

this may not readily appear upon the surface, a deeper view will hardly fail to disclose the fact. Behind the depredations and the thefts, and even the murders by the Indians, there was a hope and a purpose of regaining the Indians' lost lands or of arresting further intrusions upon them by the whites. Let us appeal to history and see if it does not establish the truth of this statement.

When the white man began settlements in America in the early part of the seventeenth century the whole country was occupied by the red man. This occupancy was not like that of the white man, but it was the red man's mode of occupancy—a spot for his wigwam and an empire for his hunting-grounds—which had thus existed from a time so far back that neither history nor tradition reached to its confines. Whence the Indians came into this occupancy, whether from older countries to the east or to the west of them, or whether created and located here as auctochthons of the land is a problem which has baffled learned attempts at solution. About the essential fact, however, that the white man found the Indian here when he discovered America, and that he was here when the colonization of the country began, and that he is still here, there is no dispute.

All along the Atlantic shore from Maine to South Carolina the great Algonquin family had located its