Concerning that pte of America w\textsuperscript{th} we call New England; the french clayme yt as being first Discovered by them; ffor about 100 yeares since, one Jaques Cartyer a ffrench man Discovered that Countrey, and called yt Nova ffrancia but never attempted to plant the same, untill the yeare of our lord 1603 the ffrench king graunted a patent to Monsieur De Monts, one his gent. in ordinance, of his chamber of soe much of that Countrey, as lyeth betwene the Degrees of 40: and 46: w\textsuperscript{ch} conteyneth all the Country from Hudson River, where the Dutch are, to the great river of Canada where the ffrench are;

1604 In March 1604 Monseur De Monts began his voyadge w\textsuperscript{th} 2 shipps and having landed his men at Port Royall; the same yeare Coasted Sowthward purposing to Discover the Bay of the Mattachusetts, (where the Englishe are now planted and Coming nere to the Mouth of the Bay, yt seemed to him vere Dangerous for rocks and shouleles, so went not in, but sent his boate to the shoare w\textsuperscript{th} kettle for freshe water, w\textsuperscript{ch} an Indian stole away; one of the ffrench running after him to recover his kettles, was killed by the natives, soe the shipp retorned to Port Royall,

1605 In A\textsuperscript{o} 1605 Monsieur De Pont psecuted the same Discovery (purposing to plant in the said Bay)(were twice Driven back, and the third tyme the shipp splitt uppon the rocks at the entry of the Port

1606 Monsieur De Pontrincourt psecuted the same Discovery and Coming nere to the Bay theire rudder brake soe they Could not enter the Bay, (yet made to shoare nere thereunto where they mended the rudder, and built an oven to bake some biskett, but the Indians came suddenly on them and slew some of them and forced the rest to fly to theire shipp and soe they returned calling the Bay by the name of Malebarre, w\textsuperscript{ch} is the Comon name thereof among the ffrench to this Day.

About 16 yeares past an other ffrench man, being nere the Mattachusetts upon a ffishing voyadge, and to Discover the Bay was cast away, one old man escaped to shore, whom the Indians pserved alive, and after a yeare or 2, he having obteyned some knowledge in theire language, peieving how they worshipped the Devill, he used all the means he Could, to pswade 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 ansewred w\textsuperscript{th} one Consent, that they would not change theire God,
and mocked and lau|h|d at the ffrench man and his God, then
said he I feare that God, in his anger will Destroy you
then said the Sagamore yw God hath not thus
manie people neither is he able to Destroy us, whereup0
the ffrench man said that he did verily feare his
God would Destroy them and plant a better people
in the land, but they contruyened still mocking him
and his God, until the plague cain w^w^ 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 w^ch was about 1623. there
went a shipp hence w^ch about 120 men woemen and
Children to plant in De la: ware bay, who being nere
to Mattachusetts, the mett w^th such Crosse wyndes
that in a fortnights space the shipp Could make no way
forwards, but everie Day in Danger to perishe, soe they
were forced to make to the next shoare, w^ch is about
25 miles to the south of the Mattachusetts, where they
landed all safe, where they p[re]senly raised some small
fortication w^th trees bushes and earth to Defend themse^
[ torn ]

against the natives, but after a while perceiving none to
aproach 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 ather Indians cam alsoe to them, whoe:
like manner Disired theire protecon ag^t theire enemyes
and to setle 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 shipps wth 1000 people
m^f winthrop and Divers
other gent went in these
6 shipps
this was the cause of theire
sending home for Corne

in them to the Mattachusetts, having sent 2 yeares
before, between 3 and 4 servants, to provide howses
and Corne ag^t theire Coming, to the chardge of (at
least 10000£, these servants through Idlenes and ill
Governm', neglected both theire building and planting of
Corn, soe that if these 6 shipps had not arived the
plantation had ben broke and Dissolved; Now soe soone as m^f
winthrop was landed, perceving what misereye was like to ensure,
through theire Idlenes: he presently fell to worke wth his owne
hands, and thereby soe much encouraged the rest, that there
was not an Idle person then to be found in the wholl plantation
and whereas the Indians said they would shortly retorne, as fast
as they cam, now they admired to see in what short tyme they
had all howsed themselves, and planted Corne suffitient for
theire subsistence;
In 3 things the providence of God is here worthy of observation
1. first the ffrench attempts to plant this land, and theire
   Discouradgemenets
   through shipwrecks and otherwaise,
2. How the Englishe sithence this plantation begann, have had
   all theire shippes (ymployed thither) well arived, and safe retorned
   againe
3. The Destruction of the Indians above 60 miles alon the Coast and
   almost as much into the land, whereby way was made, for the
   peaceable plantinf of o' people;