

Injurys done them by the English removed higher up the River about twenty Years agoe and not in the Year 1722 to A place Called broad Creek which was afterwards in the Year 1711 purchased for them by the Country as further provision for those Indians as appears by An Act of Assembly made for that purpose whereby it is Evident that the Nanticoke Indians by their Removal and Settlement at broad Creek did not Desert nor leave their Town at Chicacoan Creek as it is Insinuated in the Case Seeing broad Creek town (to which most of the Nanticoke Indians had retired) was Intended by the Legislature to [be] a further provision and relief to them against Injurys done them by the English whilst the Choptank Indians with another part of the Nanticoke remained at Chicacoan and so Continued to do notwithstanding Incroachments of the English and other Injurys done them of which they frequently Complained still Asserting their right to Chicacoan town as by a Complaint personally Exhibited to the two houses of Assembly in the year 1719 by Panquash and Anatocom chiefs of the Nanticoke Indians against a certain Roger Fowler praying he might be removed from thence It was ordered thereupon that Roger Fowler do remove from off the Indian Land by the January following as he will Answer the Contrary at his peril and again by the Journall of 1721 it appears that the Nanticoke and Choptank Indians Complain of Incroachments made by the Inhabitants of Dorchester County and pray redress therein from this Government.

By all which it appears to this Comittee that the Indian titles to the Lands at Chicacoan did not anywise determine according to the purport and true meaning of the provisoe in the Act mentioned by their removing twenty miles higher up the River for that in November 1721 Coll^o Richard Tilghman and Matthew Tilghman Ward two of the Comissioners appointed by Act of Assembly for resurveying and Ascertainning the Indians bounds did see Sundry corn fields in the Chicacoan town as they Informed this Comittee tho' most of the Indians being then gone out to their Hunting Quarters according to their usual practice Except William Asquash the late Emperors Son who had a handsome Settlement and a good Corn field fenced after the English manner and possibly fixed there by the Indians with Design to hold possession, as was Edward Wright also who in the Deposition of Thomas Abbot amongst Captⁿ Riders papers Marked D. D. is Declared to be a Tennant to the Nanticoke Indians and therefore no Desertion or leaving the place within the Intention of the Provisoe in the Act of 1698 altho the

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