

crowding the Indian from those acres of sand and scrub. He therefore felt constrained to procure from the Court at Plymouth "a ratification of their deeds, and entailment of their lands, bounded by ponds, etc., that were immovable, to these Indians and their children forever." The Court ordained "that no part or parcel of their lands could be bought by or sold to any white person or persons without the consent of all the said Indians, not even with the consent of the General Court."¹

More than two hundred years of painful failures, by government and benevolent organizations, in following up exiled Indians with ploughs and spelling-books and Bibles, have confirmed the "discernment" of the Indian teacher of Sandwich. It has been found, too, that even "ponds" are not immovable as bounds to Indian lands. It was about this time that Edward Randolph, crown commissioner on Indian affairs, wrote to William Penn: "The Indians were never civilly treated by the Government, who made it their business to encroach on the Indian lands, and by degrees drive them out."² John Randolph makes a similar remark a century later: "The

¹ "Plymouth Colony Records"—Mass. His. Soc. Coll., vol. iii. p. 188.

² Freeman's "Aborigines" from 1620, p. 99.