

proceedings, would extend this introduction to formidable proportions. It does seem desirable, however, to comment upon a few of the cases which are of special interest.

In 1661 John Nuthall, a Virginia merchant, purchased from Thomas Cornwallis two important manors of two thousand acres each on St. Inigo's River, St. Mary's County, known as Cornwallis' Crosse Manor and St. Elizabeth's Manor. The seller and his wife Penelope, and the purchaser, were all in England at the time the deed was executed, although it was not recorded in Maryland until two years later (pages 3-6). It is known that Nuthall settled on his Maryland manor and died there about seven years after his purchases were made.

In 1663 Christopher Jones mentions the tobacco due to him for his former services at the Susquehannough Fort (page 7). This was doubtless when Maryland soldiers were sent to assist the Susquehannough Indians in warding off an expected attack of the northern Iroquois. Several other references to Indian affairs are to be found. In a deed for land on the Choptank River there is a casual mention of the site of an Indian town when the land was conveyed (page 454). On one occasion a session of the court, which was to be held in June, 1665, was deferred by proclamation, one of the stated reasons for its postponement being, that the daily incursion of hostile Indians into the Province made its holding then inadvisable (page 465). A few weeks later two Indians were arrested and brought into court for trial, charged with the murder of a child. It was brought out by the trial that four Indians had come to the home of Mrs. Agatha Langworth, the widow of James Langworth, in Charles County. The men of the family were away at the time, but the Indians were frightened away from the house by Mrs. Langworth. The Indians found a servant woman with the two Langworth children in a cornfield nearby, where they had concealed themselves. One of the Indians struck down the boy with his tomahawk and cut off his head. The little girl fled and escaped. The Indian followed the servant and also struck her down with his tomahawk, but failed to kill her. Mrs. Langworth's signals brought several settlers from Bennet Marchegay's plantation nearby and the Indians were driven away. At the trial the Indians do not appear to have made any defense. They were both found guilty, and were hanged at St. Mary's. Incidentally the record of the case preserves some scraps of the Indian language, which may be of interest to philologists (pages 481-484, 489, 491). At the October, 1665, session of the court, Chief Naucotamon of the Mattawoman tribe in Charles County came into court to inquire if the English wished his people to move farther away. The court rather cannily decided that it would be safer if the Indians remained near by, where they could be more easily watched, and the Chief was told that his people should remain where they were. The court also ordered that an Indian reservation be laid out to include their present habitation, and that no colonist might settle within three miles of this reservation (pages 512-513). In Charles County the Indians were disturbed by the planters' stock breaking into their fields. At the February, 1664, court Josias Fendall, the late Governor, on behalf of his