Right Höble

Concerning that pte of America w^ch we call New England; the ffrench clayme yt as being firft Diſcove'ed by them; ffor about 100 yeares fince, one *Jaques Cartyer a ffrench man Diſcove'ed that Countrey, and called yt Nova ffrrancia, but never attempted to plant the fame, untill the yeare of our lord 1603, the ffrench king graunted a patent to Monsieur De Monts, one his gent. in ordinarie, of his chamber of fo 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;

1604 In March 1604 Monsieur De Monts began his voyadge *wth 2 flipps and having landed his men at Port Royall; the same yeare Coaſted Sowthward purpoſing to Diſcover 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 w^th kettles for freſhe water, w^ch an Indian flote away; one of the ffrench running after him to recovér his kettles, was killed by the natives, fo the flipp retorned to Port Royall,

1605 In A^o 1605 Monsieur De Pont polecuted the fame Diſcovery (purpoſing to plant in the faid Bay)(were twice Drive[n back, and the third tyme the flipp ſplitt upon the rocks at the entry of the Port

1606 Monsieur De Pontrincourt polecuted the fame Diſcovery and Coming nere to the Bay theire rudder brake foe they Could not enter the Bay, (yet made to fhooare nere thereunto where they mended the rudder, and built an oven to bake fome biffett, but the Indians came suddenly on them and flew fome of them and forced the reft to fly to theire flipp and foe they retorned calling the Bay by the name of Malebarre, w^ch is the Comon name thereof among the ffrench to this Day.

*as Boterus notify in his Difcription of New ffrance by ffrench patents Beares Date viijth Of November 1603

About 16 yeares paſt an other ffrench man, being nere the Mattachufetts upon a ffilhing voyadge, and to Diſcover the Bay was caſt away, one old man being a illegible escaped to fhooare, whom the Indians pʃrved alive, and after a yeare or 2, he having obteyned fome knowledge in theire language, pceiving how they worhipped the Devill, he ued all the means he Could, to pʃwade them from this horrible Idolotrye, to the wop: of the
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 anweared
wth one Content, that they would not change their God,
and mocked and laughed at the ffrench man and his God, then
said he I feare that God, in his anger will Destroy you,
then said the Sagamore yor God hath not thus
manie people neither is he able to Destroy us, whereupō
the ffrench man faid that he did verily feare, his
God would Destroy them and plant a better people
in the land, but they contryvened fill mocking him
and his God, untill the plague cam, wch was the
yeare following, and continuened for 3 yeares untill
yt had swept almost all the people out of that
Country, for about 60 miles togeather upon the
Sea coast;

1623
The yeare after this great plague wch was about 1623, there
went a hhipp hence wth about 120 men woemen and
Children to plant in De la: ware bay, who being nere
to Mattachu:etts, the mett wth fuch Cro:fe wyndes
that in a fortnights shoare the hhipp Could make noe way
forwards, but everie Day in Danger to pilhe, foe they
were forced to make to the next shoare, wch is about
25 miles to the south of the Mattachu:etts, where they
landed all safe, where they p:enly raied some
fortication wth trees bushes and earth to Defend them[ torn ]

ag

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

The Indians affirme
there was never
such a fickens there
before

gainst the natives, but after a while pceiving none to
aprouch they sent same to Di:cover the Country, who
returned faing they found manie Dead bones and
places where people had ben, but faw noe man, at
length 2 Indians cam to them, and tould them how the
people were dead, and if they would inhabitt there
they might, and defired leave to live by them, Shortly
after some of few other Indians cam alfoe to them, whoe [ torn ]
like manner Difired theyre ptecon ag’ theyre enemies
and to fettle by them; this plantation through manie
Difficultyes and loffes are now creeping forwards and Doe
begyn to thrive, being encreased to about 500 people;
This yeare there went thence 6 hhipps wth 1000 people
in them to the Mattachu:etts, having fent 2 yeares
before, between 3 and 4 servants, to pvide howles
and Corne ag’ theyre Coming, to the chardge of (at
least) 10000£, thefe servants through Idlenes and ill
Governm’, neglected both theyre building and planting of

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Corn, for that if these six ships had not arrived the plantation had been broke and dissolved; now soone as Mr. Winthrop was landed, perceiving what misery was like to ensue, through their idleness; he presently fell to work with his own hands, and thereby so much encouraged the rest, that there was not an idle man then to be found in the whole plantation and whereas the Indians said they would shortly return, as fast as they came, now they admired to see in what short time 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 discouragement through shipwrecks and otherwaife,
2. how the English thence this plantation begann, 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

1629/30]