

land. . . . There they could be more easily watched; for the frontiers of the narrow peninsulas were inconsiderable. . . . The English villagers drew nearer and nearer to them; their hunting-grounds were put under culture, and as the ever urgent importunity of the English was quieted but for a season by partial concessions from the unwary Indians, their natural parks were turned into pastures; their best fields for planting corn were gradually alienated; their fisheries were impaired by more skilful methods; and as wave after wave succeeded, they found themselves deprived of their broad acres, and, by their own legal contracts, driven, as it were, into the sea." ¹

Virginia, as well as New England and the new States on both sides of the Mississippi, showed their repugnance to Indian neighbors: "In all these treaties, whether ratified or rejected, the Virginians appear to have been determined to coerce a relinquishment of the Indian lands, either by fair means or foul, and no effort of negotiation or intrigue was omitted to accomplish this purpose," etc. ² Cotton Mather speaks of them for those times as "those doleful creatures, the veriest ruins of mankind

¹ Bancroft's "His. U. S.," ii. 98-99.

² Monette's "His. Miss. Val.," vol. i. p. 349.