

conceded to be French by right of occupation. The few Montagnais remaining in the vicinity of Stadacona and Hochelaga voluntarily sought and came under the protection of the French.

Similarly the brief-lived French Huguenot Colony founded in Florida in 1564 by Rene de Laudonniere, subsequently destroyed by the Spanish, made a peaceful landing into unoccupied territory. There were at the time three Indian confederacies in Florida, and Laudonniere entered into a treaty of alliance with Satouriona, the Chief of one confederacy in a war with another confederacy known as the Thumagoas. (Parkman - **Pioneers of New France**)

And when the Dutch arrived and founded New Amsterdam - now New York - in 1603 they also ~~founded~~ entered into peaceful possession of vacant territory. They came in contact with no Indians until they extended their possessions up the Hudson River and came in contact with the Five Nations, with whom they entered into a treaty of alliance known as the "Covenant Chain" to maintain friendly relations. There was no dispossession on the part of the Dutch - they held their possessions on the sea-board, and the Five Nations kept their inland hunting countries undisturbed until 1664, when the Dutch were superseded by the English. The English met the Sachems of the Five Nations and assumed the "Covenant Chain" of the Dutch, which was, and has remained, so far as the Five Nations (now the Six Nations) are concerned, unbroken ever since.

The English also entered into peaceful occupation of the New England Colonies. There was no need for any dispossession of the Indians, because, as piously explained by Mr. Daniel Gookin, the necessary number of Indians had already been removed by an all-wise Providence through the agency of a plague. Mr. Gookin is the earliest English writer who gives an account of the Indians from personal observation. His memoirs were written in 1674, and are entitled: **Historical Collections of the Indians in New England: Of their several Nations, Numbers, Customs, Manners Religion and Government before the English Planted There.** By Daniel Gookin, Gentleman: One of the Magistrates of Massachusetts Colony in New England who hath been for sundry Years past and is at present betruſted and employed for the Civil Government and Conduct of the Indians in Massachusetts Colony, by Order of the General Court There. Dedicated to the High and Mighty Prince Charles, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, at Cambridge in New England, December 7th, 1674.

Writing of and describing the Indian Nations who had formerly occupied the New England States Mr. Gookin says: "The Pawkennaws were a great people heretofore. \*\*\*\*\* This nation, a very great number of them, were swept away by an epidemical and unwonted sickness, An. 1612 and 1613, about seven or eight years before the English first arrived in those parts to settle the Colony of New Plymouth. Thereby Divine Providence made way for the quiet and peaceable settlement of the English in those nations. What this disease was that so generally and mortally swept away not only these but other Indians their neighbors I cannot well learn. Doubtless it was some pestilential disease. I have discoursed with some old Indians, that were then youths, who say that the bodies all over were exceeding yellow both before they died and afterwards.

\*\*\*\*\* The Massachusetts, being the next great people northward, inhabited principally about that place in Massachusetts Bay where the body of the English now dwell. Their Chief Sachem held dominion over many other petty governors. \*\*\*\* In An. 1612 and 1613 these people were also sorely smitten by the hand of God with the same disease mentioned in the last section; which destroyed the most of them and made room for the English people of Massachusetts Colony. There are not of this people left at this day above three hundred men. \*\*\*\*\* Pawtucket is the fifth and last great sachemship of Indians. \*\*\* They also were a considerable people heretofore; about