in a new sugarhouse then being constructed near the center of the agricultural fields on Winchester's plantation.

In 1850, Benjamin Winchester was 60 years old and resided on his St. James Parish plantation with his wife Carmelite and children Louisa (18), Richard (17), Felix (16), Mary (12), Sidney (10), and Julia (6). He then owned 105 slaves, and his real estate was valued at \$67,000. Eldest son Edward Constant Winchester (27) was the plantation's overseer by 1850 and lived



below (downriver of) his father with his wife Anna Carmelite Winchester (22), *née* Darsey, and children Benjamin (2) and Mathilda (2 months). By then, Edward Winchester and his wife owned 6 slaves (U.S. Census 1850a, 1850b).

That same year, Benjamin Winchester and Carmelite Constant Winchester separated but never divorced. As a part of the separation, the plantation and its 88 slaves were sold at a sheriff's sale to Winchester's wife. Then on the approximately 12-by-80-arpent property were the plantation main house, sugarhouse with its steam engine and purgery, stables, sheds, and Negro cabins. Also included in the sale were all horses, mules, cattle, and agricultural implements then on the plantation (COB 29:279-285).

By 1851, the quarters on the Winchester plantation consisted of six structures arranged in a line on the western side of the main plantation road, which led from the levee to the rear of the plantation (Figure 9). These were likely typical double-pen cabins with shared central fireplaces. Immediately north of the quarters, also on the west side of the road, was a large, fenced enclosure containing two buildings, possibly the overseer's residence and an adjacent barn. Also on the west side of the road, but immediately adjacent to the levee and near the river, was the main plantation house. On the east side of the main plantation road, and set back from the river approximately the same distance as the fenced enclosure on the road's west side, were three large and two smaller buildings. These were likely barns, stables, warehouses, and/or sheds (Humphreys and Abbot ca. 1851). The plantation sugarhouse was not depicted, likely because it was located too far inland from the riverbank.

After his separation, Benjamin Winchester resided in New Orleans. While on a trip to Cuba, he died of unstated causes on 14 March 1852. His body was returned to New Orleans and buried in Lafayette Cemetery No. 1 (DBR 1987:515; *The New Orleans Weekly Delta* 1852).

Between 1850 and 1860, the Winchester plantation, then known as Buena Vista, produced an average of 560 hogsheads of sugar a year. Production peaked at 835 hogsheads in 1853-54, and troughed at 253 in 1856-57 (Champomier 1850:19, 1851:14, 1852:15, 1853:15, 1854:15, 1855:14; 1856:14, 1857:14, 1858:14, 1859:13, 1860:13). The Rillieux apparatus did not significantly increase production beyond the 674 hogsheads average from the 1844-45 and 1845-46 seasons (Champomier 1844:3, 1846:10). Therefore,

the device was likely purchased primarily to reduce fuel consumption.

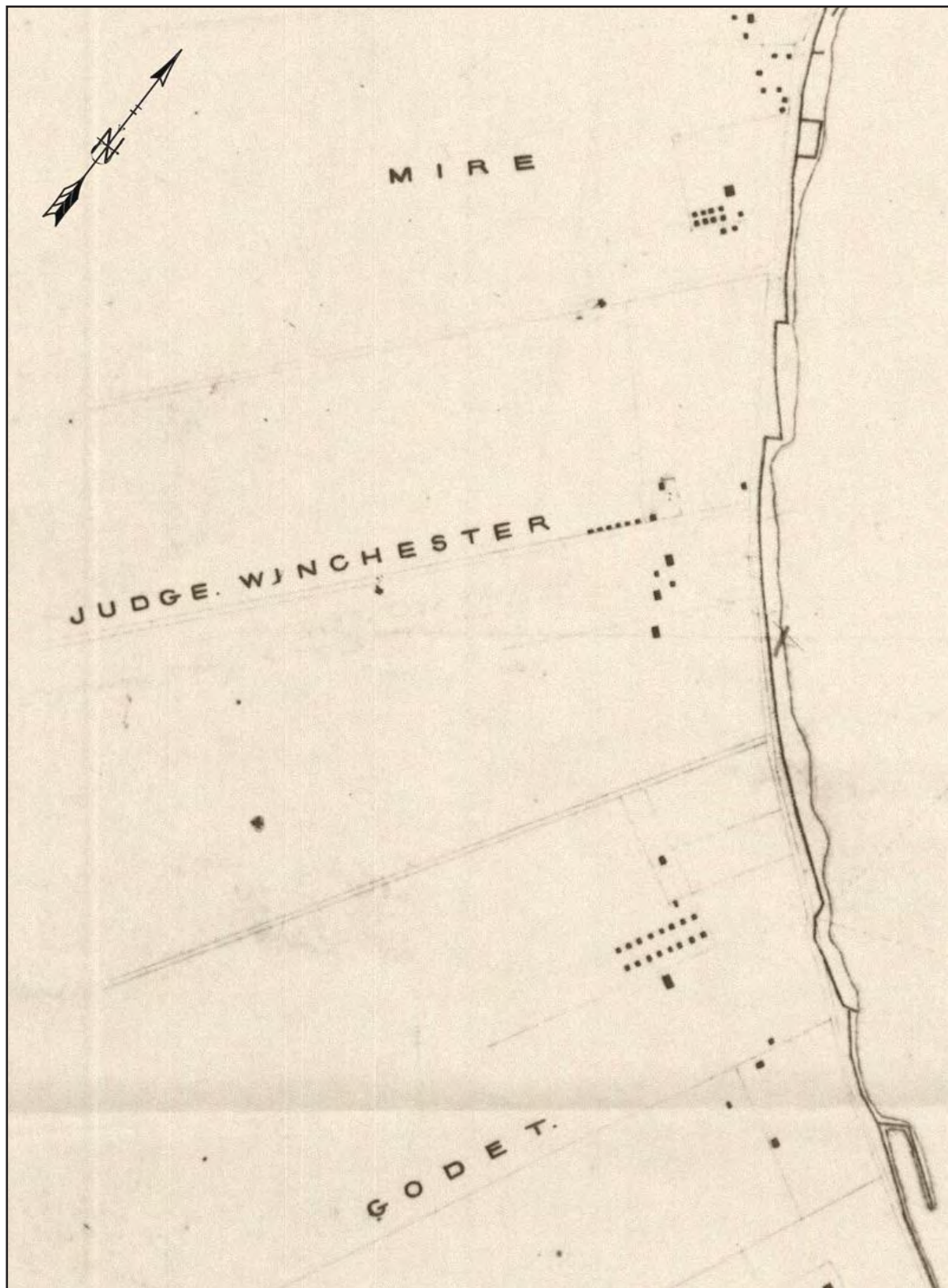
On the 1858 *Norman's Chart of the Lower Mississippi River* (Figure 10) (Persac 1858), Buena Vista Plantation was shown as belonging to the Widow Benjamin Winchester and was situated between Acadia Plantation, owned by the Mires, and St. Victoire Plantation, owned by A. & A. Gaudet.

On 11 March 1859, Carmelite Constant Winchester mortgaged her land and slaves a final time. Containing the names and approximate ages of 144 slaves, the mortgage document also names 20 women, their children (some of whom were grown and in their mid-thirties), and, occasionally, their husbands (MB J:55-63). This document suggests that the Winchesters attempted to keep slaves' families intact, an interpretation supported by the few Winchester slave sales recorded in the St. James Parish Courthouse.

When the 1860 U.S. Census was taken, William Winchester, Benjamin Winchester's brother, was residing on Buena Vista, below the Mires' Acadia Plantation. Some of Benjamin's children, including Mary and Sidney Winchester, shared his household (U.S. Census 1860a). Carmelite Constant Winchester was likely visiting elsewhere when the census was taken, as she maintained a residence in St. James Parish until her death (Carmelite Winchester Succession). In 1860, the "Widow Ben. Winchester" owned 209 slaves, who lived in 44 houses, likely 22 double-pen quarters cabins (U.S. Census 1860b).

Buena Vista continued to produce sugar during the first two years of the Civil War, with 605 hogsheads made in 1860-61 and 850 in 1861-62 (Champomier 1861:13, 1862:13). However, on 24 April 1862, Union Admiral David D. Farragut's fleet on the lower Mississippi River ran the Confederate batteries at Forts Jackson and St. Philip and proceeded upriver to New Orleans. As news of Farragut's success spread, southern forces used the Jackson Railroad to abandon the city for Camp Moore in Tangipahoa Parish. New Orleans surrendered two days later on 26 April. Within two weeks the Federal fleet had ascended the river to Baton Rouge, which was occupied without opposition on May 7 (Winters 1963:98, 103).

Union gunboats and transports on the river between New Orleans and Baton Rouge were frequently harassed by generally ineffective Confederate small arms fire, particularly around Donaldsonville (see Figure 1). Despite warnings from northern commanders, the gun-



**Figure 9.** A portion of the ca. 1851 Humphreys and Abbot survey (Sheet 18) entitled *Mississippi River from Red River Landing to Carrollton (New Orleans)* showing a portion of Acadia, Buena Vista, and St. Victoire plantations (Humphreys and Abbott ca. 1851).





fire continued until Farragut sent several gunboats down from Baton Rouge and began shelling Donaldsonville and nearby plantations. Northern troops set ashore in Donaldsonville burned houses, businesses, warehouses, and hotels (Winters 1963:153). Whether Buena Vista was shelled or had buildings burned is not known.

To prevent additional Union gunboats or transports from approaching Donaldsonville and to protect the cut-off road leading to that town, Confederate companies of V.A. Fournet's battalion, under Major Gabriel A. Fournet, were stationed at the rear of Buena Vista Plantation in September 1862. After about one month on the plantation, these troops were moved to Bayou Lafourche near St. Emma Plantation (Peña 2004:133, 167).

Shortly thereafter, on 25 October 1862, approximately 4,500 Federal troops, under the command of Brigadier General Godfrey Weitzel, landed at Buena Vista to commence the invasion of the Lafourche District. Calvary was dispatched to scout the town and surrounding area and found that Confederate pickets, formerly located along both sides of Bayou Lafourche, had withdrawn. Weitzel's troops entered and occupied Donaldsonville unopposed (Peña 2004:167-168).

After Weitzel pushed most of the Confederate forces from the Lafourche District, he returned to Donaldsonville and authorized the erection of Fort Butler, at the confluence of the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche. Construction of the earthwork fortifications commenced in November 1862 and was completed the following February (Peña 2004:192). The Union garrison stationed there, on 28 June 1863, held the fort when attacked by Southern forces, under Brigadier General Thomas, resulting in a complete Confederate rout.

Despite the defeat of Green's forces, a Confederate presence on the west bank of the river below, Donaldsonville, persisted. On 6 July 1863, two southern batteries were erected, one on Buena Vista and another downriver on A.A. Gaudet's St. Victoire Plantation (Peña 2004:336). For more than a month, these artillery positions threatened Union Navy vessels and damaged the brigantine sloop-of-war *Monongahela* and the screw steamer gunboat *New London*. The Confederate artillery was withdrawn, on 10 July 1863, after an engagement with the ironclad *Essex* and the threat of a sizable contingent of northern troops moving down from Donaldsonville (Peña 2004:345-346).

After the fall of New Orleans to Union naval forces in the spring of 1862, planters throughout Louisiana faced a lack of capital and severe labor shortages as

some slaves deserted their plantations and fled to the northern lines. Some planters leased their plantations to northerners in an effort to retain the land. Blacks, many of them former slaves on those same plantations, provided the labor under the direction of the Freedman Bureau. This federal agency was established to provide care, employment, and education for the newly freed slave population.

The Freedmen Bureau's undated *Register of Colored Persons* for Louisiana records the first and last names of former slaves, their ages, the names of their former owners, their former residence, and their current employer (Register of Colored Persons, Records of the Field Offices for the State of Louisiana, Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1863-1872, Record Group 195, Microcopy 1905, reels 27-29, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., hereafter cited as "Freedmen Register"). Believed to date to circa 1864, the register documents 152 former slaves on Buena Vista, all but one of whom formerly belonged to Mrs. Winchester. Approximately half of the freedmen then able and old enough to work were employed by Carmelite Winchester, and the remainder by F.R. Sherwin and Henry Niemann (Freedmen Register). Sherwin was probably the New York investment banker and broker, Frank R. Sherwin of F.R. Sherwin & Co., and Henry Nieman a company manager.

The Freedmen Register defined four labor classes for both men and women. First class hands were paid either \$8.00 or \$10.00 per month. The monthly rates were \$4.00 to \$6.00 for second class, \$5.00 for third class, and \$3.00 for fourth class laborers. Based on individual merit and ability, class determinations were agreed to by both freedman and employers. In addition to pay, government regulations required that each laborer receive "just treatment, wholesome food, comfortable clothing, quarters, fuel, and medical attendance" (Fleming 1904:19).

In the Freedmen Bureau Records are three unbound registers related to Buena Vista Plantation, all dated to 28 May 1864. These also list former slaves' first and last names, sex, labor class, monthly wages, and previous owner and residence (Register of Colored Persons Employed or Attached to the Premises of Madam Winchester on Buena Vista Plantation in the Parish of St. James, State of Louisiana, Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1863-1872, Record Group 195, Microcopy 1905, reel 73, frames 549-557, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., hereafter cited as "Unbound Registers"). According to the Unbound



Registers, 159 freedmen were on Buena Vista Plantation in 1864, many of them noted in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register. Then present were 46 named men between 17-82 years old, six unnamed men noted as too old to work, 40 women aged 14-56; and 67 children between 1 and 12 years of age. Unlike in the Freedmen Register, the Unbound Registers indicate that all able men and women on the plantation were then employed by F.R. Sherwin until 1 January 1865 (Unbound Registers). The labor class wages in all registers were the same. The highest paid male workers were John Harris (53), a carpenter; Marten Ferron (Pharo Martin) (51), a cooper; and Jean Hill (43), a blacksmith. All three were paid \$10.00 per month. The highest paid women were all second-class workers receiving \$6.00 per month. They included Sally Marten (Martin) (17), Battsy Hogen (Hogan) (18), Amy Miles (18), Page Watts (16), and Milly Todd (17). Two other women, Kitty Butler (38) and Lusy (Lucy) Bauer (23), worked 8 hours per day as "feeders" and received \$4.00 per month in wages (Unbound Registers).

In circa 1865, writer J.T. Throwbridge interviewed Frank Sherwin, who provided an account of his operations on Buena Vista:

*[He] told me he had for two years been working the Buena Vista plantation, in St. James Parish. He employed an agent, visited the place himself once a year. There were twelve hundred acres under cultivation, for which he paid an annual rent of sixteen thousand dollars. There was one hundred thousand dollars' worth of machinery on the plantation. He employed sixty freedmen. They worked faithfully and well, but needed careful management. During the past year but one had deserted, while two had been discharged. They received one third of their wages monthly, and the remainder at the end of the year. "If they were paid in full as fast as their work was done, when sugar-making season comes they would be apt to quit, the labor is so hard,—though we pay them then fifty cents a night extra." I inquired concerning profits. "This first year we lost money. This year we have made it up, and more. Next year we shall, be in full blast" [Throwbridge 1866:411].*

Dr. T. Culbertson, who apparently replaced Henry Nieman as Sherwin's manager, made a formal agreement with 58 workers on Buena Vista, which was executed on 1 March 1865 and set to expire on 1 January 1866. The

contract stipulated the monthly wages for each individual, typically \$12.00 for men, \$7.00 for older men and teenagers, and \$3.00 for children 12 to 13 years old. Sarah Martin and her son Pharo together received \$10.00 per month for serving as cook, waitress, and house servants. Meanwhile, Laurence Barry and Pharo Martin, Sr., also agreed to make staves for six cents apiece and hogsheads for 75 cents each. Work was limited to 10 hours a day, with no work on Sundays except during grinding season. The workers also had half a day off each Saturday to tend their gardens on land allotted to them. Laborers were paid monthly for the first half of this term and received the balance at the termination of the contract. In addition to wages, Culbertson agreed to furnish laborers and their families free of charge separate housing, fuel, and medical aid, use of tools and animals, and one acre of land for gardening and raising hogs. He also agreed to keep a supply of food and clothing on hand for the workers and their families, and to establish a school on the plantation for the workers' children. Workers had the right to collect and cut driftwood on the batture and receive \$1.00 for each chord sold (Agreement with Freedmen on Buena Vista Plantation, Parish of St. James, Employed by T. Culbertson, 1 May 1865. Records of the Field Offices for the State of Louisiana, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1863-1871, Record Group 105, Microcopy 1905, reel 48, frames 629-631. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., hereafter cited as "Freedmen Agreement").

By the middle of April 1866, 120 freedmen lived on Buena Vista Plantation. They included 23 men, two women, and 13 boys who were working and received rations, clothing, quarters, and wages. Also present were two aged or helpless women, 40 boys, and 40 girls. No one worked for rations and wages only, wages only, or a share of the crop. Dr. Culbertson then had 360 acres planted in sugarcane and another 150 acres in corn. However, no school operated on the plantation in 1866 (Monthly Report of John H. Brough, Assistant Inspector of Freedmen for the Parish of St. James, State of Louisiana for the Month Ending on the Thirtieth Day of April 1866. Records of the Field Offices for the State of Louisiana, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands 1863-1872, Record Group 105, Microcopy M1905, reel 72, frame 216, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.).

A year later, at least 79 freedmen remained on Buena Vista Plantation. Thirty-five men, one woman, and 16 boys worked for rations, clothing, quarters, fuel, and wages averaging \$9.25 per month. Another 15 boys and 12 girls then lived on the plantation, pre-

sumably in the care of an unknown number of women who did not work for wages. The plantation then had 470 acres planted in sugarcane and another 370 acres in corn (Monthly Report of John H. Brough, Assistant Inspector of Freedmen for the Parish of St. James, State of Louisiana, for the Month Ending on the Thirty-first Day of May 1867. Records of the Field Offices for the State of Louisiana, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands 1863-1872, Record Group 105, Microcopy M1905, reel 73, frame 837, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.).

Evidently, Sherwin's lease on Buena Vista was not renewed, because the following year, Benjamin Winchester's son, Richard, had 30 freedmen employed on the plantation by the end of May 1868. The workforce consisted solely of men who were paid \$0.50 per day plus rations. By then, the amount of land in cultivation had dropped dramatically to 160 acres in sugarcane and 250 in corn (Monthly Report of John H. Brough, Assistant Inspector of Freedmen for the Parish of St. James, State of Louisiana for the Month Ending on the Thirty-first Day of May 1868. Records of the Field Offices for the State of Louisiana, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands 1863-1872, Record Group 105, Microcopy M1905, reel 73, frame 865, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.).

On 6 February 1867, a freedmen school opened on Buena Vista in a structure belonging to the Winchesters. The building served as both classroom and living quarters for John Washington Daggs, its Black teacher. By April 1867, the school had a total enrollment of 80 students, 18 of whom were older than 16. Open on weekdays, nights, and Sundays, the school offered courses in alphabet, spelling and reading easy lessons, writing, advanced reading, and arithmetic. The school and teacher were not funded by the Freedmen Bureau, but rather by the freedmen themselves. However, the amount workers contributed varied from month to month, and in some months no tuition was paid (Teacher's Monthly Report, 1 April 1867, Buena Vista School, St. James Parish, Louisiana. Records of the Superintendent of Education for the State of Louisiana, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1864-1869. Record Group 105, Microcopy M1026, reel 5, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. [hereafter cited as "Teacher's Monthly Report"]; District Superintendent's Monthly School Report, February 1868. Records of the Superintendent of Education for the State of Louisiana, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1864-1869. Record Group 105, Microcopy M1026, National Archives and Records Administra-

tion, Washington, D.C. [hereafter cited as "Superintendent's Monthly Report"], reel 73, frame 394).

Later in 1867, enrollment declined to around 56 boys and girls, as most students over the age of 16 left, and the total number of freedmen on Buena Vista decreased. With the drop in enrollment, school on Sundays was discontinued and, by December, night classes as well. (Teacher's Monthly Reports, 10 May 1867, 6 August 1867, 1 October 1867). The school at Buena Vista was apparently inadequately furnished, as Daggs received 19 classroom desks, one teacher's desk, four blackboards, and one long desk from the Freedman Bureau in July 1867 (Receipt, July 1867. Records of the Superintendent of Education for the State of Louisiana, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1864-1869. Record Group 105, Microcopy M1026, reel 73, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.).

By February 1868, only four freedmen schools existed in Ascension and St. James parishes: St. James Ferry, Donaldsonville, Smoke Bend, and Buena Vista. Freedmen owned the Donaldsonville school, which could serve as many as 200 students. They rented the Smoke Bend school, which could accommodate 100 students, for \$8.00 per month. The schools at Buena Vista and St. James Ferry were rented by their teachers who also lived in them. In early 1868, 2 White and 2 Black teachers taught at these schools: Sidney Williamson and Freak Fobb, both residents of Donaldsonville; Jennie B. Thompson of Convent; and James W. Daggs of Buena Vista (Sub-Assistant Commissioner's [Or Agent's] Monthly Report, February 1868. Records of the Superintendent of Education for the State of Louisiana, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1864-1869. Record Group 105, Microcopy M1026, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. [hereafter cited as Sub-Assistant Commissioner's Report], reel 73, frame 394). Public support for these schools was non-existent, as the white population of the two parishes was "totally adverse towards Freedmen [education] & not much better towards the [education of] Poor Whites" (Sub-Assistant Commissioner's Report, July 1868, reel 73, frame 416). In January 1868, Buena Vista had 21 pupils enrolled, 10 boys and 11 girls, all under the age of 16 (District Superintendent's Report, 15 January 1868, reel 73, frame 392).

By June 1868, the Donaldsonville school had closed, due to lack of attendance. The Freeman Bureau District Superintendent's Monthly Report stated that "all have the idea that Free Schools will be started

hence the falling off [of enrollment]" (District Superintendent's Report, June 1868, reel 73, frame 410). Perhaps for this same reason, enrollment at Buena Vista dropped by 40 students in July 1868 to just 4 boys and 4 girls. The school closed in August and apparently did not reopen for the rest of the year. Yet by the end of December 1868, the Buena Vista school had 40 new students enrolled and was set to reopen on 1 July 1869. Whether it did or not is not known. The Superintendent of Education for the State of Louisiana reported in December 1868 that teachers in Ascension and St. James had not been paid or received rent since October and were "feeling uneasy as to being able to carry on the Schools" (District Superintendent's Reports, July 1868, August 1868, and 31 December 1868, reel 73, frames 346, 414, 422). Thus, the Buena Vista school may have closed permanently due to low attendance and an unpaid teacher.

On 19 November 1868, William H. Aymar, a cotton factor and commission merchant in New Orleans, purchased Buena Vista for \$130,000 (COB 36:314-316; *The Times-Picayune* 1868:2). Aymar was born on 24 May 1833 in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada. He married Elizabeth Sparks, of Palermo, Sicily, in New Orleans on 23 June 1866 (Huguenot Society of America 1899:209). Aymar and his family remained in New Orleans until circa 1872 when they relocated to Buena Vista (*Commercial Bulletin, Price-Current and Shipping List* 1870:1; *The Times-Picayune* 1872:16). Carmelite Winchester retained the mortgage on Buena Vista resulting from Aymar's purchase. She died suddenly of a heart attack on 21 September 1873 while visiting her nephew, Boyd Winchester, in Louisville, Kentucky. Her body was returned to New Orleans and buried beside her husband's in her son-in-law's Bowling family tomb in Lafayette Cemetery No. 1 in New Orleans (*The New Orleans Republican* 1873, Ancestry.com 2021a).

The first cane crop recorded for Buena Vista Plantation after the Civil War was in the 1869-70 growing season. Aymar made 182 hogsheads of sugar and 10,000 gallons of molasses using the same Rillieux apparatus Benjamin Winchester had installed in the plantation's brick sugarhouse twenty years earlier (L. Bouchereau 1870:25). Over the next three seasons, Buena Vista produced an average of 230 hogsheads of sugar per year (L. Bouchereau 1871:19, 1872:20, 1873:19). By 1872, Aymar had 800 acres under cultivation, with 480 acres planted in sugarcane and 320 in corn (*The Times-Picayune* 1872:16). However, his finances were strained. Due to nonpayment of taxes from 1869 through 1873, Buena Vista was seized by

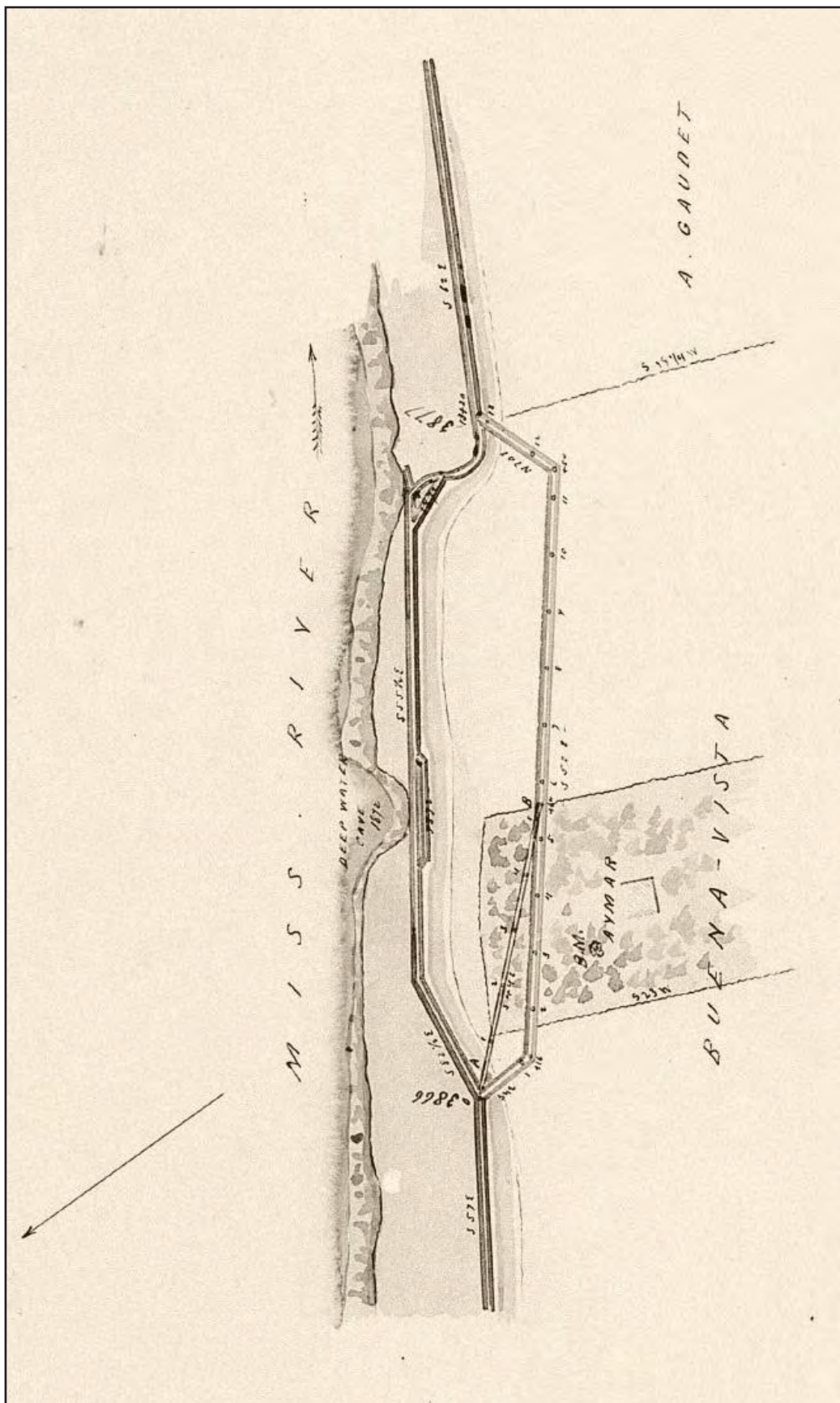
the sheriff for sale in November 1873 (*Le Meschacebe* 1873:2). In an attempt to pay \$42,000 in mortgage notes owed to the Winchester heirs, Aymar sold them Hope Plantation on the Atchafalaya River in St. Mary Parish. However, Aymar did not have a clear title to that property, and the sale was contingent on his winning a lawsuit to establish his title (Carmelite Winchester Succession).

In the fall of 1872, a river bankline collapse threatened the levee in front of the Buena Vista main house, located approximately 900 feet from the property line separating Buena Vista from St. Victoire plantation (Figure 11). A planned levee setback would take a large part of the front yard along the riverbank (Louisiana Department of Public Works 1872).

A plantation store existed on Buena Vista by February 1875, when a dispute arose between some of the plantation workers and the storekeeper. An article in the *Donaldsonville Chief* recounts what was described as a riot:

*A serious affray occurred upon the Aymar plantation, in the parish of St. James about ten miles below Donaldsonville, on Thursday last, and from a reliable source we have gleaned the following particulars. A storekeeper named Chiquet had advanced supplies to the hands on the Aymar place, who were working on shares, and when the time of the promised payment had passed, Mr. Chiquet sequestered sugar owned by his debtors to secure his claims against them. While the sugar was under seizure the owners shipped some of it to New Orleans and sold it. Desiring to prevent a repetition of this action, the merchant enlisted the services of Deputy Sheriff Adam Travis and a posse of six other persons, with whom he proceeded to the place to take charge of the remaining hogsheads. The laborers on the place learned of the approach of the Deputy Sheriff, and arming themselves they attacked and fired upon the posse, killing a colored man named Eugene Eller and wounding four others severely. Messrs. Chiquet, Travis and one Arthur Leander were captured and held in custody by the infuriated rioters, and rumors of terrible punishment being inflicted upon the prisoners circulated, but proved entirely erroneous. When news of the fight reached the Court-House another posse was formed, under the lead of the chief*





**Figure 11.**

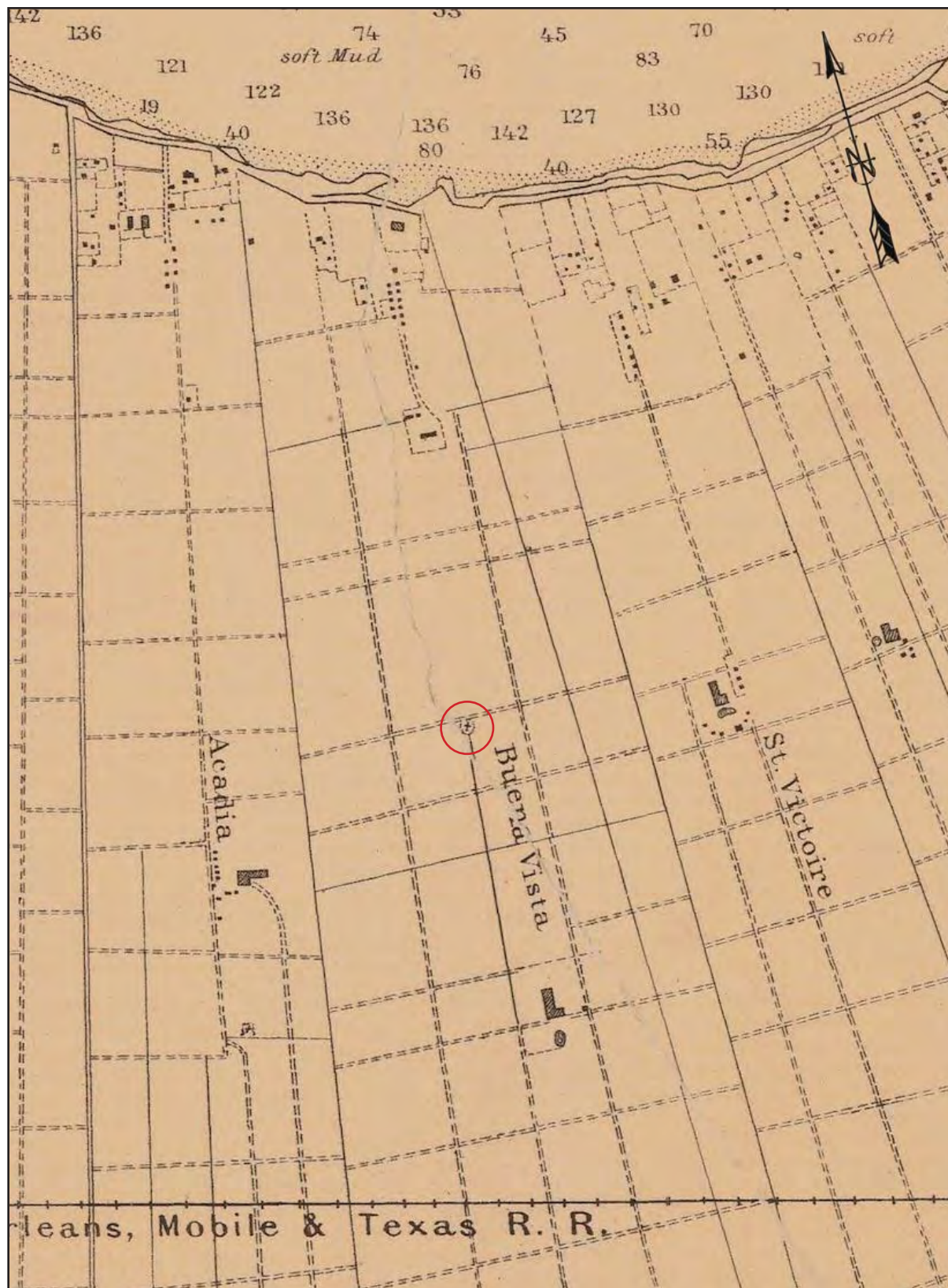
An 1872 Louisiana Department of Public Works map entitled *Buena Vista Levee Par. of St. James* showing the deep-water cave-in and proposed levee set back in front of William Aymar's house on Buena Vista Plantation (Louisiana Department of Public Works 1872).





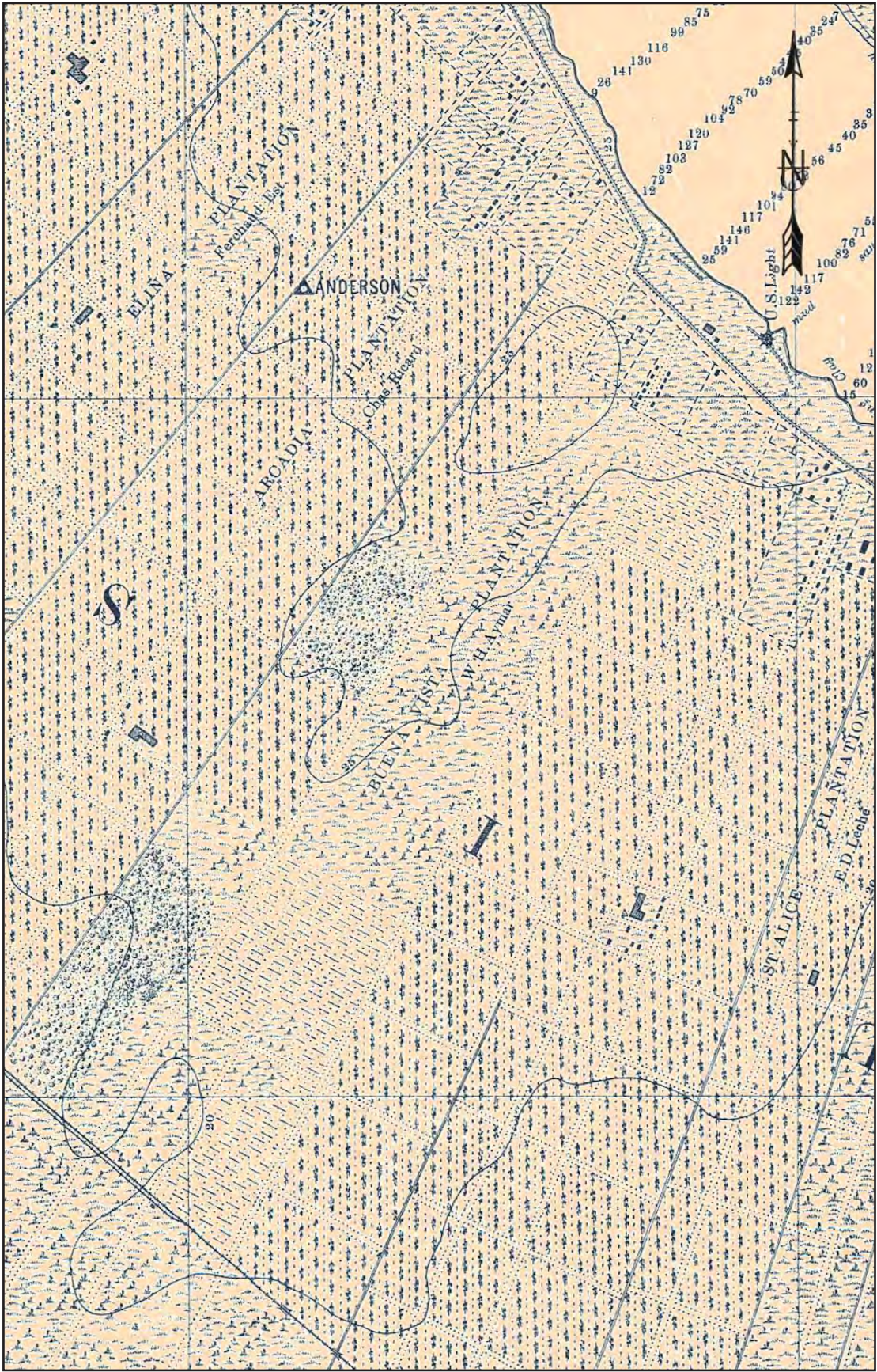
**Figure 12.** Portions of two ca. 1877 U.S. Coast Survey maps entitled *Mississippi River Louisiana from Brilliant Point to Point Houmas* and *Mississippi River from Vacherie Road to Brilliant Point, Louisiana*, showing Buena Vista and surrounding plantations. The location of the Buena Vista Plantation cemetery is encircled in red (U.S. Coast Survey ca. 1877).





**Figure 13.** A portion of the 1878 U.S. Coast Survey map (Sheet No. 13) entitled *Mississippi River Louisiana from St. James Estate to Point Houmas Including Brilliant Point and White Hall* showing Buena Vista and surrounding plantations. The location of the Buena Vista Plantation Cemetery is encircled in red (U.S. Coast Survey 1878).





**Figure 14.** A portion of the 1894 Mississippi River Commission's Survey of the Mississippi River (Chart No. 70) showing Buena Vista and surrounding plantations (Mississippi River Commission 1894).



*Deputy Sheriff J. P. Landry, and to this body no resistance was made. The ringleaders of the rioters, Wm. Riley and Harry Ross, were arrested and taken to jail. A preliminary examination of the case before the Parish Judge was fixed for yesterday, the result of which we have not yet learned [The Donaldsonville Chief 1875:3].*

In 1870, *The New Orleans Republican* reported that Aymar employed some Chinese laborers, brought into New Orleans from the West Coast, on Buena Vista (*The New Orleans Republican* 1870:4). The use of Chinese labor on Louisiana sugar plantations was short-lived and unsuccessful due to harsh working conditions and racial tensions. In fact, the 2 December 1873 edition of the *Daily Picayune* reported "the absolute failure in every instance in which Chinese have been employed on sugar plantations of Louisiana" (*The Daily Picayune* 1873:2). African-Americans remained the primary labor source at Buena Vista, as William Riley and Harry Ross, the reported leaders of the 1875 riot, were both Black and plantation residents in 1870 (U.S. Census 1870).

In 1874 or 1875, Aymar, or his lessees, like many other planters along the river, started cultivating rice, a less labor-intensive crop. In the 1874-75 growing season, Buena Vista produced just 32 hogsheads of sugar and 234 barrels of rice. Buena Vista raised only rice in the following two seasons, 513 barrels in 1875-76 and 2,648 in 1876-77. Meanwhile, neighboring Acadia and St. Victoire plantations were mainly planted in sugarcane in 1877 (Figure 12). Agricultural records indicate that Buena Vista produced no sugar or rice in the following two seasons. However, the plantation yielded 1,913 barrels of rice in 1879-80 (L. Bouchereau 1875:19, 1876:62, 1877:23, 1878:23, 1879:25, 1880:22).

By 1877, the Buena Vista main house was located extremely close to the encroaching riverbank (see Figures 12-13). Between 1851 and 1877, the Buena Vista quarters had grown from six to 13 cabins, with six on the west and seven on the east side of the main plantation road. This road ran south through the quarters and jogged slightly to the east, around a sizable pond, which may have been the millpond for an early sugarhouse on the plantation. It then passed a large, elongated building, located within a fenced enclosure, that may have been the rice mill (see Figures 12-13). The road continued past the then idle sugarhouse and its millpond, and across the Mobile & Texas Railroad, to the rear of the property. The plantation cemetery,

used to inter slaves and later freedmen, was located approximately midway between the sugarhouse and the rice mill and was then surrounded by rice fields (U.S. Coast Survey ca. 1877, 1878).

On 8 May 1880, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* reported a breach of the Mississippi River levee at Buena Vista. Improper installation of a rice flume reportedly caused this crevasse. During that period, river planters commonly cut the levee to install flumes for irrigating their rice crops. Laws were eventually passed to prohibit levee cutting and require the use of syphons or pumps to transport river water over the levee and into rice fields. The 1880 crevasse at Buena Vista was quickly closed by laborers on Buena Vista and surrounding plantations (*The Times-Democrat* 1880:7).

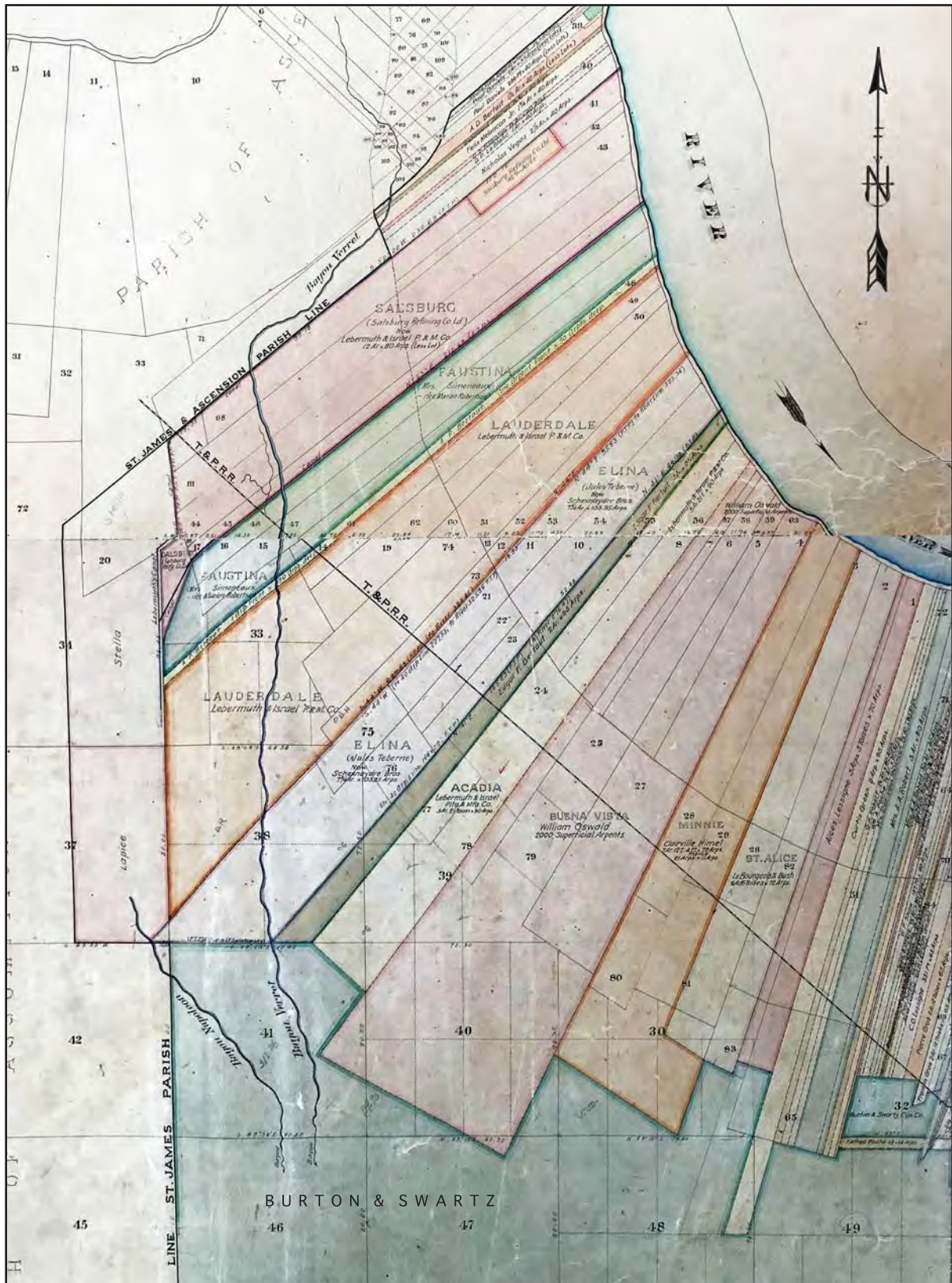
Throughout the 1870s and 1880s, Aymar leased Buena Vista to various local farmers, including Long & Haydel, Paul Allemand, et al., Bannan Burbank, and Evariste Poché. These individuals continued to raise only rice on Buena Vista (A. Bouchereau 1887:29, 1889:35, 1890:38).

Upper portions of Buena Vista Plantation were auctioned at sheriff's sales in 1883 and 1885 for delinquent taxes. Pierre Schepp was the highest bidder and acquired 1¼ arpents front by 80 arpents deep on the plantation's upper line, just below Acadia Plantation (COB 50:200-201, 760-762). In 1890, Aymar sold the rights to cut cypress timber from the swamps at the rear of Buena Vista to Robert Rutland of Baton Rouge (COB 52:333).

By 1894, the long-idle sugarhouse on Buena Vista Plantation had been torn down, as had the probable rice mill (Figure 14). The quarters then consisted of 11 structures, five on the east and six on the west side of the plantation road. Built in 1842, the plantation main house then stood on the river batture, separated from the remainder of the plantation by a new levee setback, which ran directly behind the home (Mississippi River Commission 1984).

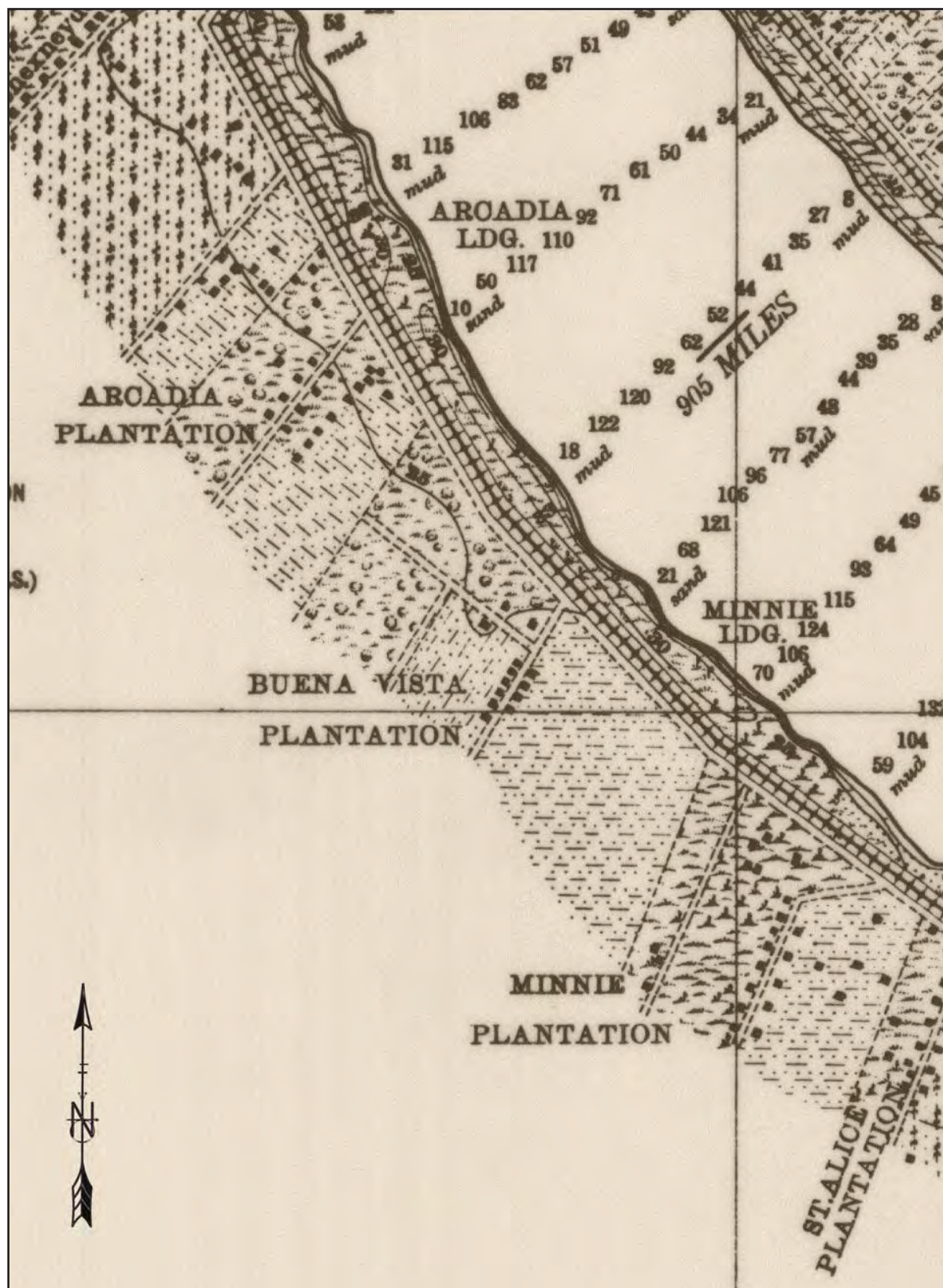
In 1898, Aymar began selling large portions of Buena Vista. The first sale, some 2,000 superficial arpents of the plantation's highest and most agriculturally productive land, was to William Barton & Clerville Himel, both of St. James Parish (COB 54:656-666). Two months later, Aymar sold the remaining rear portions of the plantation, totaling some 2,200 acres, to William L. Burton of New Orleans (COB 55:172-177). A ca.-1917 property map, housed in the St. James Parish Clerk of Court's Office in Convent, Louisiana,

(Text continued on page 36)

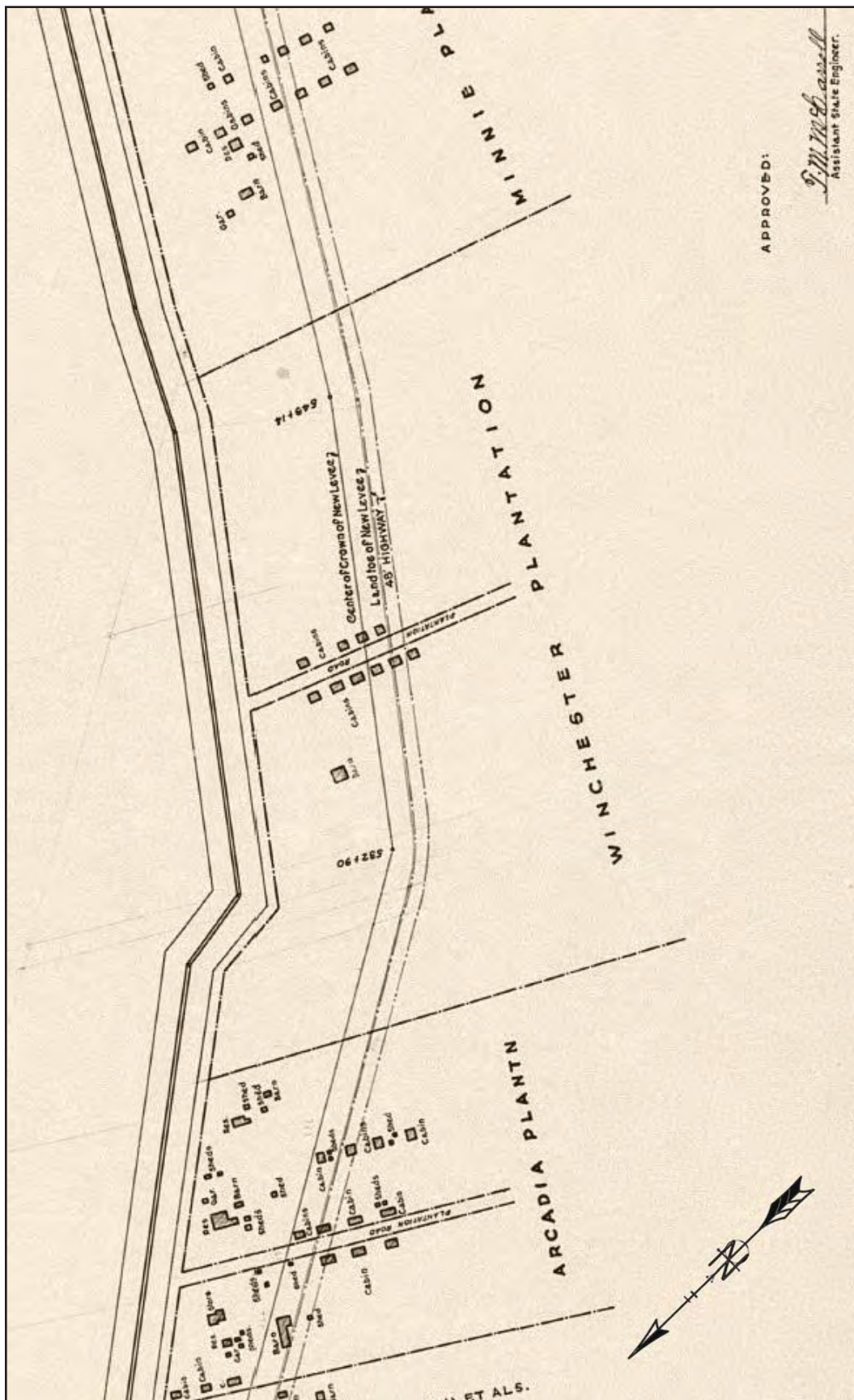


**Figure 15.** A portion of a ca. 1917 untitled property map showing Buena Vista and surrounding plantations. Map is housed in the St. James Parish Clerk of Courts Office, Convent, Louisiana.



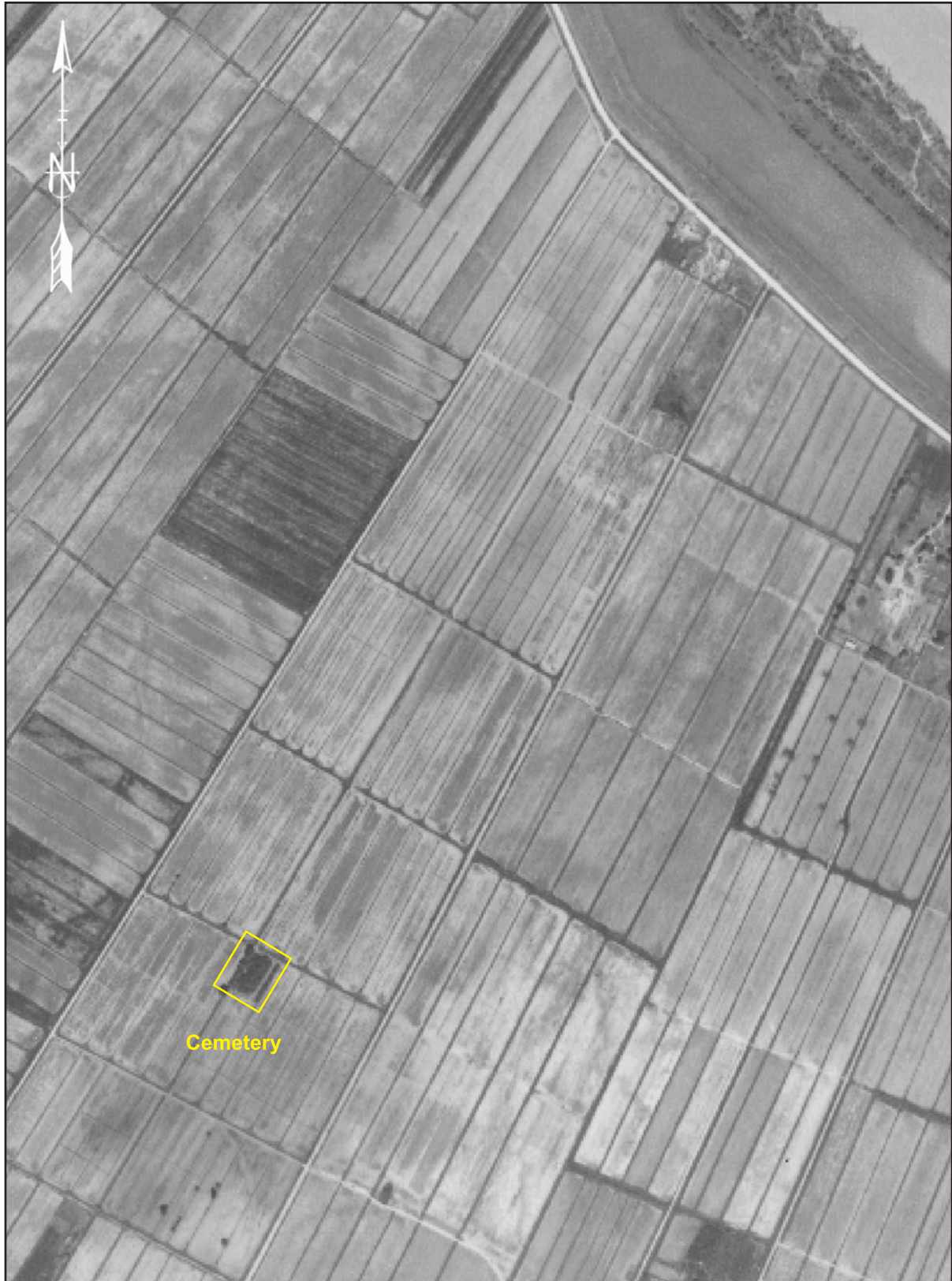


**Figure 16.** A portion of the 1921 Mississippi River Commission's *Survey of the Mississippi River* (Chart No. 70) showing Buena Vista and surrounding plantations (Mississippi River Commission 1921).



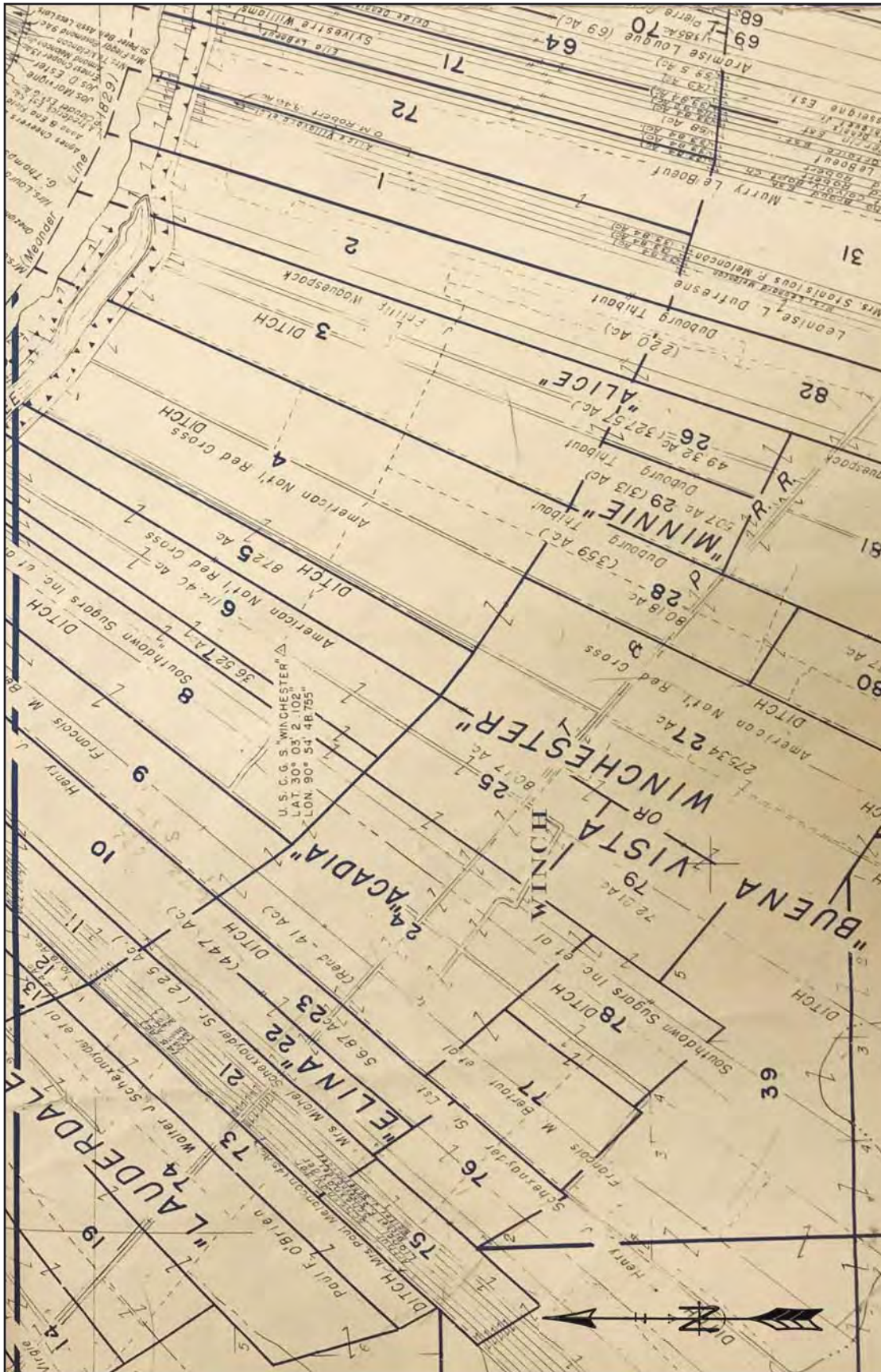
**Figure 17.** A portion of the 1931 Board of State Engineers map entitled *Map Showing Area of Land Used or Damaged in the Construction of the U.S. Winchester New Levee, St. James Parish* showing buildings within and immediately adjacent to the proposed levee and road realignment on Buena Vista Plantation (Board of State Engineers 1931).





**Figure 18.** 1940 aerial imagery showing the Buena Vista Plantation Cemetery (outlined in yellow) (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1940).



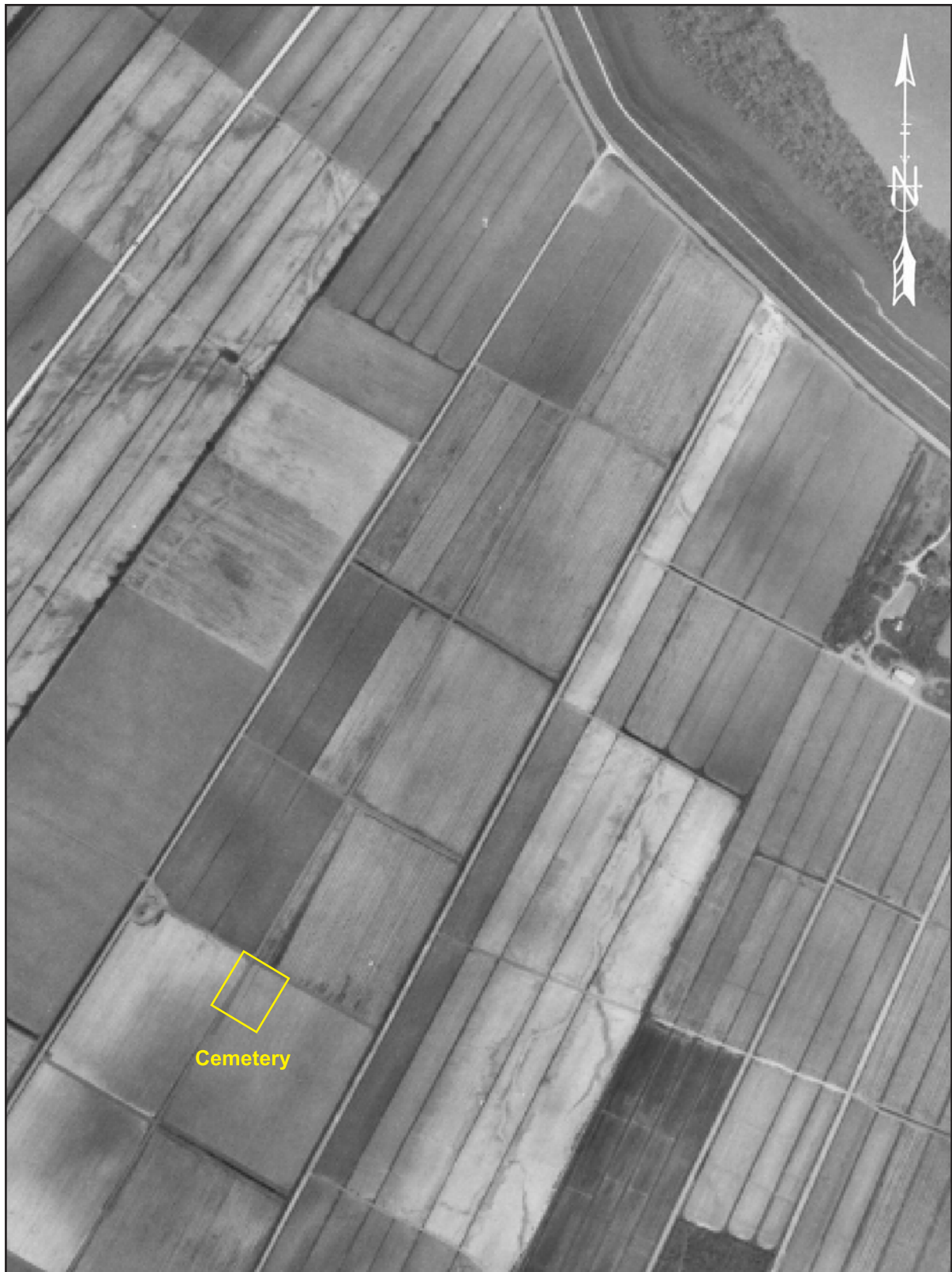


**Figure 19.** A portion of a ca. 1955 Tobin property map showing landowners in the vicinity of Buena Vista Plantation, St. James Parish, Louisiana (Tobin ca. 1955).



**Figure 20.** 1971 aerial imagery showing the Buena Vista Plantation Cemetery (outlined in yellow) (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1971).





**Figure 21.** 1978 aerial imagery showing the Buena Vista Plantation Cemetery (outlined in yellow) cleared of trees and under cultivation (Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development 1978).

*(Text continued from page 28.)*

shows the Burton and Swartz Cypress Co. as the owner of those rear lands (Figure 15).

On 28 March 1899, Herbert W. Barton and his aunt's husband, Clerville Himel, formed a 3-year partnership to farm Buena Vista and the adjoining Minnie (formerly St Victoire) Plantation (see Figure 15) (COB 55:101-105). Buena Vista, with 1,200 acres under cultivation, then produced approximately 2,000,000 pounds of sugar annually (Rightor 1900:699).

Clerville Himel died shortly thereafter, and the core of Buena Vista, consisting of approximately 2,000 superficial arpents, was sold at a sheriff's sale on 15 March 1902 to William Oswald of New Orleans (see Figure 15). William Oswald, an electrician who at one time worked under Thomas A. Edison, came to New Orleans in 1884 to install the electric generating plant needed to light the Cotton Centennial Exposition in Audubon Park. Oswald stayed in New Orleans and established the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, which later became the New Orleans Public Service (COB 79:592-597; *The New Orleans Item* 1943:20). He likely leased Buena Vista Plantation to local farmers or tenants. In 1921, 10 of the plantation's quarters cabins were still standing, but the main plantation house on the batture was gone (Figure 16). It had evidently been destroyed, torn down, or moved elsewhere (Mississippi River Commission 1921).

During the following decade, the Mississippi River continued to migrate south, necessitating an additional levee setback. Five of the 10 remaining workers' cabins on the front of the property in 1931 fell within the rights-of-way for the new levee and the relocated River Road (Figure 17). If not moved, those five cabins and an adjacent barn would be isolated on the batture by the new construction (Board of State Engineers 1931). Some of these buildings were relocated to the south side of River Road, where at least four of them and two other buildings, one of which may have been a barn, were aligned parallel to the road by 1940. Then, the plantation cemetery, used by slaves, freedmen, and laborers, remained unplowed and encircled by cultivated fields (Figure 18) (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1940).

William Oswald retired at 60 and moved to a farm in Covington, Louisiana, where he lived until his death in 1943. In addition to Buena Vista Plantation, Oswald had acquired numerous properties in St. Tammany and Orleans parishes during his lifetime. As he had no heirs, Oswald willed most of his estate, including Buena Vista, to the American Red Cross (COB 79:592-597; *The New Orleans Item* 1943:20).

For three decades, the American Red Cross retained Buena Vista (Figure 19) and probably leased acreage to locale planters raising sugarcane. Sugarcane cultivation, then still labor intensive, required many hired hands to plant, tend, and harvest. Most of these hands were Black, and many direct descendants of the slaves formerly owned by Benjamin Winchester and his family. A few quarters cabins and several other structures remained at the front of the plantation, and adjacent to River Road, during this period. The plantation cemetery may have been maintained by local Black families. Trees stood on its eastern and western margins at least until 1971 (Figure 20) (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1971).

On 11 September 1972, the American Red Cross sold the remaining 2,000 superficial arpents of Buena Vista Plantation to Agrico Chemical Co. of Delaware (COB 162:603-613), which planned to expand its Faustina plant near the St. James/Ascension Parish line (*The Advocate* 1972:7E). By 1978, all of the remaining buildings on Buena Vista had been removed and the trees marking the old plantation cemetery cut down (Figure 21). The graveyard was then being plowed, thus erasing all visible evidence of its long existence (Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development 1978). Agrico was purchased by the Williams Companies and sold to Freeport-MacMoran in 1987 (AIHIT 2021). However, Buena Vista was never developed. The property remained agricultural fields, which were leased to various farmers. Finally, Formosa Petrochemical Company purchased the plantation in 2018 for the proposed development of a \$9.4 billion plastics plant (*The Advocate* 2018:1A).



# SLAVES, FREEDMEN, AND DESCENDANTS

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St. James Parish conveyance, mortgage, and probate records relating to Benjamin and Carmelite Winchester list the names of slaves that lived and worked on Buena Vista Plantation, some of whom undoubtedly died and were buried there. Typically, only the first names of the slaves were recorded along with their approximate ages. Last names were occasionally given when one or more slaves shared the same given name. By using the approximate ages listed in those documents, estimated birth years were established, thereby allowing specific people to be identified in multiple records. However, the estimated ages for individuals vary from document to document, sometimes as much as 14 years, particularly for older slaves. In most instances, these variations were between two and four years. There does not appear to have been an attempt on the part of the Winchesters to increase the value of their slaves by falsifying their ages in the courthouse records.

The combined legal documents list a total of 295 individuals who were enslaved on Buena Vista between 1820 and 1859. This is not a complete list, as noted below, possibly because many infants died shortly after birth and older slaves might not have been included in mortgages because their relative lack of value. Also, none of the slaves in these transactions had listed specialties, such as sugarhouse engineers, sugar makers, carpenters, coopers, etc. It is possible these valued slaves were not attached to mortgages, as they could be lost through default. Finally, there is no way to determine whether the legal documents at hand represent the

only purchases, sales, and mortgages of slaves the Winchesters may have made. Some transactions may never have been recorded in the St. James Parish Courthouse or may have been only filed with one of the numerous notaries in New Orleans.

The labor agreement signed between Dr. T. Culbertson and 58 freedmen workers on Buena Vista Plantation on 1 May 1865 allows familial connections to be made between the Winchester's slaves and their descendants. As will be seen, a large number of these freedmen were former slaves on that plantation. The labor agreement is important because it provides surnames for the workers and their approximate ages. The estimated birth years coupled with their first names provides a means for matching many of these freedmen with individual slaves on Buena Vista. The Freedman Agreement lists only the workers, but none of their family members who evidently continued to reside on the plantation after the Civil War. Among the more common family names on the agreement were Geason, Martin, Ceasar, Butler, Fisher, Hogan, and Harris (Freedmen Agreement).

Another important document, already mentioned briefly, is the 11 March 1859 mortgage made by Carmelite Winchester, which included 144 slaves. What makes this document invaluable in tracing the genealogies of the Buena Vista slaves is the fact that the document lists the children, and sometimes the spouses, of 20 women. Some of the offspring were sons and daughters then in their mid-thirties, which indicates the



slave families on Buena Vista were maintained intact over several generations. The family groups listed in 1859 include those of Violet; Elizabeth and husband Charles; Betsey; Nancy; Meiny; Patsey and husband George Lewis; Jane and husband Tom Geison; Phrosine and husband Little George; Amiée and husband Julien; Louisa and husband Gallant; Mary and husband Henry Johnson; Clarissa and husband Sandy; Cassie and husband Andy; Becky and husband Coon Bob; Leah and husband Pedro; Kitty and husband Little Jack; Caroline and husband John; Eve and husband Richard; Winney and husband Jack Lola, and Lucy and husband Bob Watts (MB J:55-63).

Additionally, the Freedmen Bureau records, contains a "Register of Colored Persons," which, as noted above, lists the first and last names and approximate ages of 151 former Winchester slaves (Freedmen Register). Although many of those individuals appear in the St. James Parish Courthouse records and the other Freedmen documents, others, especially the children, do not.

Finally, there are also several sets of Unbound Registers in the Freedmen Bureau records, three of which, all dated 28 May 1864, pertain to freedmen on Buena Vista at that time. Separate Unbound Registers for the plantation list the first and last names of 67 children, 46 men, and 40 women. These documents also provide the approximate age, sex, labor class, wages, former owners, and former residences of each freedman, along with several remarks or comments. The Unbound Registers list a total of 153 named individuals on Buena Vista, many of whom also appear in the bound registers, in addition to six unnamed men.

Using these historical documents, the genealogies of several descendant families can be traced through time. As will be seen, many of these families have living descendants who continue to reside in St. James Parish, particularly around the community of Welcome, Louisiana, located just below the old Buena Vista Plantation. Many of the slaves and some of the freedmen on the plantation left no traceable descendants, at least not identifiable with the currently available documents. The following family genealogies are not complete, but they will serve to establish ties between the Buena Vista slaves and freedmen and their descendants.

### ***Butler Family***

On 12 February 1823, Benjamin Winchester purchased an approximately four-year-old boy from James Gordon of Tennessee (COB 11:135). In conveyance

and mortgage records from 1823 through 1859, this slave was listed variously as Jack, Jack Little, or Little Jack, and was born sometime between 1815 and 1821. In the 11 March 1859 mortgage, Jack was noted as the husband of Kitty (b. ca. 1829), who was then reportedly about 30 years old (MB J:55-63). A Jack Butler and Kitty Lawler, of unknown age, married in St. James Parish on 30 June 1869 (Ancestry.com 2021b). The 1870 U.S. Census for Ward 5 of St. James Parish records Jack Butler (53) residing with his wife "Kitty" (53) and their children (Figure 22) (U.S. Census 1870). Butler's census birth year of circa 1818 roughly corresponds to that of the enslaved Jack and Little Jack. However, according to the 1870 U.S. Census, Jack Butler was born in Virginia and Kitty Butler in circa 1817. Jack and Kitty Butler both appear in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register as former slaves of Carmelite Winchester, but not as husband and wife. At that time, Jack Butler was a first-class worker on Buena Vista and earned \$8.00 a month, while Kitty was a second-class worker earning \$4.00 a month (Freedmen Register, Vol. 1, pages 108-109, reel 27, frames 505-506). The 1864 Unbound Registers indicate that both Jack and Kitty Butler worked for Sherwin and Nieman (Unbound Registers).

Listed in the 11 March 1859 mortgage are Kitty's children: Amos (b. ca. 1845), Alice (b. ca. 1849), Jack (b. ca. 1853), Beverley (b. ca. 1855), Rachael (b. ca. 1857), and Stephen (b. ca. 1858) (see Figure 22) (MB J:55-63). Three of these children, Beverley (b. ca. 1853), Jack, Jr. (b. ca. 1852), and Rachel (b. ca. 1857), lived with Jack Butler in 1870 (U.S. Census 1870), which confirms that Jack Butler and Kitty Lawler were former Buena Vista slaves. Two of their sons, Jack, Jr., and Beverly Butler, were both former Winchester slaves and fourth-class workers, earning \$4.00 per month, in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register (Freedmen Register, Vol. 1, page 108, reel 27, frame 505).

Benjamin Winchester purchased Kitty, her mother Winney, her sister Marguerite, and 15 other slaves from Alexander Fontaine Rose of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on 4 March 1828 (COB 10:341-343). Winney, born in circa 1793-1809, appears in Winchester conveyance and mortgage records dating between 1828 and 1859. According to the 11 March 1859 mortgage, Winney was the wife of Jack "Lola" and had daughters Kitty (b. ca. 1829) and Marguerite (b. ca. 1824) (see Figure 22) (MB J:55-63).

Kitty's sister Marguerite appears in Winchester conveyance and mortgage records dating between 1828 and 1838. Her approximate ages in those doc-



# Butler & Lalla Descendants

## Buena Vista Plantation

### St. James Parish, Louisiana

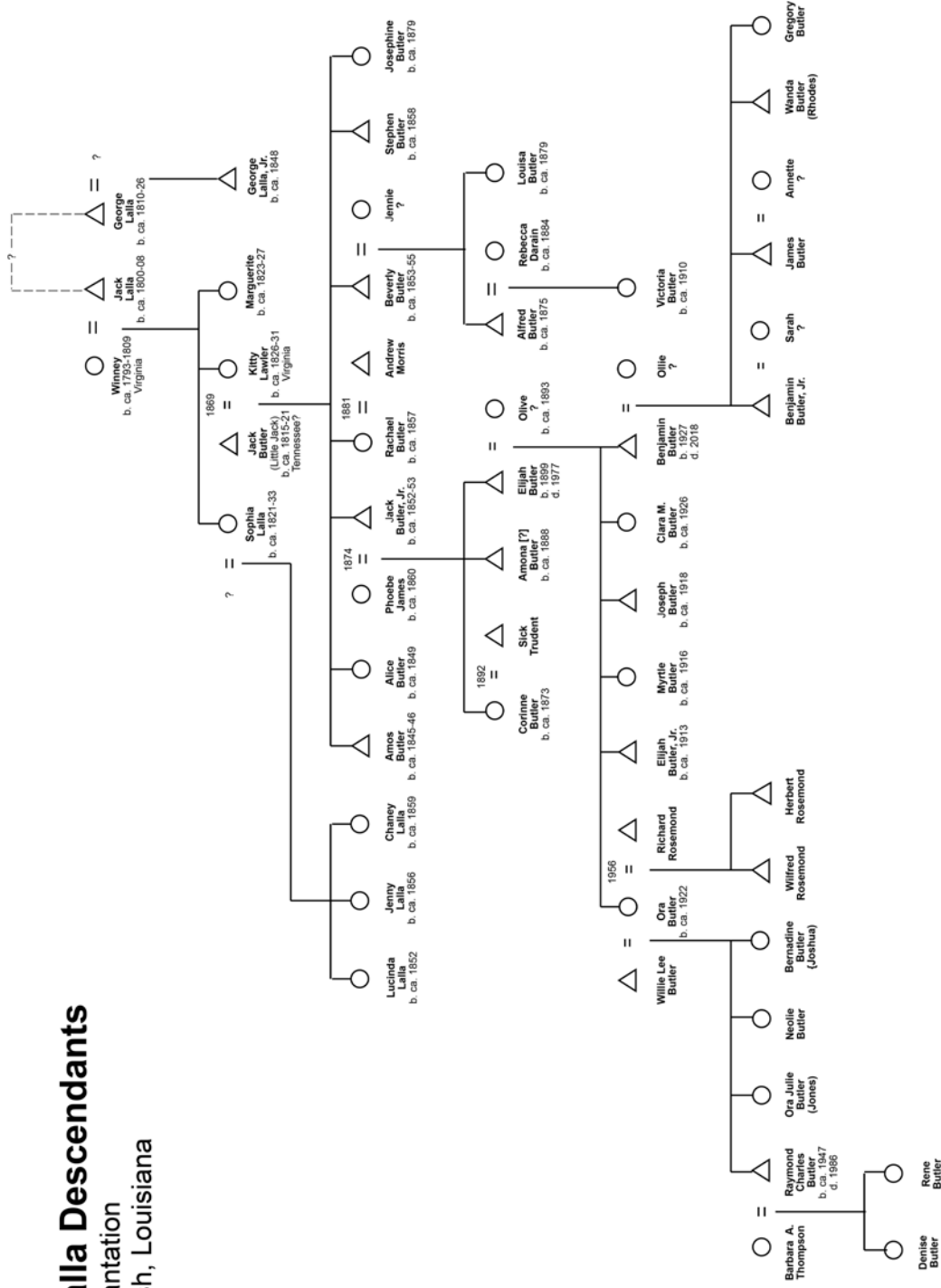


Figure 22. Kinship Diagram for Butler and Lalla Family Descendants, Buena Vista Plantation, St. James Parish, Louisiana.



uments indicate that she was born in circa 1823-1827. On 9 March 1848, Marguerite was given to Laura Winchester Elder, of New Orleans, as an advance on her inheritance (Carmelite Winchester Succession).

Jack Butler and his family, including his mother and father-in-law, remained on Buena Vista after the Civil War. Jack and his son, Jack, Jr., were employed as freedmen laborers on the plantation by Dr. Culbertson in 1865, as was "Old Jack Lalla," Kitty Lawler Butler's father (Freedmen Payroll, Freedmen Agreement). Kitty's parents do not appear in the 1870 U.S. Census, but probably resided on Buena Vista. By 1880, the Butlers and Lawlers had moved to Ward 4 in neighboring Ascension Parish, probably to the Lemannville community near the Ascension/St. James Parish line. In 1880, Jack Butler was a laborer residing with his wife Kitty, daughter Rachael, son Jack, Jr., and infant daughter Josephine, age 1 (U.S. Census 1880a).

In total, Jack Butler and Kitty Lawler had at least seven children: Amos (b. ca. 1845-1846), Alice (b. ca. 1849), Jack, Jr. (b. ca. 1852-1853), Rachael (b. ca. 1857), Beverly (b. ca. 1853-1855), Stephen (b. ca. 1858), and Josephine (b. ca. 1879) (see Figure 22) (MB J:55-63, U.S. Census 1870, 1880a). All of these children, with the exception of Josephine, had been born slaves. Nothing is known about four of these children (Alice, Rachael, Stephen, and Josephine) or their possible descendants.

Under the name Amos Winchester, Amos Butler enlisted as a private in the 80th. U.S. Colored Infantry at Port Hudson, Louisiana, on 1 September 1863 (Ancestry.com 2021dz, 2021ea, Unbound Registers). Beverly Butler resided in Ward 2 of Iberville Parish when the 1880 U.S. Census was taken. Then a 24-year-old laborer, Beverly lived with his wife Jennie (19), son Alfred (5), and daughter Louisa (5 months) (U.S. Census 1880b). By 1910, Beverly's son, Alfred Butler, was a 32-year-old crosstie maker, residing in Ward 6 of St. James Parish with 26-year-old Rebecca Darain, an unmarried servant. The two children in the household were Glen Johnson (1 year, 8 months) and Victoria Butler (2 months) (U.S. Census 1910a).

Jack Butler, Jr., was born a slave in circa 1852-1853 (Freedmen Agreement; Freedmen Register, Vol. 1, page 108, reel 27, frame 505). On 13 February 1874, he married Phoebe (sometimes Feby or Phiby) James in St. James Parish (see Figure 22) (Ancestry.com 2021c). By 1880, this couple lived with their daughter Corinne (7) in Ward 5 of St. James Parish (U.S. Census 1880c). The family had moved to Ward 4 in Ascension Parish

by 1910, where Jack Butler, Jr., was a farm laborer. He and his wife had as many as six children, five of whom were still living (U.S. Census 1910b). Three of those children were Corinne (b. ca. 1873), Amona (?) (b. ca. 1888), and Elijah (b. 22 May 1899) Butler (see Figure 22) (U.S. Census 1880c, 1910b).

Corrinne Butler married Sick Trudent in St. James Parish, on 4 May 1892 (Ancestry.com 2021d), but had no known heirs. Amona Butler only appears in the 1910 U.S. Census as a 22-year-old, single farm laborer living with his parents and younger brother Elijah (22) (U.S. Census 1910b). In contrast, Elijah Butler, born on 22 May 1899, has numerous known descendants.

On 5 June 1917, when registering for the draft during World War I, Elijah Butler was described as of medium build and stout stature with dark brown eyes and black hair. He then worked as a laborer for Salsburg Refining Company in Lauderdale, St. James Parish. Elijah and his wife Olive had at least six children: Elijah, Jr. (b. ca. 1913), Myrtle (b. ca. 1916), Joseph (b. ca. 1918), Ora (b. ca. 1922), Clara M. (b. ca. 1926), and Benjamin (b. 24 August 1927) (see Figure 22). By 1920, Elijah and his family lived in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish, where he worked as a laborer on a rice farm (U.S. Census 1920a). They remained in that ward in 1930, when Elijah was an operator on a dredge boat (U.S. Census 1830a). By 1940, he was a 50-year-old levee construction laborer living with his wife Olive (48), son Joseph (22), daughters Ora (18) and Clara (14), and son Benjamin (13) (U.S. Census 1940a).

On 27 April 1942, when registering for the World War II draft, Elijah Butler was 5' 7" tall, weighed 146 pounds, and had brown eyes, gray hair, a dark complexion, and poor eyesight (Ancestry.com 2021e). His address was Route 2, Box 164, Donaldsonville, Louisiana, and he worked for Schexnayder & Melançon in Welcome. Elijah Butler remained a Donaldsonville resident until his death in January 1977 at the age of 77 (Ancestry.com 2021f).

Two of Elijah and Olive Butler's six children have known descendants (see Figure 22). Their youngest son, Benjamin, was born on 24 August 1927 in Lemannville, Ascension Parish. When registered for the draft during World War II, he was a student living in his parent's house near Donaldsonville, with his wife Ollie. Benjamin was then 5' 9" tall, weighed 145 pounds, and had black hair, brown eyes, a black complexion, and a scar on the inside of his right wrist (Ancestry.com 2021g).

During their marriage, Benjamin and Ollie Butler had at least four children, Benjamin, Jr., James, Wanda, and Gregory (see Figure 22). Whether they have descendants is not currently known. Benjamin Butler, Sr., died at age 90 in Donaldsonville on 21 April 2018 and was buried in the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville. This cemetery was located on land formerly part of Salsburg Plantation (Find a Grave 2021a).

Elijah and Olive Butler's daughter Ora was married twice (see Figure 22). On 5 November 1956, she married Richard Rosemond in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021h). During their marriage, they had at least two sons, Wilfred and Herbert Rosemond. Ora Butler subsequently married Willie Lee Butler. They had four children: Raymond Charles, Ora Julie, Neolie, and Bernadine Butler. Raymond Charles Butler was born in circa 1947 in Lemannville and resided in Donaldsonville. He married Barbara A. Thompson and served in the U.S. Army before becoming a deputy with the Ascension Parish Sheriff's Office. He and his wife had two daughters, Denise and René Butler. At age 39, Raymond Charles Butler died on 27 January 1986 at the Baton Rouge Medical Center (*The Sunday Advocate* 1986:4-D).

### ***Ceasar Family***

On 1 May 1865, Julian Ceaser (b. ca. 1810) made his mark next to his name on the labor contract with Dr. Culbertson on Buena Vista Planation (Freedmen Agreement). A slave named Julien (b. ca. 1810-1819) appears in the Winchester mortgage records dating between 1828 and 1859.

In the 11 March 1859 mortgage, Julian is listed as the husband of Aimée (b. ca. 1822-1825) (Figure 23), who was then the mother of 10 surviving children. They were: Dennis (b. ca. 1840), Adelaide (b. ca. 1842), Bartlett (b. ca. 1844), Violet (b. ca. 1846), César (b. ca. 1848), Elias (b. ca. 1850), Mark (b. ca. 1852), Mona (b. ca. 1854), Delphine (b. ca. 1856), and Félicée (b. ca. 1858) (MB J:55-63) (see Figure 23) .

Marriage records indicate that a Julian Ceasar married "Amey" Atkinson in St. James Parish on 10 April 1869 (Ancestry.com 2021i). In the 1870 U.S. Census for Ward 5 of St. James Parish, Julian Ceasar (b. ca. 1814) and his wife "Eymasy" (b. ca. 1820) lived with their children Julian Ceasar, Jr. (b. ca. 1850) and Delphine (b. ca. 1854), both noted in the 1859 mortgage, as well as Artemize (b. ca. 1851), Lushey (b. ca. 1855), and Peter (b. ca. 1856) (U.S. Census 1870) (see

Figure 23). Lushey (b. ca. 1855) could have been a nickname for Mona (b. ca. 1854), also present in the 1859 mortgage. However, Artemize (ca. 1851) and Peter (ca. 1856) do not appear in that mortgage, for reasons unknown. Julian Ceasar's household, in 1870, was enumerated in close proximity to those of other Buena Vista freedmen, including Jack Butler, James Hogan, and Robert Martin. This suggests that these families remained resident on the plantation (MB J:55-63; U.S. Census 1870).

Julian Ceasar's wife, Aimée Atkinson (b. ca. 1822-1825), was the daughter of Violet (b. ca. 1794-1804), who appears in Winchester mortgages dating between 1835 and 1859. Violet had at least six children who are discussed below in relation to the Geason family (see Figure 23). The identity of Aimée's father remains unknown. One possibility is Grey Atkins (b. ca. 1805) listed in the Freedmen records. However, in October 1865, Atkins left Buena Vista to return to his former home, location undocumented (Freedmen Payroll, Freedman Agreement). Aimée's brother, Jordan Atkinson, appears in Winchester mortgages dating between 1835 and 1859, as well as the Freedmen Payroll and Freedmen Agreement with Dr. Culbertson, both dating to 1865.

Seven people with the last name Ceasar (sometimes Saesar, Saesor or Saeson) appear in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register as former slaves of Carmelite Winchester on Buena Vista. They are: Julian Ceasar's wife Aimée (Amy), daughters Artemize (Atermis) and Delphine (Delfina), sons Peter and Julian, Jr. (Julius), and two likely daughters, Tevesy (b. ca. 1856) and Catherina (b. ca. 1852), who do not appear in later documents. Aimée, Artemize, Catherina, and Julius, Jr., were then employed as fourth-class workers by Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista, with each receiving \$3.00 per month in wages (Freedmen Register, Vol. 10, no page numbers, reel 29, frames 191-193). Most of these individuals also appear in the 1864 Unbound Registers, as does a 10-year-old boy, Lot Ceasar, possibly another son.

Also signing the Freedmen Agreement in May 1865 was Augustus Ceasar (b. ca. 1848). A notation on the 1865 Freedman Payroll indicates that Augustus was the son of Julias (Julian) Ceasar (Freedmen Agreement; Freedman Payroll) (see Figure 23). Augustus and Julius (Julian), Jr., were both about the same age in these two freedmen documents, suggesting that they were twins. However, Augustus was not included in the 1859 mortgage, and no additional information regarding him has been encountered. It is possible that



## Ceasar Descendants I

Buena Vista Plantation  
St. James Parish, Louisiana

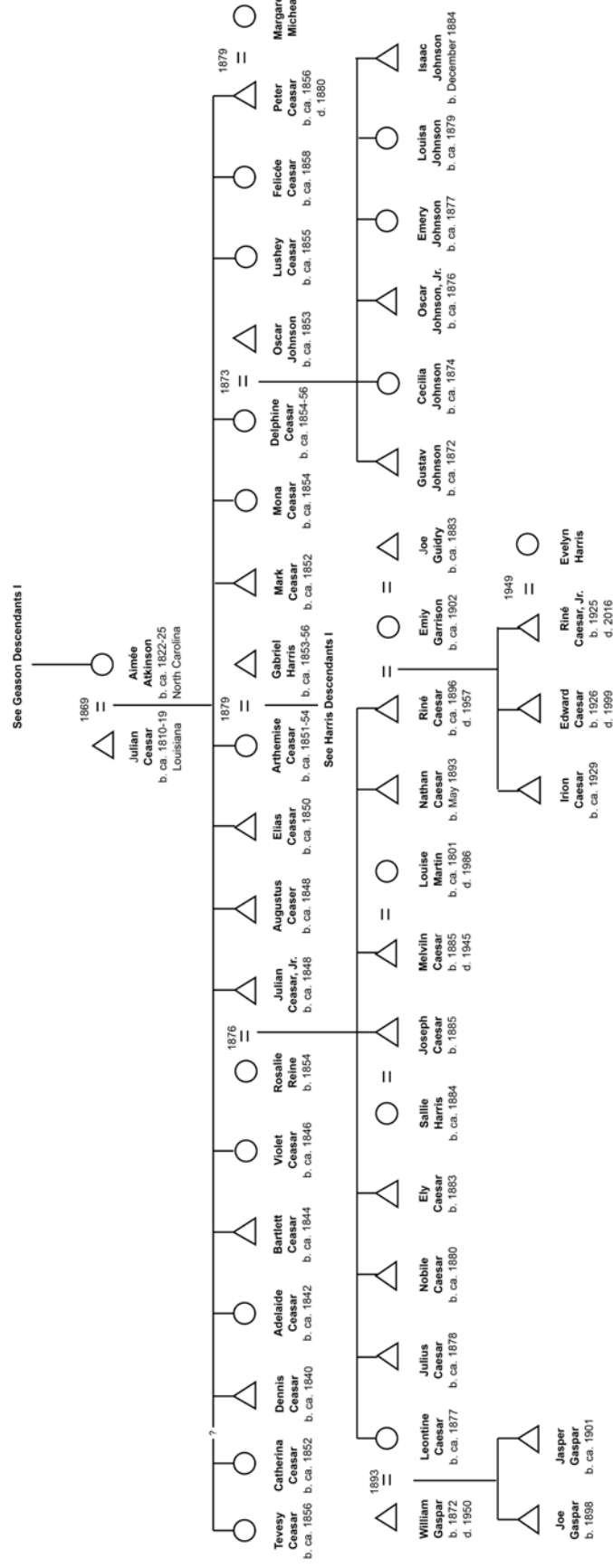


Figure 23. Kinship Diagram I for Ceasar Family Descendants, Buena Vista Plantation, St. James Parish, Louisiana.



he was one of two individuals of the same name who enlisted in Black infantry units (the 73rd. and 96th. U.S. Colored Infantry) in 1862 and 1863 in New Orleans (Ancestry.com 2021ag, 2021ah). The Augustus Ceasar from Buena Vista would have been a teenager at the onset of the Civil War.

Descendants of three of Julian and Aimée Ceasar's children have been identified to date. Julian Ceasar, Jr. (see Figure 23) appears in most later documents as Julius Ceasar. On 6 April 1876, he married Rosalie Reine in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021j). By 1880, this couple was residing in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish, likely in or around Lemannville. Then living with them were their daughter Leontine (3) and sons Julius (2) and Nobile (one month) (U.S. Census 1880a). The family remained in Ascension Parish 20 years later. Julius, Jr., was around 50 years old in 1900, and his wife Rose about 45. They had been married 19 years and had had 11 children, eight of whom were still living. Both parents worked as farm laborers in 1900, as did their two eldest sons. Children then still at home were: Ely (17), Joseph (15), Melville (12), Nathan (7), and Riné (6) (U.S. Census 1900a).

Concerning the children of Rosalie and Julius (Julian) Ceasar, Jr., daughter Leontine Ceasar (b. ca. 1877) married William Gasper on 23 February 1893. Gasper was born on 27 August 1872 in Welcome, and the couple seems to have remained there throughout their entire marriage. William Gasper worked as a laborer and as a sugar mill hand, while Leontine was a seamstress. They had at least two children, Joe (b. 1898) and Jasper (b. ca. 1901) Gasper (see Figure 23). William Gasper died on 21 January 1950 at the age of 77 (Ancestry.com 2021k, 2021l, 2021m; U.S. Census 1920b, 1930b, 1940b).

Son Melvin Ceasar (see Figure 23) was born in Lauderdale on Christmas Eve 1885. When he registered for the draft during World War I, Melvin was a farm laborer working for Sam Arceneaux near Donaldsonville. His draft card described him as tall with a medium build, black eyes and black hair (Ancestry.com 2021ae). By 1942, Melvin Ceasar, then 56, was a planter farming his own land. His address, according to his World War II draft registration card, was RFD #2, Ascension Post Office, St. James, Louisiana. Melvin was then 5' 10" tall and had brown eyes, gray hair, and a dark brown complexion (Ancestry.com 2021af). He married Louise Martin (b. ca. 1901), born in Lemannville to Silas and Victoria Martin. Whether Melvin and Louis Caesar had children is not known. Melvin Ceasar died in 1945, 41 years before his wife's death on 4 September 1986. Both were buried in the Buena Vis-

ta Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville (Figures 24-25) (Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image no. 5304, recorded 6 August 2021; *The Morning Advocate* 1986:6-A).

Another son, Joseph Ceasar, was born in March 1885 (see Figure 23). By 1920, Joseph resided in the Seventh Precinct of New Orleans where he worked as a laborer with the U.S. Shipping Board. He and his wife, Sallie Harris (b. ca. 1884), then shared their home with Sallie's brother, Joseph Harris (5 years, 5 months) (U.S. Census 1920c).

Son Riné Ceasar (b. ca. 1896) (see Figure 23) was born in Lemannville. In 1918, he worked for Felix Arceneaux in Ascension Parish. According to his World War I draft registration card, he was tall, with brown eyes and black hair, and in good physical condition (Ancestry.com 2021n). By 1940, Riné had moved to New Orleans and was married but lived alone. He was then a longshoreman for a coal company (U.S. Census 1940c). When registering for the World War II draft on 27 April 1942, Riné resided at 2219 Louisiana Avenue in New Orleans and worked for T. Smith & Son, Inc., located at the corner of Gravier and Front streets. He was then 5' 10 ½" tall, weighed 170 pounds, and had brown eyes, gray-black hair, a dark brown complexion, and a scar on the back of his right hand (Ancestry.com 2021o).

Riné Ceasar married Emily Garrison (b. ca. 1902) and had at least three children, Riné, Jr. (b. 12 February 1925), Edward (b. 28 July 1926), and Irion (b. ca. 1929) Ceasar (see Figure 23). However, the couple had either divorced or separated by 1940, when Emily Garrison was the wife of Joe Guidry and a resident in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish. Her three sons with Riné Ceasar were then part of the Guidry household (U.S. Census 1940a). Whether Riné Ceasar ever remarried or had additional children is not known. He died in New Orleans on 26 April 1957 at the age of 61 (Ancestry.com 2021p, 2021q).

Concerning Riné and Emily Garrison Ceasar's three known children (see Figure 23), nothing is known of Irion Ceasar (b. ca. 1929). Edward Ceasar was born in Welcome, on 28 July 1926. When he registered for the draft during World War II, he worked for Kenny Fender & Body Works, at 918 Girod Street in New Orleans. Edward was then 5' 11" tall, weighed 158 pounds, and had black eyes, black hair, and a black complexion. Whether he ever married or had children is unknown. A U.S. Army veteran of World War II, Edward Ceasar





**Figure 24.** Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannille, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.



**Figure 25.** Headstone of Melvin Ceasar and wife Louisa Martin Ceasar, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannville, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.



died on 27 August 1999 and was buried in the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville (Figure 26) (Ancestry.com 2021r, 2021s; Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image no. 5308, recorded 6 August 2021).

Riné Ceasar, Jr., was born on 12 February 1925. A private first-class during World War II, Reiné, Jr., married Evelyn Harris in St. James Parish on 11 June 1949. Whether they had children is not known. Unlike his father, Riné, Jr., remained in Welcome, where he died on 10 August 2016 and was buried in the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville (Figure 27) (Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image no. 5309, recorded 6 August 2021; Ancestry.com 2021u, 2021v; U.S. Census 1940a).

Another branch of the Ceasar family descends from Arthemise Ceasar (b. ca. 1851-1854), the daughter of Aimée Atkinson and Julian Ceasar, Sr. (see Figure 23). She married Gabriel Harris, on 26 December 1879, and had numerous children and descendants who are discussed below in relation to the Harris Family. Her sister, Delphine Ceasar (b. ca. 1854-1856) (see Figure 23), married Oscar Johnson on 19 January 1873 (Ancestry.com 2021w). In 1880, the Johnsons resided in Ward 5 of St. James Parish where Oscar Johnson, then 27, was a laborer. In their household were their children: Gustave (8), Cecilia (6), Oscar, Jr., (4), Emery (3), and Louisa (5 months) (U.S. Census 1880c) (see Figure 23). Another son, Isaac Johnson (b. December 1884), was listed in Ward 5 of St. James Parish in the 1900 U.S. Census (U.S. Census 1900b). Finally, Arthemise and Delphine's brother Peter Ceasar (b. ca. 1856) married Margaret Micheal on 12 June 1879 in St. James Parish. Several months later he died instantly from a gunshot wound (Ancestry.com 2021x, 2021z).

Another branch of the Ceasar family exists in St. James Parish, which currently cannot be linked directly to Julian Ceasar, Sr., and his wife Aimée Atkinson or their descendants. It descends from Ben Ceasar (Figure 28), of whom little is known. He married Celestine Joshua (b. ca. 1878, d. 1952). The 1920 U.S. Census enumerates Celestine Ceasar as a widow in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish. She then resided with her daughter, Ethel Selevan (Sullivan) (21 and also widowed), and son Herbert Ceasar (20) (U.S. Census 1920a). Another daughter, Geneva Ceasar, born 16 August 1910, does not appear in the 1920 U.S. Census. Both Celestine Joshua Ceasar and Geneva Ceasar Williams are buried at the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville (Figure 29).

Ben and Celestine Ceasar's son, Herbert Ceasar (see Figure 28), was born on 4 January 1900. When he registered for the draft during World War I, Hervert lived with his mother in Lemannville and was a laborer working for Felix Arceneaux on Richard Plantation in Lauderdale. His draft registration card described him as tall, of medium build, with brown eyes and black hair (Ancestry.com 2021aa). Herbert Ceasar married Georgiana Madison (b. ca. 1914). In 1940, they resided in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish, where Herbert was a 40-year-old laborer. Children then at home were: Herbert, Jr. (16), Ethel (7), Leonard (5), Felton (4), Calvin (3), and Killen (3 months) (U.S. Census 1940a). The Reverend Herbert Ceasar died at 2:00 a.m. on 13 October 1975 at Charity Hospital in New Orleans (*The New Orleans States-Item* 1975:A-16) and was buried in the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville (Figure 30) (Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image no. 5311, recorded 6 August 2021).

Herbert Ceasar and his wife Georgiana Madison left a number of descendants (see Figure 28). These include Marion Ceasar, who married Purnell Green; Vana Ceasar; Ethel Ceasar (b. ca. 1933), who married Ernest Myers; Jenetta Ceasar, who married Charles Coleman; Elaine Ceasar, who married Dr. Ronald Proctor; Leonard Ceasar (b. ca. 1935); Reverend Felton Ceasar (b. ca. 1936); Herbert J. Ceasar (b. 14 February 1924); Vincent Ceasar; Haywood Ceasar; and Killen Ceasar (b. ca. 1940) (*The Sunday Advocate* 2004:D6, U.S. Census 1940a).

In 1940, Herbert Ceasar, Jr., and his siblings resided with their parents in Ascension Parish (U.S. Census 1940a). However, when Herbert, Jr., registered for the World War II draft on 30 June 1942, he lived with his aunt, Ethel Ceasar Sullivan, at 2608 Magnolia Street in New Orleans. He then worked at Pickert Rice Mills, on Girod and Front streets in the city. According to his draft card, Herbert, Jr., was 5' 11" tall, weighed 146 pounds, and had brown eyes, black hair, a dark brown complexion, and a scar on his left temple (Ancestry.com 2021ab). On 23 June 1942, Herbert Ceasar, Jr., enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve and rose to the rank of Sergeant First Class in Company LSC #73 before his discharge on 22 January 1946. He died less than two months later on 4 March 1946 and was buried in Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville (Figure 31) (Ancestry.com 2021ac; Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image no. 5312, recorded 6 August 2021).



**Figure 26.** Headstone of Edward Ceasar, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannville, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.



**Figure 27.** Headstone of Reiné (Rana) Ceasar, Jr., Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannville, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.

Ceasar Descendants II  
Buena Vista Plantation  
St. James Parish, Louisiana

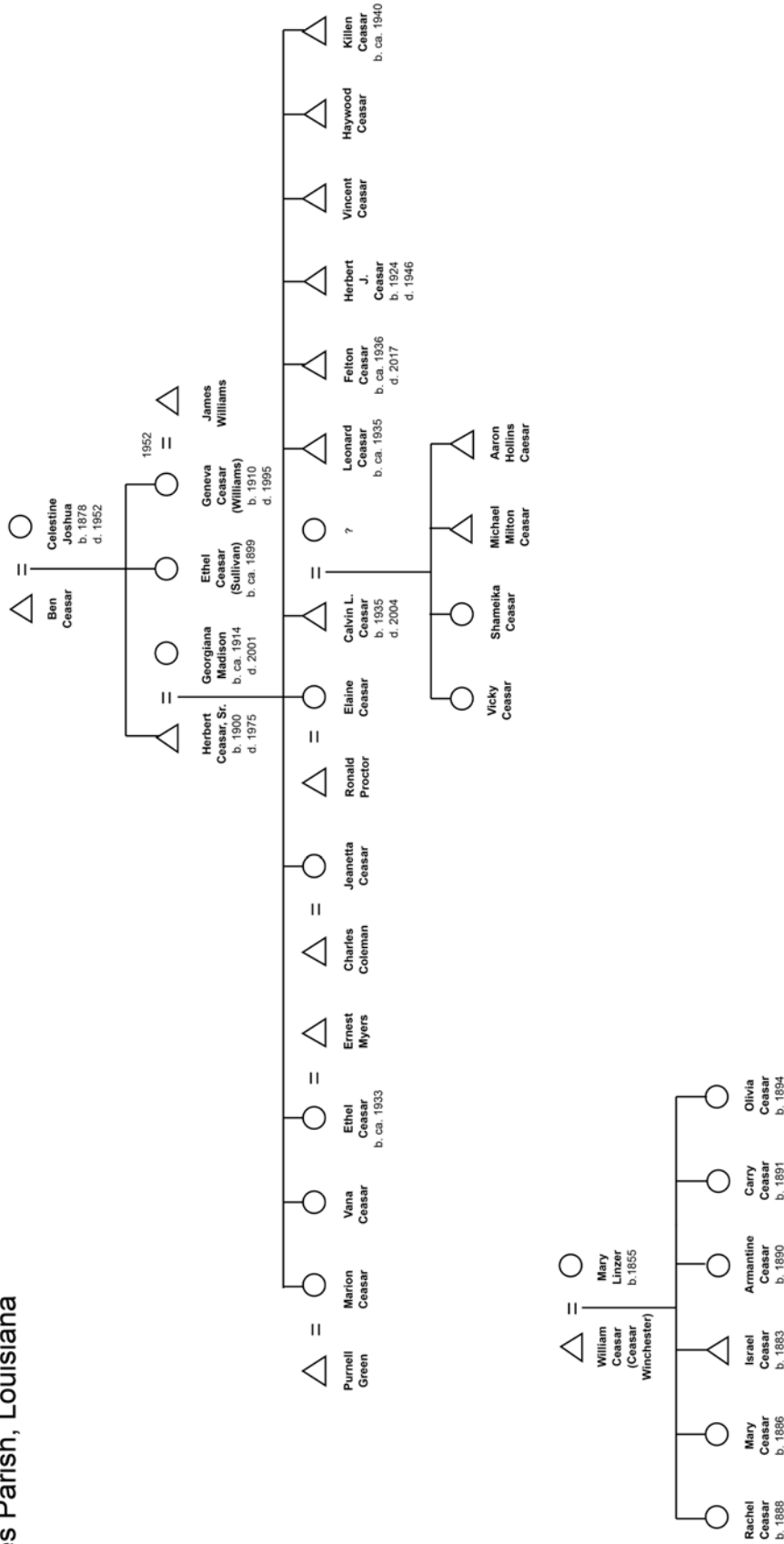


Figure 28. Kinship Diagram II for Ceasar Family Descendants, Buena Vista Plantation, St. James Parish, Louisiana.







**Figure 29.** Graves of Geneva Ceasar Williams, Celestine J. Ceasar, and Ehtel C. Randle, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannville, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.



**Figure 30.** Headstone of Reverend Herbert Ceasar, Sr., Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannville, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.





**Figure 31.** Headstone of Herbert Ceasar, Jr., Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannville, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.



**Figure 32.** Grave of Stella Madison, Georgiana Madison Ceasar, and Calvin L. Ceasar, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannville, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.

Calvin L. Ceasar (see Figure 28), another of Herbert and Georgiana Madison Ceasar's sons, was born on Christmas Eve 1935 in Welcome, and served as a sergeant in the U.S. Coast Guard during the Korean War. With his wife (name unknown), he had at least four children: Vicky, Shameika, Michael Milton, and Aaron Hollins Ceasar. Cavin L. Ceasar died on Friday, 30 April 2004, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was buried in Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville with his mother and grandmother (Figure 32) (Ancestry.com 2021ad; Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image no. 5296, recorded 6 August 2021; *The Times-Picayune* 2004:35; *The Sunday Advocate* 2004:6D).

The other known children of Ben Ceasar and Celestine Joshua (see Figure 28) were Ethel (b. ca. 1899) and Geneva (b. 16 August 1910) Ceasar. Ethel married a Sullivan (Selevan) prior to 1920, but was a 21-year-old widow living with her widowed mother by the time the 1920 U.S. Census was taken (U.S. Census 1920a). In June 1942, she lived with her nephew, Herbert Ceasar, Jr., in New Orleans (Ancestry.com 2021ac).

Ethel's sister, Geneva Ceasar, was born in Lemannville on 16 August 1910. On 19 December 1952, she married James Williams in St. James Parish. Whether this couple had children is not known. Geneva Ceasar died on 8 August 1995 and was buried in the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville (see Figure 28) (Ancestry.com 2021ai, 2021aj; Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image no. 5310, recorded 6 August 2021).

A third Ceasar family lineage, headed by William Ceasar (see Figure 28), is likely descended from Buena Vista slaves. Under the name Ceasar Winchester, William Ceasar enlisted as a private in Company I of the old 88th. Regiment, U.S. Colored Infantry, at Port Hudson on 24 September 1863 (Ancestry.com 2021ei, 2021ej). During the Civil War, several other former Buena Vista slaves enlisted in the army using the Winchester surname, including Jack Butler's son Amos, Jean Hogan's son Raily, and Amy Jackson's son William (Unbound Registers). William Ceasar married Mary Linzer (Ancestry.com 2021ek). By 1900, she was an about 45-year-old widowed washer woman residing in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish. Children then in her household were: Israel (b. April 1884), Mary (b. January 1886), Rachel (b. May 1888), Armantine (?) (b. April 1890), Carry (b. June 1891), Olivia (b. August 1894), and King (b. December 1896) (U.S. Census

1900a). On 12 September 1918, Mary Ceasar's son Israel registered for the World War I draft. Described as of medium height and build with black eyes and black hair, Israel Ceasar then lived in Lauderdale and worked as a farm laborer for V. Martin (Ancestry.com 2021el).

### **Fisher Family**

The circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers list 12 former Winchester slaves with the surname of Fisher. Four were born between 1832 and 1840: Moses (b. ca. 1832), Davy (b. ca. 1834), Delight, (b. ca. 1836), and Pauly (b. ca. 1840). The remainder were born between 1855 and 1864: Marina (b. ca. 1855), Susan (b. ca. 1857), Tempe (b. ca. 1858), Cartin (b. ca. 1860), Rosalea (b. ca. 1860), Jack (b. ca. 1861), Harriet (b. ca. 1862), and Moses (b. ca. 1864) (Freedmen Register, Vol. 3, pages 92, 94, 95, reel 28, frames 178, 180, 181; Unbound Registers).

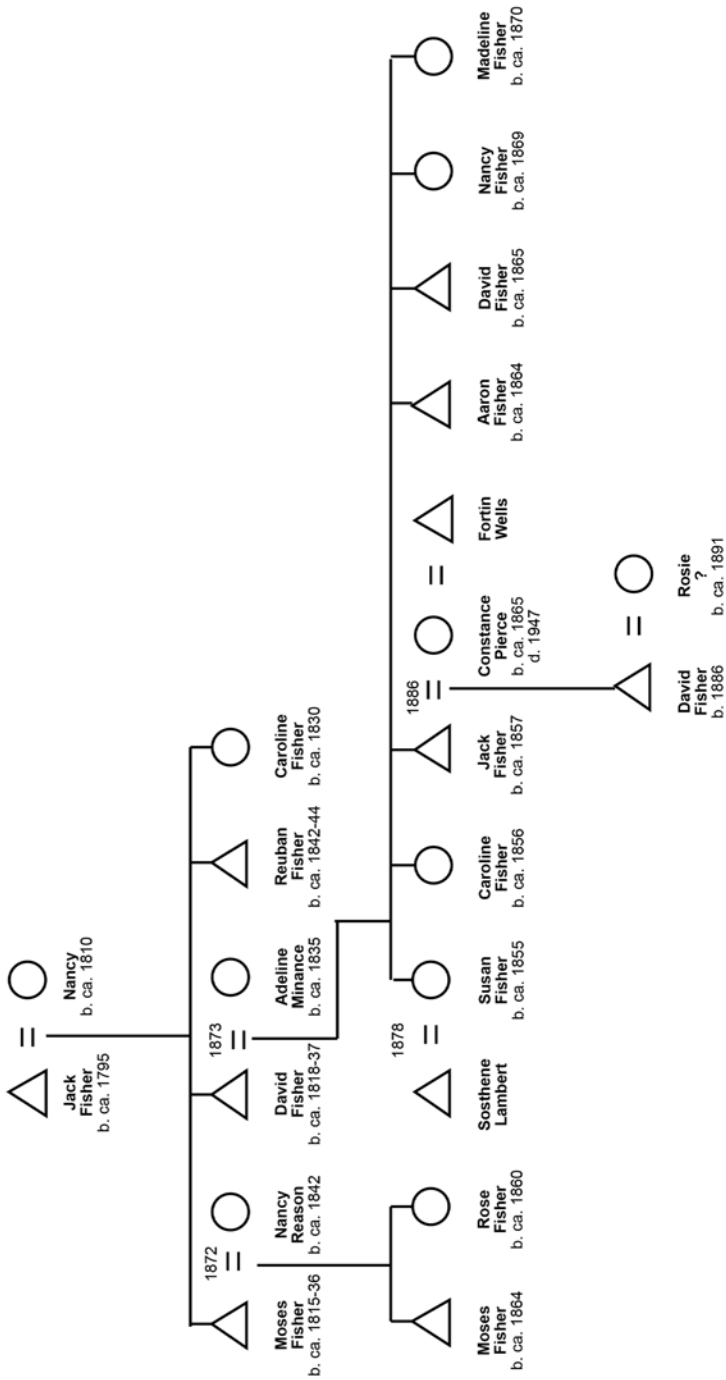
The St. James Parish courthouse records pertaining to Buena Vista mention only one slave named Fisher. Jack Fisher (b. ca. 1795) appears in two 1835 mortgages. Moses and David Fisher are not listed in the conveyance or mortgage records, but two slaves with those first names, born in the 1830s, are mentioned. Both were sons of Nancy (b. ca. 1810), who had four surviving children included in the 11 March 1859 mortgage: Caroline (b. ca. 1830), Moses (b. ca. 1836), David (b. ca. 1837), and Reuben (b. ca. 1842) (MB J:55-63). While the 1859 mortgage does not list Nancy's husband, he was presumably Jack Fisher, who probably died sometime between 1835 and 1859.

Residing near the Cantrell Post Office, in Ward 5 of St. James Parish, David Fisher (b. ca. 1830) was enumerated as a 40-year-old household head in the 1870 U.S. Census. He and his family lived near other Black families then resident on Buena Vista, indicating that the 1870 David Fisher and Davy Fisher, from the 1864 Freedmen Records, were one and the same.

In the 1870 U.S. Census, David Fisher was a mulatto farm laborer married to Delide (35), another mulatto and likely the Delight listed in the 1864 Freedmen Register (Vol. 3, page 92, reel 28, frame 178). Their children in 1870 were: Susan (15), Caroline (14), Jack (13), Aaron (6), David (5), and Nancy (6 months), all mulatto, except for Susan who was enumerated as Black (Figure 33). Both Susan and Jack Fisher appear in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register (Vol. 3, page 94, reel 28, frame 180), as well as in the 1864 Unbound Registers. All members of David Fisher's 1870 household were born in Louisiana (U.S. Census 1870). Some



**Fisher Descendants**  
Buena Vista Plantation  
St. James Parish, Louisiana



**Figure 33.** Kinship Diagram for Fisher Family Descendants, Buena Vista Plantation, St. James Parish, Louisiana.

three years later, David Fisher legally married Adeline Minance in St. James Parish on 13 June 1873 (Ancestry.com 2021ak).

Jack and Adeline Fisher lived in Ward 6 of St. James Parish when the 1880 U.S. Census was taken. Their only child then at home was Madeline (10). All three of these people were enumerated as Black (U.S. Census 1880c).

Census records indicate that David and Adeline Fisher had at least 7 children: Susan (b. ca. 1855), Caroline (b. ca. 1856), Jack (b. ca. 1857), Aaron (b. ca. 1864), David, Jr. (b. ca. 1865), Nancy (b. ca. 1869), and Madeline (b. ca. 1870) (see Figure 33). On 5 February 1878, daughter Susan (Suzanne) Fisher married Sosthene Lambert in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021al).

Son Jack married Constance Pierce on 21 January 1886 (Ancestry.com 2021am). In 1900, this couple lived in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. "Jackson" Fisher was then a farm laborer, whose birthdate was incorrectly recorded as October 1865. He had been married for 14 years, (i.e., since 1886) to Constance had only one child, David (b. 10 December 1886) (see Figure 33) (U.S. Census 1900b). Jack Fisher later either died or divorced Constance, because by 1910, she and her son David lived with Fortin Wells, Constance's new husband of three years (U.S. Census 1910a).

On 12 September 1918, Jack and Constance Fisher's son David was a 31-year-old resident of Welcome, where he worked as a laborer for Vincent Gullato. His World War I draft registration card identified his mother as Mrs. Constance Wells and described him as tall and slender, with dark eyes and black hair (Ancestry.com 2021an). Two years later, David Fisher and his wife Rosie lived in Ward 5 of St. James Parish and had no children (U.S. Census 1920b). David's mother, Constance Wells, died on 23 February 1947 at about 80 years of age (Ancestry.com 2021ao).

Jack and Nancy Fisher's son, Moses (b. ca. 1815-1836) appears in the 1870 U.S. Census in Ward 5 of St. James Parish (see Figure 33). Then an about 54-year-old farm laborer, Moses Fisher resided with his wife Nancy (24) and their daughter Rose (10), who also appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers. Also residing in their household in 1870 were Amelia Figens (21) and Washington (16) (U.S. Census 1870). Their relationship to Moses and Nancy Fisher remains unknown. The one-year-old Moses Fisher, listed in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register (Vol. 3, page 94, reel 28, frame 180), is believed

to be Moses and Nancy Fisher's son. Moses Fisher legally married Nancy Reason on 19 February 1872 (Ancestry.com 2021ap). Other descendants of Moses Fisher, or his children, are currently unknown.

The relationship of four Fishers listed in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers—Pauly (b. ca. 1840), Tempe (b. ca. 1858), Cartin (b. ca. 1860), and Harriet (b. ca. 1862) Fisher—to the Jack and Nancy Fisher lineage is currently unknown.

### ***Geason Family***

The Freedman records pertaining to Buena Vista Plantation list eight people with the surname Geason (sometimes Geison or Sgeson). Robert Geason appears in both the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll, though his approximate age was not provided. The same is true for Thornton Geason. Thomas Geason (b. ca. 1802), then estimated to be around 63 years old, also appears in the 1865 Freedmen Agreement. Tom Geason (44; b. ca. 1820) and Spencer Geason (22; b. ca. 1842) are listed in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register (Vol. 4, pages 8, 13, reel 28, frames 199, 204). Jordan Geason (no age listed) appears only in the 1865 Freedmen Payroll, while Eddy (11; b. ca. 1853) and Rebecca (39; b. ca. 1825) Geason appear only in the 1864 Unbound Registers.

A Tom Geason (b. ca. 1816) (Figure 34) also appears in the 11 March 1859 mortgage as the husband of Jane (MB J:55-63). Born in the same year, the Tom (b. ca. 1816) listed in the 1849 Winchester mortgage (MB G:206-208) and Tom Geason were likely the same individual.

In the 11 March 1859 mortgage, Tom Geason's wife Jane (b. ca. 1818) was around 41 years old. She was likely the same Jane (b. ca. 1813-1818) listed in all other Winchester mortgages, except the one dated 26 February 1849. According to the 1859 mortgage, Jane had six children: Phoebe (b. ca. 1833), Spencer (b. ca. 1841), Louis (b. ca. 1845), Thomas (b. ca. 1851), Eddy (b. ca. 1854), and Caledonia (b. ca. 1858) (MB J:55-63) (see Figure 34).

Thomas and Jane Geason do not appear in the 1870 U.S. Census of St. James Parish. However, two of their sons do. Louis Geason (b. ca. 1845), then around 25, was a fisherman, while his brother, Thomas, Jr. (b. ca. 1850), then around 20, was a farm laborer. Both brothers lived alone (U.S. Census 1870). Thomas Geason, Jr., married Eveline Taylor in St. James Parish on 14 September 1875 (Ancestry.com 2021aq), and they

may have had no children. Nothing more is presently known about Thomas and Jane Geason's children or other descendants, and their connection to other Buena Vista Geasons remains undetermined.

Thornton Geason's age was not recorded in either the 1865 Freedmen Agreement or Freedmen Payroll. However, a child named Thornton (b. ca. 1842-1850) does appear in the 1851 and 1859 Winchester mortgages (MB H:164-168; MB J:55-63). According to the 1859 mortgage, Thornton was the son of Becky (see Figure 34) who had six surviving siblings: Jerry (b. ca. 1845), Jordan (b. ca. 1848), Adeline (b. ca. 1853), Malvina (b. ca. 1855), Violet (b. ca. 1857) and Wilson (b. ca. 1858). Thornton's mother Becky was the child of a slave named Violet (b. ca. 1795). In the 1859 mortgage, Violet also had six children: Aimée (b. ca. 1822), Jordan (b. ca. 1820), Becky (b. ca. 1828), Emeline (b. ca. 1832), Washington (b. ca. 1835), and Laney (b. ca. 1836). Becky was then married to a slave named Coon Bob (b. ca. 1807-1824) (MB J:55-63), who was listed as Coono Bob in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register (Vol. 1, p. 108, reel 27, frame 109) and the 1864 Unbound Registers. As discussed previously in relation to the Ceasar family, Becky's sister Aimée was Aimée Atkinson, who married Julian Ceasar. Becky and Aimee's brother Jourdan was also an Atkinson, which suggests that a man of that name was the father of those two of Violet's children. Thornton Geason (b. ca 1849) (see Figure 34) died in St. James Parish on 14 December 1917 at around 68 years old (Ancestry.com 2021ar).

Thornton's brother Jordan Geason (b. ca. 1848) appears in the 1870 U.S. Census as a resident of Ward 5 of St. James Parish. He was then a 23-year-old farm laborer living with his wife Amy (b. ca. 1847) and son Philip (b. ca. 1868). All three were born in Louisiana (U.S. Census 1870).

According to the 1900 U.S. Census, Jordan Geason and his family remained in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. Still a farmer laborer at the approximate age of 56, Jordan had been married to Amy (Aimée) for 34 years and had had 17 children, though only seven were still living in 1900. Jordan reported that his father was born in Virginia, while his mother was a native Louisianan. Both of Amy's parents were also Louisiana born. Children at home in 1900 were: Isiah (Asaia) (17), Effie (15), Stella (11), and Isaac (11) (U.S. Census 1900b) (see Figure 34).

Ten years later, Jordan and Amy Geason still lived in Ward 5 of St. James Parish, with their son Isaac (19). None had any education, and both men were farm la-

borers. According to the 1910 U.S. Census, Amy had had 19 children, with only six still living. Unlike in the 1900 U.S. Census, in 1910, Amy reported that her father was born in Virginia (U.S. Census 1910a). Jordan Geason died at around 80 years old, on 10 May 1916, in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021as).

Jordan Geason's brother, Wilson Geason (b. ca. 1858) (see Figure 34), appears only in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage as a 5-month-old infant [MB J:55-63]. Wilson Geason does not appear in the 1870 or 1880 U.S. Censuses, although he married Anna Dennis in St. James Parish on 26 February 1886 (Ancestry.com 2021at). According to the 1900 U.S. Census, Wilson was a 41-year-old farm laborer residing with his wife Annie (34) in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. They had been married for 14 years and had had 9 children, seven of whom were still living. The census taker recorded that Wilson's parents were both born in Virginia, while Annie's were Louisiana natives. Children then in their household were: Regina (b. June 1885), Bertha (b. January 1887), Virginia (b. July 1891), Ella (b. April 1893), Ernest (b. June 1895), Malvena (b. August 1897), and Mabel (b. April 1900) (U.S. Census 1900b) (see Figure 34).

In 1910, Wilson and Anna Geason remained in Ward 5 of St. James Parish, where Wilson was a driver on a sugarcane farm. Anna and their older children—Regina Miller (24 and widowed), Bertha (22), Virginia (18), and Ella (15)—were then laborers on that same farm. Younger children still at home were Adnis (13), Malvina (11), and Mabel (7), plus three grandchildren Wilfred Miller (5), Hester Miller (3), and Lilian Harris (1½)(see Figure 34) (U.S. Census 1910a). The Millers were Regina's offspring from her marriage to Wilfred Miller, Sr., in circa 1904. The Harris child may have belonged to Regina's sister Bertha.

At around 70 years old, Wilson Geason was a laborer in a dairy in 1930 and lived with wife Anna and daughter Regina in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. The Geason household in 1930 also included grandsons Ervin (10) and Harry Wells (6) (U.S. Census 1930b). Wilson Geason died at the age of around 82 on 15 October 1936 (Ancestry.com 2021au).

Wilson and Annie Geason's daughter Regina and her Miller children appear twice in the 1910 U.S. Census of Ward 5 of St. James Parish. They were enumerated in both Regina's parents' home and in the household of her second husband Noré Young (25), where both adults were laborers on a sugarcane farm (U.S. Census 1910a).



# Geason Descendants I

## Buena Vista Plantation

### St. James Parish, Louisiana

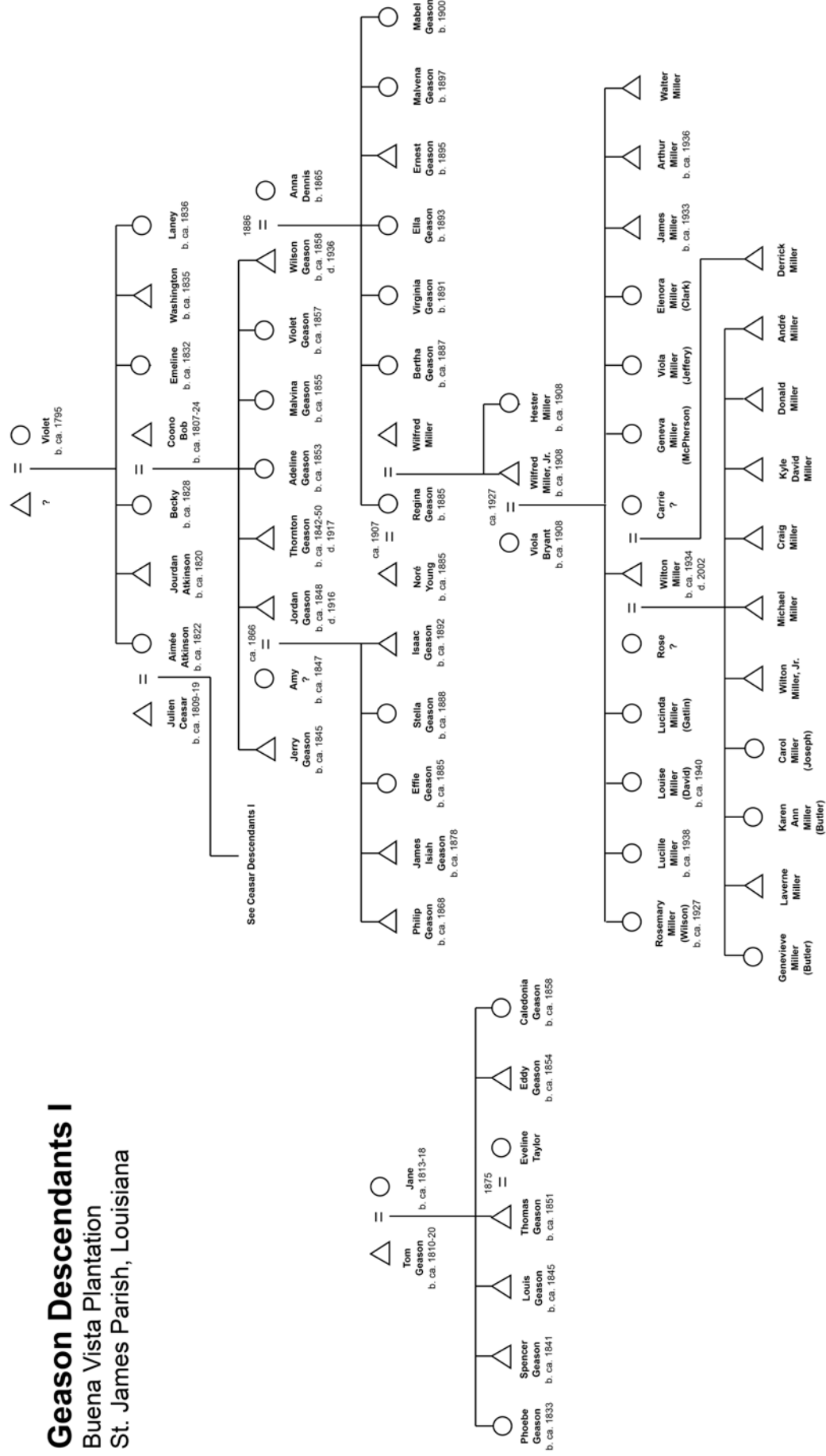


Figure 34. Kinship Diagram I for Geason Family Descendants, Buena Vista Plantation, St. James Parish, Louisiana.





**Figure 35.** Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.

Wilfred Miller, Jr., married Viola Bryant in about 1927. According to the 1930 U.S. Census, Wilfred was a farm laborer and resided with Viola and their daughter Rose Mary (2 years, 9 months) in Ward 5 of St. James Parish (U.S. Census 1930b).

Wilfred Miller, Jr. (b. 10 December 1905), continued to work on the sugarcane farms around Welcome throughout the following decade. On 16 October 1940, he made his mark beside his name, Wilfred Duke Miller, Jr., on his World War II draft registration card. His address was then RFD 2, Welcome, St. James Parish, Louisiana. Then employed by Alcée Lasigne at Welcome, Wilfred was 5' 10" tall, weighed 155 pounds, and had brown eyes, black hair, and a dark brown complexion (Ancestry.com 2021av). In his household in 1940 were his wife Viola and children: Rosemary (12), James (7), Wilton (6), Arthur (4), Lucille (2), and Louisa (2 months), as well as his grandmother, Anna Geason (U.S. Census 1940b).

Throughout their marriage, Wilfred, Jr., and Viola Miller had at least 11 children (see Figure 34). These included: Rose or Rosemary (b. ca. 1927), Lucille (b. ca. 1938), Louise, Lucinda, Geneva, Viola, Elenora, James (b. ca. 1933), Arthur (b. ca. 1936), Walter, and Wilton (b. ca. 1934). Arthur Miller was born on 27 March 1936 in

Welcome. He served in the U.S. Navy during Vietnam and lived at 8131 Geason Street in Welcome. Arthur Miller died on 12 January 2004 and was buried in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery in Welcome (Figure 35) (Ancestry.com 2021aw, 2021ax, 2021ay). James Miller, born on 29 June 1932 in Welcome, died on 21 October 2006 (Ancestry.co. 2021az). Also a Welcome native, Wilton "Woff" Miller (b. circa 1934) was a carpenter and resided in Donaldsonville. He and his wife Rose had at least 10 children: Geneva, Laverne, Karen Ann, Carol, Wilton, Jr., Michael, Craig, Kyle David, Donald, and André (see Figure 34). His second wife, Carrie, gave him one additional son, Derrick. Wilton Miller died on 31 August 2002 and was buried in Donaldsonville (*The Advocate* 2002:9-A).

Another branch of the Geason family, descended from Robert Geason (b. ca. 1866) (Figure 36), cannot currently be linked directly to any of the Buena Vista Geasons. However, the long-term presence of that lineage in upper St. James Parish strongly suggests that a connection exists.

The earliest record yet found pertaining to Robert Geason is his marriage to Sidonise Dennis (b. ca. 1871) on 23 May 1885 (Ancestry.com 2021ba). When the 1900 U.S. Census was taken, Robert Geason lived with



his second wife, Phelonise Arceneaux (b. ca. 1886) in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. Children in that household were: Alice (b. May 1890), Leon (b. April 1891), Lea (b. August 1895), and Willie (b. January 1900) (U.S. Census 1900b). Robert's first wife Sidonise, then married to Louis Jones, also resided in Ward 5. Two Geason children—Edward (b. January 1886) and Robert Geason (b. May 1888)—then lived with their mother in the Louis Jones household (U.S. Census 1900b).

In the 1910 U.S. Census, Robert Geason and his family shared a house, probably a typical double-pen quarters house, with Eugene Celestine and his family. Robert Geason and his family were described as mulattos. Robert, then around 44 years old, was a laborer on a sugarcane farm, as were his wife and two of their eldest children. Children then living at home were: Leah (b. ca. 1895), Willie (b. ca. 1898), and Wilton (b. ca. 1902). None of the family members attended school or could read and write in 1910 (U.S. Census 1910a).

In 1920, Robert Geason rented a single-family home in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. He, his wife, sons Wilton and Willie, and daughter-in-law Betrice, were all uneducated farm laborers (U.S. Census 1920b). Robert Geason died in St. James Parish on 15 November 1929 (Ancestry.com 2021bb).

During his first marriage to Sidonia Dennis, Robert Geason had at least three children: Robert, Jr. (b. ca. 1888), Joseph (b. 14 May 1891), and Edward Geason (b. 1885) (see Figure 36). Born in Welcome, Robert Geason, Jr. (b. 10 May 1888), married Victoria Shield (b. 29 January 1894) and had two children by 1918. He was described as tall, with a medium build, brown eyes and black hair, on his World War I draft card. At that time, Robert, Jr., worked for the U.S. Government as a derrick hand in Waggaman in Jefferson Parish (Ancestry.com 2021bc).

In the 1920 U.S. Census for Ward 5 of St. James Parish, Robert Geason, Jr., was an about 30-year-old farm laborer, living with his wife Victoria and children Ernest (9) and Mable (2 months). Neither he nor Victoria had any education, but son Ernest could both read and write (U.S. Census 1920b).

Ten years later, the Robert Geason, Jr., household included his wife and children Ernest (18), Robert (10), Florence (15), and Mable (12). By then a home owner, Robert, Jr., was a government laborer, as was his son Ernest, with both possibly helping to build the new levee system along the Mississippi River after the devastating 1927 flood. Although the parents had no edu-

cation, all of Robert Geason, Jr.'s, children had been to school and could read and write (U.S. Census 1930b).

By 1940, Robert, Jr., was about 52 years old and worked 36 hours a week as a farm laborer for Dubourg Thibaut at Welcome, as did his son Robert (III), then 19 (U.S. Census 1940b). The elder Geason's World War II draft registration card records that he was born in Welcome, and then was 5' 9" tall, weighed 150 pounds, and had brown eyes, black hair, and a dark brown complexion (Ancestry.com 2021bd).

Robert Geason, Jr., died on 1 November 1944 and was buried in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery in Welcome. Surviving her husband by 31 years, Victoria died on 23 January 1975 and was interred in a concrete vault placed on top of her husband's grave (Figure 37) (Headstone inscription, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, Louisiana, Image no. 5142, recorded 6 August 2021).

During their marriage, Robert Geason, Jr., and Victoria Shield had at least four children: Mable (b. ca. 1918), Robert III (b. 7 June 1920), Florence (b. ca. 1915), and Ernest (b. ca. 1911) Geason (see Figure 36). Born in Welcome, Robert Geason III registered for the World War II draft in 1942. Then employed as a farm laborer for John Landry in Welcome, Robert Geason III was 5' 8" tall, weighed 129 pounds, and had brown eyes, black hair, and a light brown complexion (Ancestry.com 2021be). A World War II U.S. Army veteran, Robert Geason III died on 19 July 1982 and was buried in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery in Welcome (Figure 38) (Ancestry.com 2021bf; Headstone inscription, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, Louisiana, Image no. 5139, recorded 6 August 2021).

Robert Geason III's brother, Ernest Geason (b. 10 July 1911), married Annie Becnel (b. ca. 1917) and was a 29-year-old Welcome resident when he registered for the draft in 1940. Like his brother, Ernest was then a farm laborer for Dubourg Thibaut, who was probably farming Minnie Plantation at that time. According to his draft card, Ernest was 5' 11" tall, weighed 175 pounds, and had black eyes, black hair, and a dark brown complexion (Ancestry.com 2021bg). Unlike his parents, Ernest attended school and completed the seventh grade. His wife Annie had finished third grade. Ernest and Annie's children at home in 1940 were: Bernice (5), Earl (3), and Ernest, Jr. (3) (U.S. Census 1940b). The couple subsequently had another son, Lester (*The Advocate* 2016:5B) (see Figure 36).

## Geason Descendants II

### Buena Vista Plantation

### St. James Parish, Louisiana

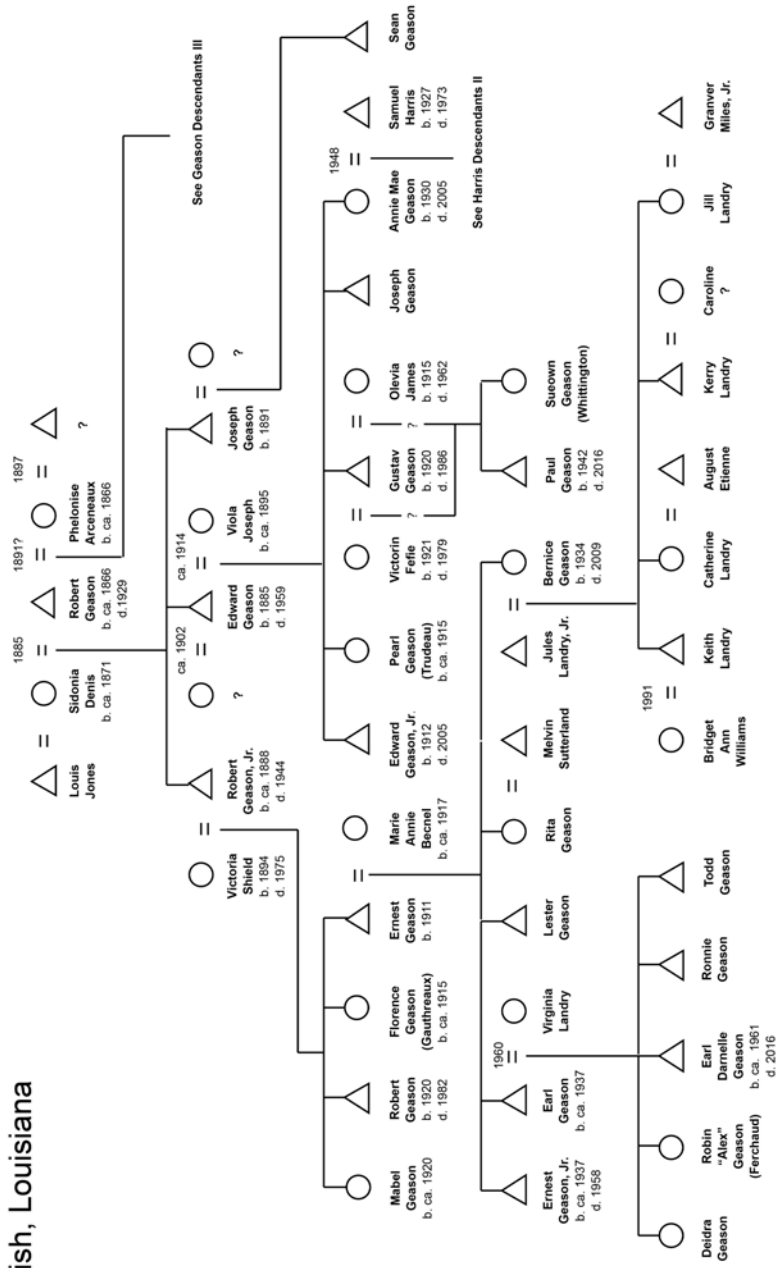


Figure 36. Kinship diagram II for Geason Family Descendants, Buena Vista Plantation, St. James Parish, Louisiana.







**Figure 37.** Headstone of Robert Geason and Victoria Shield Geason, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.



**Figure 38.** Headstone of Robert Geason, Jr., Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.

Earl Geason (b. ca. 1937) (see Figure 36) grew up to marry Virginia Landry, on 20 February 1960, with whom he had at least five children: Diedra, Robin (Alex), Earl Darnelle (b. ca. 1961), Ronnie, and Todd (*The Advocate* 2016:5B; Ancestry.com 2021bh).

Earl's sister, Bernice Geason (b. 17 November 1934), married the Reverend Jules Landry, Jr., with whom she had at least four children: Keith Landry, who married Bridget Ann Williams in 1991; Catherine Landry, who married August Etienne; Kerry Landry, whose wife was named Caroline; and Jill Landry, who married Granver Miles, Jr. (see Figure 36). Bernice Geason Landry died on 9 March 2009 and was buried in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery in Welcome (Figure 39) (Headstone inscription, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, Louisiana, Image no. 5199, recorded 6 August 2021; *The Times-Picayune* 2009:B-5; *The Advocate* 2009:12-13A; *The Assumption Pioneer* 1991:4).

Brother Lester Geason died prior to his mother. Whether he ever married or had offspring is not known. Sister Rita Geason married Melvin Sutterland (*The Advocate* 2009:12-13A). Ernest Geason, Jr. (b. 14 March 1939), died at age 19 on 29 April 1958. He was buried in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery in Welcome (Figure 40) (Headstone inscription, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, Louisiana, no Image no., recorded 6 August 2021).

Progenitor Robert and Sidonia Geason's second son was Edward Geason (b. 16 February 1885) (see Figure 36). When his parents separated, Edward lived with his mother and her second husband, Louis Jones. Edward Geason married twice, first to an unknown woman around 1902, and second to Viola Joseph (b. ca. 1895) in circa 1914. According to his World War I draft registration card, Edward Geason was a self-employed farmer, living and working in Welcome. By 1930, he owned his own home and farm. Though he had no formal education, he could read and write and also worked as a laborer for the U.S. Government. His household in 1930 included his second wife, Viola, and children: Edward, Jr. (17), Pearl (15), and Gustave (9) (Ancestry.com 2021bi; U.S. Census 1900b, 1910a, 1920b, 1930b). Edward Geason, Sr., died on 29 May 1959 (Ancestry.com 2021bj).

Edward Geason, Sr., and Viola Joseph had at least five children during their marriage: Edward Geason, Jr. (b. 7 December 1913); Pearl Geason (Trudeau) (b. ca. 1915); Gustav Geason (b. ca. 1921); Joseph Geason;

and Annie Mae Geason (Harris) (b. 9 May 1930) (see Figure 36). Annie May Geason married Samuel Harris and had numerous children, who are discussed below in relation to the Harris family. She died on 5 January 2005 and was buried in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery in Welcome, Louisiana (Figure 41) (Headstone inscription, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, Louisiana, Image no. 4990, recorded 6 August 2021).

In 1930, Edward Geason, Jr., was residing in the household of his parents in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. Then 17, he had no formal education but could read and write, and worked as a laborer on a truck farm (U.S. Census 1930b). When he registered for the draft in 1940, he lived and worked in Welcome, in the employ of Dubourg Thibaut. Edward, Jr., was then 5' 10" tall, weighed 180 pounds, and had black eyes, black hair, and a dark brown complexion (Ancestry.com 2021bk). Whether Edward Geason, Jr., ever married or had children is not known. He died on 19 March 2005 (Ancestry.com 2021bl).

Gustav Geason (b. 16 November 1920) (see Figure 36), another of Edward, Sr., and Viola Geason's sons, was born in Welcome and registered for the draft during World War II. Then employed by his father, Gustav Geason was 5' 11" tall, weighed 160 pounds, and had gray eyes, black hair, and a dark brown complexion (Ancestry.com 2021bm). Gustav married twice, first to Olevia James (1915-1962), and second to Victorin Fefie (1921-1979), and had at least two children: Paul Geason (1942-2016) and Sueown Geason (Whittington) (see Figure 36). Gustav Geason died at 12:20 p.m. on Thursday, 20 February 1986, at Ochsner Foundation Hospital in New Orleans at the age of 65. He was survived by his mother Viola, children Paul and Sueown, sisters Pearl Trudeau and Annie Mae Harris, brother Joseph Geason, and grandson Sean Geason. All were St. James Parish natives, except for grandson Sean, who lived in Clinton, Maryland. Gustav Geason was buried in the St. James Catholic Church Cemetery, located south of Welcome (Ancestry.com 2021bn; Find a Grave 2021b).

Progenitor Robert and Sidonia Geason's third son, Joseph Geason (b. 4 May 1891), was born in St. James Parish and baptized on 24 October 1891 (DBR 1998:256). He married an unknown woman and had at least one child, Sean Geason (Ancestry.com 2021bn) (see Figure 36).

Robert Geason and his second wife, Phelonise Arce-neaux, had at least five children: Alice (b. ca. 1889), Leon (b. ca. 1891), Leah (b. ca. 1895), Willie (b. August 1900), and Wilton (b. ca. 1902) Geason (Figure 42).





**Figure 39.** Headstone of Bernice Geason Landry, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.



**Figure 40.** Headstone of Ernest Geason, Jr., Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.



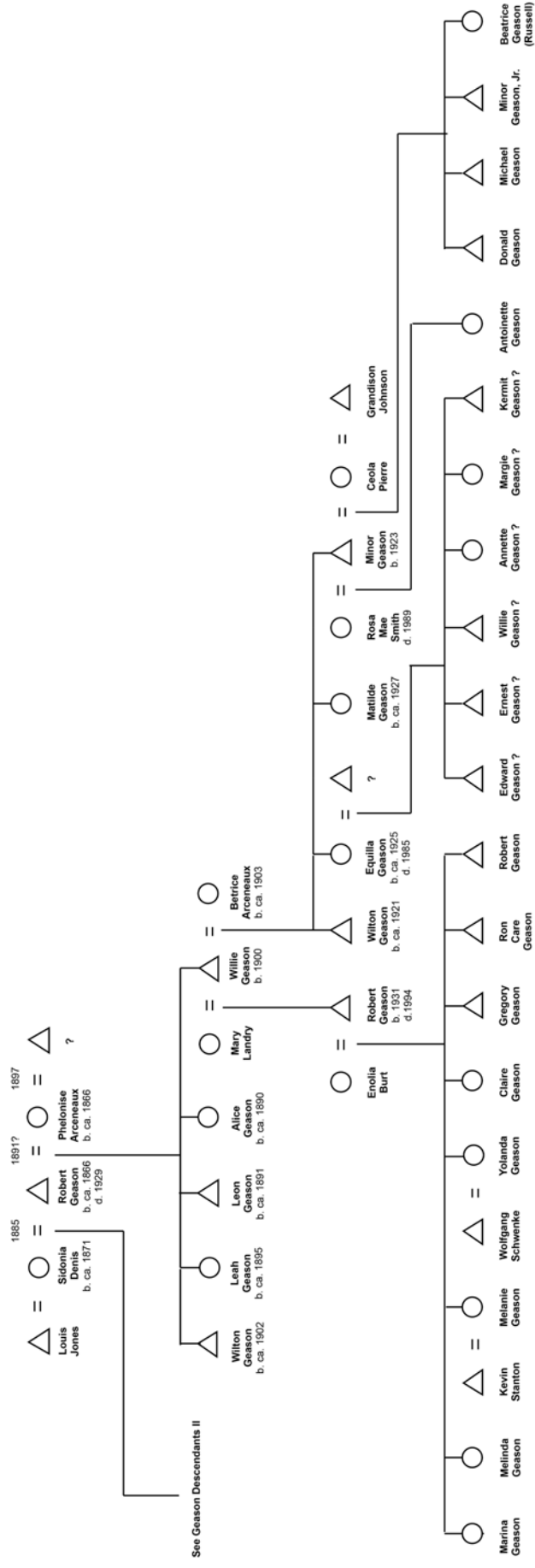


**Figure 41.** Graves of Annie Mae Geason Harris and Angela M. Harris, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.

### Geason Descendants III

## Buena Vista Plantation

St. James Parish, Louisiana



**Figure 42.** Kinship Diagram III for Geason Family Descendants, Buena Vista Plantation, St. James Parish, Louisiana.





Willie Geason was 18 when he registered for the draft during World War I. He was then employed by Mrs. Clerville Himel who then owned Buena Vista Plantation (Ancestry.com 2021bo). In 1920, Willie lived with his wife Betrice Arceneaux (17) in his parents' house in Ward 5 of St. James Parish (U.S. Census 1920b). In the 1930 U.S. Census, Willie Geason headed his own household, which did not include his wife. Instead, he lived with his mother Phelonise (then around 76) and his children: Wilton (9), Minor (6), Equilla (5) and Matilde (6 months) (U.S. Census 1930b).

With his first wife Betrice, Willie Geason (see Figure 42) had at least four children: Wilton (b. ca. 1921), Equilla (b. ca. 1925, d. 5 June 1985), Matilde (b. ca. 1927), and Minor Geason (b. ca. 1924) (U.S. Census 1930b; *The Times-Picayune* 1985a:A-27, 1989:B-9, 2003a:B-4). He had one known child, Robert Geason, with his second wife Mary Landry. Robert Geason, in turn, married Enolia Burt, with whom he had at least eight children: Robert, Ron Care, Claire, Gregory, Yolanda (who married Wolfgang Schwenke), Melanie (who married Kevin Stanton), Melinda, and Marina (*The Times-Picayune* 1994:B-5) (see Figure 42).

Willie and Betrice Geason's daughter, Equilla Geason (b. ca. 1925), lived in New Orleans and was a noted Gospel singer, with what was described as a "multi-talented alto voice, that could shake any audience." She had at least 6 children: Edward, Ernest, Willie, Annette, Margie, and Kermit (surname unknown) (see Figure 42). Her son Ernest Geason founded and was pastor of the Bible Institute of Holiness Church for All People, located on Audubon Ct. in New Orleans. Like his mother, Ernest was a singer whose "...rugged tone brings traditional gospel as we all know it back to center stage and to the forefront of the music scene (southern style)" (*The Times-Picayune* 1985a:A-27, 1993:3A1).

Willie and Betrice Geason's other son, Minor Geason (b. 25 June 1923), lived with his wife, Ceola Pierre, in Welcome in 1942. He was then employed by St. James Operator in Welcome. As described on his World War II draft registration card, Minor Geason was 5' 7" tall, weighed 135 pounds, and had brown eyes, black hair, and a black complexion (Ancestry.com 2021em). He and his wife had at least four children: Donald, Michael, Minor, Jr., and Beatrice Geason (Russell) (see Figure 42). Minor Geason, Sr., and his second wife, Rosa Mae Smith (d. 1989), had one child, Antoinette Geason (see Figure 42). Minor Geason, Sr., died on Wednesday, 6 May 1981 and was interred in Montz Memorial Park in Montz in St. Charles

Parish (*The Times-Picayune* 1981:25, 2003d:B-5). His son Minor Geason, Jr., died on 13 November 2007 and was buried at Restlawn Cemetery in New Orleans (*The Times-Picayune* 2007:B-6).

### Harris Family

John Harris (Figure 43) (b. ca. 1800), was about 65 years old when he was listed in the 1865 Freedman Agreement and Freedmen Payroll, and the circa-1864 Freedmen Register (Vol. 4, page 101, reel 28, frame 238). The Freedmen Register also includes Eastman Harris (b. ca. 1860), Gabriel Harris (b. ca. 1854), and Michel Harris (b. ca. 1853), all presumably John Harris' sons and former slaves of Carmelite Winchester (Freedmen Register, Vol. 4, pages 101-102, reel 28, frames 238-239).

No slaves with the surname Harris appear in the Winchester mortgage or conveyance records in St. James Parish. However, one named John, or John Nashville (b. ca. 1806), does. He and John Harris were likely the same person, given their similar birth years and the fact that no other slave named John, born in that period, lived on Buena Vista. If so, "Nashville" probably indicates where John was purchased or born. Winchester purchased John prior to 1828.

Michael Harris (b. ca. 1850-1853) (see Figure 43), then around 12 years old, is listed in three Freedmen documents. In the circa-1864 Freedmen Register, he was employed as a fourth-class worker for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista and earned \$3.00 per month (Freedmen Register, Vol. 4, page 101, reel 28, frame 238). In the 1865 Freedmen Agreement, he is identified as John Harris' son. He is also listed in the Freedmen Payroll. The about 9-year-old Michael listed in the 11 March 1859 mortgage was likely Michael Harris, given their similar birth years. In that document, Michael was Caroline's son. She then had two other children, Cecilia (b. ca. 1852) and Gabriel (b. ca. 1856). Caroline's husband was John (b. ca. 1821), who was presumably John Harris, although their birth years do not match. Caroline (b. ca. 1820-1830) was the daughter of Nancy, whose husband was Jack Fisher. Caroline had at least three siblings: Moses (b. ca. 1836), Reuben (b. ca. 1842), and David (b. ca. 1837) (MB J:55-56), all discussed above in relation to the Fisher Family.

John Harris, an about 74-year-old mulatto (b. ca. 1796), lived near the Cantrell Post Office, in Ward 5 of St. James Parish, when the 1870 U.S. Census was taken. He was a carpenter, and told the census taker that he had been born in Virginia. His wife had presumably

died by 1870, when he resided with his children: Betsy (24), Loretta (3), and Gabriel (15). Gabriel's estimated year of birth (ca. 1855) confirms his identity as the slave child of John and Caroline listed in the 1859 mortgage (MB J:55-63). At 15, Gabriel was already a farm laborer. The Harris family then lived among others known to have resided and worked on Buena Vista (U.S. Census 1870).

Nothing is presently known about John Harris' oldest children, Loretta, Betsy, and Eastman. However, Gabriel Harris was married twice. On 29 December 1879, he wed Arthemise Ceasar (Figure 44), the daughter of Julian Ceasar and Aimée Atkinson, discussed previously in relation to the Ceasar family (Ancestry.com 2021bp). When the 1880 U.S. Census was taken, Gabriel Harris was an about 23-year-old mulatto farm laborer, residing with his wife in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. He reported that both of his parents were born in Virginia. His wife, Arthemise Ceasar, was enumerated as Black, and she reported that her father was born in Louisiana and her mother in North Carolina. Although only legally married for about one year in 1880, Gabriel and Arthemise had four children born previously: Aurelia (b. ca. 1872), Katie (b. ca. 1874-1876), Carolina (b. ca. 1876), and Melatine (b. ca. 1878) (U.S. Census 1880c) (see Figure 43).

During their marriage, Gabriel and Arthemise Harris had eleven known children (see Figure 43): Aurelia (b. 12 December 1872, d. 1936), Katie (b. ca. 1874-1876), Carolina (b. ca. 1876), Melatine (b. ca. 1878), Benjamin (b. February 1884, d. 1940), Elucina (b. 1885), Alma (b. 1888, d. 1937), Eliza (b. August 1886), Bertha (b. 1888), Arthemise (b. 1891), and Birdie Floity (b. 1892, d. 1960) (U.S. Census 1870, 1880c, 1900b; Ancestry.com 2021bq).

In 1900, Gabriel Harris remained a farm laborer and resident of Ward 5 of St. James Parish. He then lived with his new wife of four years, Philice (b. ca. 1868), and children: Benjamin, Elucina, Eliza, Bertha, Arthemise, and Floity, plus Maggie (3), his daughter with Philice (U.S. Census 1900b). Gabriel Harris died in New Orleans in January 1917 (Ancestry.com 2021br).

John Harris' other son, Michael (see Figure 43), had his own household when enumerated, in Ward 5 of St. James Parish, during the 1870 U.S. Census. His estimated birth year (ca. 1848) confirms his identity as the boy Michael mentioned in the 1859 mortgage and the freedmen documents. In 1870, Michael Harris was approximately 22 years old and employed as a farm

laborer. His wife, Charlotte, was then around 20 years old. They had one son, Jack, who was then 5 months old (U.S. Census 1870).

In the 1880 U.S. Census, Michael Harris and his family remained in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. He was then an around 31-year-old mulatto farm laborer. Michael told the enumerator that his father had been born in South Carolina and his mother in Louisiana. His wife Charolette, then around 25, resided with him, as did sons Jack (11), Beldon (5), and Michael (2) (U.S. Census 1880c) (see Figure 43).

Michael Harris' son, Beldon (b. 6 January 1876), lived in Modeste, in Ascension Parish, when he registered for the World War I draft. Then tall and slender, with dark brown eyes and black hair, Beldon was a field laborer for J.W. Russell on Belle Helene Plantation in Ascension Parish (Ancestry.com 2021bs). Beldon married Harriet Thomas and had at least two children, Chester (b. ca. 1911) and Bessie (b. ca. 1916) Harris (U.S. Census 1920a) (see Figure 43).

Michael and Charolette Harris' other son, Michael, Jr. (see Figure 43), resided in Ward 5 of St. James Parish when the 1900 U.S. Census was taken. Then around 22 years old, Michael, Jr., was recently married to his wife, Mary (b. June 1883), but had no children (U.S. Census 1900b).

Jack Harris (b. ca. 1870), Michael and Charolette Harris' eldest child (see Figure 43), lived with his wife, Rose (b. ca. 1875), in Ward 5 of St. James Parish when the 1900-1930 censuses were taken. Together they had at least six children: Allen (b. 12 November 1909), Jack, Jr. (b. 21 April 1883), Bertha (b. ca. 1897), Ernest (b. 15 January 1903), Charolette (b. ca. 1906), and John (b. ca. 1907) (U.S. Census 1900b, 1910a, 1920b, 1930b) (see Figure 43). Little Charolette Harris died at age 12 on 15 November 1918 (Ancestry.com 2021bt).

Jack and Rose Harris' son, John, married a woman named Viola (b. ca. 1912) and had at least one daughter, Violet (b. ca. 1936) (see Figure 43). In 1940, they lived in Welcome, in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. According to his World War II draft registration card, John Harris had brown eyes, black hair, and a dark complexion. He then worked for Schexnayder & Melançon, Inc., in Welcome (Ancestry.com; U.S. Census 1940b).

John's brother, Ernest Harris (see Figure 43), resided in Welcome where he worked as a farm laborer for most of his life. He married Beatrice Dennis in circa 1926 and had at least seven children: Ulysees

# Harris Descendants I

Buena Vista Plantation  
St. James Parish, Louisiana

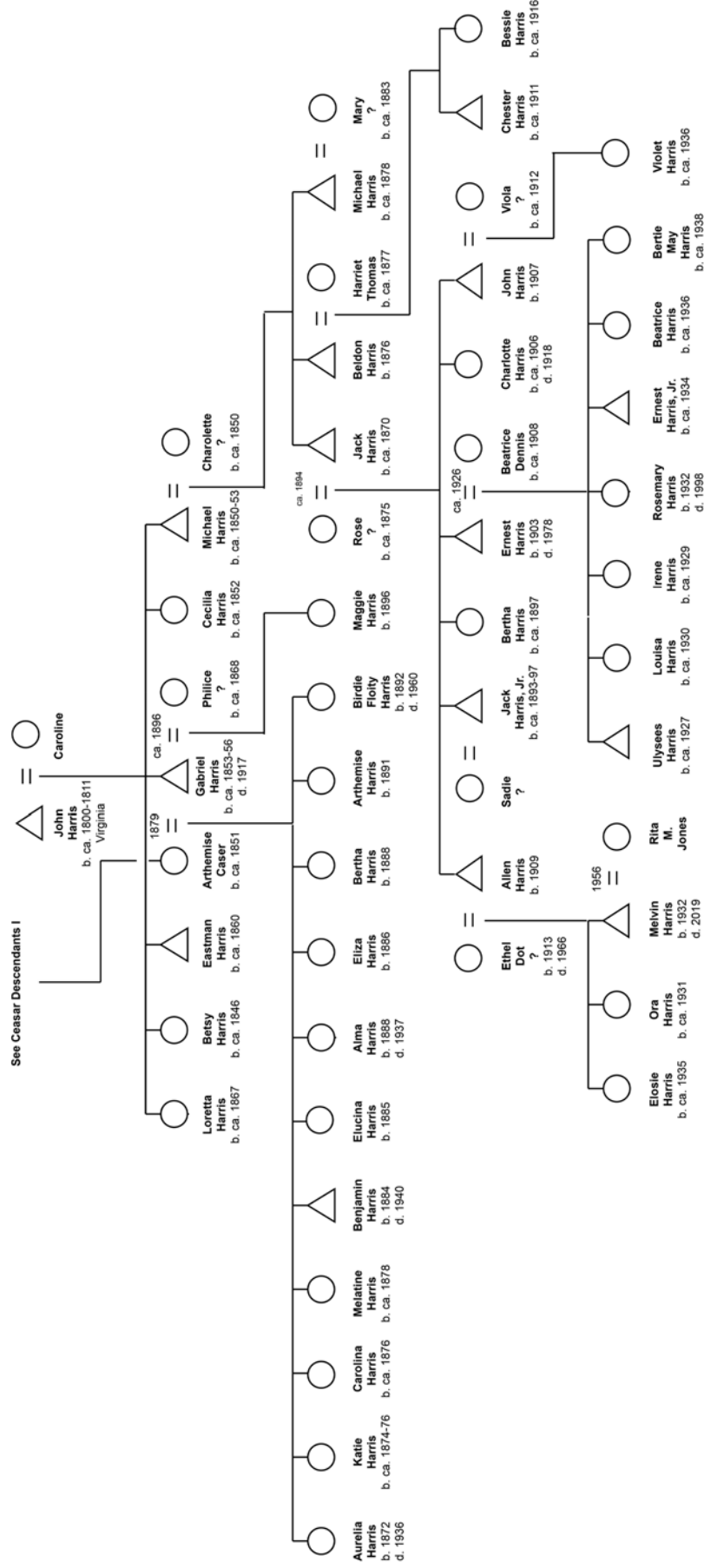


Figure 43. Kinship Diagram I for Harris Family Descendants, Buena Vista Plantation, St. James Parish, Louisiana.







**Figure 44.** Gabriel Harris and wife Artemise Ceasar Harris, date uncertain (Ancestry.com 2022a).

(b. ca. 1927), Irene (b. ca. 1929), Louisa (b. ca. 1930), Rosemary (b. ca. 1932), Ernest, Jr. (b. ca. 1934), Beatrice (b. ca. 1936), and Bertie May (b. ca. 1938) (U.S. Census 1930b, 1940b). On 14 February 1942, Ernest Harris registered for the World War II draft. Then 5' 7" inches tall and weighing 165 pounds, with black eyes, black hair, and a black complexion, Ernest also worked for Schexnayder & Melançon in Welcome (Ancestry.com 2021bv). Ernest Harris died in June 1978 in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021bw).

Allen Harris (b. 12 November 1909) (see Figure 43), John and Earnest's brother, was born in Welcome. In 1940, Allen was a tractor driver for Schexnayder & Melançon. He married Ethel Dot (b. 12 September 1913) and had three children: Ora (9), Melvin (8), and Eloise (5). According to his World War II draft registration card, Allen was then 5' 8" tall, weighed 150 pounds, and had black eyes, black hair, and a black complexion. His wife, Ethel Dot Harris, died on 2 April 1966 and was interred in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery in Welcome (Figure 45) (U.S. Census 1940b, Ancestry.com 2021bx, Headstone inscription, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, Louisiana, no image no., recorded 6 August 2021). Allen and Ethel Dot Harris' son, Melvin, married Rita M. Jones on 29 September 1956 (Ancestry.com 2021by). Melvin Harris died on 21 April 2021 and was buried in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery in Welcome (Figure 46) (Headstone inscription, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, Louisiana, Image no. 5026, recorded 6 August 2021).

Jack and Rose Harris' final son, Jack, Jr., was born in April, either in 1893 or 1896. When registering for the draft during World War I, he lived in Lauderdale, was married to Sadie, and had one child. Described as tall and slender, with brown eyes and black hair, Jack Harris, Jr., worked for M. Schexnayder in Lauderdale, probably as a farm laborer on Elina Plantation. When he registered for the draft during World War II, Jack, Jr., was 6' 2" tall, weighed 195 pounds, and had brown eyes, black hair, and dark brown complexion. He then worked for C. Schexnayder & Co., located in Donaldsonville (Ancestry.com 2021bz, 2021ca).

Several branches of the Harris family from the Welcome area cannot currently be linked to the lineage of Winchester slaves, Caroline and John Harris. Oliver Harris (Figure 47) is the progenitor of one of these branches. Nothing is known of Oliver Harris, other than he married Elena Sheppard in circa 1910 (Ancestry.com 2021cb). In the 1930 U.S. Census, Elena Harris was listed as the head of her household in Ward

4 of Ascension Parish. She was then around 38 years old and married, though her husband was not present in the household. Residing with her were her children: Augustine (b. ca. 1913), Oliver (b. ca. 1915), Symbia (b. ca. 1918), Eddie (b. ca. 1921), Henry (b. ca. 1923), Helen (b. ca. 1927) Harris, plus Octave Martin (b. ca. 1909), the latter adopted (U.S. Census 1930a). When the 1940 U.S. Census was taken, Elena Harris lived in Lemannville in Ascension Parish. She was then an about 49-year-old widow living with her children: Oliver (26), Eddie (19), Henry (11) and Helen (12) (U.S. Census 1940a).

Census data and obituaries of descendants indicate that Oliver Harris and Elena Sheppard had at least eight children (see Figure 47) (*The Advocate* 2011:10A; *The Morning Advocate* 1980:2-D; *The Times-Picayune* 1998a:B-3; U.S. Census 1930a, 1940a). Little is known of six of them. Daughters Symbia (b. ca. 1918) and Augustine (b. ca. 1913) appear only in the 1930 U.S. Census for Ascension Parish (U.S. Census 1930a). Edna G. Harris and Gennie Harris Green are mentioned only in obituaries (*The Morning Advocate* 1980:2-D; *The Times-Picayune* 1998a:B-3). Helene Harris (b. ca. 1927) married Herbert Etienne, but whether they had children is not known (*The Morning Advocate* 1980:2-D). Henry Harris (b. 27 February 1923) served in the U.S. Army during World War II. He died on 6 November 2001 and was buried in the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville (Figure 48) (Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image no. 5295, recorded August 6, 2021).

Oliver Harris, the second (b. 28 March 1915), was born in Lemannville (Ancestry.com 2021ce). In 1940, he lived with his widowed mother at Box 168, RFD#2, Donaldsonville, Louisiana, and worked for Crawford and Thibaut. According to his World War II draft registration card, he had black eyes, black hair, a black complexion, and a scar near his left eye (Ancestry.com 2021cf). On 22 April 1942, Oliver Harris enlisted as a private in the Warrant Officers of the U.S. Army at Camp Livingston in central Louisiana. He was then 5' 10" tall and weighed 121 pounds (Ancestry.com 2021cg). Oliver Harris married Yvonne Schexnayder and had at least seven children: Alfreda, Terry, Yvonne, Edward, Brandon, Oliver J., Jr., and Ernest. Oliver J. Harris, Jr. (b. 15 March 1956) died on 23 January 2007 and was buried in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery in Welcome (Headstone inscription, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, Louisiana, no image no., recorded 6 August 2021). His father, Oliver "Daddy" Harris, died on 6 January 1998 and was





**Figure 45.** (Left) Graves of Oliver Harris and Ethel Dott Harris, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.

**Figure 46.** (Below) Headstone of Melvin Harris, Sr., Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.



buried in the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville (Figure 49) (Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image no. 5299, recorded 6 August 2021; *The Times-Picayune* 1998a:B-3).

Oliver and Elena Harris' other son, Eddie (see Figure 47) (b. 22 February 1921), served as a Private First-Class during World War II. He married Margie Williams (b. 10 December 1933) and had a son, Eddie Harris, Jr. Eddie Harris, Sr., died on 2 September 1980, and was buried in the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville (Figure 50) (Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image no. 5302; *The Advocate* 1980:2-D). His wife Margie died three decades later on 5 October 2011 in Rochester, New York. Surviving her were her son, Eddie Harris, Jr., his wife Gale, and grandsons Brian C. and Cordell Harris. Margie Harris' body was returned to St. James Parish and entombed on top of her husband's grave in the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville (see Figure 50) (Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image no. 5302; *The Advocate* 2011:10A).

Samuel Harris (b. 7 April 1927) is the progenitor of a third branch of the Harris family (see Figure 47). Born in Welcome, Samuel lived in his widowed mother Mamie's home in 1940, along with his sisters, Margie (18) and Rose (15) (U.S. Census 1940b). At the age of 18, Samuel registered for the World War II draft. Then 5' 10" inches tall and weighing 150 pounds, Samuel had black eyes, black hair, a black complexion, and worked in Welcome for Schexnayder & Melançon, likely as a farm laborer (Ancestry.com 2021ch). He later served as a Private in Company K, 25th. Infantry, during World War II. On 30 December 1948, he married Annie Mae Geason (b. 9 May 1930), discussed previously in relation to the Geason family (see Figure 36). They had at least three children: Amelia Harris, who married Roland Russell, Sr.; Samuel Harris, Jr., whose wife was named Kimberly; and Angela Marie Harris Hams (b. 8 April 1964, d. 8 April 1990) (Ancestry.com 2021ci; *The Times-Picayune* 2005:B-4; Headstone inscription, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, Louisiana, Image no. 4992, recorded 6 August 2021). Samuel Harris died on 29 March 1973 and was buried in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery in Welcome (Figure 51) (Headstone inscription, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, Louisiana, Image no. 5148, recorded 6 August 2021). His wife died 32 years later at the Thibodaux Medical Center in Thibodaux, in Lafourche Parish, on 5 January 2005. She was also

interred in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery in Welcome (see Figure 41) (Headstone inscription, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, Louisiana, Image no. 4990, recorded 6 August 2021; *The Times-Picayune* 2005:B-4).

A final branch of the Harris family descends from Clarence Harris, Sr., and his wife Edith H. Dennis (see Figure 47). They had at least seven children: Lloyd (b. 7 January 1927), Clarence, Jr. (b. ca. 1925), Murl (b. 21 February 1933), Ovide, Rosemary, Geraldine, and Odette. In 1940, Edith Harris was the head of a household in Ward 6 of St. James Parish. Although married, Edith's husband was not present when the census was taken. Residing with her were Clarence (15), already a farm laborer, Lloyd (13), Murl (7), Rosemary (5), and Geraldine (3) Harris (U.S. Census 1940b).

Around 1946, Clarence and Edith Harris' son, Lloyd (see Figure 47) (b. 7 January 1927), moved from St. James to Jefferson Parish where he lived in Marrero. Lloyd and his wife Ethyl Mae had at least five Harris children: Stewart, Lloyd, Jr., Minutey (Lydiece), Lois (Madison), and Glenda (Rhodes), as well as three grandchildren: Shawn Madison, Andrea Madison, and Robin Rhodes. Lloyd Harris died on Friday, 2 June 1978, and was buried in the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville (Figure 52) (Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image no. 5300, recorded 6 August 2021; *The Times-Picayune* 1978:I-16).

Lloyd's brother, Murl Harris (see Figure 47) (b. 21 February 1933), married Stella Jones (b. 5 September 1934) on 29 November 1952. Together, they had at least three children: Glen, Murl, Jr., and Nathaniel Harris. Stella Harris died on 5 September 2006. Her husband Murl died less than a month later, on 2 October 2006. Murl and Stella Harris were buried together in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery in Welcome (Figure 53) (Ancestry.com 2021cj; *The Times-Picayune* 2006:B-6; Headstone inscription, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, Louisiana, Image no. 5208, recorded 6 August 2021).

The Harris families' ties to the west bank of upper St. James Parish and the Welcome community are demonstrated by two recent interments in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery in Welcome. They were for Royal Harris (b. 7 March 1963, d. 8 February 2021) and Franky Harris (b. 24 September 1951, d. 4 January 2013). Other Harris family members in that cemetery, but not discussed above, are Hilda Harris (b.









**Figure 48.** Headstone of Henry Harris, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannville, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.



**Figure 49.** Headstone of Oliver Harris, Sr., Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannville, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.





**Figure 50.** Headstone of Eddie Harris, Sr., and Margie Williams Harris, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannville, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.



**Figure 51.** Headstone of Samuel Harris, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.





**Figure 52.** Headstone of Lloyd Harris, Sr., Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannville, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.



**Figure 53.** Headstone of Murl H. Harris, Sr., and Stella Jones Harris, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.

15 April 1935, d. 27 August 1993) and Junior "Black" Harris (b. 30 June 1930, d. 12 February 1993) (Headstone inscriptions, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery, Welcome, Louisiana, Image nos. 4927, 4974, 4981, and 4855, recorded 6 August 2021).

### ***Hogan Family***

Courthouse documents and the Freedman Bureau records pertaining to Buena Vista Plantation list 20 individuals with the last name of Hogan, spelled variously as "Hoger," "Hogan," "Hogen," or "Tobgens." Most are believed to be descendants of one man, Jim Hogan (b. ca. 1796-1801) (Figure 54), variously referred to as Jim, Old Jim, or Hogan. When he became the property of the Winchesters is not known, and the earliest record of him is the 4 April 1828 mortgage (MB C:419-420). Jim appears in all of the subsequent Winchester mortgages and in most of the Freedmen documents. In the 1870 U.S. Census, a James Hogines (b. ca. 1783) was listed as a resident of Ward 5 of St. James Parish. Then around 87 years old, James was enumerated as a mulatto fisherman born in Virginia. Living with him were his wife Betty (b. ca. 1805), a Black Louisiana native, and 16-year-old Ogustay (Agustus?) (b. ca. 1854), a mulatto farm laborer (U.S. Census 1870).

Four Hogans born in the same generation, i.e., between ca. 1818 and 1831, appear in the Freedmen documents. They are: Jean (b. ca. 1826-1827), Jim (b. ca. 1816), Julia (b. ca. 1821), and Martin (b. ca. 1818-1831) Hogan. Their ages suggest that Jean, Jim, and Martin were siblings, possibly the sons of Jim and Betty Hogan. Later documents (discussed below) indicate that Julia Hogan was probably the wife of Jim Hogan, Jr. (see Figure 54).

Residing in Ward 5 of St. James Parish in 1870, Jim Hogan, Jr. (b. ca. 1858 and enumerated as James), was then an around 49-year-old Black farm laborer. Then residing with him were his wife, Juda (Julia?) (b. ca. 1821), and children: Elthay (Elzy?) (16), Adell (12), and Louisia (9) (U.S. Census 1870).

In 1880, Jim (James) Hogan remained in Ward 5 of St. James Parish, but was enumerated as a married, 53-year-old, mulatto farm laborer, although no family members then shared his household. James reported that his father had been born in Virginia. His dwelling number, in the 1880 U.S. Census, was the same as that for the separate household of his son Elzy (U.S. Census 1880c). This suggests that each household occupied half of a double-pen style quarters house.

Elzy Hogan (b. ca. 1853) was around 11 years old when his name was entered into the Freedmen Register as a former slave of Madam Winchester. He was classified as a fourth-class laborer and paid \$3.00 per month (Freedmen Register, Vol. 4, page 101, reel 27, frame 238). Elzy married Martha Brown (b. ca. 1856) on 12 June 1876 (Ancestry.com 2021ck). In 1900, Elzy and Martha Hogan lived in Ward 5 of St. James Parish, where he was enumerated as an illiterate farmer. The latter title implies that he farmed his own land. Seven of their nine children were still living in 1900. Children then at home were: Victoria (b. April 1882), Elzy, Jr. (b. November 1885), Polly (b. August 1887), Elvina (b. April 1890), Frank (b. September 1894), and Mithilda (b. May 1897) (U.S. Census 1900b) (see Figure 54).

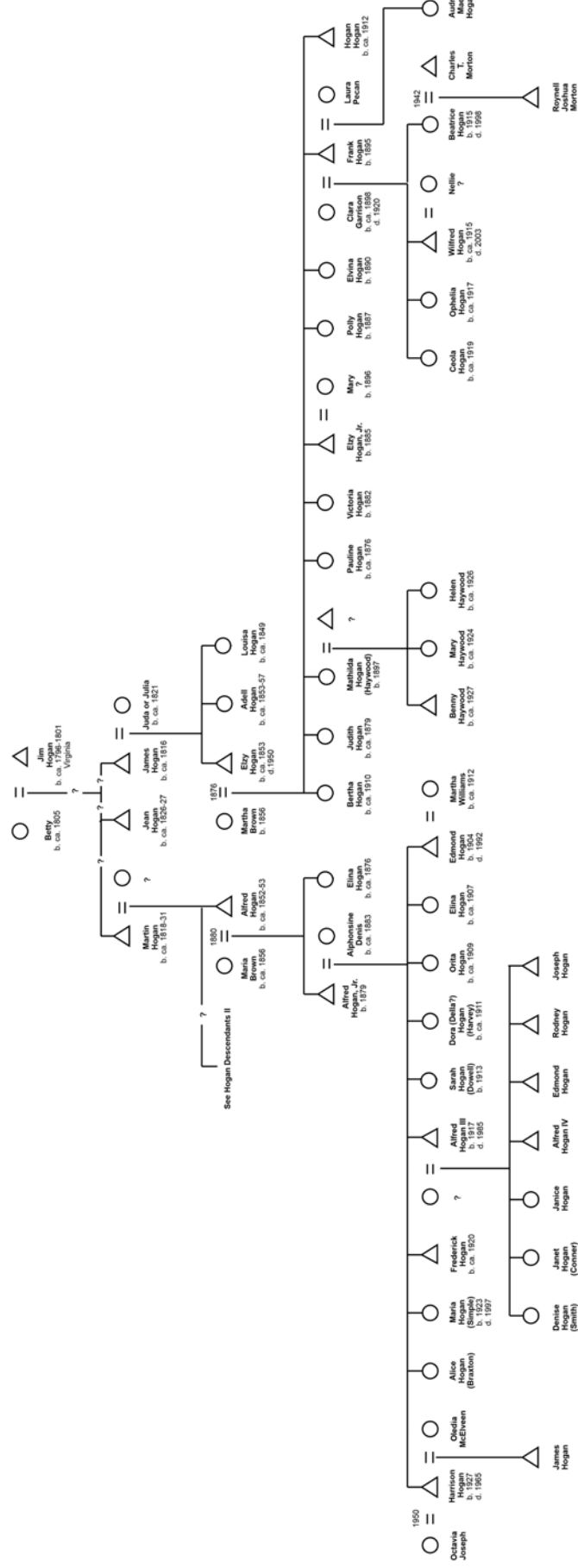
By 1920, Elzy and Martha Hogan lived in Lauderdale, where Elzy was a farm laborer. Children then sharing their household were Elzy Hogan, Jr. (45), Elvina (23), Mithilda (20), Bertha (10), and Hogan (8). Their family also included children Ellina (10) and Frank Guidry (2) whose relationship to Elzy and Martha Hogan is unknown (U.S. Census 1920a).

When the 1930 U.S. Census was taken, Elzy Hogan was no longer working and had returned to Ward 5 of St. James Parish, where he and his wife were raising several of their grandchildren: Beatrice (14) and Ophelia (12) Hogan, and Mary (6) and Benny (4) Haywood (U.S. Census 1930b). In 1940, at around 84 years old, Elzy Hogan lived with his son, Elzy Hogan, Jr., back in Lauderdale. His wife Martha had presumably died by this time (U.S. Census 1940a). Elzy Hogan lived to be around 101 years old (Ancestry.com 2021cl).

Elzy and Martha Hogan's daughter, Mathilda (b. ca. 1897) (see Figure 54), married a man named Haywood and had at least three children: Benny (b. ca. 1927), Mary (b. ca. 1924), and Helen (b. ca. 1926) Haywood (U.S. Census 1930b). In the 1940 U.S. Census, Mathilda was a widow and farm laborer, living with her three children in the house next to that of her brother, Elzy, Jr., in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish (U.S. Census 1940a). Elzy, Jr., married a woman named Mary (b. ca. 1896). Both were farm laborers in 1940, and had no children in their household, though they did provide a home to Elzy Hogan, Sr. (U.S. Census 1940a).

Frank Hogan (b. 25 September 1895), another of Elzy, Sr., and Martha Hogan's sons, was born in Lemannville and registered for the World War I draft in 1917 (see Figure 54). Then 21 and unmarried, Frank was, nevertheless, supporting an unnamed woman

**Hogan Descendants I**  
Buena Vista Plantation  
St. James Parish, Louisiana



**Figure 54.** Kinship Diagram I for Hogan Family Descendants, Buena Vista Plantation, St. James Parish, Louisiana.





and two children. In 1917, he was tall and of medium build, with brown eyes and black hair, and worked for the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company (Ancestry.com 2021cm). In the 1920 U.S. Census, Frank Hogan lived in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish and worked as a laborer on a rice farm. He then lived with his wife, Clara Garrison (b. ca. 1898), and daughters Beatrice (b. 1915), Ophelia (b. ca. 1917), and Ceola (b. ca. 1919) Hogan (U.S. Census 1920a). A son, Wilfred Hogan (b. ca. 1915), does not appear in the 1920 U.S. Census (*The Times-Picayune* 1998b:B-5). Frank Hogan's wife Clara died on 12 October 1920, some months after the 1920 U.S. Census was taken (Ancestry.com 2021cn). Frank subsequently married Laura Pecan and apparently had a daughter, Audry Mae Hogan (*The Times-Picayune* 1998b:B-5).

Frank and Clara Hogan's son Wilfred (see Figure 54) (b. 4 July 1915) was born in Lemannville and served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He lived in New Orleans, with his wife Nellie, for many years and worked as a mail handler for the U.S. Postal Service. He was also a member of the St. John Institutional Missionary Baptist Church. Whether Frank and Clara had children is not known. Wilfred Hogan died on 24 February 2003, at the age of 87, and was buried in the Mt. Olivet Mausoleum in New Orleans (Ancestry.com 2021co, 2021cp; *The Times-Picayune* 2003b:B-5, 2003c:46).

Frank and Clara Hogan's daughter, Beatrice (b. 11 December 1915), was also born in Lemannville (see Figure 54). In 1940, she rented accommodation, at 1006 Governor Nichols Street, in New Orleans, where she worked as a house maid (U.S. Census 1940c). Beatrice married Charles T. Morton in December 1942 (Ancestry.com 2021cr) and had at least one child, Roynell Joshua Morton. Beatrice Hogan Morton died from complications of diabetes, at the age of 82, in the Lafon Nursing Home in New Orleans, on 8 April 1998. She was also buried in the Mount Olivet Mausoleum in New Orleans (Ancestry.com 2021cq; *The Times-Picayune* 1998b:B-5).

Martin Hogan (b. ca. 1818-1831) (see Figure 54), another probable son of slaves Betty and Jim Hogan, appears in both the 1865 Freedmen Payroll and Freedmen Agreement. He was possibly the slave named Martin (b. ca. 1831-1836) listed in the Winchester mortgages dating between 1835-1859. Martin Hogan was presumably the father of the around two-year-old Martin Hogan (Figure 55), listed in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register as a former slave of Carmelite Winchester (Freedmen Register, Vol. 4, page 102, reel 28, frame 239).

Martin Hogan, Jr., married a woman named Mary (b. ca. 1861) in ca. 1878 (see Figure 55). In 1900, the couple lived in Ward 5 of St. James Parish, where Martin, Jr., was a farm laborer. During their 22 years of marriage, Martin, Jr., and Mary Hogan had 8 children, seven of whom were then still living in 1900. Children then in their household were: Mitchel (b. July 1881), Ella (b. October 1885), Joe (b. May 1887), Effie (b. September 1887), Ida (b. September 1891), Elfege (b. August 1894), and Guiva (?) (b. October 1899) (U.S. Census 1900b). Mary Hogan does not appear in the 1910 U.S. Census, presumably because she had died by that time. Living with her husband, then in the home of Martin Hogan, Jr., were children: Elfege (15), Roseline (7), and Effie (22). All, except seven-year-old Roseline were employed as laborers on a sugarcane farm (U.S. Census 1910a). Martin Hogan, Jr., died at approximately 70 years of age, on 25 July 1925, in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021cs).

Mary and Martin Hogan, Jr.'s son, Mitchel, was born on 4 July 1881. In 1918, he was residing with his wife Caroline Guidry Hogan, in Lauderdale. His World War I draft registration card records him as being tall and slender with dark eyes and black hair. He was then employed as a laborer by M. Schexnayder & Co. in Lauderdale (Ancestry.com 2021ct). Two years later, when the 1920 U.S. Census was taken, the couple continued to live in Lauderdale in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. His household then included his wife Caroline, niece Jos (?) (17), niece Ida (14), sister Effie (26 and divorced), and daughter Rose (17). The nieces are presumed to have been the children of his sister Effie. None of the family had any education and could not read or write (U.S. Census 1920b). Mitchel and Caroline Hogan also appear in the 1930 U.S. Census, still in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. The only other person then enumerated in their household was granddaughter Gurley Joseph (6) (U.S. Census 1930b).

Joseph or Joe Hogan (b. ca. 1887), another son of Mary and Martin Hogan, Jr., lived with his mulatto wife of five years, Clara (b. 1888), in 1910. Joe was then a laborer on a sugarcane farm, and the couple had a three-year-old son Joseph, Jr. (U.S. Census 1910a). In 1917, when Joseph Hogan registered for the World War I draft, he was around 28 years old and lived in Lauderdale. According to his draft card, Joe was born in Welcome in around 1889, and was short and stout, with brown eyes and black hair (Ancestry.com 2021cu).

What subsequently happened to Joseph Hogan is uncertain. The Joseph Hogan buried in the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville was born

on 8 March 1893, had served as a private in Company A, 415th. Service Battalion, Quartermaster Corps, in World War I. He died on 24 June 1966 (Figure 56) (Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image no. 5265, recorded 6 August 2021). According to his obituary, in the 26 June 1966 edition of the *Times-Picayune*, this Joseph Hogan was the husband of Irene Harris and the father of Helen Harris (Landix) of Reserve, in St. John the Baptist Parish. He was also the brother of Aaron and Leona Hogan of New Orleans (*The Times-Picayune* 1966:4). Those siblings do not correspond to the known children of Mary and Martin Hogan, Jr. A second Joseph Hogan appears in the 1930 census of Ward 5 of St. James Parish. He was also born in about 1893, but married a woman named Liza (b. ca. 1899) and had three children: Wilbert (b. ca. 1920), Mitchel (b. ca. 1924), and Mildred (b. ca. 1928) Hogan (U.S. Census 1930b). A third Joseph Hogan (b. ca. 1899) married Alberta Lewis and had at least four children: Wilfred, Freddie, Mildred (Willington), and Odeal (Hayes) Hogan. This Joseph Hogan died on 25 September 1975 and was buried in the Mt. Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery in A-Bend in Ascension Parish (*The Times-Picayune* 1975:A-10).

The 1865 Freedmen Payroll indicates that Martin Hogan, Sr., (b. ca. 1818-1831) had a second son, Alfred Hogan (b. ca. 1852-1853) (see Figure 54). Alfred was around eleven years old when entered into the circa-1864 Freedmen Register (Vol. 4., page 101, reel 28, frame 238) as a former slave of Madam Winchester. He was then employed by Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista Plantation as a fourth-class laborer, earning \$3.00 per month. On 6 January 1880, Alfred Hogan formally married his wife of some years, Maria Brown (b. ca. 1856) (Ancestry.com 2021cv). They then lived with children, Elina (b. ca. 1876) and Alfred, Jr. (b. ca. 1879), in Ward 5 of St. James Parish, where Alfred was a farm laborer (U.S. Census 1880c). Twenty years later, Alfred and Maria Hogan remained in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. They had had six children, only two of whom were still living, by 1900. One of them, Alfred Hogan, Jr. (b.1879), then around 19 years old, lived with his parents and his niece, Carrie Johnson (U.S. Census 1900b).

Alfred Hogan, Jr. (see Figure 54), was born on 10 July 1879 and lived in Welcome, with his wife Alphonsine Dennis, when he registered for the World War I draft in 1818. He was then tall and of medium build, with brown eyes and hair (Ancestry.com 2021cw). In 1920, Alfred and Alphonsine Hogan were renting their home in Ward 5 of St. James Parish, which they shared

with children: Edmund (15), Elina (13), Orita (?) (11), Della (Dora?) (9), Sarah (7), and Frederick (3 months). All of the older children then had some schooling and could read and write, as could their father. Both Alfred, Jr., and Alphonsine Hogan worked as farm laborers in 1920 (U.S. Census 1920b). They lived in Welcome in 1940, where Alfred, then around 60 years old, was a farm laborer. Then at home were his wife, children Alfred III, Harrison, and Maria Hogan, and granddaughter Alta Batiste (U.S. Census 1940b). Two years later, when Alfred, Jr., registered for the World War II draft, he was 5' 10" tall, weighed 180 pounds, and had black eyes, hair, and complexion. He was then working for Leonard Robert in Welcome (Ancestry.com 2021cx).

Alfred, Jr., and Alphonsine Hogan's son, Alfred Hogan III (see Figure 54), was born on 4 January 1917, likely in Welcome. He worked for Alcée Lasseigne in Welcome, when he registered for the draft during World War II. Alfred III was then 5' 10" tall, weighed 140 pounds, and had brown eyes, black hair, and a dark complexion (Ancestry.com 2021cy). At around age 26, Alfred Hogan III moved to New Orleans where he lived for 42 years and worked as a longshoreman. He had at least seven children: Janet (Conner), Janice, Denise (Smith), Rodney, Joseph, Alfred IV, and Edmond Hogan. Alfred Hogan III died at New Orleans General Hospital on Wednesday, 1 November 1985, after a brief illness. He was then 68 years old (*The Times-Picayune* 1985b:A-30).

Another of Alfred and Alphonsine Hogan's sons, Edmund Hogan (see Figure 54), was born in St. James Parish, presumably in Welcome, on 10 December 1904. He and his wife Martha Williams (b. ca. 1912) moved to Belle Rose, in Ascension Parish, by 1935, and then to Ward 5 of St. John the Baptist Parish, by 1940. Edmund was a farm laborer on San Francisco Plantation, and his wife a cane cutter in 1940. His World War II draft registration card shows two addresses. The first, in Lions in St. John the Baptist Parish, is scratched out and replaced by 2314 Erato Street, New Orleans. At that time, Edmond Hogan was 6' 3" inches tall, weighed 185 pounds, and had black eyes, hair, and complexion (Ancestry.com 2021cz; U.S. Census 1940d). Edmond Hogan died at River Parishes Hospital, in LaPlace, in St. John the Baptist Parish, on Tuesday, 25 August 1992, and was buried in the cemetery at Zion Travelers Baptist Church (*The Times-Picayune* 1992:B-4).

Harrison Hogan (see Figure 54), born on 12 November 1927 in Welcome, was also one of Alfred, Jr., and Alphonsine Hogan's sons. When he registered for the World War II draft, Harrison worked in Wel-



## Hogan Descendants II

Buena Vista Plantation  
St. James Parish, Louisiana

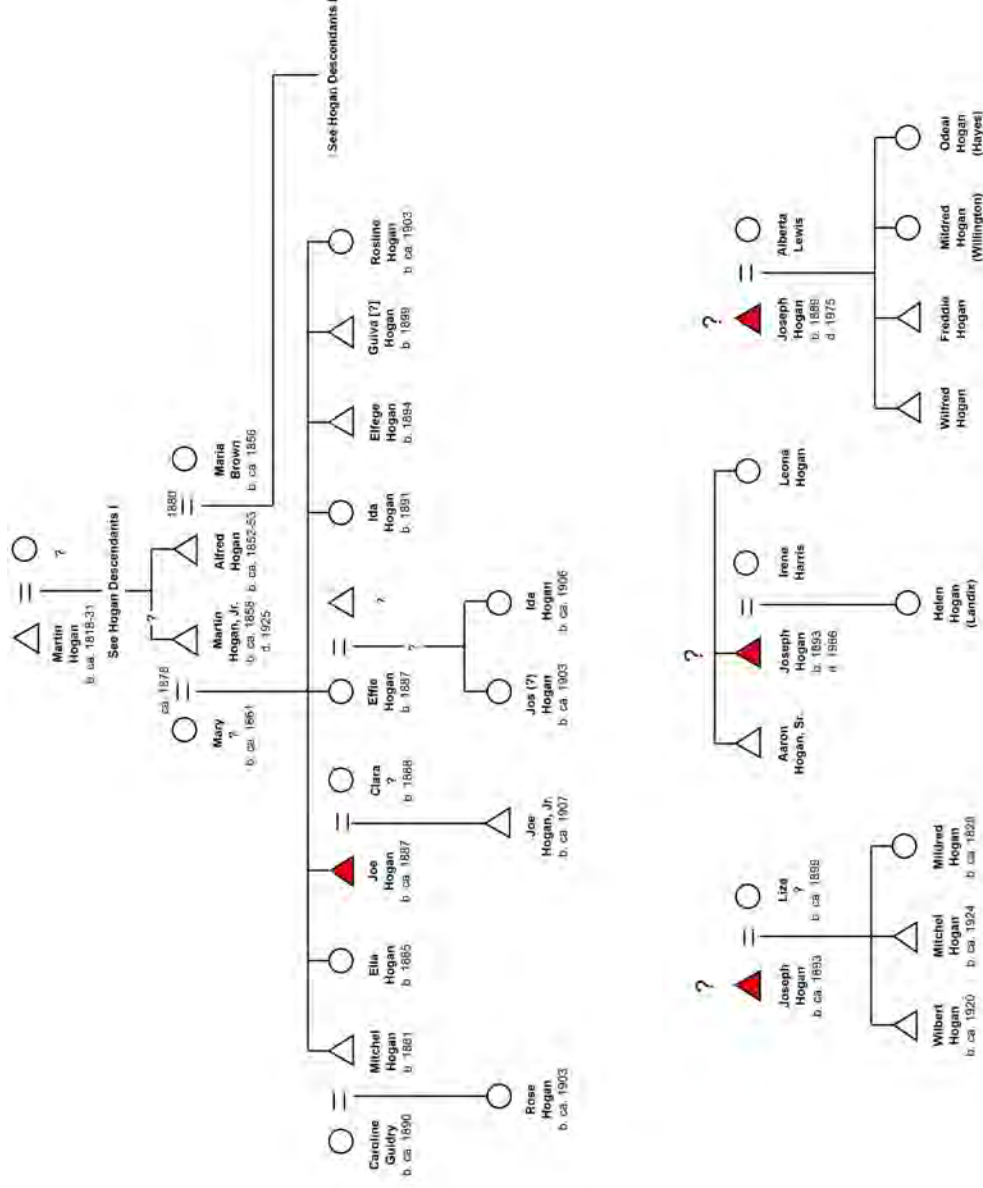


Figure 55. Kinship Diagram II for Hogan Family Descendants, Buena Vista Plantation, St. James Parish, Louisiana.





**Figure 56.** Headstone of Joseph Hogan, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannville, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.

come for John Landry, probably as a farm laborer. He was then 5' 10" tall, weighed 175 pounds, had black eyes and hair, and a dark brown complexion (Ancestry.com 2021da). Harrison Hogan apparently married twice, first in St. James Parish to Octavia Joseph on 10 June 1950 (Ancestry.com 2021db), and later to Oledia McElveen. No children are known from the first marriage. James Hogan was born from the second. Harrison Hogan died on 24 June 1965 and was buried in Welcome (*The Times-Picayune* 1965:1-6).

The Winchester mortgages from 1828 to 1849 list the slave Black Charles (b. ca. 1801-1806). He was likely purchased on 20 September 1820 from J. Robert of Tennessee (COB 11:33). In the 1864 Unbound Registers, Black Charles was a former Winchester slave and the father of Isaack Tobgens (Isaac Hogan), who was then serving in the army. A slave named Isaac (b. ca. 1830-1835) listed in the Winchester mortgages from 1835-1838 is possibly the Isaac Hogan mentioned in the Unbound Registers. Isaac was given to Laura Winchester Elder as an advance on her inheritance on 9 March 1848 (Carmelite Winchester Succession), but possibly remained on Buena Vista afterwards. The 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage includes an around 27-year-old slave Isaac, recorded as the son of Eliza-

beth (b. ca. 1806), who in turn was the wife of Charles. Elizabeth's other children were: Isom (b. ca. 1831), Lear (b. ca. 1829), Madison (b. ca. 1833), Maria (b. ca. 1837), Polly (b. ca. 1839), and Tempe (b. ca. 1830) (MB J:55-63). Like her husband, Elizabeth was purchased from J. Robert of Tennessee on 20 September 1820 (COB 11:33). Unfortunately, no more is known of the descendants of Charles and Elizabeth, not even if they bore the Hogan surname.

The Hogan family's ties to the west bank of upper St. James Parish are also illustrated by the graves of other Hogans, who cannot currently be directly linked to former Buena Vista slaves Betty and Jim Hogan or their children. In the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, on the old Salsburg Plantation above Lauderdale, are the graves of five Hogans. Almontine J. Hogan was born on 26 January 1902 and died on 7 October 1992. Edwin B. Hogan was born on 4 April 1926, served as a staff sergeant in the U.S. Army, and died on 13 August 1984. Harry Hogan's headstone does not note the date of his birth but records that he died on 12 October 1955. The same is true for the grave marker of Moses Hogan, Sr., which records only the year of his death—1934. Wilbert W. Hogan was born on 9 July 1929, served as a sergeant in the



U.S. Army, and died on 25 September 1966 (Headstone inscriptions, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image nos. 5267, 5269, 5266, and 5268, recorded 6 August 2021).

### ***Lalla Family***

Jack Lalla (spelled variously as "Colla," "Coillas," or "Lola") (b. ca. 1800-1808) appears in the Winchester conveyances and mortgages dating between 1828 and 1859. Historical documents suggest that he, his wife Winney, daughters Kitty and Marguerite, and possibly a brother George (see Figure 22), were purchased together from Alexander Fontaine Rose of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on 4 March 1828 (COB 10:341-343). In the 1859 Winchester mortgage, Jack Lalla was listed as the husband of Winney (MB J:55-63). In the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers, he was recorded as a former slave of Carmelite Winchester then working for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista for \$6.00 per month (Freedmen Register, Vol. 6, page 97, reel 28, frame 354). Jack Lalla also appears in both the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll as earning \$7.00 per month in the employ of Dr. Culbertson on Buena Vista.

In the 1870 U.S. Census, a Jack Lola, estimated to be around 65 years old, lived in Ward 5 of St. James Parish and worked as a farm laborer. The census taker recorded his birthplace as Virginia. Also in his household was a 41-year-old woman named Sofiar (Sophia), who had been born in Louisiana. The census document does not indicate her relationship to Jack Lalla (U.S. Census 1870). In the circa-1864 Freedmen Register, Sophia Lalla was listed as a former slave of Madam Winchester, who earned \$4.00 per month working for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 6, page 96, reel 28, frame 353). The slave named Sophie, who appears in the legal documents relating to Buena Vista dating between 1835 and 1859, was evidently the same woman. The approximately 24 years difference in Jack and Sophie Lalla's ages in the 1870 U.S. Census, suggests that she was his daughter. Also residing in the 1870 Lalla household were three children: Lousindy (Lucinda) (18), Jenny (14), and Chaney (11) (U.S. Census 1870). Lucinda Lalla also appears in the Freedmen Register as a former slave of Carmelite Winchester (Freedmen Register, Vol. 6, page 97, reel 28, frame 354). These three girls were probably Sophie's children and Jack's grandchildren.

The George Lalla (b. ca. 1810) listed in the Buena Vista Freedmen documents was presumably Jack Lalla's brother (see Figure 22) and probably purchased,

along with the Jack Lalla family, in 1828 (COB 10:341-343). With the information currently available, it is difficult to associate him with one of the slaves named George mentioned in the Winchester conveyances and mortgages, although the circa-1864 Freedmen Register (Vol. 6., pages 96-97, Vol. 28, fames 353-354) does identify him as a former Winchester slave. The Freedmen documents indicated that George Lalla had at least one child, George Lalla, Jr. (b. ca. 1848). George, Jr., may have been the George Lowler who married Francine Thomas in St. James Parish on 19 June 1869 (Ancestry.com 2021dc).

As previously discussed, Jack Lalla's daughter, Kitty Lawler, married Jack Butler (Little Jack) and left a number of descendants (see Figure 22). Her sister, Marguerite, was donated to Laura Winchester Elder by her parents in 1849 (Carmelite Winchester Succession) and probably lived the rest of her life in New Orleans, where a number of people with that last name appear in various documents. A Junior Lawla (b. ca. 1854) was enumerated in 1880 as a Black laborer residing by himself in Ward 5 of St. James Parish (U.S. Census 1880c). He was probably related to Jack and George Lalla and was about the same age as their grandchildren. This is probably also the case for several other Lallas listed in the Freedmen documents: Charlotte (b. ca. 1852), Louisia (b. ca. 1841), Rosalia (b. ca. 1858), Victoria (b. ca. 1845), Virginia (b. ca. 1856), Winya? (b. ca. 1840), Wallady (b. ca. 1854), and Alfina (b. ca. 1857) (Freedmen Register Vol. 6., pages 96-97, Vol. 28, frames 353-354; Unbound Registers).

### ***Martin Family***

At the end of the Civil War, Richard Martin (b. ca. 1805-1816), then about 60 years old, was employed as a freedman on Buena Vista Plantation. A former Winchester slave, Richard earned \$8.00 a month as a first-class worker (Freedmen Register, Vol. 7, page 51, reel 28, frame 433). Conveyance records suggest that the Winchesters bought Richard from George Bell on 20 February 1823. The sales document, however, does not specify Richard's age or Bell's state of residency (COB11:135). A slave named Richard, presumably Richard Martin, appears in most of the legal papers pertaining to Buena Vista Plantation dating between 1823 and 1859.

The 1859 Winchester mortgage indicates that Richard was the husband of a slave named Eve (MB J:55-63). Eve (b. ca. 1804-1809), along with her children Manuel and Rachel, were purchased from Alexander Fontaine Rose of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on 4

March 1828 (COB 10:341-343). Eve's living children, according to the 11 March 1859 mortgage, were Manuel (b. ca. 1827), Sara Ann (b. ca. 1834), Jonas (b. ca. 1839), Kate (b. ca. 1840), Edmond (b. ca. 1846), Paul (b. ca. 1846), Silas (b. ca. 1849), Solomon (b. ca. 1851), Demas (b. ca. 1854), and Sally (b. ca. 1858) (Figure 57) (MB J:55-63). Daughter Rachel probably died in circa 1838, as she does not appear in any Winchester legal documents postdating 13 July 1837.

On 30 June 1869, Richard Martin legally married his wife Eve in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021dd). The 1870 U.S. Census of Ward 5 of St. James Parish records Richard Martin's birthplace as Tennessee and his wife's as Virginia. That document suggests that they were born in about 1795 and 1798, respectively. Then around 70 years old, Richard remained a farm laborer. Children at home in 1870 were Solomon (21), Dumas (Demas) (19), Mary (16), Robert (13), and Sally Ann (9) (see Figure 57) (U.S. Census 1870). By 1880, Richard and Eve Martin had moved to Ward 4 of Ascension Parish, where they occupied a house located between those of their two sons, Silas and Demas Martin (U.S. Census 1880a).

Richard and Eve Martin had at least 13 children, but little is known of nine of them: Rachel (b. Virginia ca. 1824), Manuel (b. Virginia ca. 1827), Sarah Anne (b. ca. 1834), Kate (b. ca. 1840), Edmond (b. ca. 1842), Sally (b. ca. 1858), Robert (b. ca. 1857), Mary (b. ca. 1854), and Solomon (b. ca. 1851) (see Figure 57). Martin children noted in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register are: Sara (Sara Anne) (b. ca. 1831), Cate (Kate) (b. ca. 1842), Edward (Edmond) (b. ca. 1842), Sally (b. ca. 1848), and Solomon (b. ca. 1850) (Freedmen Register, Vol. 7, page 51, reel 28, frame 433; Vol. 7, page 54, reel 28, frame 436). Son Demas Martin (b. ca. 1854), also listed in the Freedmen Register (Vol. 7, page 51, reel 28, frame 433), lived in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish with his wife Mary (23), but no children, in 1880 (U.S. Census 1880a). In circa 1864, son Edmond (sometimes Edward) (b. ca. 1842) worked on Buena Vista for \$8.00 per month (Freedmen Register, Vol. 7, page 51, reel 28, frame 433). By 1865, he earned \$12.00 per month as a foreman for Dr. Culbertson, plus \$50.00 extra as a sugar maker (Freedmen Payroll).

Richard and Eve Martin's son, Jonas (b. ca. 1833-39), was a former Winchester slave earning \$8.00 a month on Buena Vista, according to the circa-1864 Freedmen Register (Vol. 7, page 51, reel 28, frame 433). Jonas also appears in both the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll. The former

document lists his approximate age as 47, indicating a birth year of circa 1818, which is almost certainly incorrect. On 19 June 1869, Jonas Martin legally married Nelly Rey in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021de). In 1870, Jonas was a farm laborer and living in Ward 5 of St. James Parish with his wife and sons James (b. ca. 1855), Cyrus (b. ca. 1856), Amedar (b. ca. 1858), Steven (b. ca. 1864), and Martin (see Figure 57) (U.S. Census 1870).

Jonas and Nelly Martin's son, James (b. ca. 1855) (see Figure 57), is also listed in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register. Then about 6 years old, James was former slave of Carmelite Winchester (Freedmen Register, Vol. 7, page 54, reel 28, frame 436). In 1880, he was single and living alone in Ward 5 of St. James Parish (U.S. Census 1880c), but was likely the James Martin who married Constantine Daniel in St. James Parish on 17 February 1881 (Ancestry.com 2021dq). In 1940, James Martin was widowed and lived alone in Ward 5 of St. James Parish, probably in a double-pen quarters house shared with Cat Smith and his wife Lucian (U.S. Census 1940b).

Another of Richard and Eve Martin's sons, Paul (b. ca. 1846) (see Figure 57), was approximately 19 years old when listed in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register. A former slave of Carmelite Winchester, Paul then earned \$8.00 per month as a first-class worker on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 7, page 51, reel 28, frame 433). In both the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll, Paul Martin earned \$12.00 per month working for Dr. Culbertson. On 11 May 1867, he married Adelina Daniel (Ancestry.com 2021df) in St. James Parish. By 1880, this couple lived in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish, where Paul was a farm laborer. Children then at home were: Daniel (b. ca. 1863), Richard (b. ca. 1869), Galen (b. ca. 1877), and Pauline (b. ca. 1879) (U.S. Census 1880a).

In 1900, a Paul Martin (b. November 1849) was enumerated in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish. However, his wife was named Cornelia (b. September 1851). According to the 1900 U.S. Census, this couple had married in circa 1880. By then, Cornelia Martin had had nine children, four of whom were still living (U.S. Census 1900a). It is possible that Adelina Daniel Martin died shortly after the 1880 U.S. Census was taken and that Paul Martin married Cornelia soon thereafter. Cornelia Martin does not appear in subsequent historical documents examined to date. Paul Martin was a widower by 1910. He continued to reside alone in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish, near his son Paul Martin, Jr., through 1930 (U.S. Census 1910b, 1920a, 1930a).

Historical documents indicate that Paul Martin, Sr., had five known children: Daniel (b. ca. 1863), Richard (b. ca. 1869, d. 29 May 1933), Paul, Jr. (b. 15 January 1874), Galan (b. ca. 1879), and Pauline (b. ca. 1879), the last two possibly twins (see Figure 57). In 1920, Daniel Martin lived in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish with his wife Azelia (b. ca. 1882). Children then in their household were Adam (b. ca. 1899), Cora (b. ca. 1902), Adaline (b. ca. 1904), and Daniel, Jr. (b. ca. 1911). Daniel Martin, Sr., and his wife were then both laborers (U.S. Census 1920a). By 1930, Daniel Martin, Sr., was a widowed resident of Ward 5 of St. James Parish. Then in his household were his mother Adelina (enumerated as Elaine and misidentified as his grandmother), daughter Cora, daughter Adeline (Elaine) and her husband Aubert Gay (b. ca. 1905), and grandchildren Willie Geason (b. ca. 1922) and Marjorie Eva Ester (b. ca. 1924) (U.S. Census 1930b).

Of Daniel and Azelia Martin's four known children, Daniel Martin, Jr. (b. ca. 1911) died in St. James Parish on 15 August 1939 (Ancestry.com 2021dg; U.S. Census 1920a). His sister Adaline (b. ca. 1904) married Aubert Gay, but whether they had children is unknown (U.S. Census 1920a, 1930b). Cora Martin (b. ca. 1901) died on 28 October 1936 in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021dh, U.S. Census 1930b).

Born in Welcome, Adam Martin (b. 10 September 1898) (see Figure 57) lived in Lauderdale and worked as a farm laborer for F. Arceneaux, near Donaldsonville, in 1918. He married Elvenia Garrison (b. 1903) and lived with her in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish in 1930 (Ancestry.com 2021di, 2021dj; U.S. Census 1930a). A decade later, Adam and Elvenia Martin resided in Ward 5 of St. James Parish with their children, Norman (b. 11 September 1931) and Velma (b. ca. 1935), and Elvina's sister, Rose Garrison (b. ca. 1912) (U.S. Census 1940b). When Adam Martin registered for the draft during World War II, his address was Rt. 2, Box 160, Welcome, Louisiana. According to his draft card, Adam was then 6' 1" tall, weighed 190 pounds, and had brown eyes, black hair, a dark brown complexion, and a scar on his neck under his right ear. He was then employed by Schexnayder and Melançon in Welcome (Ancestry.com 2021dj). Adam Martin died at the age of 57, on 12 March 1956, in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021dk). His wife Elvenia survived him by nearly three decades. Upon her death in 1985, she was buried in the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville (Figure 58) (Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, no image no., recorded 6 August 2021).

Adam and Elvenia Martin had at least two children (see Figure 57). Their daughter, Velma Martin Rhodes, eventually moved to Avon, Indiana, where she resided at 1961 Joshua Street in 2004. Their son, Norman (b. 11 November 1931), married and divorced, had at least one son, Norman, Jr., and moved to Indianapolis, Indiana. He died and was buried there on 29 September 2004 at the age of 72 (Ancestry.com 2021dl). Norman, Jr. (b. 24 August 1950), died on 6 May 1983, and was buried in the Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery in Lemannville (Figure 59) (Headstone inscription, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, St. James Parish, Louisiana, Image no. 5313, recorded 6 August 2021).

Another son of Paul and Adelina Martin, Paul Martin, Jr. (b. 15 January 1874) (see Figure 57), was born in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021dm) and married his wife Julia (b. ca. 1881) in around 1900. In 1910, this couple lived near Paul Martin, Sr., in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish, with one daughter, Eve (b. ca. 1904) (U.S. Census 1910b). When Paul, Jr., registered for the World War I draft on 12 September 1918, he and his wife lived in Lauderdale where he worked as a farm laborer for F. Arceneaux in Donaldsonville. According to his draft card, Paul, Jr., was then tall with a medium build and had dark eyes and dark hair (Ancestry.com 2021dn).

Richard Martin (b. ca. 1869), another of Paul and Adelina Martin's sons (see Figure 57), lived in Ward 5 of St. James Parish in 1910. He was then around 39 years old and had been married twice, the second time to Mary (b. ca. 1873) in around 1905. In Richard's home in 1910 were daughter Bertha Martin (b. ca. 1898), and stepdaughters Viola (b. ca. 1895), Norami (b. ca. 1897), and Ida (b. ca. 1901) Jackson (U.S. Census 1910a). Richard and Mary remained in Ward 5 of St. James Parish when the 1920 U.S. Census was taken. Then living with them were grandchildren, Victoria Jackson (16) and Roland Robertson (1) (U.S. Census 1920b). Richard Martin died in Iberville Parish on 29 May 1933 (Ancestry.com 2021do).

Former slaves Richard and Eve Martin's last known son was Silas Martin (b. ca. 1849) (see Figure 57). He was around 16 years old when listed in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register as a former slave of Carmelite Winchester. Silas was then a first-class worker making \$8.00 per month on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 7, page 51, reel 28, frame 433). The next year, he earned \$12.00 per month from Dr. Culbertson (Freedmen Payroll). Silas married Rosalie (b. ca. 1845) in about 1871. By 1880, they lived in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish, where Silas was a farm laborer.



# Martin Descendants

## Buena Vista Plantation

### St. James Parish, Louisiana

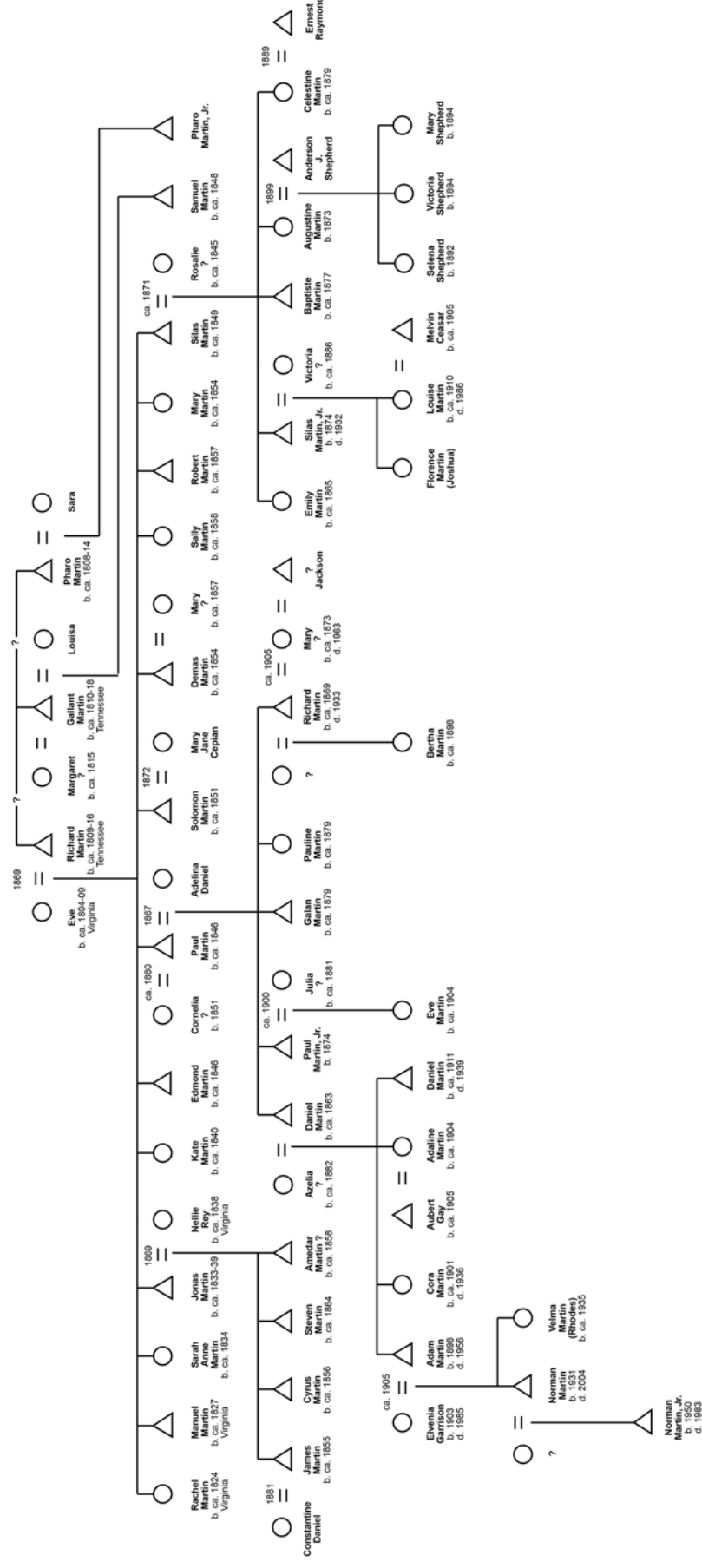


Figure 57. Kinship Diagram for Martin Family Descendants, Buena Vista Plantation, St. James Parish, Louisiana.





**Figure 58.** Headstone of Elvenia G. Martin, Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannville, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.



**Figure 59.** Headstone of Norman Martin, Jr., Buena Vista Baptist Church Cemetery, Lemannville, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 6 August 2021.



Children then at home were Emily (b. ca. 1865), Silas, Jr. (b. ca. 1874), Baptiste (b. a. 1877), Augustine (b. 1873), and Celestine (b. ca. 1879). Silas' family then lived directly next to that of Julius Ceasar, discussed previously (U.S. Census 1880a).

In 1900, Silas Martin (see Figure 57) remained a farm laborer and resident of Ward 4 of Ascension Parish. The census taker recorded that Silas' birth was in May 1845 and Rosalie's in April 1843. Rose had had six children, four of whom were still living, in 1900. Then in the household were children Clementine (Celestine?) (b. February 1880), Cylas (Silas, Jr.) (b. July 1874), and Augustine Shepherd (b. January 1873 and a widow), and grandchildren: Selena (b. September 1892), Victoria (b. December 1894), and Mary (b. November 1894) Shepherd. The three adult children then all worked as farm laborers (U.S. Census 1900a).

Silas Martin, Jr. (see Figure 57), continued to reside in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish. In 1930, he was a household head and owned his house. He was then around 54 years old and lived with his wife Victoria (b. ca. 1886), daughter Louisa Ceasar (b. ca. 1910), and son-in-law Melvin Ceasar (b. ca. 1905), who worked as a laborer on a dredge (U.S. Census 1930a). Silas Martin, Jr., died at the age of around 59 years on 15 March 1932 in Ascension Parish (Ancestry.com 2021dp). His daughter, Louise Ceasar, a lifelong resident of Lemannville, died in Donaldsonville on 4 September 1986 at the age of 85, survived by her sister Florence Joshua (*The Morning Advocate* 1986:6-A).

Slave Richard Martin probably had two brothers, Gallant (b. ca. 1810-1818) and Pharo, all purchased on 20 February 1823 from George Bell (see Figure 57) (COB 11:135). The 1859 Winchester mortgage notes Gallant as the husband of Louisa (b. ca. 1818), who was the mother of an 11-year-old boy named Samuel. Gallant Martin does not appear in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register or 1864 Unbound Registers, but did earn \$12.00 a month from Dr. Culbertson on Buena Vista in 1865 (Freedmen Payroll). In 1870, Gallant Martin, then around 60 years old, lived near the Cantrelle Post Office, in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. He was enumerated as a farm laborer who had been born in Tennessee. Then living with Gallant was Margaret Martin (b. ca. 1815), presumably his Louisiana-born wife, but no children (U.S. Census 1870).

Little is known of Pharo (sometimes Faro or Pharaoh) Martin (b. ca. 1808- 1814). He appears in the 1865 Freedmen Agreement but not the Freedmen Payroll. While the circa-1864 Freedmen Register does not

include a Pharo Martin, it does contain a John Martin Forrow (b. ca. 1814), a former Winchester slave and first-class worker employed by Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 3, page 95, reel 28, frame 181). Pharo Martin presumably had a son and namesake, as a Pharo Martin was listed as the child of Sara Martin in the 1865 Freedmen Agreement (Freedmen Agreement).

### **Other Families**

Numerous other individuals of African descent, but with different surnames, appear in Winchester legal documents and Freedmen Bureau records associated with Buena Vista Plantation. Only a limited amount of information is currently available regarding these families. The genealogical and historical data collected to date is presented below to help future researchers identify descendants. The surnames are presented alphabetically below.

**Amy**, Lucy (b. ca. 1862), is listed as a two-year-old girl in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and a former slave of Carmelite Winchester (Freedmen Register, Vol. 6, page 97, reel 28, frame 354). She does not appear in any other document relating to Buena Vista Plantation.

**Atkins**, Gray (b. ca. 1805), appears in the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll, which states that he was paid \$12.00 per month by Dr. Culbertson. He left Buena Vista and went to his "old home" on 21 October 1865.

**Atkinson**, Jordan (b. ca. 1812-1824), appears in the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll, which states that he was paid \$12.00 per month by Dr. Culbertson. He is likely the slave Jourdan listed in the Winchester mortgages dating from 1835 through 1859. In the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage, Jourdan was identified as the son of Violet (MB J:55-63). Violet's other children included Aimée (b. ca. 1822-1825), who married Julian Ceasar, discussed above; Becky (b. ca. 1827-1831); Emeline (b. ca. 1831-1832); Laily (?) (b. ca. 1836); and Washington (b. ca. 1832-1835) (MB J:55-63).

**Atkinson**, Lourey (b. ca. 1826), appears only in the circa-1865 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers. She was then an around 39-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester and a fourth-class worker, earning \$3.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 1, page 34, reel 27, frame 443). She was possibly the slave

Lovey (b. ca. 1835-1836) listed in the 1838 and 1849 Winchester mortgages, and also a relative of Jordan Atkinson, discussed above.

**Baily**, Jim ? (b. ca. 1802), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers. He was then around 63 years old, a former Winchester slave, and earning \$8.00 per month on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 1, page 109, reel 27, frame 506; Unbound Registers).

**Barry**, Lawrence (b. ca. 1816), was a cooper listed only in the 1865 Freedmen Agreement. He was possibly the same individual identified as Biny Loleus (b. ca. 1825) in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register (Vol. 1, page 108, reel 27, frame 505) and as Bery Loreus (b. ca. 1825) in the 1864 Unbound Registers.

**Bauer**, Lucy (b. ca. 1841), appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as an around 39-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. She was then earning \$8.00 per month as a first-class worker on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 1, page 108, reel 27, frame 505; Unbound Registers). She was likely the slave Lucy (b. ca. 1842) listed in the 1851 and 1859 Winchester mortgages.

**Bayou**, Amy, also Bayou Amy (b. ca. 1820-24), appears in Winchester legal documents dating between 1835-1838.

**Bayou**, Charles, also Bayou Charles (b. ca. 1813), appears in Winchester legal documents dating between 1835-1837.

**Bayou**, Harry, also Bayou Harry (b. ca. 1809-1814), appears in Winchester legal documents dating between 1835-1849.

**Bayou**, Patsey, also Bayou Patsey (b. ca. 1814-1819), appears in Winchester legal documents dating between 1835-1859.

**Bird**, Diana (b. ca. 1860), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register, in which she was listed as a 4-year-old girl and former slave of a Mrs. Winchester. She was then earning \$5.00 per month from H.G. Goulet in St. James Parish (Freedmen Register, Vol. 1, page 97, reel 27, frame 494). Her age is probably an entry error, as a 4-year-old girl would have been unable to work.

**Boadly or Boadley**, John (b. ca. 1816-1819), appears in Winchester legal documents dating between 1836-1851.

**Bob**, Anchault (b. a. 1853), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register. A former slave of Madam Winchester, he was then around 11 years old and a fourth-class worker on Buena Vista Plantation earning \$3.00 per month (Freedmen Register, Vol. 1, page 108, reel 27, frame 505).

**Bob**, Caído (b. ca. 1806-1809), appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers. He was then around 57 years old, a former Winchester slave, and a first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 1, page 108, reel 27, frame 505; Unbound Registers).

**Bob**, Coono (b. ca. 1806-1824), was identified as the husband of Becky in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage. Becky's other children included: Betsey or Betsy (b. ca. 1847), Jerry (b. ca. 1845-1846), Jourdan (b. ca. 1848), Malvina (b. ca. 1854-1858), Thornton (b. ca. 1842-1850), Violet (b. ca. 1857), Wilson (b. ca. 1858), and Adeline (b. ca. 1853-1858). Becky was the daughter of a slave named Violet (MB J:55-63). In the circa-1864 Freedmen Register, Coono Bob was around 58 years old, a former slave of Madam Winchester, and a first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 1, page 109, reel 27, frame 506). He was also listed in the 1864 Unbound Registers.

**Bob**, Meams (b. ca. 1811), appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers, as an approximately 53-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. At that time, she was a second-class worker, earning \$4.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 1, page 108, reel 27, frame 505; Unbound Registers).

**Bob**, Robert (b. ca. 1859), appears only in the 1864 Unbound Registers, as a five-year-old boy and former Winchester slave (Unbound Registers).

**Bob**, Sena (b. ca. 1860), appears only in the 1864 Unbound Registers, as a four-year-old girl and former Winchester slave (Unbound Registers).

**Bob**, Thornton (b. ca. 1842-1851), was the son of Coono Bob and Becky (MB J:55-63). He appears in the Winchester mortgages dating between 1851-1859. In the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers, he was around 14 years old, a former slave of Madam Winchester, and a first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 1, page 109, reel 27, frame 506; Unbound Registers).

**Bob**, Violet (b. ca. 1856-1856), was the daughter of Coono Bob and Becky (MB J:55-63). She was listed in the 1864 Unbound Registers as an eight-year-old girl and former slave of Carmelite Winchester (Unbound Registers).

**Bob**, Wilson (b. ca. 1858), was the son of Coono Bob and Becky (MBJ:55-63). He was listed as a six-year-old boy and former Winchester slave in the 1864 Unbound Registers.

**Brooks**, Francis (b. ca. 1837), appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as a former slave of Madam Winchester. Then around 27 years old, he was a first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 1, page 109, reel 27, frame 506; Unbound Registers). He was possibly the slave Franklin (b. ca. 1835-1836) listed in the Winchester mortgages dating between 1838-1859.

**Brooks**, Maria (b. ca. 1837), appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers, as an about 28-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. She was then a second-class worker, earning \$4.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 1, page 108, reel 27, frame 505; Unbound Registers).

**Bruy**, Sam (ca. 1816), appears only in the 29 May 1851 Winchester mortgage.

**Campbell**, John (b. ca. 1819-1821), was identified as the husband of Caroline in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage (MB J:55-63). He appears in Winchester legal documents dating between 1851-1859.

**Carter or Corten**, Amma (b. ca. 1855), appears only in the 1864 Unbound Registers as a 9-year-old girl and former Winchester slave (Unbound Registers),

**Carter**, Frank (b. ca. 1853), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register as an approximately 12-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. He was then a third-class worker, earning \$5.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 2, page 36, reel 27, frame 567).

**Carter or Corten**, Israel (b. ca. 1857), appears only in the 1864 Unbound Registers as a seven-year-old boy and former Winchester slave (Unbound Registers).

**Carter**, Jean (b. ca. 1821-1823), appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound

Registers as an approximately 41-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. He was then a first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 2, page 36, reel 27, frame 567; Unbound Registers).

**Carter or Corten**, Jenny (b. ca. 1861), appears only in the 1864 Unbound Registers as a three-year-old girl and former Winchester slave (Unbound Registers).

**Carter or Corten**, Lee (b. ca. 1824), is listed as Lee Corten in the 1864 Unbound Registers and as Lee Corteia in the circa-1864 Freedmen Registers (Vol. 2, page 36, reel 27, frame 567). In both documents, he was about 40 years old and a first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month, on Buena Vista. He was possibly the slave Lear or Lee (b. ca. 1821-1829) listed in the Winchester mortgages dating between 1835-1859. However, the gender of the slave Lear is not known.

**Carter or Corten**, Minaver (b. ca. 1853), appears only in the 1864 Unbound Registers as an eleven-year-old boy and former Winchester slave (Unbound Registers).

**Carter or Corten**, Stephen (b. ca. 1859), appears only in the 1864 Unbound Registers as a 5-year-old boy and former Winchester slave (Unbound Registers).

**Chapman**, Sam (b. ca. 1821), appears only in the 29 May 1851 Winchester mortgage.

**Clay**, Henry (b. ca. 1842-1845), was listed in the 29 May 1851 Winchester mortgage and subsequently donated to Louisa Amanda Winchester Bowling, of New Orleans, on 9 May 1857 (Carmelite Winchester Succession). He was employed by Dr. Culbertson on Buena Vista in 1865, but left for New Orleans in September of that year (Freedmen Payroll). He was also listed in the 1865 Freedmen Agreement. In 1920, a Black man named Henry Clay (b. ca. 1843) resided in Ward 4 of Ascension Parish. Then around 77 years old, he told the census taker that he and his parents were born in Georgia. At that advanced age, he worked as a laborer on a rice farm. His wife, Emeline, then around 73 years old, was born in Kentucky, as were both of her parents (U.S. Census 1920a). Whether this Henry Clay was a former Winchester slave is unknown.

**Cobb**, George (b. ca. 1813), was described as a "*negre american*" and sold to Valery Gaudet of St. James Parish on 29 December 1842 (COB 19:256-258).

**Cohler**, Echée or Echen (b. ca. 1807), appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864



Unbound Registers, where he was an approximately 58-year-old former slave of Egen Laguair. He was then a first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 2, page 36, reel 27, frame 567; Unbound Registers).

**Cook, Sam** (b. ca. 1809), appears only in the 26 February 1849 Winchester mortgage.

**Cooper, George** (b. ca. 1812-1816), appears in the Winchester legal documents from between 1836-1837.

**Crawson or Crumpson, Laily ?** (b. ca. 1818), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register, as an around 47-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. She was then employed as a first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 2, page 36, reel 27, frame 567).

**Crawson or Crumpson, Sandy** (b. ca. 1807-1816), was identified as the husband of Clarissa in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage (MB J:55-63). He appears in the Winchester legal documents dating between 1851-1859, the 1865 Freedmen Agreement, and the 1865 Freedmen Payroll. In 1870, an S. Crumpson, estimated to be around 59 years old, lived near the Cantrell Post Office in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. He was then a farm laborer and told the census taker that he was born in Georgia. Residing with him were Chaney, a 45-year-old woman born in Louisiana, and presumably their children: Ester (18), Peter (14), Mason (11), and Alice (2). He and his family lived next to another former Winchester slave, Robert Watts (discussed below), likely in the quarters on Buena Vista Plantation (U.S. Census 1870).

**Crawson or Crumpson, Sandy, Jr.** (b. ca. 1849-1851), was identified as the son of Sandy Crumpson, Sr., and Clarissa in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage (MB J:55-63). He appears in Winchester legal documents dating between 1851-1859, and the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll. He is also listed in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register as an around 13-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. Sandy, Jr., was then a third-class worker, earning \$5.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 2, page 36, reel 27, frame 567).

**Davis, Jeff** (b. ca. 1811-1813), was listed variously as Jeff, Jefferson, Jeff Davis, or Old Jeff Davis in the 29 May 1851 Winchester mortgage, the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll, the 1864 Unbound Registers, and the circa-1864 Freed-

men Register. In the latter document, he was a second-class worker, earning \$6.00 per month, on Buena Vista. (Freedmen Register, Vol. 5, page 112, reel 28, frame 298).

**Dickerson, Cato** (b. ca. 1831), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register as an around 34-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. He was then employed by Sherwin and Nieman as a second-class worker, earning \$4.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 2, page 88, reel 27, frame 608).

**Dickerson, Jill or Jule** (b. ca. 1825), appears as Jill Dickerson in the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll. In 1870, a Jule Dickson (b. ca. 1825) lived near the Cantrell Post Office in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. Then an around 45-year-old farm laborer, he resided with Victorine (24) and Rosalie (1) in a home located next to that of former Winchester slave, James Hogan, likely in the Buena Vista quarters (U.S. Census 1870).

**Dickerson, Marthe** (b. ca. 1829), appears only in the 1864 Unbound Registers as a former Winchester slave and the mother of John Dickerson, who was then serving in the 17th. Regiment, *Corps d'Afrique* (Unbound Registers). She was likely the slave Martha given to Edward Constant Winchester on 4 June 1851 as an advance on his inheritance (Carmelite Winchester Succession). A Martha Dickerson (b. ca. 1840) appears in the 1880 U.S. Census, residing in Ward 6 of St., James Parish, with her husband John (b. ca. 1830), daughter Festa (18), and son Robert (13) (U.S. Census 1880c). She was likely the Martha Watts who married a John Dickerson on 10 April 1876 in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021eb).

**Devine, John** (b. ca. 1833-1839), appears only in the Winchester mortgages dating between 1851-1859.

**Dow, Lorenzo**—see **Todd, Lorenzo**

**Ed King, Washington** (b. ca. 1824), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as an around 41-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. He was then a first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 3, page 28, reel 28, frame 149; Unbound Registers). He is possibly the slave Washington (b. ca. 1824-1834) who appears in Winchester mortgages dating between 1836-1859. Washington was identified as the son of Violet (b. ca. 1794-1804) in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage. Violet's other children included: Aimée (b. ca. 1822-1825), Becky (b. ca. 1827-1832), Emeline (b. ca.

1831-1832), Jourdan (b. ca. 1820-1824), and Laney (b. ca. 1836) (MB J:55-63).

**Eva**, Batsay (b. ca. 1859), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers as a 5-year-old girl and former slave of Carmelite Winchester (Freedmen Register, Vol. 3, page 28, reel 28, frame 149; Unbound Registers). She was possibly the sister of Glaryar Eva, discussed below.

**Eva**, Glaryar (b. ca. 1861), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers as a 3-year-old girl and former slave of Madam Winchester (Freedmen Register, Vol. 3, page 28, reel 28, frame 149; Unbound Registers). She was possibly the sister of Batsay Eva, discussed above.

**Eva**, Jurdon (b. a. 1819), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers as an around 45-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. He was then a first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 3, page 28, reel 28, frame 149; Unbound Registers). He was possibly the father of Glaryar, Batsay, and Maryan (Mary Ann) Eva, who are also listed in the Freedmen Register and the Unbound Registers. He may have been the "Jordan (Bull)" listed in the 20 May 1835 Winchester mortgage (MB C:119-120).

**Eva**, Maryan (Mary Ann) (b. ca. 1855), appears in both the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as a 9-year-old former slave of Carmelite Winchester (Freedmen Register, Vol. 3, page 28, reel 28, frame 149; Unbound Registers). She was possibly the sister of Batsay and Glaryar Eva, and the daughter of Jurdon Eva, all discussed above.

**Everet**, Amanda (b. ca. 1835), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as an around 30-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. She was then a fourth-class worker, earning \$3.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 3, page 25, reel 28, frame 146; Unbound Registers). She was likely the Amanda (b. ca. 1834-1835) listed in the Winchester mortgages dating between 1838-1859. In the 11 March 1859 mortgage, Amanda was identified as the daughter of Betsey (MB J:55-63).

**Evert**, Augusta (b. ca. 1858), appears only in the 1864 Unbound Registers as a six-year-old boy and former slave of Carmelite Winchester. He was likely the son of Amanda Everet, discussed above.

**Evert**, Winsen (b. ca. 1854), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register as an 11-year-old boy and former slave of Madam Winchester. He was then a fourth-class worker, earning \$3.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 3, page 28, reel 28, frame 149). He was possibly the son of Amanda Everet, discussed above.

**Felix**, Nancy (b. ca. 1806-1813), was purchased on 12 February 1823 from James Gordon of Tennessee (COB 11:135). She appears in Winchester legal documents dating between 1823-1841.

**French**, Sam (b. ca. 1823), appears only in the 29 May 1851 Winchester mortgage.

**Gordon**, Tom (b. ca. 1804-1808), appears in Winchester legal documents dating between 1835-1838. He was possibly the Tom Jordan (b. ca. 1819) listed in the 26 February 1849 Winchester mortgage.

**Green**, Jim (b. ca. 1822-1830), was listed in the 1851 Winchester mortgage. He was possibly the Jim mentioned in Winchester legal documents dating between 1828-1838, and the "Jim's Jim" listed in the 1859 Winchester mortgage.

**Hall**, Mary Ann (b. ca. 1819), appears only in the 26 February 1849 Winchester mortgage.

**Hill**, Jean (b. ca. 1821), appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as an around 43-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. He was then a first-class worker, earning \$10.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 4, page 101, reel 28, frame 238; Unbound Registers). He was a blacksmith, according to the Unbound Registers, which may explain his higher wages. He was possibly the Jim Hill (b. ca. 1815) listed in the 29 May 1851 Winchester mortgage.

**Jackson**, Anny or Amy (b. ca. 1833), appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register as an around 31-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. She was then a second-class worker, earning \$4.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 5, page 113, reel 28, frame 299). She also appears in the 1864 Unbound Registers, which note that her brother, William Winchester, was then serving in the 80th. Regiment U.S. Colored Infantry (Unbound Registers). He initially enlisted as a private at Port Hudson, Louisiana, on 24 September 1863 in the 17th. Regiment Louisiana *Corps d'Afrique* and also served in the 88th. Regiment U.S. Colored Infantry (Ancestry.

com 2021ec, 2021ed). William Winchester was possibly the William (b. ca. 1846) listed in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage and noted as the son of Mary (MB J:55-63).

**Johnson**, Henriette (b. ca. 1843-1851), was identified as the daughter of Henry Johnson and the slave Mary in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage (MB J:55-63). She appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as an around 21-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. She was then a second-class worker, earning \$4.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 5, page 113, reel 28, frame 299; Unbound Registers).

**Johnson**, Henry (ca. 1810-1814), was purchased on 4 March 1828 from Alexander Fontaine Rose of Fredericksburg, Virginia (COB 10:-341-343). He was the husband of the slave Mary (MB J:55-56). Mary (b. ca. 1802-1814) was purchased from J. Robert of Tennessee on 20 September 1820 (COB 11:33). Her known children included: William (b. ca. 1846), Anastasia (b. ca. 1841), and Henrietta (b. ca. 1851) (MB J:55-63). Henry Johnson appears in the Winchester legal documents dating between 1828-1859.

**Jordan (Jurden)**, Major (b. ca. 1805-1811), was listed simply as Major in Winchester legal documents dating between 1835-1849. His surname is Jordan or Jurdan in all Freedmen Bureau documents. In the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers, he was an around 53-year-old former slave of Madam Winchester. He was then a second-class worker, earning \$6.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 5, page 112, reel 28, frame 298; Unbound Registers).

**Ky. (Kaintuck or Kentucky)**, George (b. ca. 1825), appears only in the 29 May 1851 Winchester mortgage. The 1864 Unbound Registers note that he was the husband of Laura Kentuck (b. ca. 1834) and was then serving in the 17th. Regiment *Corps d'Afrique*, U.S. Infantry. He had enlisted as a private at Port Hudson, Louisiana, on 24 September 1863 (Ancestry.com 2021ee). He also served in the 75th. and 88th. Regiments, U.S. Colored Infantry, and the 10th. Regiment, U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery (Ancestry.com 2021ef).

**Kaintuck**, George (b. ca. 1859), appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as an about 5-year-old former Winchester slave residing on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol.

6, page 3, reel 28, frame 328; Unbound Registers). He was probably the son of George and Laura Kaintuck, and the brother of Millande and Simon Kaintuck, discussed below. He was possibly the George Kentuck who married Sarah Thompson on 8 January 1875 in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021eg).

**Kaintuck or Kentuck**, Laura (b. ca. 1834), only appears in the 1864 Unbound Registers as a former slave of Carmelite Winchester. She was then a second-class worker, earning \$4.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Unbound Registers). Her husband was identified as George Kaintuck (b. ca. 1825), discussed above.

**Kaintuck**, Millande (b. ca. 1854), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as a 10-year-old former Winchester slave residing on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 6, page 3, reel 28, frame 328; Unbound Registers). He was probably the son of George and Laura Kaintuck and the brother of George (b. ca. 1860) and Simon (b. ca. 1856) Kaintuck.

**Kaintuck**, Simon (b. ca. 1856), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as an approximately eight-year-old former Winchester slave residing on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 6, page 3, reel 28, frame 328; Unbound Registers).

**Kennedy**, Benjamin (b. ca. 1861), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as an about three-year-old former Winchester slave residing on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 6, page 3, reel 28, frame 328; Unbound Registers). He was likely the son of Dennis Kennedy and the brother of Harry Kennedy, discussed below.

**Kennedy**, Dennis (b. ca. 1839-1842), appears as Dennis Kennedy in the 1864 Unbound Registers and simply as Dennis in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register. A former Winchester slave, he was then a first-class worker for W. White in St. James Parish (Freedmen Register, Vol. 2, page 95, reel 27, fame 615; Unbound Registers). He was likely the Dennis (b. ca. 1840-1842) listed in the Winchester mortgages dating between 1851-1859. Dennis was identified as the son of Aimée in the 11 March 1859 mortgage (MB J:55-63).

**Kennedy**, Harry or Harris (b. ca. 1856), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as an about eight-year-old former Winchester slave residing on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 6, page 3, reel 28, frame 328; Unbound



Registers). He was probably the brother of Benjamin Kennedy, discussed above.

**Lewis, Battsy** (b. ca. 1809), was an approximately 55-year-old former Winchester slave and fourth-class worker, earning \$3.00 a month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista, according to the circa-1864 Freedmen Register (Freedmen Register, Vol. 6, page 96, reel 28, frame 353). The 1864 Unbound Registers note that her husband was Phillip Lewis, then serving in the 17th. Regiment *Corps d'Afrique* in the U.S. Army (Unbound Registers). She was possibly the Patsey (b. ca. 1805-1814) purchased, along with her around 5-year-old son Carter and 16 other slaves, on 4 March 1828 from Alexander Fontaine Rose of Fredericksburg, Virginia (COB 10:341-342). However, the 11 March 1859 mortgage identifies Patsey's husband as George Lewis (MB J:55-63).

**Lewis, George** (b. ca. 1805), was identified as the husband of Patsey in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage (MB J:55-63). He also appears in Winchester legal documents dating between 1835-1859. He was not listed in any of the Freedmen Bureau documents, and may have died sometime between 1859 and 1864. His wife Patsey subsequently married Philip Lewis, discussed above.

**Lucy, Amy** (b. ca. 1862), appears as an approximately 2-year-old former Winchester slave residing on Buena Vista, in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers (Freedmen Register, Vol. 6, page 97, reel 28, frame 354; Unbound Registers).

**Meiny, Virginia** (b. ca. 1843), appears only in the 29 May 1851 Winchester mortgage.

**Miles, Amy** (b. ca. 1846-48), appears in the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll, as a house servant. In the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers, she was an around 18-year-old former Winchester slave and second-class worker, earning \$6.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 7, page 54, reel 28, frame 436). She was possibly the Amy Miles who married Robert Harden in Iberville Parish on 9 February 1877 (Ancestry.com 2021dr).

**Miles, Mary** (b. ca. 1861), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers as an about three-year-old former Winchester slave residing on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 7, page 54, reel 28, frame 436; Unbound Registers).

**Miles, Smith or Smidt** (b. ca. 1816-23), appears in the 29 May 1851 Winchester mortgage and the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll. In the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers, he was an about 41-year-old former Winchester slave and first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 7, page 54, reel 28, frame 436; Unbound Registers). He was possibly the Smith Miles who married Tempy Tappins in St. James Parish on 6 March 1869 (Ancestry.com 2021ds).

**Miles, Smith or Smidt** (b. ca. 1858-1863), appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register as an approximately 7-year-old former Winchester slave residing on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 7, page 54, reel 28, frame 436). However, in the 1864 Unbound Registers he was listed as being around 1 year old. He was probably the son of Smith Miles (b. ca. 1816-23), discussed above.

**Miles, Suny** (b. ca. 1853), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register as an about 12-year-old former Winchester slave and fourth-class worker, earning \$3.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 7, page 51, reel 28, frame 433).

**Miles, Temple** (b. ca. 1827-30), was possibly the Tempe or Tempé listed in the Winchester mortgages dating between 1835 and 1859. Tempe was identified as the daughter of Elizabeth in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage (MB J:55-63). Recorded as Temple or Tempe Miles in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers, she was an approximately 38-year-old former Winchester slave then residing on Buena Vista. As a fourth-class worker for Sherman and Newman, she earned \$3.00 per month (Freedmen Register, Vol. 7, page 54, reel 28, frame 436; Unbound Registers).

**Nashville, John** (b. ca. 1806-1807), appears in Winchester mortgages dating from 1828-1837. He was possibly the John Harris (discussed above) listed in Freedmen Bureau documents pertaining to Buena Vista Plantation.

**Page, Carter** (b. ca. 1809-1830), appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Agreement, the 1865 Freedmen Payroll, and the 1864 Unbound Registers. He was possibly, the 5-year-old Carter purchased, along with his mother Patsy, from Alexander Fontaine Rose of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on 4 March 1828 (COB 10:341-343), as well as the Carter who appears in Winchester mortgages dating between 1835 and 1859. In the 1864 Unbound Registers, Carter Page was around 42 years

old and employed as a first-class worker, earning \$8.00 a month, on Buena Vista (Unbound Registers). On 17 August 1869, a Carter Page married Paggy Barrl [?] in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021dt). A year later, Carter Page (b. ca. 1820) lived in Ward 5 of St. James Parish, near the Cantrelle Post Office. He was described in 1870 as a mulatto farm laborer who had been born in Louisiana. His household then included his Virginia-born wife Pagay (38), and children Randal (b. ca. 1841), Louis (b. ca. 1856), Joseph (b. ca. 1861), and Gracie (b. ca. 1865) (U.S. Census 1870).

**Page, Joseph** (b. ca. 1862), appears only in the 1864 Unbound Registers as a two-year-old former slave of Carmelite Winchester. He was the son of Carter Page, discussed above.

**Page, Louis** (b. ca. 1860), was the son of Carter Page, discussed above. He appears in the 1864 Unbound Registers as an approximately four-year-old former Winchester slave (Unbound Registers).

**Page, Pagee** (b. ca. 1833), was the wife of Carter Page discussed above. She appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as a former Winchester slave resident on Buena Vista. She was then a second-class worker, earning \$4.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman (Freedmen Register, Vol. 8, no page number, reel 29, frame 138; Unbound Registers).

**Page, Randal** (b. ca. 1851-53), was identified as the son of Carter Page in the 1865 Freedmen Payroll. He also appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Agreement and the 1864 Unbound Registers as Randolph Page, an approximately 11-year-old boy. In the 1870 U.S. Census, Randal Page was a Black farm laborer who lived with his parents in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. His recorded age in that census (29) is likely incorrect (U.S. Census 1870). On 1 February 1873, Randal Page married Dorestine Scipper in St. James Parish (Ancestry.com 2021du). In 1880, Randal Page resided with his wife Dorestine (28) and children Celina (7), Edward (6), and Scot (4), in Ward 5 of St. James Parish (U.S. Census 1880c).

**Page, Winsen** (b. ca. 1858), appears only in the 1864 Unbound Registers as an about 6-year-old boy and former Winchester slave. He was likely the son on Carter and Pagee Page.

**Peer (Pierce?), Charles** (b. ca. 1850-1851), was identified as the son of Leah in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage (MB J:55-63). He also appears in the

1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll. In the circa-1864 Freedmen Register, Charles Peer was approximately 13 years old and identified as former Winchester slave. He was a third-class worker, earning \$5.00 per month for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 8, no page number, reel 29, frame 137). In 1880, a Charles Pierce and his family lived in Ward 5 of St. James Parish, where he was an approximately 33-year-old Black laborer born in Louisiana. Then residing with him were his wife Minerva Pierce (b. ca. 1854), and children Madison (5), Willy (3), and Davy (8 months) (U.S. Census 1880c).

**Peer (Pierce?), Franshunat** (b. ca. 1852-1853), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register, listed as a 12-year-old girl and former slave of Madam Winchester. She was then a third-class worker, earning \$5.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 8, no page number, reel 29, frame 137). She was likely the Fanchannette listed as the daughter of Leah in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage (MB J:55-63).

**Peer (Pierce?), Lea** (b. ca. 1819-29), was possibly the Lear or Lee listed in Winchester mortgages dating between 1835-39. Described as a nurse in the 1865 Freedmen Payroll, she appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers as Lea Ples (?), an around 42-year-old former Winchester slave and second-class worker, earning \$4.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 8, no page number, reel 29, frame 138).

**Peer (Pierce?), Peter** (b. ca. 1857), appears only in the 1864 Unbound Registers as a seven-year-old boy and former Winchester slave.

**Smidt (Smith), Julia** (b. ca. 1841), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as an around 23-year-old former Winchester slave and second-class worker, earning \$4.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 10, no page number, reel 29, frame 191; Unbound Registers). In 1880, a Julia Smith (b. ca. 1840) lived alone in Ward 5 of St. James Parish, where she worked as a field hand. She had been born in Louisiana, as had her mother, while her father had been born in Virginia (U.S. Census 1880c).

**Tenny, Tom** (b. ca. 1805-1810), appears in the 26 February 1849 Winchester Mortgage and the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll. In the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers, he was a former Winchester slave and second-class

worker, earning \$6.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 10, no page number, reel 29, frame 246; Unbound Registers). He was likely the Tom (b. ca. 1811-1815) purchased from Alexander Fontaine Rose of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on 4 March 1828 (COB 10:341-343) and listed in the Winchester mortgages dating between 1828-1838.

**Thompson**, Harrison (b. ca. 1844), was noted as the son of Cardo Bob in the 1864 Unbound Register, and was then serving in the Army. He was possibly the Harrison listed in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage, and noted as the son of Meiny (MB J:55-63). A Harrison Thompson, alias Harrison Winchester, served in the 95th. and 97th. Regiments, U.S. Colored Infantry and the Louisiana *Corps d'Afrique* Engineers (Ancestry.com 2021eh).

**Thornton**, Fiebe, Phoebé, or Pheebe (b. ca. 1832-1833), was possibly the Phoebé who appears in Winchester mortgages dating between 1838-1859. She was identified as the daughter of Jane in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage (MB J:55-63). Listed as Fiebe Thornton in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers, she was a former Winchester slave and second-class worker, earning \$4.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 10, no page number, reel 29, frame 246; Unbound Registers).

**Thornton**, Lena (b. ca. 1860), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register as a 5-year-old former Winchester slave and Buena Vista resident (Freedmen Register, Vol. 10, no page number, reel 29, frame 246). Lena Thornton was likely the daughter of Fiebe Thornton, discussed above.

**Thornton**, Lott (b. ca. 1854), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register as a 10-year-old former Winchester slave and Buena Vista resident (Freedmen Register, Vol. 10, no page number, reel 29, frame 246). Lott Thornton was likely the son of Fiebe Thornton, discussed above.

**Todd**, Alvina (b. ca. 1858), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers as a 6-year-old former Winchester slave and Buena Vista resident (Freedmen Register, Vol. 10, no page number, reel 29, frame 246; Unbound Registers). Alvina Todd was likely the daughter of Casy Todd, discussed below.

**Todd**, Andy (b. ca. 1836), appears only in the 1864 Unbound Registers as an approximately 28-year-old for-

mer Winchester slave and first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Unbound Registers).

**Todd**, Casy, Cassey, or Cassie (b. ca. 1808-1823), was identified as the wife of Andy in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage (MB J:55-63). She also appears in the 26 February 1849 Winchester mortgage. In the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers, she was a former Winchester slave and fourth-class worker, earning \$3.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 10, no page number, reel 29, frame 246; Unbound Registers). Casy Todd was the mother of Andy (b. ca. 1841), Rixan (b. ca. 1843), Mehaldry Jane (b. ca. 1846), Milly (b. ca. 1848), Lorenzo (b. ca. 1851), and Malvena (b. ca. 1858) Todd (MB J:55-63). She was likely also the mother of Alvina (b. ca. 1855) and Gracy (b. ca. 1850) Todd.

**Todd**, Gracy (b. ca. 1849), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as a 15-year-old girl and former Winchester slave. She was then a second-class worker, earning \$4.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 10, no page number, reel 29, frame 246; Unbound Registers). Gracy Todd was probably the daughter of Andy and Casy Todd.

**Todd**, Helena (b. ca. 1852-1853), was listed simply as Helena in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage where she is identified as the daughter or Cassie (Casy Todd), discussed above [MB J:55-63]. She also appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as a 12-year-old former Winchester slave then residing on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 10, no page number, reel 29, frame 246; Unbound Registers).

**Todd**, Lorenzo (b. ca. 1851-1852), appears in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage as Lorenzo Dow, the son of Cassie (Casy Todd), discussed above (MB J:55-63). In the 1865 Freedmen Payroll, he was listed as the brother of Andy Todd. He also appears in the 1865 Freedmen Agreement, but not in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register or the 1864 Unbound Registers.

**Todd**, Milly (b. ca. 1847-1848), appears in the 1851 and 1859 Winchester mortgages. In the latter document, she is identified as the daughter of Cassie (Casy Todd) (MB J:55-63), discussed above. In the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers, she was around 17 years old and a former Winchester slave. She was then a second-class worker, earning \$6.00 per month, for Sherwin and Nieman



on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 10, no page number, reel 29, frame 246; Unbound Registers).

**Tylor**, John (b. ca. 1845), appears only in the 29 May 1851 Winchester mortgage.

**Vivas**, Dominic (b. ca. 1806-1814), appears only as Dominick in Winchester legal documents dating between 1836-49. The 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payreel include his surname. In the 1864 Unbound Registers, Dominick was an around 40-year-old first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month, on Buena Vista. He was likely the brother of George Vivas, discussed below.

**Vivas**, George (b. ca. 1816), appears only in the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll. He was likely the brother of Dominic Vivas, discussed above.

**Wade**, Joe (b. ca. 1815-1819), appears in the 26 February 1849 Winchester Mortgage and the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll. The Freedmen Payroll indicates that he refused to work and left Buena Vista on 25 September 1865. He was possibly the brother of William Wade, discussed below.

**Wade**, William (b. ca. 1825), appears only in the circa-1865 Freedmen Register as an around 40-year-old former Winchester slave. He was then a second-class worker, earning \$6.00 per month, for Wood and Robinson at an unknown location in St. James Parish (Freedmen Register, Vol. 11, no page number, reel 29, frame 295).

**Washington**, George (ca. 1820), appears only in the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll.

**Wattz (Watts)**, Bob or Robert (b. ca. 1795-1821 in Virginia), was purchased on 4 March 1828 from Alexander Fontaine Rose of Fredericksburg, Virginia (COB 10:341-343). He was the husband of Lucy, according to the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage (MB J:55-63). He appears in Winchester legal documents dating between 1828-1859, and in the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll. In the circa-1864 Freedmen Register, Bob Wattz was around 44 years old and a former slave of Madam Winchester. He was then a first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 11, no page number, reel 29, frame 294). Robert Watts was enumerated twice in the 1870 U.S. Census, both times near the Cantrelle Post Office, in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. He was enumerated as a Virginia-born Black farm worker then residing with

Rose Watts (b. ca. 1848-1851), his probable daughter. He was around 69 years old, according to one entry (U.S. Census 1870, p. 44, house 467, family 467), and around 74 in the other (U.S. Census 1870, p. 10, house 90, family 90). In the latter entry, he resided next door to a household headed by Amy Watts (b. ca. 1842). She lived with Jackson Watts (b. ca. 1832), Antealn Watts (b. ca. 1853), and Jackson Watts (b. ca. 1863). Robert was evidently related to this second Watts family, but how remains uncertain.

**Wattz (Watts)**, Page (b. ca. 1848-1851), appears in the 11 March 1859 Winchester mortgage as the daughter of Lucy (MB J:55-63). In the 1865 Freedmen Agreement and Freedmen Payroll, she was identified as a house servant. In the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and 1864 Unbound Registers, she was a former Winchester slave and a second-class worker, earning \$6.00 per month on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 11, no page number, reel 29, frame 295; Unbound Registers). She may be the Page Watts, who married Hart Davis in St. James Parish, on 6 April 1876 (Ancestry.com 2021dv). Hart Davis served in the U.S. Army during the Civil War, enlisting on 27 August 1863 in New Orleans as a private in Company B of the 99th. Regiment, U.S. Colored Infantry. He later transferred to companies D and G of that same regiment and served a total of 2 years, 7 months, and 3 days (Ancestry.com 2021dw, 2021dx). In 1880, Hart Davis, then around 35 years old, resided with his wife Page (28) in Ward 5 of St. James Parish. At that time, the couple had no children (U.S. Census 1880c).

**Wattz (Watts)**, Rose (b. ca. 1852), appears only in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register as a 13-year-old girl and former Winchester slave. She was then employed as a fourth-class worker, earning \$3.00 per month, on Buena Vista (Freedmen Register, Vol. 11, no page number, reel 29, frame 295). In 1870, she resided in Ward 5 of St. James Parish with Robert Watts, who was presumably her father (U.S. Census 1870). She may be the Rose Watts who married Harrison Wright in St. James Parish, on 2 August 1873 (Ancestry.com 2021dy).

**Wayn[e]**, Disy (b. ca. 1811), appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers, as an around 53-year-old former Winchester slave. She was then a fourth-class worker, earning \$3.00 per month, for Wood and Robinson at an unknown location in St. James Parish (Freedmen Register, Vol. 11, no page number, reel 29, frame 295; Unbound Registers). She was possibly the Dilsey (b. ca. 1819) listed in the 26 February 1849 Winchester mortgage.

**Winchester**, Nancy (b. ca. 1807), was possibly the Nancy purchased on 7 April 1827 from J. Felix Martin for \$800 (COB 11:136) and listed in Winchester legal documents dating between 1827-1859. Nancy Winchester appears in the circa-1864 Freedmen Register and the 1864 Unbound Registers as an around 58-year-old former Winchester slave. She was then a first-class worker, earning \$8.00 per month (Freedmen Register, Vol. 11, no page number, reel 29, frame 299; Unbound Registers). She was the only former Winchester slave to retain that surname although several others did so

temporarily. It is not known if she had children or a husband.

**Wright**, Silas (b. ca. 1849), was identified as the son of Eve in the 1859 Winchester mortgage (MB J:55-63). He also appears in the 29 May 1851 Winchester mortgage.

**Yellow**, Jack (b ca. 1810-1815), also called Yellow Jack, appears in Winchester legal documents dating between 1835-1838.



## CONCLUSIONS

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The aim of this research was to determine what, and how many, people might be buried in the unmarked cemetery on the former Buena Vista Plantation in St. James Parish, Louisiana. The race of the people predominately associated with the plantation was African-American, and they consisted of slaves, freedmen, and their descendants, whose connection with the land began in September 1820 when Benjamin Landry Winchester purchased 13 slaves from J. Robert of Tennessee (COB 11:33). By 1860, the number of slaves on the plantation had increased to 223 (U.S. Census 1860b). No other racial group associated with the plantation is likely represented in that cemetery. The use of Chinese laborers on the plantation during Reconstruction, suggested by a single newspaper article, was short-lived, if it occurred at all. The original owners of Buena Vista, the Winchesters, were buried in a family plot in Lafayette Cemetery No. 1 in New Orleans. Later owners were also buried in church and city cemeteries. Furthermore, the historical record does not indicate that Union or Confederate troops died or were buried on the plantation. Thus, the evidence overwhelming indicates that the individuals buried on Buena Vista are of African descent.

The owners of Buena Vista Plantation left no known plantation records, such as journals, account books, slave lists, or diaries, that indicate the number or identities of the individuals buried on the plantation. However, the approximate number can be inferred

from nineteenth-century U.S. Census data, particularly that garnered from slave and mortality schedules.

U.S. Census data provides specific counts of the number of slaves present on Buena Vista Plantation in 1830 ( $n=82$ ), 1840 ( $n=133$ ), 1850 ( $n=197$ ), and 1860 ( $n=223$ ). Other records indicated that there were approximately 40 slaves on the property in 1825. With these numbers, it is possible to mathematically estimate the approximate number of Winchester slaves in any given year between 1825 and 1860 (Table 1).

It is also possible to calculate slave mortality rates, for St. James and the surrounding parishes, using the mortality schedules in the 1850 and 1860 U.S. Censuses (Table 2). In 1850, the total slave population for St. James Parish was 7,751 (U.S. Census 1850b). The slave mortality figure for that same year was 194 (U.S. Census 1850e), resulting in a mortality rate of 2.5 percent. In 1860, the number of slaves in St. James Parish was 8,106 (U.S. Census 1860b), with just 72 slave deaths reported (U.S. Census 1860e), which yields a mortality rate of .89 percent. However, the number of slaves and slave deaths in the adjacent Ascension, St. James, and St. John the Baptist parishes in 1850 and 1860 (U.S. Census 1850c, 1850d, 1850f, 1850g, 1860c, 1860d, 1860f, 1860g), indicate an average mortality rate for slaves in that area of approximately 2.3 percent—probably a more realistic reflection of the actual death rate, given probable omissions and reporting



**Table 1.** 1825 to 1860 Population and Mortality Estimates for Buena Vista Plantation Based on a 2.30 Percent Mortality Rate.

Year	Population	Deaths
1825	40	0.92
1826	48.4	1.1132
1827	56.8	1.3064
1828	65.2	1.4996
1829	73.6	1.6928
<b>1830</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1.886</b>
1831	87.2	2.0056
1832	92.4	2.1252
1833	97.6	2.2448
1834	102.8	2.3644
1835	108	2.484
1836	113	2.599
1837	118	2.714
1838	123	2.829
1839	128	2.944
<b>1840</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>3.059</b>
1841	139.4	3.2062
1842	145.8	3.3534
1843	152.2	3.5006
1844	158.6	3.6478
1845	165	3.795
1846	171.4	3.9422
1847	177.8	4.0894
1848	184.2	4.2366
1849	190.6	4.3838
<b>1850</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>4.531</b>
1851	199.6	4.5908
1852	202.2	4.6506
1853	204.8	4.7104
1854	207.4	4.7702
1855	210	4.83
1856	212.6	4.8898
1857	215.2	4.9496
1858	217.8	5.0094
1859	220.4	5.0692
<b>1860</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>5.129</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>121.072</b>

Shading indicates population listed in census data.

errors in the censuses. Applying this mortality rate to the projected slave population figures for Buena Vista Plantation indicates that around 121 slaves likely died between 1825 and 1860 and were buried there (see Table 1).

The calculated number of antebellum slave deaths on Buena Vista should be considered as approximate, as the accuracy of the mortality schedules for slaves is questionable. When examining mortality rates for the slave and White populations of Natchitoches Parish in 1850, René et al. (1992:806) noted:

*A review of mortality from the 1850 census of Natchitoches Parish has given a snapshot of health conditions of African-American victims of slavery. These data can give some indication of what the health conditions were at that period of time. It must be understood, however, that these data are subject to recall and selective event bias. Respondents to the census were probably not given an inordinate amount of time to consider each mortality that occurred in the previous year. Therefore, only selective events may have been reported. Also, slave owners may not have wanted or been in a position to give information regarding total numbers of deaths in their slave populations. Certainly, perinatal infant mortality events would not have had accurate accounts.*

While surviving plantation records do not provide slave mortality data for Buena Vista Plantation, lists of slaves purchased, sold, donated, or mortgaged between 1820 and 1859 do exist in the St. James Parish Courthouse in Convent. However, they are not complete lists of all slaves present on the plantation when the documents were produced. For instance, the 11 March 1859 mortgage (MB J:55-63) includes 144 Winchester plantation slaves, while 223 are enumerated in the 1860 U.S. Census (U.S. Census 1860b)—a difference of 79 individuals.

Nevertheless, surviving slave lists can be used to trace individual slaves (primarily using first names and approximate birth years) to determine which ones likely died and were buried on the plantation. For example, Billy (b. ca. 1800) was purchased, along with 12 other slaves, from J. Robert of Tennessee on 20 September 1820 (COB 11:33). In subsequent mortgages dating between 4 April 1828 and 26 February 1849, only one slave named Billy, Bill, or William, and born between circa 1800-1806, occurs. While a slave named Bill (b.

**Table 2.** Slave Mortality Rates for Ascension, St. James, and St. John the Baptist Parishes, Louisiana, for 1850 and 1860 Derived from U.S. Census Data.

Parish	Date	Population	Deaths	Mortality Rate
Ascension	1850	7350	102	1.39%
Ascension	1860	7532	148	1.96%
St. John	1850	4536	129	2.84%
St. John	1860	4587	192	4.19%
St. James	1850	7751	194	2.50%
St. James	1860	8106	72	0.89%
<b>Average</b>				<b>2.30%</b>

Sources: U.S. Census 1850b, 1850c, 1850d, 1850e, 1850f, 1850g, 1860c, 1860d, 1860e, 1860f, 1860g.

ca. 1820-1821) appears in the 30 July 1836 and 13 July 1837 mortgages, so does a Billy (b. ca. 1800-1806), indicating that these were two different individuals. The 26 February 1849 mortgage is the last document to mention Bill (b. ca. 1800-1806). There is no record of him being sold, and he does not appear in any of the Freedmen Bureau records pertaining to Buena Vista Plantation, nor as a former Winchester slave on any other plantation in Louisiana. Therefore, he presumably died sometime after 26 February 1849 and was likely interred in the slave cemetery on Buena Vista Plantation.

By using this approach, 158 individuals, who likely died and were buried on the plantation, were identified (Table 3). They include an equal number of males ( $n=85$ ) and females ( $n=85$ ). Many are known only by their first names (see Table 3).

The 1850 and 1860 slave mortality rates for St. James Parish, subdivided into gender and age groups,

are presented in Table 4. Differences between the percentages of deaths by gender and age are evident. Most notable is the high death rate for children from 0 to 10 years of age—from circa 30 to 65 percent. The perinatal (0-1 year) death rate was probably even greater. Therefore, most of the graves in the Buena Vista Plantation cemetery are likely those of infants and children under 10. The mortality data indicates that the average age of death for slaves in St. James Parish in 1850-1860 was 21.4 years old. This was likely due to the extremely harsh working and living conditions endured on sugarcane plantations in southeastern Louisiana, as well as the high percentage of young mothers who died in childbirth. The low mortality rates among the elderly are due to the fact that few slaves survived to those ages.

The probable number of interments derived from the courthouse records ( $n=158$ ) is in general agreement with that projected by the mortality rates ( $n=121$ ). However, the number of burials in the Buena Vista

**Table 3.** Names of Slaves Possibly Interred at Buena Vista Plantation, St. James Parish, Louisiana.

	First Name	Last Name	Probable Last Name	Birth Year	Remarks	Document Date Range
1	Aaron	—	—	1790-1804	—	1835-1849
2	Adelaide	—	—	1842-1843	Issue of Aimée	1851-1859
3	Adele	—	—	1820-1824	—	1828-1838
4	Alexander	—	—	1821-1823	—	1836-1851
5	Alfred	—	—	1824-1828	—	1836-1838
6	Alice	—	Butler	1849	Issue of Kitty	1859
7	Alsie	—	—	1850	—	1851
8	Amelia	—	—	1845	Issue of Lucy	1859
9	Amy	—	—	1809-1813	—	1823-1838
10	Amy	Bayou	Bayou	1820-1824	Sometimes called Bayou Amy	1835-1838
11	Anastasia	—	—	1841	—	1859
12	Angelina	—	—	1804-1815	—	1823-1838
13	Arch	—	—	1816-1817	—	1836-1837
14	Austin	—	—	1808-1814	—	1835-1849
15	Bartlett	—	Cesar	1844-1845	Issue of Aimée	1851-1859
16	Harry	Bayou	Bayou	1809-1814	Sometimes called Bayou Harry	1835-1849
17	Becky	—	—	1827-1831	Issue of Violet	1835-1859
18	Ben	—	—	1788-1806	—	1820-1828
19	Betsy	—	—	1812-1820	—	1823-1859
20	Billy	—	—	1800-1806	—	1820-1849
21	Bill	—	—	1820-1821	—	1836-1837
22	Bob or Little Bob	—	—	1816-1824	—	1828-1849
23	Bonta	—	—	1788	—	1828
24	Brister	—	—	1776	—	1821

(continued)



Table 3. (continued).

	First Name	Last Name	Probable Last Name	Birth Year	Remarks	Document Date Range
25	Caroline	—	—	1820-1834	Issue of Nancy	1835-1859
26	Carter	—	—	1823-1830	Issue of Patsey	1828-1859
27	Cecilia	—	—	1852	Issue of Caroline	1859
28	Celia	—	—	1837	—	1838-1849
29	Chaney	—	—	1831	—	1859
30	Charity	—	—	1846-1847	Issue of Patsey	1851-1859
31	Charles	—	—	1803-1809	Husband of Elizabeth	1821-1859
32	Charles	Bayou	Bayou	1812-1813	Sometimes called Bayou Charles	1835-1837
33	Charly	—	—	1805	—	1837
34	China of Chinay	—	—	1830-1834	—	1835-1849
35	Clarissa	—	—	1823	—	1851
36	Daniel	—	—	1797	—	1820
37	Dianah	—	—	1819	—	1849
38	Eddy	—	—	1804-1814	—	1823-1849
39	Eléajine	—	—	1840	Issue of Phrosine	1859
40	Elias	—	Cesar	1850	Issue of Aimée	1859
41	Elizabeth	—	—	1801-1809	Wife of Charles	1820-1859
42	Elizabeth	—	—	1849-1850	Issue of Leah	1859
43	Elsy or Elsey	—	—	1829-1833	—	1835-1838
44	Emeline	—	—	1831-1832	Issue of Violet	1838-1859
45	Emilla	—	—	1845	—	1851
46	Emilie	—	—	1857	Issue of Meiny	1859
47	Emily	—	—	1811-1819	—	1823-1859
48	Emma	—	—	1842	Issue of Betsey	1851-1859
49	Ephriam	—	—	1809	—	1849

(continued)

Table 3. (continued).

	First Name	Last Name	Probable Last Name	Birth Year	Remarks	Document Date Range
50	Eve	—	Martin	1804-1809	Wife of Richard. Mother of Rachel and Manuel	1828-1859
51	Fanchon	—	—	1855	Issue of Leah	1859
52	Félicée	—	Cesar	1858	Issue of Aimée	1859
53	Frederick	—	—	1828-1829	—	1837-1837
54	Garland	—	—	1813-1817	—	1835-1838
55	George	Cooper	Cooper	1812-1816	—	1836-1837
56						
57	George	Lewis	Lewis	1805-1814	Husband of Patsey	1835-1859
58	Little George	—	—	1815-1822	Husband of Prossine	1835-1859
59	Hammy	—	—	1809-1810	—	1836-1837
60	Harriett	—	—	1809-1819	—	1828-1849
61	Harry	—	—	1808-1817	—	1828-1849
62	Henry	Johnson	Johnson	1810-1814	Husband of Mary	1828-1859
63	Irénée	—	—	1852	Issue of Meiny	1859
64	Isaac	—	—	1811-1816	—	1841-1851
65	Isom	—	—	1826-1831	Issue of Elizabeth	1835-1859
66	Jack	—	—	1808	Mulatto	1821
67	Jack	Fisher	Fisher	1795	—	1835
68	Yellow Jack	—	—	1810-1815	—	1828-1838
69	Jacob	—	—	1810-1816	—	1823-1849
70	James	—	—	1794-1796	—	1820-1836
71	James	—	—	1826-1831	—	1835-1849
72	Jane	—	Geason	1814-1818	Wife of Tom Geason	1828-1859

(continued)

Table 3. (continued).

	First Name	Last Name	Probable Last Name	Birth Year	Remarks	Document Date Range
73	Jane	—	—	1830	—	1849
74	Jefferson	—	—	1828-1833	—	1835-1849
75	Jerry	—	—	1796-1803	—	1820-1838
76	Jerry	—	—	1845-1846	Issue of Becky	1851-1859
77	Jessy ?	—	—	1809	—	1849
78	Jim	Green	Green	1825-1830	—	1828-1859
79	Joe or Old Joe	—	—	1788-1809	—	1820-1849
80	John	Boadly	Boadly	1816-1819	—	1836-1851
81	John	Campbell	Campbell	1819-1821	—	1851-1859
82	John	Divine	Divine	1833-1839	—	1851-1859
83	John	Tylor	Tylor	1845	—	1851
84	Jordan	—	—	1798	—	1820
85	Jordan (Bull)	—	—	1820	—	1835
86	Judy	—	—	1784-1799	—	1823-1849
87	Judy	—	—	1814	—	1823
88	Judy	—	—	1831-1836	—	1835-1859
89	July	—	—	1836	—	1851
90	Kingston or Maynell	—	—	1828-1831	—	1835-1838
91	Kissia	—	—	1831-1832	—	1836-1837
92	Laney	—	—	1836	Issue of Violet	1859
93	Lassy (Black)	—	—	1829	—	1849
94	Laurence	—	—	1827-1833	Issue of Patsey	1835-1859
95	Lear	—	—	1821-1829	Issue of Elizabeth	1835-1859
96	Levi	—	—	1801-1817	Mulatto	1821-1849
97	Lewis	—	—	1806-1811	—	1835-1849

(continued)



Table 3. (continued).

	First Name	Last Name	Probable Last Name	Birth Year	Remarks	Document Date Range
98	Lewis (B.)	—	—	1801-1802	Lame	1820-1837
99	Livy	—	—	1810-1811	—	1836-1837
100	Lolla	—	—	1849	Issue of Prosine	1859
101	Louis	—	—	1845	Issue of Jane	1859
102	Louisa	—	—	1800-1801	—	1828-1835
103	Louisa	—	—	1822-1828	—	1823-1849
104	Lubin	—	—	1856	Issue of Leah	1859
105	Lucy	—	—	1809-1816	—	1828-1849
106	Madison	—	—	1832-1833	Issue of Elizabeth	1838-1859
107	Malvina	—	—	1858	Issue of Cassie	1859
108	Marguerite	—	—	1846	—	1851
109	Maria	—	—	1813-1815	—	1823-1837
110	Marianne	—	—	1830-1844	—	1835-1838
111	Mark	—	Cesar	1852	Issue of Aimée	1859
112	Mary	—	—	1802-1814	—	1820-1849
113	Mary Ann	Hall	Hall	1819	—	1849
114	Mary Ann	—	—	1819	—	1849
115	Mary Ann	—	—	1835-1836	—	1838-1849
116	Milhaldy Jane	—	—	1846	Issue of Cassie	1851-1859
117	Meina or Meiny	—	—	1813-1818	—	1835-1859
118	Melinda	—	—	1844-1845	Issue of Clarissa	1851-1859
119	Miamcy ?	—	—	1814	—	1849
120	Milly	—	—	1779-1786	—	1823-1837
121	Milton	—	—	1850	Issue of Patsey	1859
122	Mona	—	Cesar	1854	Issue of Aimée	1859

(continued)

Table 3. (continued).

	First Name	Last Name	Probable Last Name	Birth Year	Remarks	Document Date Range
123	Moses	—	—	1780-1785	—	1823-1838
124	Naimée	—	—	1824	—	1849
125	Nancy	Felix	Felix	1806-1813	—	1823-1838
126	Nelly	—	—	1780	—	1835
127	Nelson	—	—	1796	Blacksmith	1820
128	Noland	—	—	1813-1817	—	1838-1849
129	Patsey	Bayou	Bayou	1814-1819	Sometimes called Bayou Patsey	1835-1849
130	Paul	—	—	1813-1818	—	1823-1838
131	Peggy	—	—	1833-1834	—	1839-1859
132	Phebe	—	—	1795	—	1823
133	Phil	—	—	1835	—	1851
134	Polly	—	—	1839-1841	Issue of Elizabeth	1851-1859
135	Rachel	—	Martin	1824-1827	Issue of Eve	1828-1837
136	Rachel	—	Butler	1857	Issue of Kitty	1859
137	Reuben	—	—	1821-1822	—	1828-1835
138	Reuben	—	Fisher	1842-1844	—	1851-1859
139	Richard	—	—	1822	—	1823
140	Rixan	—	—	1843	Issue of Cassie	1859
141	Roland	—	—	1808-1811	—	1835-1837
142	Rosalie	—	—	1832	Issue of Sally	1841
143	Roxanne	—	—	1842	—	1851
144	Sam	French	French	1823	—	1851
145	Sam	Chapman	Chapman	1821	—	1851
146	Sam	Bruy	Bruy	1816	—	1851
147	Sam	Cook	Cook	1809	—	1849

(continued)

Table 3. (concluded).

	First Name	Last Name	Probable Last Name	Birth Year	Remarks	Document Date Range
148	Samuel	—	—	1837	—	1838
149	Samuel	—	—	1848	Issue of Louisa	1859
150	Sampson	—	—	1838	—	1851
151	Silas	Wright	Wright	1849	Issue of Eve	1851-1859
152	Simon	—	—	1810-1811	—	1821-1828
153	St. Jaques	—	—	1833-1834	—	1836-1837
154	Stanley	—	—	1802	—	1828
155	Stephen	—	—	1837	—	1838
156	Suckey	—	—	1849	Issue of Meiny	1851-1859
157	Suzanne	—	—	1828-1830	—	1835-1837
158	Tenah	—	—	1801-1809	—	1836-1849
159	Tom	Gordon	Jordan	1804-1819	—	1835-1849
160	Tom	—	—	1788	—	1820
161	Thomas	—	Geason	1851	Issue of Jane	1859
162	Valery	—	—	1854	Issue of Phrosine	1859
163	Violet	—	—	1794-1804	—	1835-1859
164	Violet	—	—	1846	Issue of Aimée	1851-1859
165	Virginia	Meiny	Meiny	1843	—	1851



**Table 4.** Mortality Rates by Age and Gender for St. James Parish Slaves in 1850 and 1860.

	1850	1860	Average
Age Range	.083-90	0.83-75	
Average Age	25.71	17.03	21.4
% Male	61.85	59.72	60.8
% Female	38.14	40.28	39.2
<b>Age Groups</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
0-10	29.9	64.79	47.3
11-20	10.82	5.63	8.2
21-30	23.71	4.23	14.0
31-40	14.95	4.23	9.6
41-50	10.82	7.04	8.9
51-60	6.19	5.63	5.9
67-70	2.06	7.04	4.6
71-80	1.03	1.41	1.2
81-90	.52	0	0.3

Sources: U.S. Census 1850e, 1860e.

Plantation cemetery is likely higher, due to the antebellum infant (0-1 year) mortality rate and the fact that freedmen, and other postbellum Black workers, were buried there as well. How long the cemetery remained in use is not known. However, historic aerial imagery

**Figure 60.** The sign for Geason Street at River Road in Welcome, Louisiana, demonstrates the continued ties of the descendants of Winchester slaves to that area in St. James Parish, 6 August 2021.

indicates that it was being maintained (and possibly used) until the 1970s.

The current research has demonstrated that the slaves, freedmen, and laborers who lived, worked, and died on Buena Vista Plantation left numerous descendants, some of whom are still living in and around the community of Welcome in St. James Parish. The surnames of the larger families include Butler, Ceasar, Fisher, Geason, Harris, Hogan, and Martin. However, other surnames also occur. The continued association of these families with upper St. James Parish, on the west bank of the river, is clearly evident in street names and the recent graves of family members in area cemeteries (Figure 60).



**Figure 61.** The Buena Vista Plantation Cemetery on the Formosa Plastics property near Welcome, Louisiana, is partially fenced, neglected, and badly overgrown in this 6 December 2021 photograph.

Currently, the Buena Vista Cemetery is unattended and overgrown with weeds (Figure 61). It is surrounded on three sides by a chain link fence and former sugarcane fields that have become fallow as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers commissions a full environmental impact statement for the Formosa Plastics chemical plant, to be constructed on land

formerly part of Buena Vista and Acadia plantations. The construction permits initially issued by the Corps were rescinded in the wake of environmentalists' concerns over pollution and desecration of several other likely unmarked plantation cemeteries located on Formosa property, including ones on nearby Acadia and Elina plantations.



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## APPENDICES

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**Appendix A.** Slaves Purchased by Benjamin Winchester on 20 September 1820 from J. Robert of Tennessee for \$8,000 (COB 11:33).

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	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
1	Tom	—	32	1788	—
2	Ben	—	32	1788	—
3	Joe	—	32	1788	—
4	James	—	26	1794	—
5	Jerry	—	24	1796	—
6	Jordon	—	22	1798	—
7	Daniel	—	23	1797	—
8	Nelson	—	24	1796	Blacksmith
9	Billy	—	20	1800	—
10	Charles	—	20	1800	—
11	Lewis	—	19	1801	Lame
12	Elizabeth	—	17	1803	—
13	Mary	—	18	1802	—

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Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

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**Appendix B.** Various Slave Purchases Made by Benjamin Winchester Between 1821 and 1841.

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Origin	Remarks	Date	Source	Vendor
1	Jack	—	13	1808	Kentucky	Mulatto	1821 (29 September)	COB 11:133	J. William Artesburn of Jefferson County, Kentucky
2	Charles	—	18	1803	Kentucky	Mulatto	1821 (8 October)	COB 11:134	J. C. Oldham of Jefferson County, Kentucky
3	Brister	—	45	1776	Kentucky	—	1821 (4 October)	COB 11:134	Alexander Veeck of Jefferson County, Kentucky
4	Levi	—	19	1802	Kentucky	Mulatto	1821 (4 October)	COB 11:134	Alexander Veeck of Jefferson County, Kentucky
5	Simon	—	10	1811	Kentucky	—	1821 (4 October)	COB 11:134	J. Rebecca Winchester, widow of R. Winchester of Jefferson County, Kentucky.
6	Nancy	—	16	1811	—	—	1827 (7 April)	COB 11:136	J. Felix Martin (no residence given) for \$800.
7	Titieni	—	15	1826	New Orleans	House Servant. Speaks French and English.	1841 (18 March)	COB 19:500-501	Marie Anne Olympe Tournée and husband Jacques Potier of New Orleans for \$800.

Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

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**Appendix C.** Slaves Purchased by Benjamin Winchester on 12 February 1823 from James Gordon of Tennessee for \$6,050 (COB 11:135).

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	<b>Nane</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Moses	—	43	1780	—
2	Judy	—	32	1791	—
3	Nancy	—	17	1806	—
4	Bob	—	13	1810	—
5	Mariah	—	8	1815	—
6	Louisa	—	0.16	1822	—
7	Phebe	—	28	1795	—
8	Jacob	—	12	1811	—
9	Judy	—	9	1814	—
10	Betsy	—	6	1817	—
11	Jack	—	4	1819	—
12	Edy	—	18	1805	—
13	Richard	—	0.58	1822	—
14	Paul	—	10	1813	—
15	Amy	—	14	1809	—

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Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

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**Appendix D.** Slaves Purchased by Benjamin Winchester on 20 February 1823 from George Bell for \$6,000 (COB 11:135).

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	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
1	John	—	—	—	—
2	Ben	—	—	—	—
3	Milly	—	—	—	—
4	Pharo	—	—	—	—
5	Richard	—	—	—	—
6	Gallant	—	—	—	—
7	Emily	—	—	—	—
8	Angelina	—	—	—	—

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Note: Ages are not given in the original document, nor is Bell's state of residency.

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**Appendix E.** Slaves Purchased by Benjamin Winchester on 4 March 1828 from Alexander Fontaine Rose of Fredericksburg, Virginia,. for \$7,933 (COB 10:341-343).

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	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
1	Jack	—	22	1806	—
2	Bob	—	24	1804	—
3	Stanley	—	26	1802	—
4	Henry	—	18	1810	—
5	Tom	—	16	1812	—
6	George	—	14	1814	—
7	Bob	—	12	1816	—
8	Eve	—	20	1808	Mother of Rachel and Manuel
9	Rachel	—	4	1824	Daughter of Eve
10	Manuel	—	1	1827	Son of Eve
11	Winny	—	35	1793	Mother of Marguerite and Kitty
12	Margauerite	—	4	1824	Daughter of Winny
13	Kitty	—	1	1827	Daughter of Winny
14	Lucy	—	17	1811	—
15	Mima	—	14	1814	—
16	Patsy	—	21	1807	Mother of Carter
17	Carter	—	5	1823	Son of Patsy

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Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

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**Appendix F.** Slaves Mortgaged by Benjamin and Carmelite Winchester to the Bank of Louisiana on 4 April 1828 (MB C:419-420).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
1	Jim	—	32	1796	—
2	Louisa	—	27	1801	—
3	Charles	—	27	1801	—
4	Elizabeth	—	22	1806	—
5	Eddy	—	22	1806	—
6	Charles	—	20	1808	—
7	Amy	—	15	1813	—
8	Billy	—	20	1808	—
9	Mary	—	22	1806	—
10	Jerry	—	30	1798	—
11	Ben	—	22	1806	—
12	Julien	—	16	1812	—
13	Nancy	—	18	1810	—
14	Moses	—	47	1781	—
15	Judy	—	42	1786	—
16	Nancy	—	18	1810	—
17	Jim	—	6	1822	—
18	Lewis	—	27	1801	—
19	Harry	—	20	1808	—
20	John	—	22	1806	—
21	Bonta	—	40	1788	—
22	Levy	—	27	1801	—
23	Milly	—	42	1786	—
24	Pharo	—	20	1808	—
25	Richard	—	18	1810	—
26	Jack	—	18	1810	—
27	Gallant	—	18	1810	—
28	Simon	—	18	1810	—
29	Jacob	—	18	1810	—
30	Bob	—	18	1810	—
31	Harriett	—	17	1811	—
32	Andy	—	18	1810	—
33	Jane	—	14	1814	—
34	Maria	—	14	1814	—
35	Angelina	—	22	1806	—
36	Betsy	—	12	1816	—
37	Jack	—	9	1819	—
38	Adele	—	7	1821	—
39	Reuben	—	7	1821	—
40	Paul	—	14	1814	—

Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

**Appendix G.** Slaves Mortgaged by Benjamin and Carmelite Winchester to the Bank of the Consolidated Association of Planters of Louisiana on 20 May 1835 (MB C:119-120).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
1	Jim	—	38	1797	—
2	Charles (Black)	—	33	1802	—
3	Billy	—	33	1802	—
4	Jack	Colla	31	1804	—
5	Bob	Watts	28	1807	—
6	John	Nashville	28	1807	—
7	Moses	—	53	1782	—
8	Lewis	—	28	1807	—
9	Harry	—	23	1812	—
10	Pharo	—	25	1810	—
11	Richard	—	25	1810	—
12	Julien	—	20	1815	—
13	Paul	—	20	1815	—
14	Bob	—	23	1812	—
15	George (Little)	—	19	1816	—
16	Charles	—	30	1805	—
17	Jack	Yellow	23	1812	—
18	Tom	—	23	1812	—
19	Charles	—	30	1805	—
20	Jacob	—	23	1812	—
21	Garlan	—	21	1814	—
22	Jack	Little	17	1818	—
23	Jack	Fisher	40	1795	—
24	Roland	—	26	1809	—
25	Tom	Gordon	30	1805	—
26	Louise	—	35	1800	—
27	Elizabeth	—	33	1802	—
28	Winney	—	40	1795	—
29	Patsey	—	30	1805	—
30	Eddy	—	30	1805	—
31	Mary	—	30	1805	—
32	Meina	—	21	1814	—
33	Eve	—	30	1805	—
34	Lucy	—	25	1810	—
35	Judy	—	50	1785	—
36	Nancy	—	25	1810	—
37	Maria	—	21	1814	—
38	Amy	—	25	1810	—

(continued)



Appendix G. (continued).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
39	Milly	—	55	1780	—
40	Harriett	—	25	1810	—
41	Jane	—	21	1814	—
42	Emily	—	23	1812	—
43	Nancy	Felix	25	1810	—
44	Angelina	—	30	1805	—
45	Adele	—	14	1821	—
46	Alfred	—	10	1825	—
47	James	—	8	1827	—
48	Reuben	—	13	1822	—
49	Lear	—	10	1825	—
50	Isom	—	8	1827	—
51	Tempé	—	6	1829	—
52	Isaac	—	3	1832	—
53	Louisa	—	11	1824	—
54	Caroline	—	5	1830	—
55	Moses	—	3 ½	1831	—
56	Jefferson	—	6	1829	—
57	Jim	—	9	1826	—
58	Carter	—	9	1826	—
59	Martin	—	3	1832	—
60	Maywell or [Illegible]	—	7	1828	—
61	Sarah Anne	—	4	1831	—
62	Marguerite	—	11	1824	—
63	Kitt	—	7	1828	—
64	Laurence	—	4	1831	—
65	Marianne	—	4	1831	—
66	Suzanne	—	5	1830	—
67	Sophie	—	6	1829	—
68	China	—	5	1830	—
69	Judy	—	3	1832	—
70	Elsy	—	5	1830	—
71	Major	—	28	1807	—
72	Austin	—	26	1809	—
73	Wiley	—	20	1815	—
74	Aaron	—	45	1790	—
75	Charles	Bayou	22	1813	—
76	Levi	—	24	1811	—
77	George	Lewis	30	1805	—

(continued)

**Appendix G.** (concluded).

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	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
78	Jerry	—	35	1800	—
79	Jourdan	—	15	1820	—
80	Jordan (Bull)	—	15	1820	—
81	Bayou Harry	—	25	1810	—
82	Violet	—	40	1795	—
83	Patsey	Bayou	20	1815	—
84	Betsey	—	22	1813	—
85	Amy	Bayou	14	1821	—
86	Jane	—	9	1826	—
87	Becky	—	7	1828	—

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Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

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**Appendix H.** Slaves Mortgaged by Benjamin and Carmelite Winchester to the Bank of the Consolidated Association of Planters of Louisiana on 30 November 1835 (MB C:162-163).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
1	Jim	—	38	1797	—
2	Charles (Black)	—	33	1802	—
3	Billy	—	33	1802	—
4	Jack	Colla	31	1804	—
5	Bob	Watts	28	1807	—
6	John	Nashville	28	1807	—
7	Moses	—	53	1782	—
8	Lewis	—	28	1807	—
9	Harry	—	23	1812	—
10	Pharo	—	25	1810	—
11	Richard	—	25	1810	—
12	Julien	—	20	1815	—
13	Paul	—	20	1815	—
14	Bob	—	23	1812	—
15	George (Little)	—	19	1816	—
16	Bob (Little)	—	19	1816	—
17	Jack	Yellow	23	1812	—
18	Tom	—	23	1812	—
19	Charles	—	30	1805	—
20	Jacob	—	33	1802	—
21	Garland	—	21	1814	—
22	Jack	Little	17	1818	—
23	Jack	Fisher	40	1795	—
24	Roland	—	24	1811	—
25	Tom	Gordon	30	1805	—
26	Louise	—	35	1800	—
27	Elizabeth	—	33	1802	—
28	Winny	—	40	1795	—
29	Patsy	—	30	1805	—
30	Eddy	—	30	1805	—
31	Mary	—	30	1805	—
32	Meina	—	21	1814	—
33	Eve	—	30	1805	—
34	Lucy	—	35	1800	—
35	Judy	—	50	1785	—
36	Nancy	—	25	1810	—
37	Maria	—	21	1814	—
38	Amy	—	25	1810	—

(continued)

**Appendix H.** (continued).

	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
39	Nelly	—	55	1780	—
40	Harriett	—	25	1810	—
41	Jane	—	21	1814	—
42	Emily	—	23	1812	—
43	Nancy	Felix	25	1810	—
44	Angelina	—	20	1815	—
45	Adele	—	14	1821	—
46	Alfred	—	10	1825	—
47	James	—	8	1827	—
48	Lear	—	10	1825	—
49	Isom	—	8	1827	—
50	Tempé	—	6	1829	—
51	Isaac	—	5	1830	—
52	Louisa	—	11	1824	—
53	Caroline	—	5	1830	—
54	Moses	—	3 ½	1831	—
55	Jefferson	—	6	1829	—
56	Jim	—	9	1826	—
57	Carter	—	9	1826	—
58	Martin	—	3	1832	—
59	Maywell or Kingston	—	7	1828	—
60	Sarah Ann	—	4	1831	—
61	Marguerite	—	11	1824	—
62	Kitt	—	7	1828	—
63	Laurence	—	6	1829	—
64	Marianne	—	4	1831	—
65	Suzane	—	5	1830	—
66	Sophy	—	6	1829	—
67	China	—	5	1830	—
68	Judy	—	3	1832	—
69	Elsy	—	5	1830	—
70	Major	—	28	1807	—
71	Austin	—	26	1809	—
72	Willy	—	20	1815	—
73	Aaron	—	45	1790	—
74	Charles	Bayou	22	1813	—
75	Levi	—	24	1811	—
76	George	Lewis	30	1805	—
77	Jerry	—	35	1800	—

(continued)



**Appendix H.** (concluded).

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	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
78	Jourdan	—	15	1820	—
79	Bayou Harry	—	25	1810	—
80	Violet	—	40	1795	—
81	Patsey	Bayou	20	1815	—
82	Betsey	—	22	1813	—
83	Aimy	Bayou	14	1821	—
84	Jane	—	9	1826	—
85	Becky	—	7	1828	—

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Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

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**Appendix I.** Slaves Mortgaged by Benjamin and Carmelite Winchester to the Union Bank of Louisiana on 30 July 1836 (MB C:376-377).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
1	James	—	40	1796	—
2	Charles (Black)	—	35	1801	—
3	Jack	Collas	33	1803	—
4	Billy	—	35	1801	—
5	Bob	Watts	30	1806	—
6	John	Nashville	30	1806	—
7	Moses	—	55	1781	—
8	Lewis	—	30	1806	—
9	Harry	—	25	1811	—
10	Faro	—	27	1809	—
11	Richard	—	27	1809	—
12	Julien	—	22	1814	—
13	Paul	—	22	1814	—
14	Bob	—	25	1811	—
15	George (Little)	—	21	1815	—
16	Charles	—	32	1804	—
17	Jack	Yellow	25	1811	—
18	Tom	—	25	1811	—
19	Charles	—	32	1804	—
20	Jacob	—	25	1811	—
21	Garland	—	23	1813	—
22	Jack	Little	19	1817	—
23	Pedro	—	25	1811	—
24	Rolland	—	28	1808	—
25	Tom	Gordon	32	1804	—
26	Frosine	—	22	1814	—
27	Elizabeth	—	35	1801	—
28	Winny	—	42	1794	—
29	Patsy	—	32	1804	—
30	Eddy	—	32	1804	—
31	Mary	—	32	1804	—
32	Meina	—	23	1813	—
33	Eve	—	32	1804	—
34	Lucy	—	27	1809	—
35	Judy	—	52	1784	—
36	Nancy	—	27	1809	—
37	Maria	—	23	1813	—
38	Hammy	—	27	1809	—

(continued)

Appendix I. (continued).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
39	Milly	—	57	1779	—
40	Harriett	—	27	1809	—
41	Jane	—	23	1813	—
42	Emily	—	25	1811	—
43	Nancy	Felix	27	1809	—
44	Angelina	—	32	1804	—
45	Adele	—	16	1820	—
46	Alfred	—	12	1824	—
47	James	—	10	1826	—
48	St. Jaques	—	3	1833	—
49	Lear	—	12	1824	—
50	Isom	—	10	1826	—
51	Tempe	—	8	1828	—
52	Isaac	—	5	1831	—
53	Louisa	—	13	1823	—
54	Caroline	—	7	1829	—
55	Moses	—	6	1830	—
56	Jefferson	—	8	1828	—
57	Jim	—	11	1825	—
58	Carter	—	11	1825	—
59	Martin	—	5	1831	—
60	Maynell	—	9	1827	—
61	Sara Ann	—	6	1830	—
62	Marguerite	—	13	1823	—
63	Kitt	—	9	1827	—
64	Laurence	—	8	1828	—
65	Marianne	—	6	1830	—
66	Suzanne	—	7	1829	—
67	Sophie	—	8	1828	—
68	China	—	7	1829	—
69	Judy	—	5	1831	—
70	Elsy	—	7	1829	—
71	Major	—	30	1806	—
72	Austin	—	28	1808	—
73	Willy	—	22	1814	—
74	Aaron	—	47	1789	—
75	Charles	Bayou	24	1812	—
76	Livy	—	26	1810	—
77	George	Lewis	32	1804	—

(continued)

**Appendix I.** (concluded).

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78	Jerry	—	37	1799	—
79	Jourdan	—	17	1819	—
80	Dominick	—	25	1811	—
81	Bayou Harry	—	27	1809	—
82	Violet	—	42	1794	—
83	Patty Bayou	—	22	1814	—
84	Betsey	—	24	1812	—
85	Amy	Bayou	16	1820	—
86	Jane	—	11	1825	—
87	Becky	—	9	1827	—
88	Lewis (B.)	—	35	1801	—
89	George	Cooper	20	1816	—
90	Arch	—	20	1816	—
91	Wilson	—	18	1818	—
92	John	Boadley	18	1818	—
93	Tenah	—	35	1801	—
94	Bill	—	16	1820	—
95	Alexander	—	14	1822	—
96	Kissia	—	5	1831	—
97	Frederick	—	8	1828	—
98	Rachel	—	10	1826	—
99	Rebecca	—	16	1820	—
100	Sylvia	—	17	1819	—
101	Washington	—	3	1833	—
102	Isaac	—	6	1830	—

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Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.



**Appendix J.** Slaves Mortgaged by Benjamin and Carmelite Winchester to James Leverich & Co. on 9 June 1837 (MB C:351-352).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
1	Jim	—	40	1797	—
2	Charles (Black)	—	35	1802	—
3	Billy	—	35	1802	—
4	Jack	Collas	33	1804	—
5	Bob	Watts	30	1807	—
6	John	Nashville	30	1807	—
7	Moses	—	55	1782	—
8	Lewis	—	30	1807	—
9	Harry	—	25	1812	—
10	Faro	—	27	1810	—
11	Richard	—	27	1810	—
12	Julien	—	22	1815	—
13	Paul	—	22	1815	—
14	Bob	—	25	1812	—
15	George (Little)	—	21	1816	—
16	Charles	—	32	1805	—
17	Jack	Yellow	25	1812	—
18	Tom	—	25	1812	—
19	Charly	—	32	1805	—
20	Jacob	—	25	1812	—
21	Garland	—	23	1814	—
22	Jack	Little	19	1818	—
23	Pedro	—	25	1812	—
24	Roland	—	28	1809	—
25	Tom	Gordon	32	1805	—
26	Frosine	—	22	1815	—
27	Elizabeth	—	35	1802	—
28	Winny	—	42	1795	—
29	Patsy	—	32	1805	—
30	Eddy	—	32	1805	—
31	Mary	—	32	1805	—
32	Meina	—	23	1814	—
33	Eve	—	32	1805	—
34	Lucy	—	27	1810	—
35	Judy	—	52	1785	—
36	Nancy	—	27	1810	—
37	Maria	—	23	1814	—

(continued)

**Appendix J.** (continued).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
38	Hammy	—	27	1810	—
39	Milly	—	57	1780	—
40	Harriett	—	27	1810	—
41	Jane	—	23	1814	—
42	Emily	—	25	1812	—
43	Nancy	Felix	27	1810	—
44	Angelina	—	32	1805	—
45	Adele	—	16	1821	—
46	Alfred	—	12	1825	[Listed Twice?]
47	Alfred	—	12	1825	—
48	James	—	10	1827	—
49	St. Jacques	—	3	1834	—
50	Lear	—	12	1825	—
51	Isom	—	10	1827	—
52	Tempe	—	8	1829	—
53	Isaac	—	5	1832	—
54	Louisa	—	13	1824	—
55	Caroline	—	7	1830	—
56	Moses	—	6	1831	—
57	Jefferson	—	8	1829	—
58	Jim	—	11	1826	—
59	Carter	—	11	1826	—
60	Martin	—	5	1832	—
61	Maynell	—	9	1828	—
62	Sara Ann	—	6	1831	—
63	Marguerite	—	13	1824	—
64	Kitt	—	9	1828	—
65	Laurence	—	8	1829	—
66	Marianne	—	6	1831	—
67	Suzanne	—	7	1830	—
68	Sophie	—	8	1829	—
69	China	—	7	1830	—
70	Judy	—	5	1832	—
71	Elsy	—	7	1830	—
72	Major	—	30	1807	—
73	Austin	—	28	1809	—
74	Willy	—	22	1815	—

(continued)

**Appendix J.** (concluded).

	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
75	Aaron	—	47	1790	—
76	Charles	Bayou	24	1813	—
77	Livy	—	26	1811	—
78	George	Lewis	32	1805	—
79	Jerry	—	37	1800	—
80	Jourdan	—	17	1820	—
81	Dominick	—	25	1812	—
82	Bayou Harry	—	27	1810	—
83	Violet	—	42	1795	—
84	Patty	Bayou	22	1815	—
85	Betsy	—	24	1813	—
86	Amy	Bayou	16	1821	—
87	Jane	—	11	1826	—
88	Becky	—	9	1828	—

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Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

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**Appendix K.** Slaves Mortgaged by Benjamin and Carmelite Winchester to the Union Bank of Louisiana on 13 June 1837 (COB 16:327-330).

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	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
1	Jim	—	40	1797	—
2	Charles (Black)	—	35	1802	—
3	Jack	Collas	33	1804	—
4	Billy	—	35	1802	—
5	Bob	Watts	30	1807	—
6	John	Nashville	30	1807	—
7	Moses	—	55	1782	—
8	Lewis	—	30	1807	—
9	Harry	—	25	1812	—
10	Faro	—	27	1810	—
11	Richard	—	27	1810	—
12	Julien	—	23	1814	—
13	Paul	—	22	1815	—
14	Bob	—	25	1812	—
15	George (Little)	—	21	1816	—
16	Charles	—	32	1805	—
17	Jack	Yellow	25	1812	—
18	Tom	—	25	1812	—
19	Charles	—	32	1805	—
20	Jacob	—	25	1812	—
21	Garland	—	23	1814	—
22	Jack	Little	19	1818	—
23	Pedro	—	25	1812	—
24	Rolland	—	28	1809	—
25	Tom	Gordan	32	1805	—
26	Frosine	—	22	1815	—
27	Elizabeth	—	35	1802	—
28	Winny	—	42	1795	—
29	Patsy	—	32	1805	—
30	Eddy	—	32	1805	—
31	Mary	—	32	1805	—
32	Meina	—	23	1814	—
33	Eve	—	32	1805	—
34	Lucy	—	27	1810	—
35	Judy	—	52	1785	—
36	Nancy	—	27	1810	—
37	Maria	—	23	1814	—
38	Hammy	—	27	1810	—

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(continued)



Appendix K. (continued).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
39	Milly	—	57	1780	—
40	Harriet	—	27	1810	—
41	Jane	—	23	1814	—
42	Emily	—	25	1812	—
43	Nancy	Felix	27	1810	—
44	Angelina	—	32	1805	—
45	Adele	—	16	1821	—
46	Alfred	—	12	1825	—
47	James	—	10	1827	—
48	St. Jacques	—	3	1834	—
49	Lear	—	12	1825	—
50	Isom	—	10	1827	—
51	Tempe	—	8	1829	—
52	Isaac	—	5	1832	—
53	Louisa	—	13	1824	—
54	Caroline	—	7	1830	—
55	Moses	—	6	1831	—
56	Jefferson	—	8	1829	—
57	Jim	—	11	1826	—
58	Carter	—	11	1826	—
59	Martin	—	5	1832	—
60	Maynell	—	9	1828	—
61	Sarah Ann	—	6	1831	—
62	Marguerite	—	13	1824	—
63	Kit	—	9	1828	—
64	Laurence	—	8	1829	—
65	Marianne	—	6	1831	—
66	Suzanne	—	9	1828	—
67	Sophie	—	8	1829	—
68	China	—	7	1830	—
69	Judy	—	5	1832	—
70	Elsey	—	7	1830	—
71	Major	—	30	1807	—
72	Austin	—	28	1809	—
73	Willy	—	22	1815	—
74	Aaron	—	47	1790	—
75	Charles	Bayou	24	1813	—
76	Levy	—	26	1811	—
77	George	Lewis	32	1805	—

(continued)

**Appendix K.** (concluded).

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	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
78	Jerry	—	37	1800	—
79	Jourdan	—	17	1820	—
80	Dominick	—	25	1812	—
81	Bayou Harry	—	27	1810	—
82	Violet	—	42	1795	—
83	Patty	Bayou	22	1815	—
84	Betsey	—	24	1813	—
85	Amy	Bayou	16	1821	—
86	Jane	—	11	1826	—
87	Becky	—	9	1828	—
88	Lewis (B.)	—	35	1802	—
89	George	Cooper	25	1812	—
90	Arch	—	20	1817	—
91	Wilson	—	18	1819	—
92	John	Boadly	18	1819	—
93	Tenah	—	35	1802	—
94	Bill	—	16	1821	—
95	Alexander	—	14	1823	—
96	Kissia	—	5	1832	—
97	Frederick	—	8	1829	—
98	Rachel	—	10	1827	—
99	Rebecca	—	16	1821	—
100	Sylvia	—	17	1820	—
101	Washington	—	3	1834	—
102	Isaac	—	6	1831	—

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Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

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**Appendix L.** Slaves Mortgaged by Benjamin and Carmelite Winchester to the Consolidated Planters of Louisiana on 6 June 1838 (MB C:476-481).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
1	Jim	—	38	1800	—
2	Charles (Black)	—	33	1805	—
3	Jack	Lolla	31	1807	—
4	Bob	Watts	28	1810	—
5	Pharo	—	25	1813	—
6	Richard	—	25	1813	—
7	Julien	—	20	1818	—
8	Paul	—	20	1818	—
9	Bob	—	23	1815	—
10	Moses	—	53	1785	—
11	Lewis	—	28	1810	—
12	Harry	—	23	1815	—
13	Tom	—	23	1815	—
14	Charles	—	30	1808	—
15	Jacob	—	23	1815	—
16	Gurland [?]	—	21	1817	—
17	Jack (Little)	—	17	1821	—
18	Noland	—	21	1817	—
19	Tom	Gordon	30	1808	—
20	Elizabeth	—	33	1805	—
21	Winney	—	40	1798	—
22	Patsy	—	30	1808	—
23	Eddy	—	30	1808	—
24	Mary	—	30	1808	—
25	Mimo	—	21	1817	—
26	Eve	—	30	1808	—
27	Lucy	—	25	1813	—
28	Judy	—	50	1788	—
29	Nancy	—	25	1813	—
30	Aime	—	25	1813	—
31	Milly	—	55	1783	—
32	Harriett	—	25	1813	—
33	Jane	—	21	1817	—
34	Emily	—	23	1815	—
35	Nancy	Felix	25	1813	—
36	Angelina	—	30	1808	—
37	Adele	—	14	1824	—

(continued)

**Appendix L.** (continued).

	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
38	Alfred	—	10	1828	—
39	James	—	8	1830	—
40	Lear	—	10	1828	—
41	Isom	—	8	1830	—
42	Tempe	—	6	1832	—
43	Isaac	—	3	1835	—
44	Louisa	—	11	1827	—
45	Caroline	—	5	1833	—
46	Moses Little	—	4	1834	—
47	Jefferson	—	6	1832	—
48	Jim	—	9	1829	—
49	[Illegible]	—	—	—	—
50	George (Little)	—	19	1819	—
51	Bob (Little)	—	19	1819	—
52	Yellow Jack	—	23	1815	—
53	Marianne	—	4	1834	—
54	Sophie	—	6	1832	—
55	China	—	5	1833	—
56	Judy	—	3	1835	—
57	Elsy	—	5	1833	—
58	Major	—	28	1810	—
59	Austin	—	26	1812	—
60	Wiley	—	20	1818	—
61	Aaron	—	45	1793	—
62	Levi	—	24	1814	—
63	George	Lewis	30	1808	—
64	Jerry	—	35	1803	—
65	Jourdan	—	15	1823	—
66	Bayou Harry	—	25	1813	—
67	Violet	—	40	1798	—
68	Bayou Patsey	—	20	1818	—
69	Betsy	—	22	1816	—
70	Bayou Aimé	—	14	1824	—
71	Jane	—	9	1829	—
72	Becky	—	7	1831	—
73	Dominique	—	30	1808	—
74	Pedro	—	30	1808	—
75	Phrosine	—	25	1813	—
76	Manuel	—	13	1825	—

(continued)



Appendix L. (concluded).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
77	Emeline	—	7	1831	—
78	Washington	—	5	1833	—
79	Lovey	—	3	1835	—
80	Madison	—	6	1832	—
81	Maria	—	1	1837	—
82	Amanda	—	4	1834	—
83	Riley	—	1	1837	—
84	David	—	2	1836	—
85	Peggy	—	5	1833	—
86	Franklin	—	3	1835	—
87	Sarah	—	4	1834	—
88	Mary	—	2	1836	—
89	Felicite	—	3	1835	—
90	Martin	—	3	1835	—
91	Kingston	—	7	1831	—
92	Sarah Ann	—	4	1834	—
93	Marguerite	—	11	1827	—
94	Kitty	—	7	1831	—
95	Laurence	—	6	1832	—
96	Phoebé	—	6	1832	—
97	Milly Ann	—	6	1832	—
98	Ellen Ann	—	4	1834	—
99	Stephen	—	1	1837	—
100	Celia	—	1	1837	—
101	Hannah	—	6	1832	—
102	Samuel	—	1	1837	—
103	Jackson	—	3	1835	—

Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

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**Appendix M.** Slaves Purchased by Benjamin Winchester at the Sheriff's Sale of Ronnie Becnel's Plantation in St. James Parish, Louisiana, on 28 June 1841 (COB 19:574-575).

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	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
1	Beverly	—	24	1817	—
2	Serrile	—	20	1821	—
3	Abraham	—	28	1813	—
4	Isaac	—	28	1813	—
5	Robin	—	27	1814	—
6	Aaron	—	26	1815	—
7	Keane	—	28	1813	—
8	Nancy	—	22	1819	—
9	Isaac	—	25	1816	—
10	Prince	—	24	1817	—
11	Tom	—	24	1817	—
12	Sally	—	34	1807	—
13	Rosalie	—	9	1832	Daughter of Sally

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Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

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**Appendix N.** Slaves Mortgaged by Benjamin and Carmelite Winchester to Elizabeth Clement on 26 February 1849 (MB G:206-208).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
1	Jim	—	48	1801	—
2	Bob	Watts	38	1811	—
3	Noland	—	36	1813	—
4	Eve	—	40	1809	—
5	Isom	—	18	1831	—
6	George (Little)	—	27	1822	—
7	Austin	—	35	1814	—
8	Bayou Patsey	—	30	1819	—
9	Emeline	—	17	1832	—
10	Peggy	—	15	1834	—
11	Pheebe	—	16	1833	—
12	Charles (Black)	—	43	1806	—
13	Lewis	—	38	1811	—
14	Tom	Jordan	30	1819	—
15	Bob	—	33	1816	—
16	Charles	—	40	1809	—
17	Patsey	—	35	1814	—
18	Aimée	—	24	1825	—
19	Mars [?] (Little)	—	17	1832	—
20	Sophy	—	16	1833	—
21	George	Lewis	35	1814	—
22	Dominick	—	35	1814	—
23	Maria	—	12	1837	—
24	Felicity	—	13	1836	—
25	Jackson	—	13	1836	—
26	Pharaoh	—	35	1814	—
27	Jacob	—	33	1816	—
28	Eddy	—	35	1814	—
29	Lucy	—	33	1816	—
30	Tempe	—	16	1833	—
31	Bob (Little)	—	25	1824	—
32	Wiley	—	30	1819	—
33	Betsey	—	30	1819	—
34	Washington	—	17	1832	—
35	Franklin	—	13	1836	—
36	Milly Ann	—	16	1833	—
37	Billy	—	43	1806	—
38	Harry	—	32	1817	—

(continued)

**Appendix N.** (continued).

	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
39	Eliazbeth	—	40	1809	—
40	Judy	—	50	1799	—
41	Bayou Harry	—	35	1814	—
42	Frosine	—	30	1819	—
43	Riley	—	12	1837	—
44	Celia	—	12	1837	—
45	Jack	Lolla	41	1808	—
46	Tom	—	33	1816	—
47	Winney	—	40	1809	—
48	Nancy	—	30	1819	—
49	Lear	—	20	1829	—
50	Carter	—	19	1830	—
51	Major	—	38	1811	—
52	Violet	—	45	1804	—
53	Manuel	—	23	1826	—
54	David	—	12	1837	—
55	Laurence	—	16	1833	—
56	Ephriam	—	40	1809	—
57	Joe	Wade	30	1819	—
58	Lassy (Black)	—	20	1829	—
59	Dilsey	—	30	1819	—
60	Tenah (Old)	—	40	1809	—
61	Naimée	—	25	1824	—
62	Harriett	—	30	1819	—
63	Jefferson	—	16	1833	—
64	Chinay	—	15	1834	—
65	Jourdan	—	25	1824	—
66	Pedro	—	35	1814	—
67	Amanda	—	14	1835	—
68	Sarah Ann	—	14	1835	—
69	Jesse [?]	—	40	1809	—
70	Richard	—	33	1816	—
71	Gallant	—	31	1818	—
72	Mary	—	35	1814	—
73	Aaron	—	45	1804	—
74	Jane	—	19	1830	—
75	Lovey	—	13	1836	—
76	Kitty	—	17	1832	—
77	Tom	Tenny	40	1809	—

(continued)



Appendix N. (continued).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
78	Jullian	—	30	1819	—
79	Jack (Little)	—	27	1822	—
80	Miamcy [?]	—	35	1814	—
81	Emily	—	30	1819	—
82	Caroline	—	15	1834	—
83	Mary Ann	—	14	1835	—
84	Levi	—	32	1817	—
85	Beckey	—	17	1832	—
86	Madison	—	16	1833	—
87	Mary	—	12	1837	—
88	Hannah	—	16	1833	—
89	Sam	Cook	40	1809	—
90	Andy	—	40	1809	—
91	Dianah	—	30	1819	—
92	Cassey	—	38	1811	—
93	Henry	Johnson	35	1814	—
94	Joe (Old)	—	40	1809	—
95	Mary Ann	—	30	1819	—
96	Jane	—	25	1824	—
97	Louisa	—	21	1828	—
98	Mary Ann	Hall	30	1819	—
99	James	—	18	1831	—
100	Judy	—	13	1836	—

Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

**Appendix O.** Slaves Mortgaged by Benjamin and Carmelite Winchester to Elizabeth Clement on 29 May 1851 (MB H:164-168).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
1	Lee	—	30	1821	—
2	Sam	Chapman	30	1821	—
3	John	—	35	1816	—
4	Georg[e]	Ky	26	1825	—
5	Sam	Bruy	35	1816	—
6	Robert	—	38	1813	—
7	Bernard	—	13	1838	—
8	Clarissa	—	28	1823	—
9	Polly	—	10	1841	—
10	Reuben	—	7	1844	—
11	Bartlett	—	6	1845	—
12	Harrison	—	6	1845	—
13	Charité	—	4	1847	—
14	H.	Clay	8	1843	—
15	Silas	Wright [?]	2	1849	—
16	Andy	—	10	1841	—
17	Milly	—	3	1848	—
18	Amos	—	5	1846	—
19	Jourdan	—	3	1848	—
20	Jeff	—	40	1811	—
21	Sandy	—	35	1816	—
22	Jim	Hill	36	1815	—
23	Isaac	—	40	1811	—
24	Alex	—	30	1821	—
25	Henry	—	40	1811	—
26	Sampson	—	13	1838	—
27	Melinda	—	6	1845	—
28	Emma	—	9	1842	—
29	Dennis	—	9	1842	—
30	Violet	—	5	1846	—
31	Marguerite	—	5	1846	—
32	Jonas	—	12	1839	—
33	John	Tylor	6	1845	—
34	Virginia	Meiny	8	1843	—
35	Roxanne	—	9	1842	—
36	Louis Philippe	—	5	1846	—
37	Alsie	—	1 1/2	1850	—
38	Thornton	—	9	1842	—

(continued)

**Appendix O.** (concluded).

	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
39	John	Campbell	32	1819	—
40	Jim	Green	26	1825	—
41	Smith	—	30	1821	—
42	Sam	French	28	1823	—
43	Phill	—	16	1835	—
44	July	—	15	1836	—
45	John	—	18	1833	—
46	Sandy	—	1 1/2	1850	—
47	Betsy	—	4	1847	—
48	Adélaide [?]	—	8	1843	—
49	Lucy	—	9	1842	—
50	Suckey	—	2	1849	—
51	Edward	—	9	1842	—
52	Paul	—	5	1846	—
53	Emilia	—	6	1845	—
54	Milhaldy Jane	—	5	1846	—
55	Elizabeth	—	2	1849	—
56	Jerry	—	5	1846	—

Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

**Appendix P.** Slaves Mortgaged by Benjamin and Carmelite Winchester to Edward Sheff & Co. on 11 March 1859 (MB J:55-63).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
1	Jim	—	58	1801	—
2	Jim's Jim	—	29	1830	—
3	Martin	—	23	1836	—
4	Emily	—	42	1817	—
5	Violet	—	60	1799	—
6	Aimée	—	37	1822	Issue of Violet
7	Jourdan	—	39	1820	Issue of Violet
8	Beckey	—	32	1827	Issue of Violet
9	Emeline	—	27	1832	Issue of Violet
10	Washington	—	24	1835	Issue of Violet
11	Laney	—	23	1836	Issue of Violet
12	Charles	—	55	1804	Husband of Elizabeth
13	Elizabeth	—	53	1806	Wife of Charles
14	Lear	—	30	1829	Issue of Elizabeth
15	Isam	—	28	1831	Issue of Elizabeth
16	Tempe	—	29	1830	Issue of Elizabeth
17	Isaac	—	27	1832	Issue of Elizabeth
18	Madison	—	26	1833	Issue of Elizabeth
19	Maria	—	22	1837	Issue of Elizabeth
20	Polly	—	20	1839	Issue of Elizabeth
21	Betsey	—	39	1820	—
22	Amanda	—	24	1835	Issue of Betsey
23	Riley	—	20	1839	Issue of Betsey
24	Emma	—	17	1842	Issue of Betsey
25	Betsey	—	12	1847	Issue of Betsey
26	Zac	—	7	1852	Issue of Betsey
27	Nancy	—	49	1810	—
28	Caroline	—	39	1820	Issue of Nancy
29	Moses	—	23	1836	Issue of Nancy
30	David	—	22	1837	Issue of Nancy
31	Reuben	—	17	1842	Issue of Nancy
32	Sophie	—	30	1829	—
33	Chaney	—	28	1831	—
34	Judith	—	27	1832	—
35	Peggy	—	25	1834	—
36	Franklin	—	23	1836	—
37	John	Divine	20	1839	—

(continued)



Appendix P. (continued).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
38	Lucy	—	17	1842	—
39	Bob	—	48	1811	—
40	Meiny	—	41	1818	—
41	Sarah	—	24	1835	Issue of Meiny
42	Winney	—	18	1841	Issue of Meiny
43	Harrisan	—	15	1844	Issue of Meiny
44	Suckey	—	10	1849	Issue of Meiny
45	Irénée	—	7	1852	Issue of Meiny
46	Emilie	—	2	1857	Issue of Meiny
47	Carter	—	36	1823	Issue of Patsey
48	Laurence	—	32	1827	Issue of Patsey
49	Charity	—	13	1846	Issue of Patsey
50	Grace	—	9	1850	Issue of Patsey
51	Tom	Geison	43	1816	Husband of Jane
52	Jane	—	41	1818	Wife of Tom Geison
53	Phoebe	—	26	1833	Issue of Jane
54	Spencer	—	18	1841	Issue of Jane
55	Louis	—	14	1845	Issue of Jane
56	Thomas	—	8	1851	Issue of Jane
57	Eddy	—	5	1854	Issue of Jane
58	Caledonia	—	1	1858	Issue of Jane
59	George (Little)	—	43	1816	Husband of Phrosine
60	Phrosine	—	45	1814	Husband of George (Little)
61	Eléajine	—	19	1840	Issue of Phrosine
62	Victorine	—	14	1845	Issue of Phrosine
63	Lolla	—	10	1849	Issue of Phrosine
64	Charlotte	—	7	1852	Issue of Phrosine
65	Valery	—	5	1854	Issue of Phrosine
66	Ophelia	—	1	1858	Issue of Phrosine
67	Julien	—	40	1819	Husband of Aimée
68	Dennis	—	19	1840	Issue of Aimée
69	Adelaide	—	17	1842	Issue of Aimée
70	Barslet [?]	—	15	1844	Issue of Aimée
71	Violet	—	13	1846	Issue of Aimée
72	César	—	11	1848	Issue of Aimée
73	Elias	—	9	1850	Issue of Aimée
74	Mark	—	7	1852	Issue of Aimée
75	Mona	—	5	1854	Issue of Aimée
76	Delphine	—	3	1856	Issue of Aimée

(continued)

**Appendix P.** (continued).

	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
77	Félicée	—	1	1858	Issue of Aimée
78	Gallant	—	41	1818	Husband of Louisa
79	Samuel [?]	—	11	1848	Issue of Louisa
80	Henry	Johnson	46	1813	Husband of Mary
81	Anasthasia	—	18	1841	Issue of Mary
82	William	—	13	1846	Issue of Mary
83	Henrietta	—	8	1851	Issue of Mary
84	Sandy	—	48	1811	Husband of Clarissa
85	Melinda	—	15	1844	Issue of Clarissa
86	Sandy	—	10	1849	Issue of Clarissa
87	Andy	—	55	1804	Husband of Cassie
88	Cassie	—	36	1823	Wife of Andy
89	Andy	—	18	1841	Issue of Cassie
90	Rixan	—	16	1843	Son of Cassie
91	Mehaldy Jane	—	13	1846	Issue of Cassie
92	Milly	—	11	1848	Issue of Cassie
93	Lorenzo	Dow	8	1851	Issue of Cassie
94	Helena	—	6	1853	Issue of Cassie
95	Malvina	—	1	1858	Issue of Cassie
96	Coon Bob [?]	—	35	1824	Husband of Becky
97	Jerry	—	14	1845	Issue of Becky
98	Jourdan	—	11	1848	Issue of Becky
99	Thornton	—	9	1850	Issue of Becky
100	Adeline	—	6	1853	Issue of Becky
101	Malvina	—	4	1855	Issue of Becky
102	Violet	—	2	1857	Issue of Becky
103	Wilson	—	5/12	1858	Issue of Becky
104	Pedro	—	38	1821	Husband of Leah
105	Louis Phillippe	—	14	1845	Issue of Leah
106	Elizabeth	—	9	1850	Issue of Leah
107	Charles	—	8	1851	Issue of Leah
108	Fanchannette	—	6	1853	Issue of Leah
109	Fanchon	—	4	1855	Issue of Leah
110	Lubin	—	3	1856	Issue of Leah
111	Jack (Little)	—	40	1819	Husband of Kitty
112	Amos	—	14	1845	Issue of Kitty
113	Alice	—	10	1849	Issue of Kitty
114	Jack	—	6	1853	Issue of Kitty
115	Beverley	—	4	1855	Issue of Kitty

(continued)

Appendix P. (concluded).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks
116	Rachel	—	2	1857	Issue of Kitty
117	Stephen	—	8/12	1858	Issue of Kitty
118	George	Lewis	50	1809	Husband of Patsey
119	Patsey	—	45	1814	Wife of George Lewis
120	Milton	—	9	1850	Issue of Patsey
121	John	—	38	1821	Husband of Caroline
122	Michel	—	9	1850	Issue of Caroline
123	Cecilia	—	7	1852	Issue of Caroline
124	Gabriel	—	3	1856	Issue of Caroline
125	Richard	—	48	1811	Husband of Eve
126	Eve	—	50	1809	Wife of Richard
127	Manuel	—	32	1827	Issue of Eve
128	Sarah Ann	—	25	1834	Issue of Eve
129	Jonas	—	20	1839	Issue of Eve
130	Kate	—	19	1840	Issue of Eve
131	Edmond	—	17	1842	Issue of Eve
132	Paul	—	13	1846	Issue of Eve
133	Silas	—	10	1849	Issue of Eve
134	Solaman	—	8	1851	Issue of Eve
135	Demas	—	5	1854	Issue of Eve
136	Sally	—	1	1858	Issue of Eve
137	Jack	Lola	58	1801	Husband of Winney
138	Winney	—	60	1799	Wife of Jack Lola
139	Kitty	—	30	1829	—
140	Bob	Watts	60	1799	Husband of Lucy
141	Hanna	—	36	1823	Issue of Lucy
142	Jackson	—	23	1836	Issue of Lucy
143	Amelia	—	14	1845	Issue of Lucy
144	Page	—	9	1850	Issue of Lucy

Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

**Appendix Q.** Slaves Donated to the Winchester Children Between 1848 and 1857 (Source: Carmelite Winchester Succession).

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks	Date
1	Marguerite	—	25	1823	Donated to daughter Laura Winchester Elder	1848, 9 March
2	Jane	—	25	1823	Donated to daughter Laura Winchester Elder	1848, 9 March
3	Isaac	—	18	1830	Donated to daughter Laura Winchester Elder	1848, 9 March
4	Ellen	—	10	1838	Donated to daughter Laura Winchester Elder	1848, 9 March
5	Félicitée	—	13	1838	Donated to daughter Mary Mathilda Doering	1851, 4 June
6	Joe	—	10	1841	Donated to daughter Mary Mathilda Doering	1851, 4 June
7	Bob	Russel	20	1831	Donation to son Edward Constant Winchester	1851, 4 June
8	Milley	—	18	1833	Donation to son Edward Constant Winchester	1851, 4 June
9	Martha	—	14	1837	Donation to son Edward Constant Winchester	1851, 4 June
10	Peter	—	13	1838	Donation to son Edward Constant Winchester	1851, 4 June
11	Mary	—	19	1836	Donated to Daughter Louisa Amaanda Bowling.	1855, 15 March
12	Unmaned child of Mary	—	—	—	Donated to Daughter Louisa Amaanda Bowling.	1855, 15 March
13	Unnamed child of Mary	—	—	—	Donated to Daughter Louisa Amaanda Bowling.	1855, 15 March
14	Vainie	—	17	1838	Donated to Daughter Louisa Amaanda Bowling.	1855, 15 March
15	Hariette	—	9	1846	Donated to Daughter Louisa Amaanda Bowling.	1855, 15 March
15	Henry	Clay	12	1845	Donated to Daughter Louisa Amaanda Bowling.	1857, 9 May

Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.



**Appendix R.** Sales of Slaves by Benjamin and Carmelite Winchester Recorded in the St. James Parish Clerk of Courts Office, Convent, Louisiana.

	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Remarks	Date	Source	Vendee
1	Silvia	—	—	—	Mother of Henry	1841 (22 February)	COB 21:291-292	William Chapman, St. James Parish
2	Henry	—	2	1839	Son of Silvia	1841 (22 February)	COB 21:291-292	William Chapman, St. James Parish
3	Téline	—	15	1826	House Servant	1841 (18 March)	MB D:254	Marie Anne Olympe Tournée, New Orleans
4	Aaron	—	32	1809	—	1841 (22 July)	COB 19:591-594	Adolphe Gustave Windall
5	Isaac	—	30	1811	—	1841 (22 July)	COB 19:591-594	Adolphe Gustave Windall
6	Abraham	—	31	1810	—	1841 (22 July)	COB 19:594-596	Pierre Aimé Becnel, St. John the Baptist Parish
7	Sally	—	20	1821	—	1841 (22 July)	COB 19:594-596	Pierre Aimé Becnel, St. John the Baptist Parish
8	Keens	—	30	1811	—	1841 (16 August)	COB 19:604-607	Marcian Belford Haydel, St. James Parish
9	Beverly	—	32	1809	—	1841 (16 August)	COB 19:604-607	Marcian Belford Haydel, St. James Parish
10	Robin	—	30	1811	—	1841 (16 August)	COB 19:604-607	Marcian Belford Haydel, St. James Parish
11	Prince	—	30	1811	—	1841 (16 August)	COB 19:604-607	Marcian Belford Haydel, St. James Parish
12	Tom	—	30	1811	—	1841 (16 August)	COB 19:604-607	Marcian Belford Haydel, St. James Parish
13	George	—	30	1812	" <i>negre american</i> "	1842 (29 December)	COB 19:256-258	Valery Gaudet, St. James Parish
14	George	Cobb	29	1813	" <i>negre american</i> "	1842 (29 December)	COB 19:256-258	Valery Gaudet, St. James Parish
15	Isidore	—	31	1811	" <i>negre créole</i> "	1842 (29 December)	COB 19:256-258	Valery Gaudet, St. James Parish
16	Theodore	—	15	1827	" <i>negre créole</i> "	1842 (29 December)	COB 19:256-258	Valery Gaudet, St. James Parish
17	Seville	—	30	1811	—	1841 (22 July)	COB 19:589-591	Valery Gaudet, St. James Parish
18	Nancy	—	26	1815	—	1841 (22 July)	COB 19:589-591	Valery Gaudet, St. James Parish

Note: Ages were estimated in the original documents; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

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**Appendix S.** Workers on Buena Vista Plantation Who Signed the Freedmen Agreement Made With Dr. T. Culbertson on 1 May 1865 (Freedmen Agreement).

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	First Name	Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Monthly Wages
1	Robert	Geison	—	—	\$12.00
2	John	Harris	65	1800	\$12.00
3	Lawrence	Barry [?]	49	1816	\$12.00
4	Pharo	Martin	62	1803	\$12.00
5	Richard	Martin	60	1805	\$12.00
6	Gallan	Martin	55	1810	\$12.00
7	Dominic	Vivas	59	1806	\$12.00
8	Sandy	Crumpson	58	1807	\$12.00
9	George	Lalla	55	1810	\$12.00
10	Smith	Miles	49	1816	\$12.00
11	Julias	Ceaser	55	1810	\$12.00
12	Carter	Page	56	1809	\$12.00
13	Robert	Watts	70	1795	\$12.00
14	Jordan	Attkinson	53	1812	\$12.00
15	Jack	Butler	50	1815	\$12.00
16	Geiston	Goodin	35	1830	\$12.00
17	Thomas	Geison	63	1802	\$12.00
18	Jo	Wade	50	1815	\$12.00
19	Moses	Fisher	50	1815	\$12.00
20	Davy	Fisher	47	1818	\$12.00
21	Jonas	Martin	47	1818	\$12.00
22	Edmo	Martin	30	1835	\$12.00
23	Silas	Martin	21	1844	\$12.00
24	Paul	Martin	17	1848	\$12.00
25	Martin	Hogan	47	1818	\$12.00
26	Jim	Hogan	49	—	\$12.00
27	Andy	Todd	44	1821	\$12.00
28	George	Washington	45	1820	\$12.00
29	Henry	Clay	23	1842	\$12.00
30	Jill	Dickerson	40	1825	\$12.00
31	Atkins	Gray	60	1805	\$12.00
32	George	Vivas	49	1816	\$12.00
33	Jim	Hogan	82	1783	\$7.00
34	Jack	Lalla	65	1800	\$7.00
35	Major	Jordan	60	1805	\$7.00
36	Tom	Tanny	60	1805	\$7.00
37	Jeff	Davis	52	1813	\$7.00
38	Augustus	Ceaser	17	1848	\$7.00

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(continued)

**Appendix S.** (concluded).

	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Monthly Wages</b>
39	Eley	Ceaser	16	1849	\$7.00
40	George, Jr.	Lalla	17	1848	\$7.00
41	Thornton	Geisen	—	—	\$7.00
42	Solomon	Martin	15	1850	\$7.00
43	Sandy, Jr.	Crumpson	15	1850	\$7.00
44	Sally	Martin	16	1849	\$7.00
45	Page	Watts	15	1850	\$7.00
46	Amy	Miles	17	1848	\$7.00
47	Sara	Martin	—	—	\$10.00
48	Pharo	Martin	—	—	
49	Lea	Peer	46	1819	\$3.00
50	Charles	Peer	15	1850	\$3.00
51	Julias, Jr.	Ceaser	13	1852	\$3.00
52	Michael	Harris	13	1852	\$3.00
53	Lorenzo	Todd	13	1852	\$3.00
54	Demas	Martin	13	1852	\$3.00
55	Alfred	Hogan	13	1852	\$3.00
56	Elzy	Hogan	12	1853	\$3.00
57	Jack, Jr.	Butler	12	1853	\$3.00
58	Randal	Page	12	1853	\$3.00

Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.

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**Appendix T.** Payroll of Laborers Employed by T. Culbertson on Buena Vista Plantation, Parish of St. James, Louisiana., December 30, 1865 (Freedmen Payroll).

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	First Name	Last Name	Monthly Wages	Remarks
1	Robert	Geisen	\$12.00	\$50.00 as foreman
2	John	Harris	\$12.00	—
3	Richard	Martin	\$12.00	—
4	Gallan	Martin	\$12.00	—
5	Dominic	Vivas	\$12.00	—
6	Sandy	Crumpson	\$12.00	—
7	George	Lalla	\$12.00	—
8	Smith	Miles	\$12.00	—
9	Julias	Ceaser	\$12.00	—
10	Carter	Page	\$12.00	—
11	Robert	Watts	\$12.00	—
12	Jordan	Atkinson	\$12.00	—
13	Jack	Butler	\$12.00	—
14	Tom	Geisen	\$12.00	—
15	Jo	Wade	\$12.00	Refused to work and left September 25
16	Moses	Fisher	\$12.00	—
17	Jonas	Martin	\$12.00	\$50.00 as foreman
18	Edmo	Martin	\$12.00	\$50.00 as sugar maker
19	Silas	Martin	\$12.00	—
20	Paul	Martin	\$12.00	—
21	Martin	Hogan	\$12.00	—
22	Jim	Hogan	\$12.00	—
23	Andy	Todd	\$12.00	—
24	Davy	Fisher	\$12.00	—
25	George	Washington	\$12.00	\$10.00 extra during grinding
26	Henry	Clay	\$12.00	Refused to work and left for N.O. September 25, 1865
27	Jill	Dickerson	\$12.00	—
28	Atkins	Grey	\$12.00	Paid in full and went to his old home with my consent October 21, 1865
29	George	Vivas	\$12.00	—
30	Spenser	Geisen	\$12.00	—

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(continued)



**Appendix T.** (concluded).

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	First Name	Last Name	Monthly Wages	Remarks
31	Jordan	Geisen	\$12.00	—
32	Jackson	—	Irregular	Sick more than half the time
33	Jim (Old)	Hagan	\$7.00	—
34	Jack (Old)	Lalla	\$7.00	—
35	Major (Old)	Jordan	\$7.00	—
36	Jeff (Old)	Davis	\$7.00	—
37	Tom (Old)	Tanny	\$7.00	—
38	Augustus	Ceaser	\$7.00	Father Julias Ceasar
39	George, Jr.	Lalla	\$7.00	—
40	Thornton	Geisen	\$7.00	—
41	Solomon	Martin	\$7.00	—
42	Sandy, Jr.	Crumpson	\$7.00	—
43	Charles	Peer	\$5.00	—
44	Lea	Peer	\$5.00	Nurse
45	Sara	Martin	\$10.00	House servants
46	Sara's Son	Martin	\$7.00	
47	Sally	Martin	\$7.00	—
48	Page	Watts	\$7.00	—
49	Amy	Miles	\$7.00	—
50	Julias, Jr.	Caser	\$3.00	Father Julias Ceasar
51	Michal	Harris	\$3.00	Father John Harris
52	Lorenzo	Todd	\$3.00	Brother Andy Todd
53	Demas	Martin	\$3.00	Father Richard Martin
54	Alfred	Hogan	\$3.00	Father Martin Hogan
55	Elsy	Hogan	\$3.00	Father Jim Hogan
56	Jack, Jr.	Butler	\$3.00	Father Jack Butler
57	Randal	Page	\$3.00	Father Carter Page

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Note: Ages are not given.

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Appendix U. Former Slaves of Carmelite Winchester Listed in the ca. 1864 Freedmen Registers (Freedmen Registers).

Roll	frame	page	Volume No.	Register No.	Probable Last Name	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year	Age	Sex	Labor Class	Monthly Wages	Former Owner	Former Residence	Present Employer	Parish
1	27	442	33	Vol. 1 (A-B)	766	—	Adelphine	1858	7	m	—	—	Mrs. Winchester	La Piece Plantation	Mr. Chapman	St. James
2	27	442	33	Vol. 1 (A-B)	766	—	Aurile	1862	3	m	—	—	Mrs. Winchester	La Piece Plantation	Mr. Chapman	St. James
3	27	506	109	Vol. 1 (A-B)	766	—	Beisey	1847	18	f	—	—	Mrs. Winchester	La Vice Plantation	Mr. Chapman	St. James
4	27	615	95	Vol. 2 (C-D)	1051	—	Dennis	1840	25	m	First	\$8.00	Mrs. Winchester	Saint James	W. White	St. James
5	28	256	1	Vol. 5 (I-J)	110	—	Isaac	1825	40	m	First	\$8.00	Madm. Winchester	St. James Parish	J. Albrecht	St. Bernard
6	28	298	112	Vol. 5 (I-J)	822	—	Jackson	1836	29	m	First	\$8.00	Echer Laquir	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
7	28	298	112	Vol. 5 (I-J)	822	—	Jefferson	1814	51	m	Second	\$6.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
8	28	355	98	Vol. 6 (K-L)	766	—	Louis	1857	8	m	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mr. Chapman	St. James
9	28	436	54	Vol. 7 (M-N)	820	—	Malvina	1854	11	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
10	29	466	85	Vol. 7 (M-N)	775	—	Nancy	1820	45	f	Second	\$4.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
11	29	138	—	Vol. 8 (O-P)	820	—	Patscy	1864	1	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
12	29	193	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	820	—	Silly	1857	8	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
13	29	191	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	766	—	Sylvia	1820	45	f	H. Servt.	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mr. Chapman	St. James
14	29	295	—	Vol. 11 (W-Z)	821	—	Watson	1859	6	m	—	—	Madm. Winchester	St. James	Madm. Winchester	St. James
15	29	259	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	Watson	1821	44	m	First	\$8.00	Mrs. Winchester	St. James	H. G. Gouldet	St. James
16	27	443	34	Vol. 1 (A-B)	775	Atkinson	Lourey	1826	39	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Madame Winchester	Buanaite ? Plant.	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
17	27	506	109	Vol. 1 (A-B)	822	Baily	Jim ?	1802	63	m	First	\$8.00	Md. Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
18	27	505	108	Vol. 1 (A-B)	775	Bauer	Lucy	1842	23	f	Second	\$4.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
19	27	505	108	Vol. 1 (A-B)	821	Biny	Loleus	1826	39	m	First	\$8.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
20	27	494	97	Vol. 1 (A-B)	422	Bird	Diana	1861	4	f	Third	\$5.00	Mrs. Winchester	St. James Parish	H. G. Goullet	St. James
21	27	505	108	Vol. 1 (A-B)	821	Bob	Anchault	1854	11	m	Fourth	\$3.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
22	27	505	108	Vol. 1 (A-B)	822	Bob	Caido	1809	56	m	First	\$8.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
23	27	506	109	Vol. 1 (A-B)	822	Bob	Coono	1807	58	m	First	\$8.00	Md. Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
24	27	505	108	Vol. 1 (A-B)	775	Bob	Means	1812	53	f	Second	\$4.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
25	27	506	109	Vol. 1 (A-B)	822	Bob	Thornion	1851	14	m	First	\$8.00	Md. Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
26	27	506	109	Vol. 1 (A-B)	822	Brooks	Francis	1838	27	m	First	\$8.00	Md. Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
27	27	505	108	Vol. 1 (A-B)	775	Brooks	Maria	1837	28	f	Second	\$4.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
28	27	505	108	Vol. 1 (A-B)	821	Butler	Beverly	1854	11	m	Fourth	\$3.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
29	27	505	108	Vol. 1 (A-B)	821	Butler	Jack	1853	12	m	Fourth	\$3.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
30	27	506	109	Vol. 1 (A-B)	822	Butler	Jack	1812	53	m	First	\$8.00	Md. Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
31	27	505	108	Vol. 1 (A-B)	775	Butler	Kitty	1827	38	f	Second	\$4.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
32	27	567	36	Vol. 2 (C-D)	821	Carter	Frank	1853	12	m	Third	\$5.00	Md. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
33	27	567	36	Vol. 2 (C-D)	822	Carter	Jean	1824	41	m	First	\$8.00	Md. Winchester	Buena Vista	Md. Winchester	St. James
34	29	191	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	775	Cesar	Amy	1819	46	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
35	29	192	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	821	Cesar	Atermis	1854	11	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
36	29	192	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	821	Cesar	Catherina	1852	13	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
37	29	193	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	820	Cesar	Defina	1856	9	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
38	29	192	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	821	Cesar	Julius	1854	11	m	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James

(continued)





Appendix U. (continued).

	Roll	frame	page	Volume No.	Register No.	Probable Last Name	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year	Age	Sex	Labor Class	Monthly Wages	Former Owner	Former Residence	Present Employer	Parish
39	29	193	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	820	Cesar	Sesar	Peter	1860	5	m	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
40	29	193	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	820	Cesar	Sesar	Tevesy	1856	9	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
41	27	567	36	Vol. 2 (C-D)	822	Charles	Charles	Black	1800	65	m	Third	\$5.00	Md. Winchester	Buenavista	Md. Winchester	St. James
42	27	567	36	Vol. 2 (C-D)	822	Cohler	Cohler	Echee	1807	58	m	First	\$8.00	Md. Winchester	Buenavista	Md. Winchester	St. James
43	27	567	36	Vol. 2 (C-D)	822	Cortcia	Cortcia	Lee	1825	40	m	First	\$8.00	Md. Winchester	Buenavista	Md. Winchester	St. James
44	27	567	36	Vol. 2 (C-D)	822	Crawson	Crawson	Laily ?	1818	47	f	First	\$8.00	Md. Winchester	Buenavista	Md. Winchester	St. James
45	27	567	36	Vol. 2 (C-D)	821	Crawson	Crawson	Sundy	1852	13	m	Third	\$5.00	Md. Winchester	Buenavista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
46	27	608	88	Vol. 2 (C-D)	775	Dickerson	Dickerson	Cao	1831	34	m	Second	\$4.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Nieman & Sherwin	St. James
47	28	149	28	Vol. 3 (E-F)	822	Ed King	Ed King	Washington	1824	41	m	First	\$8.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
48	28	149	28	Vol. 3 (E-F)	820	Eva	Eva	Batsuy	1860	5	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
49	28	149	28	Vol. 3 (E-F)	820	Eva	Eva	Glaryar	1862	3	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
50	28	149	28	Vol. 3 (E-F)	822	Eva	Eva	Jurdon	1820	45	m	First	\$8.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
51	28	149	28	Vol. 3 (E-F)	820	Eva	Eva	Maryan	1856	9	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
52	28	146	25	Vol. 3 (E-F)	775	Everet	Everet	Ananda	1835	30	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	St. James Parish	Shuman & Nieman	St. James
53	28	149	28	Vol. 3 (E-F)	821	Evert	Evert	Winsen	1854	11	m	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
54	28	180	94	Vol. 3 (E-F)	820	Fisher	Fisher	Cartin	1860	5	m	—	—	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
55	28	181	95	Vol. 3 (E-F)	722	Fisher	Fisher	Davey	1834	31	m	First	\$8.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
56	28	178	92	Vol. 3 (E-F)	775	Fisher	Fisher	Delight	1836	29	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
57	28	180	94	Vol. 3 (E-F)	820	Fisher	Fisher	Harriet	1862	3	m ?	—	—	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
58	28	180	94	Vol. 3 (E-F)	820	Fisher	Fisher	Jack	1861	4	m	—	—	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
59	28	180	94	Vol. 3 (E-F)	820	Fisher	Fisher	Marina	1855	10	f	—	—	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
60	28	180	94	Vol. 3 (E-F)	820	Fisher	Fisher	Moses	1864	1	m	—	—	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
61	28	181	95	Vol. 3 (E-F)	722	Fisher	Fisher	Moses	1832	33	m	First	\$8.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
62	28	178	92	Vol. 3 (E-F)	775	Fisher	Fisher	Pauly	1840	25	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
63	28	180	94	Vol. 3 (E-F)	820	Fisher	Fisher	Rosilea	1860	5	f	—	—	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
64	28	180	94	Vol. 3 (E-F)	820	Fisher	Fisher	Susan	1857	8	f	—	—	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
65	28	180	94	Vol. 3 (E-F)	820	Fisher	Fisher	Tempe	1858	7	f	—	—	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
66	28	181	95	Vol. 3 (E-F)	722	Forrow	Forrow	John Martin	1814	51	m	First	\$10.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
67	29	191	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	[illegible]	Geason	Sgeson ?	—	1848	17	m	Second	\$6.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Newton	St. James
68	29	191	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	[illegible]	Geason	Sgeson ?	Ely	1850	15	m	Second	\$6.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Newton	St. James
69	29	191	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	[illegible]	Geason	Sgeson ?	Julia	1811	54	m	First	\$8.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Newton	St. James
70	28	199	8	Vol. 4 (G-H)	442	Geason	Geason	Spencer	1843	22?	m	First	\$8.00	J. ? Winchester	St. James	H. Gould ?	St. James
71	28	204	13	Vol. 4 (G-H)	822	Geason	Gieson	Tom	1821	44	m	First	\$8.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
72	28	239	102	Vol. 4 (G-H)	820	Harris	Harris	Eastman	1860	5	m	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mrs. Winchester	St. James
73	28	239	102	Vol. 4 (G-H)	820	Harris	Harris	Gabriel	1854	11	m	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mrs. Winchester	St. James
74	28	238	101	Vol. 4 (G-H)	822	Harris	Harris	John	—	—	m	First	\$10.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Nieman & Sherwin	St. James
75	28	238	101	Vol. 4 (G-H)	822	Harris	Harris	Mickel	1853	12	m	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
76	28	238	101	Vol. 4 (G-H)	822	Hill	Hill	Jean	1822	43	m	First	\$10.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Nieman & Sherwin	St. James
77	28	238	101	Vol. 4 (G-H)	822	Hogan	Hogen	—	1783	82	m	Third	\$5.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Niema & Sherwin	St. James
78	28	238	101	Vol. 4 (G-H)	822	Hogan	Hogan	Alfred	1854	11	m	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James

(continued)



Appendix U. (continued).

Roll	frame	page	Volume No.	Register No.	Probable Last Name	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year	Age	Sex	Labor Class	Monthly Wages	Former Owner	Former Residence	Present Employer	Parish
79	28	236	99	775	Hogan	Hoger	Batsy	1847	18	f	Second	\$6.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
80	28	238	101	822	Hogan	Hogan	Elsy	1854	11	m	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
81	28	236	99	775	Hogan	Hoger	Hano	1833	32	m	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
82	28	238	101	822	Hogan	Hogan	Henriette	1854	11	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
83	28	236	99	775	Hogan	Hoger	Henry	1852	13	m	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
84	29	246	—	820	Hogan	Tobgens	Isaac	1858	7	m	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
85	29	246	—	820	Hogan	Tobgens	Isabelle	1862	3	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
86	28	238	101	822	Hogan	Hogan	Jean	1827	38	m	First	\$8.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Nieman & Sherwin	St. James
87	29	246	—	755	Hogan	Tobgens	Julia	1822	43	f	Second	\$4.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
88	28	236	99	775	Hogan	Hoger	Louisa	1850	15	f	Second	\$4.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
89	28	239	102	820	Hogan	Hogan	Lucy	1861	4	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mrs. Winchester	St. James
90	28	238	101	822	Hogan	Hogan	Martes	1832	33	m	First	\$8.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Nieman & Sherwin	St. James
91	28	239	102	820	Hogan	Hogan	Martin	1863	2	m	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mrs. Winchester	St. James
92	28	239	102	820	Hogan	Hogan	Odella	1857	8	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mrs. Winchester	St. James
93	29	246	—	820	Hogan	Tobgens	Sinker	1854	11	m	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
94	28	299	113	775	Jackson	Jackson	Amy	1834	31	f	Second	\$4.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
95	28	299	113	775	Johnson	Johnson	Henriette	1844	21	f	Second	\$4.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
96	28	298	112	822	Jurden	Jurden	Major	1812	53	m	Second	\$6.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
97	28	328	3	820	Kainnuck	Kainnuck	George	1860	5	m	—	—	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
98	28	328	3	820	Kainnuck	Kainnuck	Millande	1855	10	m	—	—	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
99	28	328	3	820	Kainnuck	Kainnuck	Simon	1857	8	m	—	—	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
100	28	328	3	820	Kennedy	Kenedy	Benjamin	1862	3	m	—	—	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
101	28	328	3	820	Kennedy	Kenedy	Harry	1857	8	m	—	—	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
102	28	354	97	821	Lalla	Lalla	Charlotte	1852	13	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
103	28	354	97	822	Lalla	Lalla	George	1827	38	m	First	\$8.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
104	28	354	97	822	Lalla	Lalla	Jack	1822	43	m	Second	\$6.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
105	28	353	96	775	Lalla	Lalla	Louisa	1841	24	f	Second	\$4.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
106	28	354	97	820	Lalla	Lalla	Lucinda	1854	11	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
107	28	354	97	820	Lalla	Lalla	Rosalia	1858	7	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
108	28	353	96	775	Lalla	Lalla	Sophia	1822	43	f	Second	\$4.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
109	28	353	96	775	Lalla	Lalla	Victoria	1845	20	f	Second	\$4.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
110	28	354	97	820	Lalla	Lalla	Virginia	1856	9	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
111	28	353	96	775	Lewis	Lewis	Batsy	1810	55	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
112	28	354	97	820	Lucy	Lucy	Amy	1863	2	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
113	28	436	54	775	Martin	Martin	Cate	1842	23	f	Second	\$4.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
114	28	436	54	820	Martin	Martin	Circus	1861	4	m	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
115	28	433	51	821	Martin	Martin	Dimars	1854	11	m	Fourth	\$3.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
116	28	433	51	822	Martin	Martin	Edward	1842	23	m	First	\$8.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
117	28	433	51	821	Martin	Martin	Fesron	1854	11	m	Fourth	\$3.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James

(continued)





Appendix U. (continued).

	Roll	frame	page	Volume No.	Register No.	Probable Last Name	Last Name	First Name	Birth Year	Age	Sex	Labor Class	Monthly Wages	Former Owner	Former Residence	Present Employer	Parish
118	28	436	54	Vol. 7 (M-N)	820	Martin	Martin	James	1859	6	m	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
119	28	433	51	Vol. 7 (M-N)	822	Martin	Martin	Jonas	1834	31	m	First	\$8.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
120	28	433	51	Vol. 7 (M-N)	822	Martin	Martin	Paul	1846	19	m	First	\$8.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
121	28	433	51	Vol. 7 (M-N)	822	Martin	Martin	Richard	1815	50	m	First	\$8.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
122	28	436	54	Vol. 7 (M-N)	775	Martin	Martin	Sally	1848	17	f	Second	\$6.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
123	28	436	54	Vol. 7 (M-N)	775	Martin	Martin	Sara	1831	34	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
124	28	433	51	Vol. 7 (M-N)	822	Martin	Martin	Silas	1849	16	m	First	\$8.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
125	28	436	54	Vol. 7 (M-N)	820	Martin	Martin	Silven	1860	5	m	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
126	28	433	51	Vol. 7 (M-N)	822	Martin	Martin	Soloman	1850	15	m	Second	\$6.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
127	28	436	54	Vol. 7 (M-N)	775	Miles	Miles	Amy	1847	18	f	Second	\$6.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
128	28	436	54	Vol. 7 (M-N)	820	Miles	Miles	Mary	1862	3	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
129	28	436	54	Vol. 7 (M-N)	820	Miles	Miles	Smidt	1858	7	m	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
130	28	436	54	Vol. 7 (M-N)	882	Miles	Miles	Smidt	1824	41	m	First	\$8.00	Mad. Winchester	St. James	Mad. Winchester	St. James
131	28	433	51	Vol. 7 (M-N)	821	Miles	Miles	Suny	1853	12	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Madame Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
132	28	436	54	Vol. 7 (M-N)	775	Miles	Miles	Temple	1827	38	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
133	29	138	—	Vol. 8 (O-P)	775	Peer	Peer	Pagee	1834	31	f	Second	\$4.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
134	29	137	—	Vol. 8 (O-P)	821	Peer	Peer	Franshum ?	1853	12	f	Third	\$5.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
135	29	137	—	Vol. 8 (O-P)	821	Peer	Peer	Charles	1852	13	m	Third	\$5.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
136	29	138	—	Vol. 8 (O-P)	821	Ples?	Ples?	Lea	1823	42	f	Second	\$4.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
137	29	191	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	775	Smidt	Smidt	Julia	1842	23	f	Second	\$4.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
138	29	246	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	822	Tenny	Tenny	Tom	1811	54	m	Second	\$6.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
139	29	246	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	755	Thornton	Thornton	Fiebe	1833	32	f	Second	\$4.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
140	29	246	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	820	Thornton	Thornton	Lena	1860	5	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
141	29	246	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	820	Thornton	Thornton	Lott	1855	10	m	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
142	29	246	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	820	Todd	Todd	Alvina	1859	6	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
143	29	246	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	755	Todd	Todd	Casy	1809	56	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
144	29	246	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	755	Todd	Todd	Gracy	1850	15	f	Second	\$4.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
145	29	246	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	820	Todd	Todd	Helena	1853	12	f	—	—	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Mad. Winchester	St. James
146	29	246	—	Vol. 10 (S-T)	755	Todd	Todd	Milly	1848	17	f	Second	\$6.00	Mad. Winchester	Buena Vista	Sherwin & Nieman	St. James
147	29	295	—	Vol. 11 (W-Z)	778	Wade	Wade	William	1825	40	m	Second	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	St. James	Wood & Robinson	St. James
148	29	295	—	Vol. 11 (W-Z)	775	Watts	Watts	Page	1849	16	f	Second	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	St. James	Madam Winchester	St. James
149	29	294	—	Vol. 11 (W-Z)	822	Wattz	Wattz	Bob	1821	44	m	First	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	St. James	Madam Winchester	St. James
150	29	295	—	Vol. 11 (W-Z)	821	Wattz	Wattz	Rose	1852	13	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	St. James	Madam Winchester	St. James
151	29	295	—	Vol. 11 (W-Z)	775	Wayn[e]	Wayn[e]	Dilsey	1812	53	f	Fourth	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	St. James	Wood & Robinson	St. James
152	29	299	—	Vol. 11 (W-Z)	431	Winchester	Winchester	Nancy	1807	58	f	First	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	St. James Parish	?	St. James

Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.



**Appendix V.** Children Listed as Former Slaves of Carmelite Winchester in the 1864 Unbound Registers (Unbound Registers).

	First Name	Last Name	Probable Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Sex
1	Becky	—	—	2	1862	f
2	Calladonia	—	—	7	1857	f
3	Malvina	—	—	10	1854	f
4	Pattsy	—	—	1	1863	f
5	Silly	—	—	8	1856	f
6	Wattsen	—	—	6	1858	m
7	Violet	Bab	Bob	8	1856	f
8	Wilson	Bab	Bob	6	1858	m
9	Robert	Bob	Bob	5	1859	m
10	Sena	Bob	Bob	4	1860	f
11	Ritchel	Butler	Butler	8	1856	m
12	Stephen	Butler	Butler	6	1858	m
13	Lott	Ceasar	Ceasar	10	1854	m
14	Sera	Ceasar	Ceasar	5	1859	f
15	Amma	Corten	Carter	9	1855	f
16	Israel	Corten	Carter	7	1857	m
17	Jenny	Corten	Carter	3	1861	f
18	Minaver	Corten	Carter	11	1853	m
19	Stephen	Corten	Carter	5	1859	m
20	Battsy	Eva	Eva	5	1859	f
21	Glarijen ?	Eva	Eva	3	1861	f
22	Maryan	Eva	Eva	9	1855	f
23	Augusta	Evert	Evert	6	1858	m
24	Carlyn	Fisher	Fisher	5	1859	f
25	Harriet	Fisher	Fisher	3	1861	m
26	Jack	Fisher	Fisher	4	1860	m
27	Moses	Fisher	Fisher	1	1863	m
28	Rosalia	Fisher	Fisher	5	1859	f
29	Susan	Fisher	Fisher	5	1859	f
30	Tempe	Fisher	Fisher	7	1857	f
31	Warina	Fisher	Fisher	10	1854	m
32	Eddy	Giesen	Giesen	11	1853	f
33	Castina	Harris	Harris	5	1859	f
34	Gabriea	Harris	Harris	11	1853	m
35	Adelia	Hogen	Hogan	8	1856	f
36	Lusy	Hogen	Hogan	4	1860	f
37	Marten	Hogen	Hogan	2	1862	m
38	Nina	Hogen	Hogan	2	1862	f

(continued)

Appendix V. (concluded).

	First Name	Last Name	Probable Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Sex
39	Benjamin	Kennedy	Kennedy	3	1861	m
40	Harris	Kennedy	Kennedy	8	1856	m
41	Georg[e]	Kentuck	Kentuck	5	1859	m
42	Milande	Kentuck	Kentuck	10	1854	m
43	Simon	Kentuck	Kentuck	8	1856	m
44	Affelia	Lalla	Lalla	7	1857	f
45	Loosiude ?	Lalla	Lalla	11	1853	f
46	Roaslia	Lalla	Lalla	7	1857	f
47	Virginy ?	Lalla	Lalla	9	1855	f
48	Wallady	Lalla	Lalla	10	1854	m
49	Amy	Lusy	Lusy	2	1862	f
50	Jaques ?	Marten	Martin	6	1858	m
51	Silven	Marten	Martin	5	1859	m
52	Sircus	Marten	Martin	4	1860	m
53	Mary	Miles	Miles	3	1861	f
54	Smidt	Miles	Miles	1	1863	m
55	Joseph	Page	Page	2	1862	m
56	Louis	Page	Page	4	1860	m
57	Randolph	Page	Page	11	1853	m
58	Winsen	Page	Page	6	1858	m
59	Peter	Peer	Peer	7	1857	m
60	Dellfina	Saesor	Ceasar	9	1855	f
61	Peter	Saesor	Ceasar	5	1859	m
62	Tevesy ?	Saesor	Ceasar	7	1857	f
63	Isabella	Tobgens	Hogan	5	1859	f
64	Isaack	Tobjens	Hogan	7	1857	m
65	Simken ?	Tobjens	Hogan	11	1853	m
66	Alvena	Todd	Todd	6	1858	f
67	Helena	Todd	Todd	12	1852	f

Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.



**Appendix W.** Women Listed as Former Slaves of Carmelite Winchester in the 1864 Unbound Registers (Unbound Registers).

First Name	Last Name	Probable Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Sex	Labor Class	Monthly Wages	Former Owner	Former Residence	Remarks
1	Lovey	Atkison	39	1825	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
2	Lusy	Bauer	23	1841	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	Working 8 hours a day called Feeders
3	Mama	Bob	53	1811	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
4	Maria	Brooks	28	1836	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
5	Kitty	Butler	38	1826	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	Working 8 hours a day called Feeders
6	Amy	Sesur	46	1818	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
7	Marthe	Dickerson	35	1829	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	here [sic] Brother in the Armee [sic] John Dickerson 12 Regt. C. D. A.
8	Amanda	Evert	30	1834	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
9	Delight	Fisher	25	1839	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
10	Pauly	Fisher	25	1839	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
11	Rebecke	Gieson	39	1825	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
12	Batsy	Hogen	18	1846	f	2nd	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
13	Hanna	Hogen	32	1832	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
14	Heavy ?	Hogen	14	1850	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
15	Louise	Hogen	15	1849	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
16	Julien	Tolgens	43	1821	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	here [sic] Husband in the Armee [sic] Eiseun Tolgens
17	Amy	Jackson	31	1833	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	here [sic] Brother in the Armee [sic] William Winchester 80 Regt. C. D. A.
18	Henriette	Johnson	21	1843	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
19	Laura	Kentuck	30	1834	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	here [sic] Husband in the Armee [sic] Geong[e] Kentuck 17 Regt. C. D. A.
20	Louise	Lalla	24	1840	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
21	Sophia	Lalla	43	1821	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	Working 8 hours a day called Feeders
22	Victoreen	Lalla	20	1844	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
23	Winya ?	Lalla	24	1840	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
24	Batsy	Lewis	55	1809	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
25	Cate	Marten	25	1839	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	here [sic] Husband in the Armee [sic] Philip Lewis 17 Regt. C. D. A.
26	Sally	Marten	17	1847	f	2nd	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
27	Sera	Marten	34	1830	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
28	Amy	Miles	18	1846	f	2nd	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
29	Tempe	Miles	38	1826	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
30	Pagee	Page	31	1833	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
31	Lea	Peer	42	1822	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	Son in the Armee [sic] Lewis Philip
32	Julia	Smidt	23	1841	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
33	Fiebe	Thornton	32	1832	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
34	Casy	Todd	56	1808	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
35	Grasy	Todd	15	1849	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
36	Milly	Todd	17	1847	f	2nd	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
37	Page	Watts	16	1848	f	2nd	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
38	Dilsey	Wayne	53	1811	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
39	Frosin	—	47	1817	f	4th	\$3.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
40	Nancy	—	53	1811	f	2nd	\$4.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—

Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.



Appendix X. Men Listed as Former Slaves of Carmelite Winchester in the 1864 Unbound Registers (Unbound Registers).

	First Name	Last Name	Probable Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Sex	Labor Class	Monthly Wages	Former Owner	Former Residence	Remarks
1	Jifien?	Baily	Baily	63	1801	m	3rd	\$5.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
2	Loreus	Bery	Berry	39	1825	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
3	Cardo	Bob	Bob	58	1806	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	His Son Harrison Thompson in the Army
4	Conno	Bob	Bob	56	1808	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
5	Thornon	Bob	Bob	14	1850	m	2nd	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
6	Francis	Brooks	Brooks	27	1837	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
7	Jack	Butler	Butler	53	1811	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	his Son in the Armee [sic] Amos Winchester 17 Regt. C. D. A.
8	Jean	Carter	Carter	41	1823	m	—	—	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
9	Lee	Corten	Carter	40	1824	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
10	Ely	Suesar	Cesar	15	1849	m	2nd	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
11	Julia	Saesar	Cesar	54	1810	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
12	Black	Charles	Charles	65	1799	m	3rd	\$5.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	His son in the Armee [sic] Isaac Tobgens
13	Echen	Cohler	Cohler	58	1806	m	1st	\$8.00	Egen Laguar	—	—
14	Sandy	Cumrison	Cumrison	47	1817	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
15	Washington	Ed King	Ed King	41	1823	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
16	Jurden	Eva	Eva	45	1819	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
17	Davy	Fisher	Fisher	31	1833	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
18	Moses	Fisher	Fisher	33	1831	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
19	Tom	Gieson	Geson	54	1810	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
20	John	Harris	Harris	53	1811	m	1st	\$10.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
21	Jean	Hill	Hill	43	1821	m	1st	\$10.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	Carpenter
22	Jean	Hagen	Hogan	82	1782	m	3rd	\$5.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	Blacksmith
23	Jean ?	Hogen	Hogan	38	1826	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	his son in the Armee [sic] Rally Winchester
24	Marten	Hogen	Hogan	33	1831	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
25	Major	Jurden	Jurden	53	1811	m	2nd	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
26	Dennis	Kennedy	Kennedy	25	1839	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
27	Georg[e]	Lalla	Lalla	38	1826	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
28	Georg[e]	Lalla	Lalla	16	1848	m	2nd	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
29	Jack	Lalla	Lalla	43	1821	m	2nd	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
30	Edmond	Marten	Martin	23	1841	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
31	Jonas	Marten	Martin	31	1833	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
32	Marten	Ferron	Martin	51	1813	m	1st	\$10.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	Cooper
33	Paul	Marten	Martin	19	1845	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
34	Richard	Marten	Martin	58	1806	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
35	Siles	Marten	Martin	16	1848	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
36	Soloman	Marten	Martin	15	1849	m	2nd	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
37	Smidt	Miles	Miles	41	1823	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
38	Carro	Page	Page	42	1822	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
39	Tom	Tenny	Tenny	54	1810	m	2nd	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
40	Andy	Todd	Todd	28	1836	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—

(continued)



Appendix X. (concluded).

	First Name	Last Name	Probable Last Name	Age	Birth Year	Sex	Labor Class	Monthly Wages	Former Owner	Former Residence	Remarks
41	Bob	Watts	Watts	44	1820	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
42	Augusten	—	—	38	1826	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
43	Dominick	—	—	48	1816	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
44	Jackson	—	—	29	1835	m	1st	\$8.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
45	Jefferson	—	—	51	1813	m	2nd	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
46	Saesar	—	—	17	1847	m	2nd	\$6.00	Madam Winchester	Buena Vista	—
And six old ones not able to Work [sic]											
Note: Ages were estimated in the original document; birth years are derived from those estimated ages.											