

Right Höble

Concerning that pte of America w^{ch} we call New England; the ffrench clayme yt as being firft Difcove^red by them; ffor about 100 yeares fince, one *Jaques Cartyer a ffrench man Difcove^red that Countrey, and called yt Nova ffrancia, but never attempted to plant the fame, untill the yeare of our lord 1603, the ffrench king graunted a patent to Monfieur De Monts, one his gent. in ordinarie, of his chamber of foe much of that Countrey, as lyeth betwene the Degrees of 40: and 46: w^{ch} conteyneth all the Country from Hudfon River, where the Dutch are, to the great river of Canada where the ffrench are;

*as Boterus notify in his Difcription of New ffrance

by ffrench patents Beares Date vijth Of November 1603

- 1604 In March 1604 Monfeur De Monts began his voyadge [^] wth 2 fhipps and having landed his men at Port Royall; the same yeare Coafted Sowthward purpofing to Difcover the Bay of the Mattachufetts, (where the Englishe are now planted and Coming nere to the Mouth of the Bay, yt feemed to him verie Dangerous for rocks and fhouleles, fo went not in, but fent his boate to the fhoare wth kettles for frelhe water, w^{ch} an Indian stole away; one of the ffrench running after him to recover his kettles, was killed by the natives, foe the fhipp returned to Port Royall,
- 1605 In A^o 1605 Monfieur De Pont psecuted the fame Difcovery (purpofing to plant in the faid Bay)(were twice Driven back, and the third tyme the fhipp splitt uppon the rocks at the entry of the Port
- 1606 Monfieur De Pontrincourt psecuted the fame Difcovery and Coming nere to the Bay theire rudder brake foe they Could not enter the Bay, (yet made to fhoare nere thereunto where they mended the rudder, and built an oven to bake fome bifkett, but the Indians came fuddenly on them and flew fome of them and forced the ref to fly to theire fhipp and foe they returned calling theBay by the name of Malebarre, w^{ch} is the Comon name thereof among the ffrench to this Day.

theſe 3 unfortunate attempts are largely fett Downe in a booke tranſlated out of ffrench And dedicated to Prince Henery by P. Erondelle

About

[verso:

- 1616 About 16 yeares paſt an other ffrench man, being nere the Mattachufetts upon a ffifhing voyadge, and to Difcover the Bay was caſt away, one old man being a [~~illegible~~] eſcaped to fhoare, whom the Indians p^rſerved alive, and after a yeare or 2, he having obteyned ſome knowledge in theire language, pceiving how they worſhipped the Devill, he uſed all the means he Could, to p^rfwade them from this horrible Idolotrye, to the wop: of the

Captain Smith mentioneth this in his book called the path way to plantations but I had the moſt certeyne relation [torn]hereof from m^r Oldham, who went to N: Engl p^rſently [torn]ter this plague

The Indians affirme
there was never
such a sickens there
before

true God, whereupon the Sagamore called all his ~
people to him, to know if they would follow the advise
and Councell of this good old man, but all answered
wth one Consent, that they would not change their God,
and mocked and laughed at the french man and his God, then
said he I feare that God, in his anger will Destroy you,
then said the Sagamore y^{or} God hath not thus
manie people neither is he able to Destroy us, whereupō
the french man said that he did verily feare, his
God would Destroy them and plant a better people
in the land, but they contrived still mocking him
and his God, untill the plague cam, w^{ch} was the
yeare following, and continued for 3 yeares untill
yt had swept almost all the people out of that
Country, for about 60 miles together upon the
Sea coast;

1623 The yeare after this great plague w^{ch} was about 1623, there
went a shipp hence wth about 120 men woemen and
Children to plant in De la: ware bay, who being nere
to Mattachusets, ~~the~~ mett wth such Crosse wyndes
that in a fortnights shoare the shipp Could make noe way
forwards, but everie Day in Danger to pisse, for they
were forced to make to the next shoare, w^{ch} is about
25 miles to the south of the Mattachusets, where they
landed all safe, where they p^{er}fenly raised some small
fortication wth trees bushes and earth to Defend themse[*torn*]

A goodly Bay & Country
Not yet planted lying
Between Virginea &
New Engl.

ag

[folio 2:

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against the natives, but after a while pceiving none to
approach they sent some to Discover the Country, who
returned saying they found manie Dead bones and
places where people had ben, but saw noe man, at
length 2 Indians cam to them, and told them how the
people were dead, and if they would inhabitt there
they might, and desired leave to live by them, shortly
after some of few other Indians cam alsoe to them, whoe [*torn*]
like manner desired their ptecon ag^t their enemyes
and to settle by them; this plantation through manie
Difficultyes and losses are now creeping forwards and Doe
begyn to thrive, being encreased to about 500 people;
1629 This yeare there went thence 6 shippes wth 1000 people
in them to the Mattachusets, having sent 2 yeares
before, between 3 and 4 servants, to provide howses
and Corne ag^t their Coming, to the charge of (at
least) 10000^l, these servants through Idleness and ill
Governm^t, neglected both their building and planting of

m^r winthrop and Divers
other gent went in these
6 shippes

^x this was the cause of their
sending home for Corn

Corn, for that if these 6 ships had not arrived the
plantation had been broke and dissolved; Now for soone as Mr
Winthrop was landed, perceiving what misery was like to ensue,
through their Idleness; he presently fell to worke wth his owne
hands, and thereby for much encouraged the rest, that there
was not an Idle person then to be found in the whole plantation
and whereas the Indians said they would shortly returne, as fast
as they came, now they admired to see in what short tyme they
had all howled themselves, and planted Corn sufficient, for
their subsistence;

- In 3 things the providence of God is here worthy of observation
1. first the french attempts to plant this land, and their Discouragements^{ts}
through shipwrecks and otherwise,
 2. how the English since this plantation began, have had
all their ships (employed thither) well arrived, and safe returned
againe
 3. The Destruction of the Indians above 60 miles along the Coast and
almost as much into the land, whereby way was made, for the
peaceable planting of our people;

[verso:

New England 1629
November
1629

New England

1629/30

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