

## LOCATION OF INDIAN VILLAGES

### ACCOMACK

"Accomac, according to Jefferson (1801), about Cheriton, on Cherrystone Inlet, Northampton County" [Swanton 67].

"This important tribe lived in the area around the present Cape Charles city. Their principal village was located some distance inland from the bay on Cherrystone Creek. Population about 300" [McCary, *Indians in 17th Century Virginia*, 3. McCary asserts that Kiptopeake was chief in 1608, and that his brother Debedeavon ruled in Nandua].

Feest identifies Accomack with the "Combec" on John White's map [Feest, "Nanticoke & Neighboring Tribes," 241 map].

1608: Visited by John Smith; village has recently been visited by epidemic

**CHESCONESSEX**

**"Chiconessex, about Wiseville, in Accomac County" [Swanton 67].**

**1663: "Know all men by these presents that I Nowthotrawn King of Chissonosicks hath bargained and sold...all & every part & parcel of that land lying & being on ye northside of Deep Creek held by pattent unto Devorax Browne...for and in consideration of full satisfaction in hand by me\_\_\_\_?, and further that ye sd Nowtheotrawn do warrentize said part & parcel of ye land from all Just Indian claims that may or shall come.... Signed July 4 1663. And further I...do Ingage myself and my great men to come to ye next Court and therepublickly to acknowledge my sale of ye above written lands unto Devorax Browne and his heirs. Mark of Nowthetrawnand mark of Awosseconsul(?)" [Accomack Orders 1663-1666, p 22].**

#### CHINCOTEAGUE

"Chincoteague, about Chincoteague Inlet, in Accomac County" [Swanton 67].

"Gingo Teague . . . was the name of the tribe which inhabited this tract [A180], and the section became known as 'at Gingoteague,' and the present Mosquito Creek on the south side was first called Gingoteague Creek" [Whitelaw 1351].

Wise agrees that Henry Norwood "reached a point opposite Chincoteague Island" at the end of the first day of his journey down from Maryland [Wise 112].

The king of Gingoteague was brother to the king of Maryland Kickotank [Norwood 166].

"Having spent only one night at the palace of the King of Chincoteague at or near the Line it is obvious that this Indian village at the time was on the mainland some distance from a waterfront (as was Kickotank's), since to reach Chincoteague Island it would have been necessary to cross six miles of treacherous marsh and deep Chincoteague Channel, a day's journey in itself. Moreover, Swansicut Creek, at the line, extends well inland and had to be circumvented thus indicating that the party entered Accomack over a trail east of present Mt. Sinai Church, possibly over a trail now known as Critcher Road" [Truitt, *Maryland's Arcadia*, 17].

1650: Conspired with Machipongos to destroy the English [Wise 122].

1678: Tribe is now affiliated with the Assateagues, as articles of peace are concluded between Lord Baltimore, the Emperor of Assateague, and the Kings of "Pocomoke, Yingoteague, Muswattax, Anamesse, Acquitica & Morumsco" [Weslager 25-26n citing Maryland Archives SV 213].

1705: "Gingoteague. The few remains of this town are joined with a nation of the Marylands Indians" [Weslager 25-26].

#### KICKOTANK

"Kiequotank, on the eastern shore of Accomac County, north of Metomkin" [Swanton 68].

"Pungoteague, in Accomac County, probably near Metomkin Inlet" [Swanton 69]. This is probably explained by the fact that Kegotank Creek was once known as Pungoteague Creek, and the Kegotank Neck/Hog Neck area as Pungoteague Neck [Whitelaw 1141].

"Kickotank," meaning "visiting place" [Whitelaw 1408], is apparently a variation of the name Kecoughtan (Hampton) [Weslager 23]. Note that the Indians with whom Norwood lodged in Berlin, Maryland, area were also known as Kickotanks [Weslager 16].

1667: "This day foure Indian youths were prsented by a great man of Kikotank sons by their king to have their ages judged by ye Court viz: Wishopagon now by ye court named Humphrey whom ye Court adjudged to bee fourteen years old, Oquark now named Edwards, and Chotohoim now named by ye court George, both ye sd persons Edward & George judged at twelve years of age each person, and Anurk (Churck?) now named be ye Court Richard judges teen years of age; the said persons to serve Mrs. Ann Toft her heirs or assigns till they are twenty-four years old according to Act of Assembly and to continue at Gargaphie in their servise according to ye will & agreement of ye King of Kickotank, and at the Expiration of their tyme to have corn & clothes according to ye Custome of ye Country, and one good cow a peese" [Accomack Orders 1666-1670, fol 33].

1675 (May 18): "Upon the complaint of the Qulqotanck Indians for being robbed of corne & Jno Stockely, John Bundick(?), Jno Field(?), Jno Jackson confessing the same & \_\_\_\_\_? craving the court's mercy it is the judgment of the Court & accordingly ordered that the sd delinquants pay unto the Indians six yards of new tradigin cloth & pay all costs of suit and execution. It is further ordered that the Constable forthwith return the corne by him found now in his possession utno the sd Indians" [Accomack Wills Etc., 1673-1676, p 285].]

(Sept 18): "Whereas Maj John West at the compalint of Munasack, a Kickatanck Indian, agst Jno Stratton(?) for assautling & beating him committed him unto the Sheriff's custody to give security for appearance at this Court to answer sd complaint . . . Manatuck failing to prosecute it is ordered that Manatuck pay costs" [Accomack Wills Etc., 1673-1676, p. 314].

1705: "Kiequotank is reduc'd to very few Men" [Whitelaw 18 citing Beverley].

#### **MACHIPONGO**

"Machapunga, (1) in Northampton County; (2) on Potomac River" [Swanton 68].

"...The Matchapungoes were a large tribe and had several villages, one at or near Wachapreague, another lower down the neck, and yet another on the Woodlands [N93a] and Brownsville [N92A] farms in Northampton. Dr. Brinton says the word Matchapungo means fine dust, or flies...." [Whitelaw 18-19, citing Upshur. I am inclined to accept Upshur as more authoritative about this tribe than about most of the others, since (a) he lived at Brownsville in this area, (b) Bill Burton authenticates that the Wachapreague and Woodlands sites were definitely the sites of Indian villages, and (c) Wachapreague site is authenticated by an article by Mrs. A. H. G. Mears in *Eastern Shore News*, May 17, 1935.]

The Machipongos were famous for the manufacture of roanoke [Wise 60].

1650: Conspired with the king of Gingoteague, Gingaskin and others to kill the English [Wise 116].

1654: King of Machipongo is fined for killing hogs [Wise 122].

1655: Settler collects damages from King of Machipongo for burning part of a fence "in his hunting Exercyse" [Northampton V 151]. Probably illustrative of Indian custom of hunting by setting fire to an area and trapping escaping animals in an enclosed area [Morgan 52n].

1705: "Matchopungo has a small number yet living" [Whitelaw 19 et al.].

#### MA60THA

"For years tradition has told of an Indian burying ground near Kiptopeake. In August while the farm of William and Thomas Dixon was being tilled, the bones of human beings were unearthed in large quantities, making people feel that the tradition is true. Near by his place is found the mound that is supposed to contain the remains of Kiptopeake" (Susie Mae Jones, "Eastern Shore Indians," *Eastern Shore News (Cape Charles)*, December 8, 1922).

#### METOMPKIN

*"Matomkin, about Metomkin Inlet in Accomac County" [Swanton 68].*

*Village was once located north of Folly Creek, west of Bowman's Folly, where Indian beads were found for many years [Whitelaw 1044].*

*The Metompkins had to vacate homes on A68 (Custis Neck) and A92 (Joynes Neck), and settled finally on "Indiantown Branch" north of Accomac in the region of Mason/Lilliston Mill(?), on the southern branch of Parker's Creek [Whitelaw 1065].*

*Custis Neck east of Daugherty was originally known as Great Neck of the Matomkins [Whitelaw 880, 885].*

*Bank building in Accomac sat on "Fort Lot"—a fort built against the local Indians? [Whitelaw 1001].*

1651: Following Scarborough's raid against the Pocomokes, the KING OF METOMPKIN is given 10 weeding hoes by the local court, to placate the Indians [Wise 118].

1654: "In July 1654, ten planters complained in court against Indians from Matomkin and Machepunge for destroyng large numbers of their hogs. The king of the former tribe voluntarily proffered one hundred arms' length of roanoke in corut as partial compensation to the injured parties...." [Deal 27].

1662: Custis Neck, "Great Neck of the Matomkins," is patented by Edmund Scarborough, who does not settle here. 1671 Edward Revell claims the patent. In 1682 Revell and Charles Scarborough divide the land, Revel taking the southern half ("Ravenswood"), Scarborough the norther ("Seaview") [Whitelaw 880-881]. Revell, however, lived at "Vaux Hall" on the bayside [Whitelaw 783].

1663: MATOM witnesses Tapatiaton's sale of 600 acres on north side of Onancock Creek to Edward Smith [A Orders 1663-66 fol 64]. Wise calls Matom the King of the Matomkins, but setting of this exchange of lands makes it seem unlikely [Wise 60].

1664: John Dye having settled what becomes Town of Accomac, "it appeareth that the KING OF MATOMKIN and his great men have beaten and abused him..." [Whitelaw 993]. "Whereas Complaint hath bin made inthe Court by John Die and by the deposition of Henry Michel it appeareth that the King of Matomkin and his great men have beaten and abused him the said John Die. The Court taking the premises into their Consideration doe Request Col. Edmund Scarborough to make for them enquiry into the business and doe therein according to Justice as hee shall thinke necessary and Convenient to be donne in the premises and to give Report thereof to the Court. [There is no further record of the matter.]" [Accomack Orders 1663-66 fol 54 in Billings 230].

Billings is incorrect about no further record: "The Deposition of Johnny Michal aged twenty years or thereabout sworn & examined in open Court ye 19th of January 1663 [1664]. Saith that ye deponent & John Dye having been about a fortnight lived at Matomkin, the KING OF MATOMKIN & about elightsome or twenty Indians with him came to John Dye & ye depont and ye J Dix & ye Indians had some talk together, but what their business was ye depont understood not. But ye dep said ye Indians struggle with ye J Dye for an Axe he had in his hand, and throw him down and when they had him down they kept him down almost an hower by ye haire of ye head, and put durt in his mouth & eares, further ye deponent saith ye J Dye did not strike any of ye Indians but when hee was downe then struggled & kicked to gitt clear of them, and while he was down some of the Indians went & pulled down his house, and then ye King said to ye rest of ye Indians (he) has had enuff let him go. Ye marke of Johnny H. Michal" [Accomack Deeds & Wills (Orders) 1663-66 p55].

1667 Until this year the Matompkin tribe "had stood relatively aloof from the English colonists, with one or two exceptions...partly because of its location on the seaside of Accomack County" [Deal 68]. Then:

(August 16): "This day WINSEWOUGH an Indian boy belonging to Matomkin was brought to ye Court by a great man and by ye court placed with Robert Hutchinson, and now by him named James and judged at twelve years of age, who is by ye Court ordered to serve the said Robert Hutchinson his heirs or assigns untill he attin the age of twenty four years according to Act of Assembly, and at the expiration of said term of him to have corne & Cloathes according to ye custome of ye country" [Accomack Orders 1667-1670, p 35].

1667 (October 25): Edward Revell brings a Matomkin Indian boy renamed JAMES REVELL to court, which judges him 11 years old and assigns him to serve until age 24.

William Custis brings a Matomkin boy renamed GEORGE CUSTIS, II, to serve until 24. [Accomack Orders 1667-1670, fol 40].

William Custis brings a Matomkin Indian girl renamed ANNE CUSTIS, 12, to serve until 24 [Accomack Orders 1667-1670, p 41].

1672 (July 17): "Whereas AMONGUS Indian a great man of Mattomkin who lately brought in a fugitive Indian servant from Nanticoke belonging to Mr. Robert Hutchinson after had the said Amongos had borne(?) some tyme in prison & also promised to bring in two other Indian servants belonging to the estate of Col. Edmund Scarburgh but hath failed therein, and forasmuch as the said Amongus being and found a principall debtor(?) in ye seducings docising(?) & concealings ye said servant lately by him brought in belonging to Mr. Robt. Hutchinson, the Court having agreed\_\_\_\_\_? of his guilt in concealing the two other that crept(?) out hath thought fitt & accordingly ordered that the Sheriff do forthwith take ye said Amongos into safe custody and putt him in \_\_\_\_\_ (jail? prison?) & therekeep him untill he hath caused ye said two Indian servants as aforesaid to be brought in or until the County's further pleasure(?) and that exchange(?) bee sett at liberty [Accomack Orders Wills Etc., 1671-1673, p 119].

"Amongos, a great man of Mattompkin, who had been found to be a 'principal dealer in the seducing, devising and concealing' of a runaway servant and was suspected of concealing two other runaways, was ordered by the court to be kept in irons until he had caused the two Indian servants to be brought in" [Ames 75].

Matomkin and Nanticoke languages "overlapped enough to make for a modicum of mutual intelligibility" [Deal 68-69].

1674 (Jan 27): "This day it is ordered that Amungos the Indian be summoned to appear next court to answer ye complaint of Mr. Robt. Hutchinson" [Accomack Wills Etc., p. 221].

(March 17): "From the complaint of Mr. Robt. Hutchison agst Amungus the Indian, it is ordered by the court that the sad Amungus be detained prisoner without Bail or mainprize(?)until ...?... Willsywags servant to the sd Hutchinson be returned to his sd master's service, it appearing to the Court that the sd Amungus did receive & entertain ye sd servant & conceal his escape" [Accomack Wills Etc., p. 247].

1675: Winsewack runs away again; "James had run away in January; he was brought back—from Maryland again—after an absence of three months. It was not Amongus who secured his return, however, but another free Matomkin Indian, DICK SHOOES. For this service, the latter was paid a reward of twenty arms' length of roanoke" [Deal 69-70].

1677: JAMES REVELL now has his own hog-raising operation "in the vicinity of

'the cabbins in Great matompkin neck' near his natal village" [Deal 71-72].

1678: Winsewack tries escape a third time. "James was caught on the plantation of William Martiall, who lived more than fifteen miles to the north of Hutchinson" [Deal 71 & note on p. 101].

1681: James Revell dies "just a month or two before his term of service was to expire" [Deal 72].

1700: "Metomkin—Which was much decreased of late by smallpox that was carried thither" [Beverley in Wise 67].

"The Occohannocks, consisting of the Metomkins, Kegotanks, Machipongos, Occohannocks, Pungoteagues, Onancocks, Chesconnessexes, and Nanduas, according to Beverley's reckoning, were probably victims of a small pox epidemic that raged on the Eastern Shore in 1709" [Rountree PP 158].

1722: Indian village still exists "about Metomkin inlet" [JNMears Scrapbooks, based upon his reading of Beverley—trustworthy?].

"Unlike the tribes on the bayside of the peninsula, the Matomkins never formally ceded any of their lands to English planters, though the latter did patent tracts in the 1650s and 1660s that the Indians there must have owned: e.g., the 1500 acres patented (A65) by Littleton Scarburgh, John Alexander, and Tabith Smart in March 1659 that included Wattchepreag on the south [side of Little Matomkin Creek] and Little Matomkin Towne on the North...." [Deal 100-101, quoting Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, I, 393].

Nickawampus and Finney's Creeks in 1673 were known as Little Matomkin Creek [W 862].

# **NANDUA**

"Andua Creek is where the Indian emperor of the Eastern Shore lived...[but] no one is positive of the exact location. There is a tradition, however, that 'Andua,' an Indian queen, had her home on the north side of said creek on the site of the 'Davison house,' now [1937] owned by J. Milton Mason. About a century ago beads and ornaments and about sixty years ago tomahawk heads were found there, all supposed to have belonged to the Indians" [Mears, *Hacks Neck*, 1].

(J. Milton Mason owned "Andua" in Hacks Neck [Whitelaw 682]).  
see PUNGOTEAGUE

#### OCCOHANNOCK

"Accohanoc, on the river of the same name in Accomac or Northampton Counties" [Swanton 67].

1608: Smith's map clearly locates the village on the southern side of a creek, presumably Occohannock Creek. Occohannocks have 40 warriors [Smith ], thus probably a total population of 120 or 130 [Weslager, *Nanticoke*, 24-25].

1621: Kiptopeake, brother of the "Laughing King," is chief of this tribe [Pory]. For want of further mention of him, I assume that Kiptopeake is dead when English settlement of the Occohannock area begins to take place.

1643: Wachiwampe, "Greate King of the Easterne Shoare," is awarded 40 arms length roanoke from James Bruce, Thomas Johnson, and Henry Pedenden for land "which they now possess" [Ames 289]. All of this land was on the south side of Nassawadox Creek: Bruce at N97 "Happy Union," Pedenden at N88 "Wellington," Johnson at N98 near Franktown.

1647: Tapatiation, "Greate King of Undue," sells neck of land on north side of Occohannock Creek [N15 "Mount Pleasant"] to Richard Kellam [Deal 20]. Kellam patents this land in 1651 [Whitelaw 606].

1648: Tapatiation, "Great King of Nandua and other Kingdoms," sells 300 acres bounded on west by Richard Vaughan [A17] [Crowson ?].

1649: Tapatiation with consent of his great men gives acreage on north side of Occohannock Creek called "Quandit" to Richard Kellam [Croson]. Sells land called "Warrantressing" on the north side of the head branch of Craddock Creek to Tobias Norton, witness Richard Bayly [Crowson 30].

1649: Wachiwampe deeds land on lower head of branch of Occohannock Creek with consent of his great men, witness Ed. Scarburgh and Richard Kellam [Crowson 30].

1650: Wachiwampe [Okiawampe], "Great King of the Eastern Shore," sells land between Richard Vaughan and the bay to Edmund Scarburgh [Crowson 32, Deal 22]. Land is bounded on one side by "an old Indian feild" [Deal 22]. This was A17, western half of Scarburgh's Neck; Vaughan held A16 to the east of it (Davis Wharf). In same year, Wachiwampe brings complaint against Richard Hill, Scarburgh's overseer, for holding him at gunpoint and ordering him off land [Deal 22].

1652: Wachiwampe is summoned to home of Edmund Scarburgh to answer charge of Richard Kellam that his gun stolen by Indians (of his village?) [Crowson 36].

1656: Death and last will and testament of Wachiwampe [Crowson 66-67].

1661: According to the Pocomokes and other Maryland tribes, the Occohannocks and the Onancocks have intercepted gifts intended from them for the Virginia authorities [Crowson 73].

Okiwampe petitioned the English twice for designated lands for his people, in 1651 and in 1655, then in his will preferred his people to live at Wachapreague rather than Occohannock. This suggests his people were being overwhelmed by English settlement even prior to his death.

## ONANCOCK

"Onancock, near Onancock in Accomac County" [Swanton 68].

Assertion that modern Town of Onancock is located on an old village site is of 20th century origin and is erroneous [WPA 379].

"Records show that in 1670 Onancock was still an Indian town with four or five families" [Frances L. Taylor, "Onancock Was Once Home of Indian Tribe by Same Name," *Eastern Shore News*, May 17, 1935].

Whitelaw locates village site at Oatlands (A75D) on north bank of Onancock Creek [Whitelaw 950], but this must be tested against suggestions below that Onancock Indian territory was also south of Onancock Creek.

1652: *Divers Indians from the Town of Onancocke have declared unto the Court that through the affectionate love they have borne unto our Nation have from time to time suffered us to located upon their land for small satisfaction received of us for the said land, insomuch that the Indians are now straightened from their hunting (a great part of their relief consisting thereupon), and also they have declared that lately divers of our own people have seated even unto the very Town of Onancocke, which if they should part with they should wholly destroy the inheritance of themselves & their posterity.... The court immediately ordered that no man should seat upon the north side of Pungoteague Creek unless just compensation be made to the Indians and be acknowledged as such by one of their chiefs or great men.*

This certainly suggests that Onancock territory extended south to Pungoteague Creek. Check out English settlements by this date: as far north as Onancock Creek? The Oatlands site identified by Whitelaw perhaps a late, second site after removal from further south?

1653: "...The great men of Onancock made complaint to the court that Randall Revell, Hugh Yeo, and John Jenkins refused to give them satisfaction for their land on Pungoteague Creek" [Wise 121-122]. Deal places this in 1655 [25].

1661: According to Pocomokes and other Maryland tribes, the Onancocks and the Occohannocks have intercepted gifts intended for the Virginia authorities [Crowson 73]

1662: John Wise obtains land by patent and by purchasing from the Indian king Ekeeks for six Dutch blankets [Whitelaw 947]. In same year George Parker obtains rights to Oatlands area from Ekeeks, "being on the North side of Onancock Creeke beginning at a Little Creek whereon I now live" [Whitelaw 950]. Does *where / now / live* indicate that Onancock Indians have lately removed to this site from further south?

1663 (July 3): Ekeeks King of Onancock and Chesconessex sells to John Wise land lying on south side of Chesconessex Creek, 600 acres of land "taken up by Maj. Wm Waters (Watson?) with land lying between two leases of land taken up by John Mithal on ye land side of ye Creek. The mark of Ekeeks" [Accomack Orders 1663-1666, fol 39].

"The Onancock Indians Invited John Williams, George Truitt to seat on their land, and after they had built and clared, the court gives them possession for five years unless said Indians make satisfaction for the expense of building" [Crowson 78].

Tapatiapan and Indians of Onancock fined 300 arms length of roanoke for killing hogs and cattle [Crowson 78].

1667: King or great men of Onancock are in court as children from the village

are assigned to English as servants [Deal 65].

(October 25): "This day Capt. George Parker brought an Indian boy to ye Court belonging to Ananock to have his age judged, where was \_\_\_\_\_? (passed? possessed?) the king and some great men, and was by ye Court called George Parker and judged at twelve years of age, who is to serve the same Capt. Parker his heirs and assigns untill he attaine the age of twenty four years, according to Act of Assembly, and at the expiration of the said terme of tyme to have Corne & Cloathes according to the Customs of the Country" [Accomack Orders 1666-1670, fol 40].

On same day John Wise brings in an Onanock Indian re-named James Wise, judged 12 years of age, to serve until 24 [Accomack Orders 1666-1670, fol 40].

1670 (June 16): "Whereas it appeareth to ye Court by ye depoistion of Mr. Ambrose White that Mattahorub (Mattahom?) ye . . . King of Ananock hath condemned(?) a warrant signed by Capt. Parker upon ye complaint of Thomas Leatherbury but upon trial submitted himself & being ye first tyme hee is acquitted paying to ye Sheriff & Clerk each of them teen armes length of Roanoke" [Accomack Orders 1666-1670, p 194].

1674 (May 10): "Upon the complaint of Mrs. Ellono. Leatherbury against Massahorub King of Onanock that the said Mattahorub did by contract agree with Mr. Leatherbury \_\_\_\_\_? for the rent(?) of his land to pay him two dayes work yearly which hee refusing to doo it is therefore ordered that the said Mattahorus doo pay the two days work of every Indian according to condition" [Accomack Wills Etc., 1673-1674, p 144].

1678 (Aug 19): "The court have this day in obedience to an act of Asembly ordered that the Mart fair for trade with the Indians be held the 20th of September next and the Board nominated & appointed for the said fair to be kept. . . at Onanock within one hundred yards of Matahockus cabbin at the time aforesaid...." [Accomack Wills Deeds & Orders 1678-1682].

POCOMOKE (WIGHCOCOMOCO)

(1) On the south side of Pocomoke River on Pitts Neck?

Smith's map indicates a village on the south side of the river, perhaps further inland than Pitt's Neck.

"It is possible that this end of the neck was the site of an early Indian settlement. Some years ago, men getting out gravel for road work uncovered four human skeletons, but there were no nails or decaying coffin boards to indicate that the bodies were either of whites or slaves. Before the coming of the white man, the Indians built bridges at strategic points to save themselves miles of travel; they consisted of forked sticks driven into the mud of marshes or shallow waters, with poles laid across them for a footway. Early records indicate that there was such a bridge between this tract (A163) and Jolly's Neck, and it may have been located a little southwest of the house" [Whitelaw 1299].

"At the mouth of Pocomoke River on the Virginia side, about a mile north of Bullbagger Creek there is a shell mound, on which an old house is built. Boys who lived there told me they had found some human skulls in the mound. There was an Indian bridge across Bullbagger Creek as early as 1668. The land on the east side of the creek was taken up about that time under a Maryland patent and called "Wighcomcoa" I think this is the site of the town visited by Smith. The Maryland patent was allowed to lapse when the land in question was found to be in Virginia, i.e., when the line of 1666 was run. It is now and has been for more than two centuries called Pitt's Neck" [Weslager in Clark, 166n, citing 1948 correspondence from William B. Maryel].

(2) On the north side of Pocomoke River in Somerset County?

"The principal village of the Pocomoke Indians was recorded as being on a creek 'that Trencheth out of the North side of the river Pocomoke.' Undoubtedly this was the village visited by Smith" [Weslager in Clark, 147, citing *Maryland Archives* 15:236].

*(These two citations may not be mutually exclusive. Did Pocomokes live south of the river in 1608, then north of the river later? What is the date of the Maryland citation?)*

Feest locates this village on south side of the river but well north of state boundary, above Beverley [Feest, "Nanticoke & Neighboring Tribes," map 241].

"...There were apparently five branches of one tribe: Pocomoke, Annemessex, Manoakin, Nassawattox and Aquintico...." [Torrence, *Old Somerset*, 7].

1612: John Smith's description of the Pocomokes: *Some [Indians] being very great as the Seesquesahamocks, others very little as the Wighcocomoco* [Billings 214].

1651: "...Edmund Scarborough, Thomas Johnson, Richard Vaughan, John Dollings, John Robinson, Toby Norton, Richard Bayly, Ambrose Dixon, Richard Hill, Tomlin Price, and divers others . . . did in a hostile manner, contrary to the known laws of Virginia, on the 28th of April last raise a body of men, march among the Indians to take or kill the King of Pocomoke. Shot at the Indians, slashed them, cut their bows, took Indians prisoners, bound one of them with a chain, &c, which accordingly caused the Indians to gather themselves in great multitudes to invade the county, to the great danger of our lives and estates." Sheriff is ordered to arrest these men, and Pocomoke Indian Onecrer is ordered to receive 100 arms' length of roanoke as compensation [Crowson 33; Deal 32-33].

Indian reprisal still seemed imminent in July 1651, but a posse of 24 planned to face it in July apparently never materialized [Deal 35].

1661: Pocomokes (Wighcocomoccos) have tried to send gifts to Virginia authorities, but they have been intercepted by Onancocks and Occohannocks [Crowson 73; Deal 42].

1662: "At a meeting of the Council of the province of Maryland, held at St. Mary's, April 2, 1662, John Elzey (one of the commission for the "Eastern Shore") made a sworn deposition: *"that beeings at Wiccocomaco on the Eastern Shore certai nof teh greate men of that towne came . . . and sayd that Mr. John Nuttall had told them that . . . this deponent and others that came hither to take upp land did belong to the county of Accomack and that wee weare not heere to inhabit, for that land did belong to the Province of Maryland, and if wee weare suffred to seate there amongst them wee would serve them as we have done our neighbor Indians at Accomack, and further this deponent sayeth that hee heard there was a letter went to that effect, and som of Mr. Revels servants told this deponent that there was a letter direct to this Deponent to that effect by Mr. Wright he referring to this deponent whome might be the author, and further sayeth not"* [Torrence, *Old Somerset*, 16-17].

1663: During boundary controversy between Maryland and Virginia, "...bearing documents and a medallion demonstrating his (tributary?) relationship to the colony of Virginia the King of the Pocomoke Indians—the same tribe that Scarborough *et al.* had attacked twelve yeras earlier—came to Accomack County court on November 10, 1663, to ask for assistance in surpressing an internal rebellion against his rule." He insisted his life was endangered, and he asked for "a sufficient party of horse & foot to aid him." The court promises aid if he sides with Virginia against Maryland, but "there is no evidence that troops from Accomack ever shored up the crumbling authority of the Pocomokes' king as was promised" [Deal 45, Accomack Orders 1663-66, fol 44].

1665/1666: "Whereas the Indians of Pokomoke this Day complained against John Williams for intruding upon their Land and upon tryall it appeared by the Evidence of Robert Houston and Roger Hobson that the Indian whome the Indian King of Pokomoke did acknowledge and owne as proprietor of the Land where the said John Williams is seated died sell to the said John Williams that tract of Land whereon the pretended intrusion is made, It is therefore ordered that the said John Williams make payment to the Indian proprietor for the Land according to his agreement: and for this yeare noe Cattle or hoggs to be transported and Remaine upon the said Land this Yeare, nor the said John Williams to plant or prejudice the Indians in planting or useing their Fields" [Accomack Order Book 1663-66, fol 109 in Billings 230-231].

1666: "By 1666 [in response to Scarborough] lower county Indians, Pocomoke, had begun to leave their hunting grounds and take up residence mid-county" [Trulitt, *Maryland's Arcadia*, 5].

1667 (December 17): "Deposition of Ambrose White, age about 35:" On \_\_\_\_\_ December at home of Mr. Shepherd overheard conversation with Mr. Pitt "who was then proceeding to apprehend some Indians for rebellino against his Maj's officers(?) & commands, and that those arguments used against Mr. Pitts in behalf of ye Indians was for that they did lately dwell on ye north side of ye River of Pokomoke, and therefore took ye Indians part by controverting ye proceedings of this present action to apprehend ye rebellious Indians, but ye particular this deponent cannot otherwise describe.... Three or four days after this deponent coming downe ye River of Pokomoke in ye night and seeing a fire landed and was soon met by armed Indians who knowing us to be of those people favored by ye Inhabitants on the north side of Pocomoke River, they treated us friendly with whom ...?...until ye tide served for departure and in that tyme of our being with ye Indians this deponent did inform himself of ye discourse of those with him that ye said Indians were in armes on ye northern side of Pokomoke Rivert to withstand ye power of Virginia, if it should [/] pursue them for their former rebellion, and did account themselves safer(?) on the northern side as amongst their friends...." [Accomack Orders 1666-1670, p 47-fol 47].

"Late in 1667 . . . the Pocomokes were apprehensive about being attacked by Scarborough's men. These Indians 'were in armes on the northern side of Pocomoke River to withstand the power of Virginia if it should pursue them for their former rebellion' [Deal 47].

The Pocomokes considered Marylanders friendlier than Virginians. "A group of these settlers had just foiled an attempt by one of Scarborough's close friends, Robert Pitts, to apprehend some of the Indians there 'for rebellion against his Majestis commands'" [Deal 47-48].

1668: "Whereas James Henderson, William Brittingham, Germon Gillet, William Wallis, & Charles Ratcliff were presented by ye attorney of ye county for feloniously consealing & bearing away some of ye goods belonging to ye Aquintankee Indians, which illegal act they al confess and submitted to the mercy of the Court, who are referred to further tyme of triall with ye rest(?) of ye delinquents" [Accomack Orders 1666-1670, p 53].

"Whereas the corne left by the Aquintankee Indians was deposited in the hands of Mr. Henry Smith eight barrells, with Jn Stokely six barrells, Mr. Tobt. Pitt twelve & a half barrells to be answerable to the county the full value thereof the sherrif now ordered(?) to review or in case of evaions(?) to seize from the respective persons 150 pounds tobb/cask for such barrells of corn which is known & adjudged to be the middle price of corne this last year when they had the corn for their necessitys & that they bve discharged thereof ye sd cost to be paid by the Sheriff for the County's use according to order" [Accomack Orders 1666-1670, p 66].

1671: Askiminokonson, "Indiantown" west of Snow Hill, now holds the Pocomokes, and has become the largest Indian settlement in Maryland [Truitt 5].

1678: Pocomokes are allied with Assateagues, and sign a treaty with Maryland. Subsequently merged with Assateague remnants and move into Delaware. "It is generally agreed today that the mixed blood 'Nanticoke Indians' living in the vicinity of Oak Orchard, Delaware, on Indian River are descendants of these migrant Pocomoke-Assateague peoples" [Weslager in Clark 1 48].

1707: Gov. John Evans of Pennsylvania confers with tribes near Lancaster, and representatives may have included Nanticokes and Pocomokes [Weslager, *Nanticoke*, 125-126].

1721: Nanticokes, Pocomokes, and Assateagues petition Maryland government that laws be enforced to prevent traders from continuing to supply their people with liquor [Weslager, *Nanticoke*, 61].

1742: "...The handful of survivors of the Pocomokes, still living in Somerset County," enlisted to participate in abortive Nanticoke reprisals against whites [Weslager, *Nanticoke*, 137. See description of Indian conspiracy in Pocomoke swamp, 137-138].

**Known Pocomoke Indians:**

BASTOBELLO: one of "great men" in 1742 [Weslager, *Nanticoke*, 141].

GECHO: Chief in 1755? [Weslager, *Nanticoke*, 169].

ONECRER: Victim of Scarborough's raid in 1651 [Crowson 33].

#### PUNGOTEAGUE

"There was a smaller tribe of Indians on Pungoteague creek. Where they had their tribal headquarters is also unknown, though evidences indicate that they may have been on the southwest bank of Pokomoke branch or in the vicinity of the 'Peter Dize place' (now [1937] owned by Smith Kendall Martin II), the 'Griff Hoffman place' (now owned by Frank E. Nicolls) and on other land between said tracts and the main road through Harborton. After the coming of the whites, whose guns made inland game scarce, the Indians subsisted largely on seafoods, and shell piles and the finding—occasionally even in recent years—of Indian arrow heads, hatchets, etc., strengthen this theory" [Mears, *Hacks Neck*, 1].

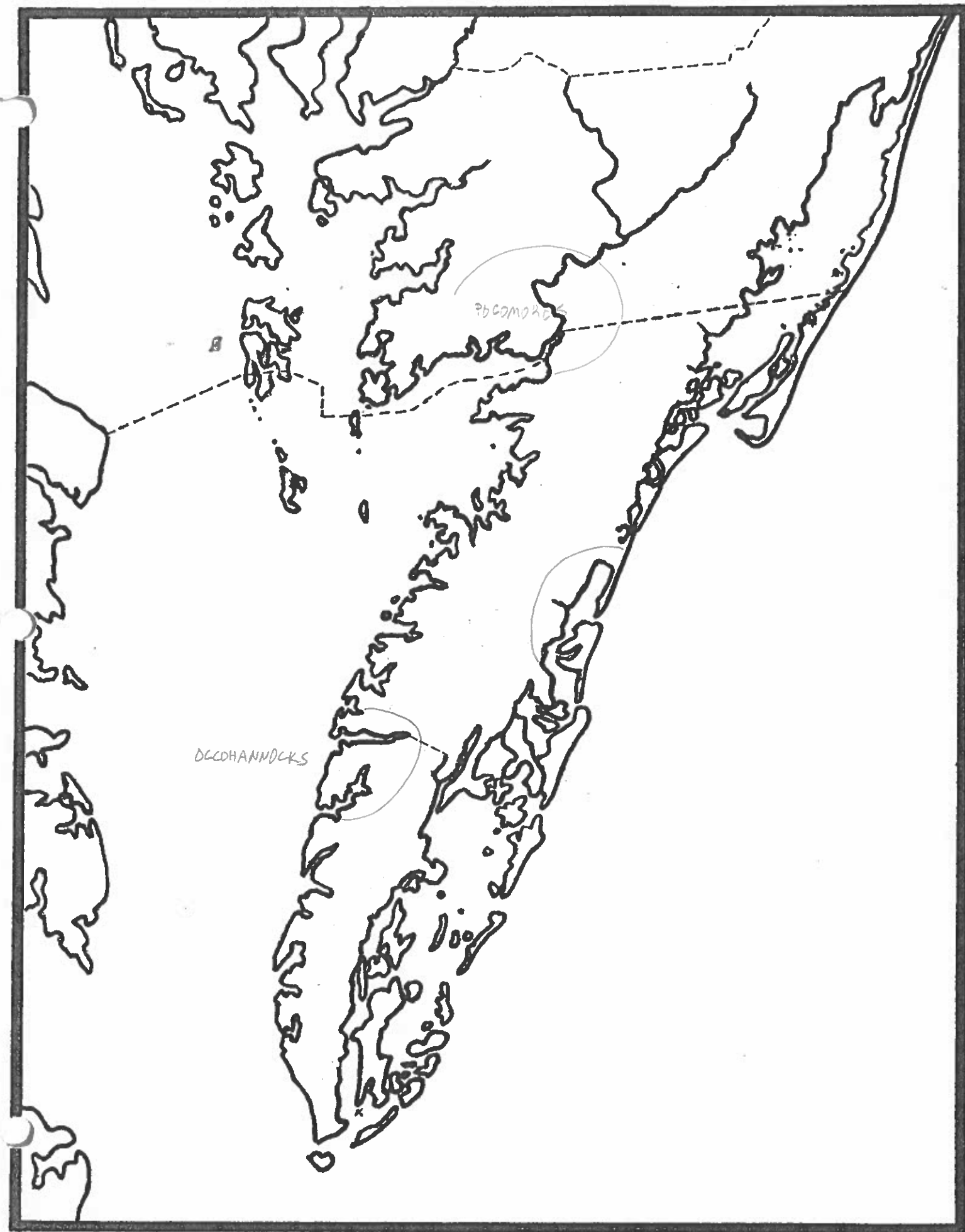
Feest locates "Nuswattocks" on Hacks Neck in neighborhood of Harborton [Feest, "Nanticoke & Neighboring Tribes," map 241].

see NANDUA

#### WACHAPREAGUE

"Where the town of Wachapreague is located was once the happy hunting ground of the Red Man.... We know by the relics which have been ploughed from the earth, that the Red Man lived here. It may have been a tribe named Wachapreague. The inlet near the town has always borne that name" [Mrs. A. H. G. Mears, "Indian Relics Unearthed at 'Old Wachapreague'," *Eastern Shore News*, May 17, 1935.

Bill Belote confirms that old Mapp Place in the center of town (north of Carnival Grounds) was site of Indian village.



## A WHO'S WHO OF EASTERN SHORE INDIANS

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ALEXANDER—"Indian King," but his village or tribe unknown. In 1653 fined 30 arms length of roanoke for killing a hog of Stephen Stringer [Crowson 38, 41].

AMONGUS—One of the "great men" of the Matomkins. Englishmen made him responsible for the return of James Revell, a Matomkin assigned as servant to Edward Revell of Accomack, when he escaped to the Nanticoke [Deal 68-69].

1672: "Great man of Mattomkin" has lately brought one fugitive Indian servant of Edmund Scarburgh back from Nanticoke, failed to bring in two other servants of Robert Hutchinson. Thought by the court to have abetted the fugitives, and ordered jailed [Accomack Orders Wills Etc. 1671-73, p 119].

1674: Summoned to court to answer charge of Robert Hutchinson for having concealed fugitive servant Willsywags; ordered detained without bail [Accomack Wills Etc. 1673-76, pp 221, 247].

1675: Hutchinson ordered to pay Capt. Southey Littleton 235 lbs tobacco for his aid in returning Winsewach [Accomack Wills Etc. 1673-76, p 295].

AMONUGUS—Emperor of the much-reduced Assateague tribe in 1668 [Weslager 88]. (*Amongus* and *Amonugus* are variations of the same name?).

ANDIAMAN—(*Andaman, Andiman, Andyman*) (fl 1651-1662). King of the Curratocks. According to Wise, ruler of both the Occohannocks and the Currotocks [JCWise 59].

In 1651 lodged complaint that Richard Hill had taken his boat and "threatened him with menacing words." Court ordered restoration of boat and charges [Crowson 34].

1654: Brings suit against Richard Kellum for threatening the Indians with bodily harm [Crowson 45; Northampton Orders #7, fol 10].

1655: Complains that Thomas Teackle, Jenkin Price, and Richard Hill have not paid for land they purchased from him [Crowson 45]. Awarded a gun and right to carry it as recompense for his suit against Teackle for not paying for purchased lands [Crowson 56, Deal 25-26, 58; Northampton Orders #7, fol 13].

1662?: With his village brings suit against several persons, but fails to show up in court to press case, which is dismissed [Crowson 73].

ANNE CUSTIS—Metompkin Indian girl of 12 assigned in 1667 to serve William Custis until age of 24 [Accomack Orders 1666-70, p 41].

ANTHONY—Indian servant (Kickotank?) of Ann Toft, age 16 in 1670 [Accomack Orders 1666-1670, p181].

ANURK—Kickotank Indian, age 10 in 1667, renamed Richard and assigned by the court to serve Ann Toft until age 24 [Accomack Orders 1666-1670, fol 33].

ARTHUR (1)—Indian servant of Col. Edmund Scarburgh, age 14 in 1669 to serve until age 24 [Accomack Orders 1666-1670, fol 159].

ARTHUR (2)—Indian of unknown village. In 1678 he brought suit against Roger Miles for taking his gun; the court ordered Miles to return the gun [Accomack Orders 1676-78, p 133].

ATOMEPEN—(Abomepon?) Occohannock Indian, nephew of Wachiwampe. By the will of Wachiwampe in 1656, second in line to rule the tribe after Wachiwampe's unnamed daughter [Crowson 66-67; Marshall 57].

AWASCENCAS—King of the Kickotanks? [JCWise 60].

AWOSSECONSUL—probably one of the great men of Chesconessex, witness to King Nowthotrawn's sale of land to Devorax Brown in 1663 [*Accomack Deeds & Wills, 1663-1666, p 22*].  
*Is this the same name as Awascencas?*

BAKER, BETSEY—resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35, 416-417*].

BAKER, GEORGE—resident of Gingaskin in 1831; one of several owners of lot #21, originally assigned to Bingham [N29:239].

BAKER, THOMAS—resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35, 416-417*].

BASTOBELLO—One of the "great men" of the Pocomoke Indians in 1742 [Weslager 141].

BEAVENS, MOLLY—(Bivens? Bibbins?) resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35, 416ff*].

BEAVENS, SAMUEL—resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35, 416ff*].

BEAVENS, SUSAN—resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35, 416ff*].

BESS—female Indian servant (Kickotank?) of Ann Toft, age 8 in 1670 [*Accomack Orders 1666-1670, p 181*].

BETTY—(1) Indian servant girl of William Anderson, age 10 in 1684 [*A Wills Orders Etc 1682-97 47*].

BETTY—(2) Indian slave of John Custis, bequeathed to his daughter Sorrowful Margaret Kendall, 1714 [*Marshall, Wills & Administrations, 204*].

BIAN, THOMAS—(*Byan*). Indian boy, possibly of the Gingaskins, held in servitude by William Hawley, and sold to Argoll Yeardley in 1645 [Ames 459].

BINGHAM, JOHN—resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [N Orders #35, 416-417]. By 1831 the Bingham lot was owned by a number of people, including Drighouses, Francis, Carters, and Bakers [N29:239].

BINGHAM, PEGGY—resident of Gingaskin in 1814, wife of John [*Northampton Orders #35, 416-417*].

BLACK JACK—Indian servant (Kickotank?) of Ann Toft, age 11 in 1670 [*Accomack Orders 1666-1670, p 181*].

BRADFORD, MIRANDREW—Indian boy of 12, tribe unknown (Machipongo?), in 1667 assigned as servant to Nathaniel Bradford until age 24 [*Accomack Orders 1666-70, fol 44*].

BROAD SHOULDER—identified only as "an Indian," tribe or village unknown, ordered to be arrested and brought to court for shooting an Englishman's hog in 1645 [Crowson 20].

BROOKES—(*Same as Pepeny?*). King of Machipongo sells 200 acres of land to Nathaniel Bradford for one suit of clothes and other things, 1662 [Crowson 71].

BUNDICK—Indian of unknown tribe, possibly Onancock. Charles Leatherbury's suit against him and Matahocus was dismissed in 1677 [*Accomack Orders 1676-78*, p 96].

CARTER, BETTY—resident of Gingaskin in 1831, wife of Isaiah [N29:239].

CARTER, ISAIAH—resident of Gingaskin in 1831; one of several owners of lot #21, originally assigned to Bingham; husband of Betty [N29:239].

CARTER, JOHN—resident of Gingaskin in 1814, husband of Nancy [*Northampton Orders #35 416ff*].

CARTER, NANCY—resident of Gingaskin in 1814, wife of John [*Northampton Orders #35, 416ff*].

CAUSE (?)—Husband of "ye Indian Empress of Accomack." In 1681 he complained to the court that his wife and other Indians had been assaulted by Henry Erd, who was ordered to appear before the next court. No further action in record [*Accomack Deeds Orders & Wills 1678-82*, 217].

CHERATYWINE—(*Choratywince? Coranteswine?*). King of the Onancocks?

1657: His son and heir William deeds land on the south side of Onancock Creek [Crowson 59; Marshall 51].

1658: Parahobes is son and heir to Coranteswine, deceased, and confirms the gift of his father of a neck of land to John Nichols [Crowson 67].

CHOTOHOIM—Kickotank Indian, age 12 in 1667, renamed George and assigned to serve Ann Toft until age 24 [*Accomack Orders 1666-1670*, fol 33].

COLLINS, BETSEY—two women by this name, identified as Sr. and Jr., were residents of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35, 416-417*].

CONASTESMINOC—King of the Matchateagues? [JCWise 60].

CONNAHA—perhaps one of the "great men" of Tapatiation; witness to a transfer of land from Tapatiation to John Stedson, 1648 [Crowson 27].

COCKASINCON—King of the Nanticokes of Maryland in 1655. William Clawson of Northampton, having taken up residence among the Indians, is by then "so naturalized to the pagans" that he claims to be son-in-law to Cockasincon (has taken his daughter as wife?) [Crowson 55].

CUSTIS, GEORGE—Metompkin Indian boy of 11 assigned in 1667 to serve William Custis until age of 24 [*Accomack Orders 1666-70*, fol 40].

DANIEL—Indian slave of Isaac Haggoman, in 1728 bequeathed Haggoman's tools for carpentry, barrell-making, blacksmithing, joining, shoemaking, and tanning [*Northampton Wills Deeds Etc. #26*, p. 110=Marshall 261].

DARBY—(1) Indian servant of Edmund Scarburgh, age 9 in 1669, assigned to serve until age 24 [*Accomack Orders 1666-1670*, fol 159]. *Perhaps the same person as:*

DARBY—(2) Indian servant of John Parker, in 1681 returned to his work by Peter Walker after escaping and running away as much as 30 miles [*Accomack Deeds Wills & Orders 1678-82*, 263].

DAVID—Indian servant of Edward Revell, John Revell, and James Walker. In 1681 charged by Dick Shooes with killing six of his hogs, but the case against him (and Henry Williams) was dismissed early in 1682 [*Accomack Deeds Wills & Orders 1678-82*, 281, 289].

DEBEDEAVON—(*Deabedarly, Debadion, Debetaman*) (fl. 1648-1662). Rountree identifies him as same person as Tapiatapon.

1648: Sells land in Nandua called "Chammotichhawae" to Richard Vaughan [Deal 20; Whitelaw 612].

1649: Sells neck of land between two branches towards head of Occohannock Creek to Jenkin Price [Crowson 28].

1657: "King of Great Nuswatocks" gives 100 acres on south side of Pungoteague Creek to Jane Johnson [Crowson 59].

1662: "Great Indian Emperor and chief proprietor" grants lands to John Williams [Crowson 71].

DICK—Indian of unknown village. In 1678 he contracted to live at the home of Christopher Thomson in return for putting in (planting?) three barrells of Indian corn and payment of 200 lbs of tobacco at harvest [*Accomack Orders 1676-78*, p 131].

DICK HILL—Indian boy of 14, tribe unknown, assigned to serve Capt. \_\_\_\_ Hill until age 24 in 1667 [*Accomack Orders 1666-70*, p 43].

DICK SHOOES—Indian of the Matomkin tribe. He and Amongus secured the return of the escaped servant James Revell, an Indian whose original name was Wineough, to his master Edward Revell [Deal 68-69].

1675: Received 20 arms length of roanoke for "bringing a runn-away servant out of Maryland" (Winsewach) [*Accomack Wills Etc. 1673-76*, p 296].

1681: Brings suit against Henry Williams and David, Indian servant to Edward Revell, John Revell, and James Walker, for killing six of his hogs. Court refers matter to next court since "there is not a sufficient Interpreter whereby ye Court may fully understand ye same" [*Accomack Wills Deeds & Orders 1678-82*, 281].

1682: Case is dismissed, since "there appeared to ye Court no cause of [for] action" [*Accomack Wills Deeds & Orders 1678-82*, 289].

1682: Questioned by Henry R. Reade, informs him that late James Revell had six or seven hogs; this communication achieved by Dick Shooes' "holding up his hand" (using hand signals, instead of verbal communication?) [A Wills Deeds & Orders, 290]. Dick Shooes was apparently familiar with James Revell's hog operation, but did not learn of James' death until he inquired of Edward Revell [A Wills Deeds & Orders 1678-82, 290]. Dick Shooes apparently had his own hog operation, perhaps related to that of James Revell [*Accomack Wills Deeds & Orders 1678-82*, 290].

DRIGHOUSE, ANN—resident of Gingaskin in 1814; common-law wife of William? [*Northampton Orders #35*, 416-417].

DRIGHOUSE, BETTY—resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35*, 416-417]. In 1831, known as "free negro," sold lot #17 of Indiantown to Newton Harrison; signed with mark [N29:220].

DRIGHOUSE, NATHAN—Gingaskin Indian. In 1814 a resident of Indiantown [*Northampton Orders #35*, 416-417]. In 1831 he and wife Polly sold lot #21 to John Adams [N29:282]. Nothing in the record to suggest that Polly was Indian.

DRIGHOUSE, WILLIAM—resident of Gingaskin in 1814; common-law husband of Ann? [*Northampton Orders #35*, 416-417].

EKEEKS—(*TheKecks*). King of the Onancocks.

1662: "Sole proprietor of all the lands of Onancock, sells land adjacent to creek where he lives to George Parker [Crowson 70-71; Whitelaw 950].

1663: "King of Onancock and Chissonsseck," sells 600 acres of land on south side of Chesconessex Creek to William Waters (Watson?) [*Accomack Orders 1663-1666*, fol 39].

ESMY SCHICANS—

FANNY—Indian servant girl of George Nicholas Hack, age 8 in 1684 [*Accomack Wills Orders Etc 1682-97*, 53a].

FRANCIS, EBBY—(Abby?) resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35*, 416-417].

FRANCIS, TABBY—female (?) resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35*, 416-417].

FRANCIS, PEGGY—Gingaskin resident(?) in 1831, one of several owners of lot #21, originally assigned to Bingham; wife of William [N29:239].

FRANCIS, WILLIAM—Gingaskin resident(?) in 1831, one of several owners of lot #21, originally assigned to Bingham; husband of Peggy [N29:329].

GECHO—An Indian by this name participated in consultations with the government of Pennsylvania in 1755, and it is likely, though not proven, that he represented the remnant of the Pocomoke tribe [Weslager 169].

GEORGE—(1) Indian of unknown tribe or village, servant of Col. John West. In 1679 he was sentenced to an additional 3 years of service to West for having stolen 3200 pounds of tobacco's worth of goods from his master [*Accomack Wills Deeds & Orders 1678-82*, 96].

GEORGE—(2) Indian of unknown tribe or village disarmed of a gun and "small quantity of Powder & shott" by Rev. Thomas Teackle in 1681. Court proceedings revealed that George was carrying the gun with the permission of John Washbourne (his employer or master?), and Teackle was ordered to return the gun to Washbourne [A Deeds Wills & Orders 1678-82, 241]. George failed to appear in court in Oct 1682, and was ordered to pay costs [*Accomack Deeds Wills Orders 1678-82*, 323].

*Is there any reason for believing that these two Georges are the same person?*

GUEMARHETO—see QUIEMARHETO.

GUSMAN—Indian boy, tribe unknown (Kickotank?), age 16 in 1668, assigned to serve John Custis until age 24, then to receive one sow, a calf, and 50 acres of land "during his natural life" [*Accomack Orders 1666-1670*, fol 62].

HARRY—(1) Indian servant (Kickotank?) of Ann Toft, age 10 in 1670 [*Accomack Orders 1666-1670*, p 181].

HARRY—(2) Indian servant of William Anderson, 9 years old in 1684 [*Accomack Wills Orders Etc 1682-97*, 51].

HOWE, WILLIAM—resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35*, 416-417].

HUMPHREY—Indian servant of Edmund Scarborough. In 1672 had been absent from service for six months (or, according to Scarborough, eight months), and sentenced by the court to serve double the

absent time (if Scarborough can prove his claim of eight months) [*Accomack Orders 1671-73*, p 143]. *Is this the same person as Wishopagan?*

JACK—(1) Indian of unknown village. Apparently employed by John Anderson, he was found carrying a gun in 1666, which he surrendered to John Williams, whom he insisted was its owner (not Anderson). Williams and Anderson were arrested (for arming him?) and Anderson was fined, but there is no record that Jack was ever hauled into court [*Accomack Orders 1666-1670*, pp15-16,19-20, 28].

JACK—(2) Indian, tribe unknown, servant of Henry Read, age 12 in 1684 [*Accomack Wills Orders Etc*, 28a].

JACK—(3) Indian, tribe unknown, servant of Henry Read, age 10 in 1685 [*Accomack Wills Orders Etc* 61a].

*Are Jack(2) and Jack(3) the same person?*

JACK OF MOROCCO—Indian, village and tribe unknown, sentenced to receive 30 lashes in 1671 for aiding another Indian John the Bowlemaker in resisting arrest and assaulting constable William Marshall [Billings 232. *Accomack Orders Wills Etc. 1671-1673*, p. 42].

JACKAHIRK—Chincoteague Indian. In 1679 he was awarded 10 (one?) arms length of roanoke for having been assaulted and struck by Thomas Clifton [*Accomack Wills Deeds & Orders 1678-82*, 53].

JAMES—see WINEOUGH.

JEFFREY—Indian of unknown tribe or village (Metompkin?). In 1680 sentenced to pay 15 deer and skins to Peter Parker for having killed his servant, another Indian named Weanit [*Accomack Deeds Wills & Orders 1678-82*, 181-182].

JEFFREY, LITTLETON—resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35*, 416-417].

JEFFREY, SOLOMON—resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35*, 416-417].

JEFFREY, SOPHIA—resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35*, 416-417].

JEFFREY, STEPHEN—resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35*, 416-417].

JEFFREY, THOMAS—resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35*, 416-417].

JEME—Indian boy (tribe unknown), with his mother Sarah bequeathed as a slave by John Custis to his daughter Elizabeth, 1714 [Marshall, *Wills & Administrations*, 204].

JOHN THE BOWLEMAKER—Indian, village and tribe unknown, sentenced in 1671 to 60 lashes for assaulting constable William Marshall; "the said John did perticularly take the said Constable by the hayre of the head and drew blood from him" [Billings 232. *Accomack Orders Wills Etc. 1671-73*, p 42].

1673: John Drummond has brought suit against him, but the local court "finds no cause of decision" [*Accomack Orders Wills Etc. 1671-73*, p 25].

JOHNSON—"King of the Eastern Shore Indians" in 1672. Complained to the Governor that two or three towns have "revolted" from paying tribute to him and to the Colony [*Accomack Orders Wills Etc. 1671-73*, p 143]. Gov. Berkeley orders local court to examine the Indians to see "if any stand in competition with...[the] Rightfull King" [*Accomack Orders Wills Etc. 1671-73*, p 150].

JONAS—Indian servant (Kickotank?) of Ann Toft, age 10 in 1670 [*Accomack Orders*

1666-1670, p 181].

JONE—(1) (Joan?) Indian servant girl of Henry Read, age 6 in 1686 [*Accomack Wills Orders Etc* 86].

JONE—(2) servant or slave of John Custis, 1695 [*Northampton Orders Wills #13, 1689-1698, 355=Marshall 151*].

KIPTOPEAKE—King of the Occohannocks, brother of the "Laughing King" [Clark I 42]. (*fl.* 1620-??).

1620: Visited by Pory; rules as "Lieutenant" for his brother the "Laughing King" [Smith/Pory, p. ---; Whitelaw 216].

1650: "In a deed recorded at Eastville in 1650, Kiptopeake sold Dr. George Hack 1,000 acres of land" [Susie Mae Jones, "Eastern Shore Indians," ESN (?)].

Said to be buried under a mound near William & Thomas Dixon farm near Kiptopeake (?) [Susie Mae Jones, "Eastern Shore Indians," ESN].

Upshur/Wise tradition that he greeted John Smith at Cape Charles is not supported by contemporary evidence.

KITT—Indian of unidentified tribe.

1671: Summoned to court to answer charge of Elizabeth Lang that he is father of her illegitimate child [*Accomack Orders Wills Etc. 1671-73, p 23*].

1672: Summoned to court to answer a warrant by William Custis [*Accomack Orders Wills Etc., 1671-1673, p 115*].

1672: Elizabeth Lang "humbly desireth that the Indyan may not harm the bringing up of my child, nor any thing to do with it...." [*Accomack Orders Wills Etc 1671-73, p 52*].

KOKEWISS—One of Tapatiation's "great men"? 1663 witnesses Tapatiation's sale of land south of Onancock Creek to Thomas Leatherbury [Whitelaw 831; *Accomack Deeds & Wills, 1663-1666, pp 40-41*].

"LAUGHING KING"—(*fl.* 1608- ).

1608: King of the Accomacks at Cape Charles. Smith describes him as "the comeliest proper civill Salvage we incountered" [Clark I 42].

MALL—Indian slave of Judith Patrick, in 1697 bequeathed her mistress' "worst sort of clothes" [*Northampton Orders Wills #13, 1689-1698, 433=Marshall 258*].

MARY—"Indian Empress of Pongonaquato" (Pungoteague?). 1696: Intercedes for and gains release of an Indian boy held in servitude by Obedience Johnson [Crowson 101-102].

MATAHOCKUS—(*Matahocus*). Indian living near Onancock in 1678 [*Accomack Wills Deeds & Orders 1678-82, p. 13*].

1677: Court dismisses Charles Leatherbury's suit against him and Bundick, and orders Leatherbury to pay costs [*Accomack Orders 1676-78, p 96*].

MATAHOQUID—(*Matchoquis*). "Ye Indian King" who sells land to Thomas Robinson in 1664 [*Accomack Orders 1663-1666, fol 45*]. *Same name as Matahockus?*

MATTAHORUB—(*Mattahomb*). King of Onancock Indians in 1670 [*Accomack Orders 1666-1670, p 194*]. *Is this the same name as Matahockus?*

MATOM—King of the Matomkins? [JCWise 60].

1663: Witness to Tapatiaton's sale of 600 acres on north side of Onancock Creek to Edward Smith [*Accomack Orders 1663-1666*, fol 64].

**MARHESUM**—(*Machecum, Meechetum*). One of four "regents" named by the will of Wachiwamps in 1656 to govern the Occohannocks(?) until his daughter, the heir apparent, is old enough to govern. Probably one of the "great men" of the Occohannocks [Crowson 66-67; Marshall 57-58].

**MICHEL, PATRICK**—Indian servant of Roger Mikell (Michell). In 1681 he ran away and was captured 30 miles away by Peter Walker [A Deeds Wills & Orders 1678-82, 264].

**MISSEWAGE**—Indian of Occoconson. In 1677 he and his wife were assaulted by the servant of William Taylor, but local court dismissed his suit when it was learned that Taylor had accused him of killing his hogs [*Accomack Orders 1676-78*, p 80].

**MOLL**—female Indian servant (Kickotank?) of Ann Toft, 13 in 1670 [*Accomack Orders 1666-1670*, p 181].

**MUNASACK**—Kickotank Indian assaulted by John Stratton in 1675. Brought suit against Stratton, but failed to appear in court and was fined court costs [*Accomack Wills Etc. 1673-76*, p 314].

**MUNGRAM, PETER**—Indian, tribe unknown, indebted to \_\_\_\_ Shepherd for 4 buckskins and 3 bushels of corn, 1685 [*Accomack Wills Orders Etc. 1682-97*, 75].

**NED**—Indian servant (Kickotank?) of Ann Toft, 16 in 1670 [*Accomack Orders 1666-1670*, p 181].

**NERESMACHETUM**—see Marhesum.

**NOAD**—(*Coad? Road?*). Indian of unknown village sentenced to receive 29 (19?) lashes for "conspiring against the English" in 1675 [*Accomack Wills Etc. 1673-76*, p 350].

**NORRIS**—(*Noisis, Norais, Nooris, Nores, Noris*) (fl. 1649-1659). Probably one of the "great men" of the Occohannocks(?).

1649: Witness to Wachiwampe's deeding of land to the English near Occohannock Creek [Crowson 30].

1650: Present at Ochiwampe's deeding of land north of Occohannock Creek to Edmund Scarborough [Crowson 32].

1655: Argues to the court that the Indians have allowed settlement of the English on the south side of Pungoteague, and have then been "discounted" by those settling there [Crowson 56].

1656: Named in will of Wachiwampe as one of four "regents" to govern until Wachiwampe's daughter is old enough to govern [Crowson 66-67].

1659: Complains that his corn eaten by cattle on the north side of Naswatocks Creek; Court instructs William Bosman and John Smith to pen their cattle [Crowson 66].

**NOWTHETRAVEN**—King of the Chesconessex Indians in 1663 [*Accomack Deeds & Wills, 1663-1666*, p 22. Wise 60].

**NUTTS, EDMUND**—"On the motion of Edmund Nutts (an Indian) to be tax free by reason of his being an Indian, the same is refused" [*Accomack Order Book 1812-15*, 197--28 Dec 1812].

**OCHIAWAMPE**—(*Ochawampu, Ochiawamps, Ochiwamps*)(fl. 1650-1655). Another name for WACHIWAMPE?

1650: "Great King of the Eastern Shore" in 1650 sells to Edmund Scarborough land between Richard

Vaughan and bay [Crowson 32, Deal 22, Whitelaw 618].

1655: Petitions the court to grant his people a special tract of land for his people; the land was promised, and "the Indians then present in Court seemed to accept and so departed," but no such land was ever set aside [Crowson 58].

OLLIVER—Indian servant of Edmund Scarborough, age 14 in 1669 and assigned to serve until age 24 [*Accomack Orders 1666-1670*, fol 159].

ONECRER—Pocomoke Indian, a victim of Scarborough's raid against that tribe in 1651. Sent 100 arms' length of roanoke as compensation [Crowson 33].

OQUIARK—Kickotank Indian, aged 12 in 1667, renamed Edwards and assigned to serve Ann Toft until 24 [*Accomack Orders 1666-1670*, fol 33].

ORNAVIS—Indian, tribe and village unknown, who in 1650 informed Englishman Robert Berry that Gingaskins and perhaps others were enlisted by Nanticokes to poison wells of the settlers [Crowson 29-30].

PARAHOBES—King of the Onancocks?

1658: Son and heir of Coranteswine, confirms his father's gift of a neck of land to John Nichols [Crowson 67].

PARAHOKES—King of the Chincoteagues? [JCWise 60].

PARKER, GEORGE—Onanock Indian boy, age 12, renamed and assigned as servant to Capt. George Parker in 1667 to serve until age 24 [*Accomack Orders 1666-70*, fol 40].

PAUL—Indian of unknown village sentenced in 1675 to receive 29 (19?) lashes for "conspiring against the English" [*Accomack Wills Etc. 1673-76*, p 350].

PETER—"Indian commander of the Gingaskin Indians," petitions and wins right to carry a gun, 1659 [Crowson 66].

PICKPOCKET—Indian, tribe unknown (possibly Occohannock?), judged guilty of "felonious cheats and housebreakings" and ordered sold out of the county by Robert Pitt for words attempting to incite Indian disobedience to the English [*Accomack Orders 1667-1670*, p 53].

PINATO—Indian of unknown tribe (Chincoteague?), assists Thomas Welburn and three others in first "seating" of Chincoteague Island, 1680 [*Accomack Wills & Orders 1682-1697*, p. 113a].

POMOCCOMON—According to tradition, the king of the Mattawomans [Wise 59].

PRESS, EDMUND—descendant of the Gingaskin Indians still living on the Shore in 1889? [Rountree, *Pocahontas's People*, 203].

PRESS, EDWARD—(Edmund?) resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders #35*, 416-417]. Record suggest that he and Molly were not husband and wife.

"There is [1922] one family of negroes near Eastville by the name of Press that today claim to have Indian blood and their features and traits would substantiate that claim" [Susie Mae Jones, "Eastern Shore Indians," ESN].

PRESS, MOLLY—resident of Gingaskin in 1814; probably not the wife of Edward [*Northampton Orders #35*, 416-417].

PYONY—(*Pepeny, Piny; the same person as BROOKES?*). King of Machipongo.

1661: Granted authority to carry his own gun [Crowson 73; Deal 58].

1662: Sells 1500 acres to Col. Kendall for "four good coats" [Crowson 71; Whitelaw 588].

QUIEMARHETO—(*Gulemarhets, Quemacheto*). Occohannock Indian, nephew of Wachiwampe. Namec in Wachiwampe's will as third in line to succeed [Crowson 66-67, Rew 28-29, Weslager 28].

REVELL, JAMES—A Matomkin Indian of 11 years assigned by his village to service in the home of Edward Revell in 1667 [*Accomack Orders 1666-70*, fol 40].

By 1677 he had his own hog-raising operation "in the vicinity of 'the cabbins in Great matompkin neck' near his natal village." He died soon afterwards [Deal 68-69, 71-72].

His hog operation consisted of approximately six-seven large hogs, a sow, and some smaller ones, which were marked upon the ears and had "cutt tayles" [*Accomack Deeds Wills & Orders 1678-82*, 290]. Dick Shooes was familiar with his business, and may have had a similar business of his own nearby [*Accomack Deeds & Orders 1678-82*, 290].

1681: Probable date of his death (see deposition of Henry R. Reade in Feb 1682, "James the Indian now dead about twelve months") [*Accomack Deeds Wills & Orders 1678-82*, 290].

1681: James Walker petitions court for debt of "300 pounds of pork & twelve daies work" from estate of deceased James [*Accomack Deeds Wills & Orders 1678-82*, 266].

1681: Edward Revell also petitions for payment from James' estate [*Accomack Deeds Wills & Orders 1678-82*, 271].

1682: Dick Shooes seems to have inherited his hog operation, or at least to know about it [*Accomack Deeds Wills & Orders 1678-82*, 290].

ROAPETO—(*Reapeto, Rearfeto*) . Probably one of the "great men" of the Occahannocks. One of four "regents" named by Wachiwampe in 1656 to govern until his daughter is old enough to rule [Crowson 66-67; Marshall 57-58].

ROBIN—(1) an Indian king, his village unknown—possibly Machipongo?

1677: Brings suit against Arthur Upshot and Nathaniel Bradford, and continues to occupy and "enjoy all privileges" upon land in question, "shooting in gunns only excepted" [*Accomack Orders 1676-78*, p 94].

1678: His suit against Upshot and Bradford dismissed when Robin does not appear in court [*Accomack Orders 1676-78*, p 101].

ROBIN—(2) Indian boy (tribe unknown) servant to Capt. William Custis, age 5 in 1685 [*Accomack Wills Orders Etc 1682-1697*].

ROBIN—(3) Indian boy (tribe unknown), servant or slave of Benoni Ward, is left to his daughter Elisha, 1694 [*Northampton Orders #13, 1689-1698*, p. 301=Marshall 149].

ROZARIO, PHILIP—Indian (Gingaskin?); after his death Northampton sheriff is ordered to dispose of his estate [*Northampton Orders #23 (1751-1753)*, p. 143=Marshall 360].

SARAH—(1) Indian slave of John Custis, left to his wife Sarah in 1714 [*Northampton Wills Deeds Etc., 1711-18*, 58=Marshall 204].

SARAH—(2) Indian woman (tribe unknown) bequeathed by John Custis as slave to his daughter Elizabeth, with son Jeme, 1714 [*Northampton Wills Deeds Etc., 1711-18*, 58=Marshall 204].

SKEEKS—(*Kecks*). One of the "great men" of Onancock, witness to Ekeeks' sale of land to George Parker, 1662 [Crowson 71].

STEPHENS, MOLLIE—the last Indian of the Eastern Shore?

1862: See T. T. Upshur for tale of this Eastville woman who, when tipsy, would shout "'I'm the Ingin Queen!'"

TABBY—Indian girl, age 9 in 1670, servant first to Col. Edmund Scarborough, then assigned to Devorax Browne [*Accomack Orders 1666-1670*, p 194].

TAPATIATON—(*Tabatiabum, Tapatiabum, Tapatiapan, Tepiatavon, Tepitiacorn, Tepitracon, Tipiatiapon*—same person as *Debedeavon*?) (fl. 1647-1663).

1647: "Greate Kinge of Undue," sells neck of land on north side of Occohannock Creek to Richard Kellum, no price mentioned [Deal 20].

1648: "Great King of Nandua and other Kingdoms" adjoining John Stedson, sold 300 acres on north side of Ch\_\_\_\_(?) Creek, bounded on west by Richard Vaughn [Crowson].

1649: With consent of his great men gave acreage on north side of Occahannock Creek called "Quandit" to Richard Kellam [Crowson]. Sells land called "Warrantressing" on the north side of head branch of Craddock Creek to Tobias Norton, witness Richard Bayly [Crowson 30].

1651: "Kinge of Great Nuswattock" gives small tract on Nandua Creek to Jenkin Price [Deal 22].

1652: "King of Great Nuswattock," gives land "Pungoteague" south of Great Nuswattocks River to Jenkin Price [Crowson 37].

1653: "King of Great Nuswattocks," sells land south of Pungoteague Creek to Dr. George Hack [Crowson 41, Whitelaw 684].

1660: "King of Onancock and elsewhere" sells 2 necks of land at "Matapanie" on the south side of Onancock Creek at its mouth to John Parker [Crowson 69].

1661: Colonists complain that he and "the Indians of Accomack" have stolen hogs [Deal 27]. "...To prevent the like injuries for future, Order that Tapatiapan shall within fiteene days make payment of three hundred arms length of Roanoke...." [Billings 230].

1662: With consent of his great men confirms Governor Berkley's gift of 800 acres on Chesconessex Creek to Ann Toft [Crowson 70].

1663: *Tabetoaby*. Sells 400 acres between Thomas Leatherbury & Griffin Calvert to John Jenkins [*Accomack Orders 1663-1666*, fol 38].

1663: Sells 600 acres (w = bay, s = creek adjoining George Hack) to William Anderson [*Accomack Orders 1663-1666*, p 42].

1663: "Tapatiapan and the Indians of Onancock fined 300 arms length of Roanoke for killing hogs and cattle" [Crowson 78].

1663: "Great Emperor of the Easterne Shore" sells land south of Onancock Creek to Thomas Leatherbury for "Three Matchcoates" [Whitelaw 831; *Accomack Deeds & Wills, 1663-1666*, fol 40, p41].

1663: *Dobat Abbey*. "Emperor of the Eastern Shore" sells 600 acres on north side of Onancock Creek to Edward Smith [*Accomack Orders 1663-1666*, fol 64].

1663: "Great Emperor of Ye Eastern Shore" sells land on south side of Matchetank Creek to Robert Hutchinson [*Accomack Orders 1663-1666*, fol 57].

1663: "Great Emperor of Ye Eastern Shore" sells land called Qniobjanjork(?) on south side of Onancock Creek to John Watts for 2 matchcoats and a shirt [*Accomack Deeds & Wills, 1663-1666*, fol 40].

1663: Sells 800 acres "granted by a Patent" at head of Matchepungo to Richard Kellam [*Accomack Orders 1663-66*, p 42].

1664: Acknowledged sale of land at Machipongo to Nathaniel Bradford, "his giving ye king & his Indians leave to plant thereon" [*Accomack Orders 1663-1666*, p 74].

Wise, perhaps confusing "Great Nuswattocks" with present Nassawadox Creek, asserts that

*Tepiapon* "ruled the small band of Nuswattocks of Elliott's Neck [JCWise 59].

THOMAS—Indian of unknown tribe who brought suit against Timothy Coe in 1672. After failure to appear before the court to press the suit, the suit was dismissed, and Thomas ordered to pay court costs [*Accomack Wills Etc 1671-73*, p 117].

TOM—(1) King of the Gingaskins. In 1650 sent "roanoke" to the Nanticoke King as a sign of willingness to conspire against the English [Crowson 29-30; Deal 30].

TOM—(2) Indian slave of Judith Patrick, who in 1697 bequeathed him "the gun he usually shoots with" [*Northampton Orders Wills #13, 1689-1698*, p. 433=Marshall 158].

TOM—(3) Indian boy, slave of Isaac Haggoman in 1728, left to his wife Elizabeth but to be freed for 60 years after her death [*Northampton Wills Deeds Etc #26, 1725-1733*, p. 110=Marshall 261].

WACHIWAMPE—(*Wachawamps, Wachiwampe, Wackawamps, Wichawamps, Wockymordes, Wockywomps*) (fl. 1643-1656). Another name for OCHIAWAMPE? Lived at town of Occohannock (?) [Deal 19].

1643: "Greate King of the Easterne Shoare." Awarded 40 arms' length of roanoke from James Bruce [N97 "Happy Union"], Thomas Johnson [N 98 near Franktown], and Henry Pedenden [N88, "Wellington"] for land "which they now possess" [Ames 289]; this land on the south side of Nuswattocks Creek [Deal 19].

1649: Deeds land on lower head of branch of Occohannock Creek, with consent of his great men, witnessed by Edmund Scarburgh and Richard Kellum [Crowson 30].

1650: Brings complaint against Richard Hill, overseer of Scarburgh, for holding him at gunpoint and ordering him off land [Deal 22].

1650: "Great King of the Eastern Shore" sells to Edmund Scarburgh land between Richard Vaughan and bay [Crowson 32, Deal 22]. (Refers to Okiawampe).

1651: Petitions Court for lands set aside for his people [Deal 24, who assigns name Wachiwampe for Ochiwampe(?)].

1652: Summoned to home of Edmund Scarburgh to answer charge of Richard Kellam that his gun stolen by Indians (of his village?) [Crowson 36]. Richard Kellam patented A15 "Mount Pleasant" 1651 [W 606].

1655: Petitions the court to grant his people a special tract of land. Court promises land set aside for his people, but no such land ever given [Crowson 58]. (Refers to Okiawampe).

1656: His last will and testament designates his daughter (unnamed) as ruler of the tribe, with right of his tribe to live either at Occohannock or (preferably) Wachapreague [Crowson 66-67].

Richard Vaughan lived at N76 "Grapeland" in 1645 [W408], then moved to Accomack and in 1648 purchased land in Scarburgh Neck, patented 1649 (western part of A16) [W612].

WAMATAHOKE—Indian (tribe unknown) who assisted William Anderson and William Wilson in returning an escaped negro slave named Anthony to Thomas Teackle in 1682 [*Accomack Wills Deeds & Orders 1678-82*, 309].

WASHETON—One of the "great men" of Onancock, witness to Ekeeks' sale of lands to George Parker in 1662 [Crowson 71].

WATCHESAGON—One of Tapitiaton's "great men"? 1663 witnessed Tapitiaton's deed of land south of Onancock Creek [*Accomack Deeds & Wills, 1663-1666*, pp 40-41; Whitelaw 831].

WEANIT—Indian of unknown tribe (Matomkin?). A servant of Peter Parker, he was killed by another Indian named Jeffrey, who was punished in 1680 by having to pay to Parker 15 deer [*Accomack Wills Deeds & Orders 1678-82*, 181-182].

WEST, JAMES—resident of Gingaskin in 1814 [*Northampton Orders* #35, 416-417].

WEST, MOLLY—resident of Gingaskin in 1814; wife of James(?) [*Northampton Orders* #35, 416-417].

WEST, NED—Indian boy of 16, tribe unknown, in 1667 assigned to serve Capt. John West until age 24 [*Accomack Orders* 1666-70, p 44, fol 44].

WEST, RACHEL—resident of Gingaskin in 1814; daughter of James(?) [*Northampton Orders* #35, 416-417].

WEST, WILLIAM—resident of Gingaskin in 1814; son of James(?) [*Northampton Orders* #35, 416-417].

WILLIAMS—King of the Onancocks? 1657: "Son of Cheratywine and heir apparent to his land and dominion," deeds 1200 acres on south side of Onanock Creek at its mouth to Nicholas Waddilow [Crowson 59; Marshall 51].

WILLSYWAGS—fugitive servant of Robert Hutchinson, returned to his service in 1674. Amongus may have helped him escape [*Accomack Wills Etc* 1673-76, p 247]. *The same person as Winsewack?*

WINEOUGH—(*Winsewack, Winsewough*). Matomkin Indian placed in service of court clerk Robert Hutchinson in 1667. He took the English name "James" [*Accomack Orders* 1667-1670, p35. Deal 68]. For an account of a brawl between him and Englishman George Boice in 1677, see Deal 70.

1670: Escaped from service to Hutchinson (to Nanticoke?) 11/20/1672 [*Accomack Orders* 1671-73, p 115].

1672: Returned (by Amongus?) to Hutchinson's service 7/12/1672 and ordered to serve double the time absent [*Accomack Orders* 1671-73, p 115].

1674: *Willsywags?* Returned to Hutchinson's service after being harbored during escape by Amongus [*Accomack Wills Etc.* 1673-76, p 247].

1675: Service to Hutchinson extended by court for his 90-day escape [*Accomack Wills Etc.* 1673-1676].

WISE, JAMES—Onanock Indian boy, age 12, assigned to serve John Wise in 1667 until age of 24 [*Accomack Orders* 1666-70, fol 40].

WISHOPAGON—Kickotank Indian, aged 14, renamed Humphrey and assigned to serve Ann Toft until 24 in 1667 [*Accomack Orders* 1666-1670, fol 33].

WORAKAHOU—(*Waiaschen?, Worakahon*). Probably one of the "great men" of the Occohannocks. Named by Wachiwampe to serve as one of four "regents" until Wachiwampe's daughter is old enough to govern [Crowson 66-67, Weslager 27, Rew 28, Marshall 57-58].

YITTOUROUPARB—(*Yittomusoupars? Vittomurouparb?*). Indian of unknown tribe who brought suit against Indian Harry and \_\_\_\_\_ Stratton for beating him and taking his corn. April 1675 the court awarded him one arms length of roanoke [*Accomack Wills Etc.* 1673-1676, p 263].

## WARS, UPRISINGS, INVASIONS

### A CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING

1642 (Aug 29): "Edward Waters, Anne Jackson, Anthony Brewster, Three men killed at the Massacre..." [Ames 198].

1643 (28 Apr): "It is ordered by this Court and soe thought Fitt by reason of the greate and suddayne daynger which is like to come upon the Plantation by the Indians, That the Powder and shott which isin the hands of Mr. John Nuttall shalbe seised by the Sheriff and delivered into the hands of the Commissioners to bee disposed to those of the Inhabitants which aer necessitated And that teh sayde Mr. Nuttall shall have a valuable consideration in monie or any other goods payd unto him by the Commissioners for the said Powder and shott soe taken and disposed of" [Ames 265].

"It is ordered that noe person or persons whatsoever within the County of Northampton Except those of the Commission shall from henceforth Travell from house to house within the said County wihtout a sufficient Fixed gunn with powder and shott upon the pennaltie and Forfeiture of one hundred pounds of tobacco to publique use and to be imprisoned dureing the Commaunders pleasure" [Ames 168].

"Mr. Taylor was impowered to take a company of men and ammunition and go to an Indian Town named or called Gingerseclous (Gingasscount) to do what they think best for the welfare of this County" [Crowson 16].

1640s: Indian wars developed in the late 1640s [Deal 28].

1650: Gov. Berkeley commends the Laughing King Indians for friendliness to the English and not taking part in recent uprising; commands that no lands be taken from these Indians without full legal proceedings [see Crowson 29].

1650 [July 25]: "A council of war was held...where from the depolitions of Robt. Berry, who was told by an Indian named Ornavis that the Indians were not good that King Tom of the Gingasoynes told the other Indians what the English said and did; that they were appointed to poison the English. This deponent said he did not believe it because the Bayside Indians sold all their corn. He said (the Indian said) they sold their corn for truck to pay the Indians that were to come over the bay, whom they had hired to fight against the English.

"The Court gave orders to the inhabitants to stand upon their arms, &c.

"Two negroes were examined one of them testified that King Tom carried Roanoke unto the Nanticoke King, said Roanoke was for bribing, that he might have the Indians all as one, that the King of Chincoteague and the King of Matchateague intended to fall upon the English, that they had all consulted together, except the King of Kickotank.

"At a court held the same month Robt Berry's deposition was taken over again. A party of able men were ordered to go among the Indians and make inquiries" [Crowson 29-30; Deal 30-31].

"An order is made upon complaint forbidding the Dutch from that time should no longer trade, truck or barter with the Indians for fur or other skins, under a fine of 500 lbs tobac. It was said their concern with the Indians was perilous to the inhabitants" [Crowson 31].

"An account of a council of war was held at James City is recorded. It was to try Edmund Scarborough and Thos Johnson for going in a hostile manner upon the Indians and doing them outrages but upon scanning the business it was found to be untrue, and the court considered that they actd as careful and honest men ought to have done" [Crowson 31]. *This seems out of place chronologically; after Scarborough's raid on the Pocomokes in 1651?*

"After 1650 confrontations between the English and the Gingaskins were rarely as acrimonious as those with other tribes or towns: Occahannock, Curatocke, Nandua, Onancock, Matomkin, Machepungo, Gingoteague, Assateague, and Kickotank" [Deal 25].

1651? (Jul 29?): "Whereas there is a great probability that the Indians have concluded a confederacy of acting a sudden masacre of the inhabitants of this county. It is therefore provided that a company or police of horse shall be preped for present service to discover and prevent the threatened danger. And that no delay be used. These are in his Majesties name to authorize the officers employed to pres such horses, men and other necessities as fitly conduce to the execution of this design. And hereunto let no man fall of observing as he or they will answer to the court at their peril. This is signed by Stephen Charlton, Edmund Scarborough, Thos Johnson and then follows a letter from Col Littleton: 'Gent: I have received your order and I think it fitting that you all meet at Mr. Charlton's upon the 31st of this month and thereunto give Mr. Andrews and Mr. Yardley notice of your meeting, and what you shall there agree for the good and safety of the County, I do willingly condescend to. I pray you to be careful not to engage us in a war but upon good grounds (some other words not intelligible). Your friend Nathl Littleton.

"At the court held that day among other things 25 horses and mares were to be provided with bridles and saddles; if not sufficient riders, men were to be pressed by the sheriff on the Monday next at three o'clock in the afternoon at Nassawattocks at the house of Richd Bayly. Each man to bring with him half a pound of powder with shot and bulletins proportionate and provisions for on [1] week, to be armed with pistols, carbines and short swords. And they were also authorized to take such things whenever they found them from the planers" [Crowson 32-33].

"Attack still seemed imminent in July 1651, but a posse of 24 planned to face it in July apparently never materialized" [Deal 35].

1651 (May 10): "At this court it was ordered that 'Edm Scarburgh, Thos Johnson, Richd Vaughan, John Dollings, John Robinson, Toby Norton, Richd Bayly, Ambrose Dixon, Rich Hill, Tomlin Price and divers others, inhabitants and freemen, in Northampton, did in a hostile manner, contrary to the known laws of Virginia, on the 28th of April last raise a body of men, march among the Indians to take or kill the King of Pocomoke. Shot at the Indians, slashed them, cut their bows, took Indians prisoners, bound one of them with a chain, which accordingly caused the Indians to gather themselves in great multitudes to invade the county, to the great danger of our lives and estates.' The Sheriff was ordered to arrest to the number of 50 or all who went against the Indians into the custody, till they gave security for their appearance at James City before the Governor and the Council, and Argoll Yardley and Mr. Wm. Andrews were expresed unto the Govr and Council at James City to prosecute the defendants. Also that a boat with provisions and three men for the men to be attendance to wait and attend on Esq Yardley and Mr. Andrews to James City and that dilligent word and watch be kept throughout the county of Northampton in hope to discover and prevent the supposed plot or conspiracy of the Indians. It was ordered that Mr. Andrews should sent to Onecrer of Pokomoke 100 arms length of roanoke, to the King of Matomkin 10 weeding hoes, and to the two Indians taht were boudn neck and heels and to the Indian shot by the wife of Toby Selbye 20 arms length of Roanoke. Said Andrews to be satisfied out of the next crop of tobacco" [Crowson 33].

Deal says Scarburgh's raid on Pocomokes was "near the end of April" [Deal 32-33].

1654 (May 29): "An order from James City to arrest Edm Scarburgh, he being complained of for having a great quantity of arms and ammunition on board his ship, for trading with the Indians; he was suspected and accused of trading to the Indians guns, powder and shot, contrary to the known laws of the country, and to the great

endangermen of the peace thereof.' A search of Scarborough's ship and property turns up no such quantity of arms" [Crowson 43; see pg 48, 3/26/1655].

1655 (Jan 22) (1656?): This day in open court Rendall Revell, Nicholas Waddilow, Dr. Geo. Hack, Mr. Robt. Parker, with some [?] others, did inform that the neighboring Indians had confederated with our enemies. And that...passed between them and several nations, our Enemies, the result whereon are given to those person aforesaid by several Indians, their friends, that the rest of the Indians are naught aand mischievously intent upon their first opportunity, so for caution to the county is in duty performed by the persons aforesaid and accordingly put upon record" [Crowson 58].

Deal identifies these men as "four Hacks Neck planters" [Deal 37].

#### 1659 (September): SCARBURGH'S WAR AGAINST THE ASSATEAGUES:

Sept 5: "Argoll Smith being determined to risk his life in the intended war against the Assiteague Indians, writes his will Sept 5 1659, and it is recorded 31st Decr 1661" [Crowson 70].

"At that time the Assateagues then occupied territory east of the Pocomoke River on the seaboard side of the Delmarva Peninsula in what is now Worcester County, Maryland" [Weslager, *Nanticoke*, 76].

"What paticular offenses the Assateagues were guilty of is not known, and perhaps Scarborough's objective was merely to get rid of a tribe that stood in the way of white expansion on the Eastern Shore" [Weslager, *Nanticoke*, 76].

Marylanders do not join in. 300 men, 60 horses, sloops, plus equal numbers of each ready in reserve. Marched in September 1659 "to settle a garrison on the sea side near the head of the Wiccocomico River".

"Little is known about the hostilities themselves. A few later references...leave no doubt that a sizable operation was carried out" which included soldiers from the Western Shore.

After this war Assateague territories shrank, "and they were reduced to pleading for secure title to small tracts of land" from Maryland [Deal 38-40].

1660: "The decade of the 1660s marked the end of formal relations between the colony of Virginia and its Eastern Shore counties on the one hand and those Indian tribes to the north of what became the border with Maryland on the other" [Deal 41].

1667 (17 Dec) Deposition of Ambrose White, age about 35: On \_\_\_\_\_ December at home of Mr. Shepherd overheard conversation with Mr. Pitt, "who was then proceeding to apprehend some Indians for rebellion against his Maj's officers(?) & commands, and that those arguments used against Mr. Pitts in behalf of ye Indians was for that they did lately dwell on ye north side of ye River of Pokomoke, and therefore took ye Indians part by controverting ye proceedings of this present action to apprehend ye rebellious Indians, but ye particular this deponent cannot otherwise ddescribe(?) [A Orders 1666-70, p47]. Three or four days after this deponent coming downe ye River of Pokomoke in ye night and seeing a fire landed and was soon met y armed Indians who knowing us to be of those people favored by ye inahbitants on the north side of Pocomoke River, they treated us friendly with whom was (we?) ...(praised?) until ye tide served for departure and in that tyme of our being with ye Indians this deponent did inform himself of ye discourse of those with him that ye said Indians were in armes on ye northern side of Pokomoke River to withstand ye power of Virginia, if it should [?] pursue them for their former rebellion, and did account themselves safer(?) on the northern side as amongst their friends....[p47, fol 47].

"Late in 1667, just before the abovementioed political changes

occurred, the Pacomokes were apprehensive about being attacked by Scarburgh's men...A group of [Maryland] settlers had just foiled an attempt by one of Scarburgh's close friends, Robert Pitts, to apprehend some of the Indians there 'for rebellion against his Majestis commands" [Deal 47-48].

1668 (26 Oct): Whereas John Rowles was commanded by Mr. Edw Revell with others to hasten to the headquarters at Gargaphia to guard ye County and withstand ye Invaions of the Indians and had Mr. Jno. Parkers horse provided(?) for him . . . [which] horse has been returned lame due to Rowles' overriding which he ought not to have done but to have taken such a moderate tyme as became a soldier's march. Rowles is ordered to pay 200 lbs tobacco plus court charges [A Orders 1666-70, fol 63].

1672 Johnson, "King of the Eastern Shore Indians," complains to Governor Berkley that "two or three towns have revolted from him and will not pay him tribute nor the tribute due the said Honorable Governor." Court orders the accused Indians to appear; no record of result [A Orders Wills Etc. 1671-73, p 143, p 150].

1675 (17 Dec): Whereas it appeard to the Court upon the Testimony of Jno Rowles & Jane his wife that certain Indians called Noad (Coad? Road?) & Paul did by words \_\_\_\_\_? that the Indians did conspire agst the English & held dangerous plots & conspiracies agst his Majesties subjects of this county in contriving their destruction & could not make their accusation(?) by which they \_\_\_\_\_? their own intent, it is therefore ordered that the sd Indians received forthwith 29 (19?) lashes on the bare back well laied on & pay full charges [A Wills Etc 1673-76, p 350].