

condition was not ordinarie; their ends were good & honourable; their calling lawfull, & urgente; and therfore they might expecte the blessing of God in their proceeding. Yea, though they should loose their lives in this action, yet might they have comforte in the same, and their endeavors would be honourable. They lived here but as men in exile, & in a poore condition; and as great miseries might possibly befall them in this place, for the 12. years of truce were now out, & there was nothing but beating of drummes, and preparing for warr, the events wherof are allway uncertaine. The Spaniard might prove as cruell as the salvages of America, and the famine and pestelence as sore here as there, & their libertie less to looke out for remedie. After many other perticuler things answered & alledged on both sids, it was fully concluded by the major parte, to put this designe in execution, and to prosecute it by the best means they could.

CHAPTER 9

OF THEIR VOYAGE, & HOW THEY PASSED THE SEA, AND
OF THEIR SAFE ARRIVALL AT CAPE CODD

September 6. These troubles being blowne over, and now all being compacte together in one shipe,¹³ here they put to sea againe with a prosperous winde, which continued diverce days together, which was some incouragmente unto them; yet according to the usuall maner many were afflicted with sea-sicknes. And I may not omite there a spetiall worke of Gods providence. There was a proud & very profane yonge man, one of the sea-men, of a lustie,¹⁴ able body, which made him the more hauty; he would allway be contemning the poore people in their sickness, & cursing them dayly with grievous execrations; and did not let¹⁵ to tell them, that he hoped to help to cast halfe of them over board before they came to their jurneys end, and to make mery with what they had; and if he were by any gently reprov'd, he would curse and swear most bitterly. But it pleased God before they came halfe seas over, to smite this yong man with a grievous disease, of which he dyed in a desperate maner, and so was him selfe the first that was throwne overbord. Thus his curses light on his owne head; and it was an astonishmente to all his fellows, for they noted it to be the just hand of God upon him.

After they had enjoyed faire winds and weather for a season, they were incountred many times with crosse winds, and mette with many feirce stormes, with which the shipe was shroudly¹⁶ shaken, and her upper works made very leakie; and one of the maine beames in the midd ships was bowed & craked, which put them in some fear that the shipe could not be able to performe the voyage. So some of the cheefe of the company, perceivinge the mariners to feare the suffisencie of the shipe, as appeared by their mutterings, they entred into serious consulltation with the master & other officers of the ship, to consider in time of the danger; and rather to returne than to

13. together in one shipe: The original plan called for two ships to sail from England, the *Speedwell* and the *Mayflower*. The *Speedwell*, a smaller boat that brought Bradford and the other members of the Separatist community from the Netherlands to England, proved to be unseaworthy. During the delay, some decided not to go to North America; 102 people eventually sailed on the *Mayflower*.

14. lustie: Healthy and strong.

15. let: Hesitate.

16. shroudly: Early form of *shrewdly*, meaning wickedly.

cast them selves into a desperate & inevitable perill. And truly there was great distraction & differance of opinion amongst the mariners them selves; faine¹⁷ would they doe what could be done for their wages sake, (being now halfe the seas over,) and on the other hand they were loath to hazard their lives too desperatly. But in examening of all opinions, the master & others affirmed they knew the ship to be stronge & firme under water; and for the buckling of the maine beame, there was a great iron scrue the passengers brought out of Holland, which would raise the beame into his place; the which being done, the carpenter & master affirmed that with a post put under it, set firme in the lower deck, & otherways bounde, he would make it sufficiente. And as for the decks & uper workes they would calke them as well as they could, and though with the working of the ship they would not longe keepe stanch,¹⁸ yet there would otherwise be no great danger, if they did not overpress her with sails. So they committed them selves to the will of God, & resolved to proseed. In sundrie of these stormes the winds were so feirce, & the seas so high, as they could not beare a knote of saile, but were forced to hull,¹⁹ for diverce days together. And in one of them, as they thus lay at hull, in a mighty storme, a lustie yonge man (called John Howland) coming upon some occasion above the grattings, was, with a seele²⁰ of the shipe throwne into [the] sea; but it pleased God that he caught hould of the top-saile halliards, which hunge over board, & rane out at length; yet he held his hould (though he was sundrie fadomes under water) till he was hald up by the same rope to the brime of the water, and then with a boat hooke & other means got into the shipe againe, & his life saved; and though he was something ill with it, yet he lived many years after, and became a profitable member both in church & comone wealthe. In all this voyage there died but one of the passengers, which was William Batten, a youth, servant to Samuell Fuller, when they drew near the coast. But to omite other things, (that I may be breefe,) after longe beating at sea they fell with that land which is called Cape Cod; the which being made & certainly knowne to be it, they were not a litle joyfull. After some deliberation had amongst them selves & with the master of the ship, they tacked aboute and resolved to stande for the southward (the wind & weather being faire) to finde some place aboute Hudsons river for their habitation. But after they had sailed that course aboute halfe the day, they fell amongst deangerous shoals and roring breakers, and they were so farr intangled there with as they conceived them selves in great danger; & the wind shrinking upon them withall, they resolved to bear up againe for the Cape, and thought them selves hapy to gett out of those dangers before night overtooke them, as by Gods providence they did. And the next day they gott into the Cape-harbor where they ridd in saftie.²¹ A word or too by the way of this cape; it was thus first named by

17. faine: Early spelling of *fain*, meaning obliged or compelled.

18. stanch: Watertight.

19. hull: Drift with the direction of the wind using short sails.

20. seele: Roll or pitch.

21. And the next day . . . saftie: According to the Julian, or Old Style, calendar, they anchored in what is now Provincetown Harbor on November 11, 1620. In the Gregorian, or New Style, calendar — which was not adopted in England until 1752 — the date was November 21, 1620.

Capten Gosnole & his company,²² Anno:²³ 1602, and after by Capten Smith was called Cape James; but it retains the former name amongst seamen. Also that pointe which first shewed those dangerous shoals unto them, they called Pointe Care, & Tuckers Terroure; but the French & Dutch to this day call it Malabarr, by reason of those perilous shoals, and the losses they have suffered there.²⁴

Being thus arived in a good harbor and brought safe to land, they fell upon their knees & blessed the God of heaven, who had brought them over the vast & furious ocean, and delivered them from all the periles & miseries therof, againe to set their feete on the firme and stable earth, their proper elemente. And no marvell if they were thus joyefull, seeing wise Seneca was so affected with sailing a few miles on the coast of his owne Italy; as he affirmed, that he had rather remaine twentie years on his way by land, than pass by sea to any place in a short time; so tedious & dreadfull was the same unto him.²⁵

But here I cannot but stay and make a pause, and stand half amased at this poore peoples presente condition; and so I thinke will the reader too, when he well considers the same. Being thus passed the vast ocean, and a sea of troubles before in their preparation (as may be remembred by that which wente before), they had now no freinds to wellcome them, nor inns to entertaine or refresh their weatherbeaten bodys, no houses or much less townes to repaire too, to seeke for succoure. It is recorded in scripture as a mercie to the apostle & his shipwraked company, that the barbarians shewed them no smale kindnes²⁶ in refreshing them, but these savage barbarians, when they mette with them (as after will appeare) were readier to fill their sides full of arrows than otherwise. And for the season it was winter, and they that know the winters of that cuntrie know them to be sharp & violent, & subjecte to cruell & feirce stormes, deangerous to travill to known places, much more to serch an unknown coast. Besides, what could they see but a hidious & desolate wildernes, full of wild beasts & wild men? and what multitudes there might be of them they knew not. Nether could they, as it were, goe up to the top of Pisgah,²⁷ to vew from this wildernes a more goodly cuntrie to feed their hopes; for which way soever they turnd their eyes (save upward to the heavens) they could have litle solace or content in respecte of any outward objects. For summer being done, all things stand upon them with a wetherbeaten face; and the whole cuntrie, full of woods & thickets, represented a wild & savage heiw. If they looked behind them, there was the mighty ocean which they had passed, and was now as a maine barr & goulfe to separte them from all the civill parts of the world. If it be said they had a ship to sucour them, it

22. named by Capten Gosnole & his company: Because they took much of that fish there. [Bradford's note]

23. Anno: In the year of (Latin).

24. Malabarr ... suffered there: The Malabar Coast of southwest India was then well known for intense monsoon storms and perilous sandbars, as well as for conflicts among competing Europeans for access to the fertile rice lands.

25. wise Seneca ... unto him: Epistle 53. [Bradford's note] Bradford is loosely quoting from the *Moral Epistles to Lucilius*, a central ethical work of the ancient world, by the Roman philosopher Seneca (4? BCE-65 CE).

26. kindnes: Acts 28. [Bradford's note] Bradford contrasts the experiences of the Pilgrims with those of the apostle Paul and his men, who were shipwrecked on the island of Malta: "And the barbarous people showed us no little kindness: for they kindled a fire, and received us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold" (Acts 28:2).

27. Pisgah: The mountain from which God showed Moses the promised land (Deuteronomy 34:1-4).

is trew; but what heard they daly from the master & company? but that with speede they should looke out a place with their shallop,²⁸ where they would be at some near distance; for the season was shuch as he would not stirr from thence till a safe harbor was discovered by them where they would be, and he might goe without danger; and that victells²⁹ consumed apace, but he must & would keepe sufficient for them selves & their returne. Yea, it was muttered by some, that if they gott not a place in time, they would turne them & their goods ashore & leave them. Let it also be considred what weake hopes of supply & succoure they left behinde them, that might bear up their minds in this sad condition and trialls they were under; and they could not but be very smale. It is true, indeed, the affections & love of their brethren at Leyden was cordiall & entire towards them, but they had litle power to help them, or them selves; and how the case stode betweene them & the marchants at their coming away, hath allready been declared. What could now sustaine them but the spirite of God & his grace? May not & ought not the children of these fathers rightly say: *Our faithers were Englishmen which came over this great ocean, and were ready to perish in this willderness; but they cried unto the Lord, and he heard their voyce, and looked on their adversitie, &c.*³⁰ *Let them therfore praise the Lord, because he is good, & his mercies endure for ever. Yea, let them which have been redeemed of the Lord, shew how he hath delivered them from the hand of the oppressour. When they wandered in the deserte willdernes out of the way, and found no citie to dwell in, both hungrie, & thirstie, their soule was overwhelmed in them. Let them confess before the Lord his loving kindnes, and his wonderfull works before the sons of men.*³¹

CHAPTER 10

SHOWING HOW THEY SOUGHT OUT A PLACE OF HABITATION, AND

WHAT BEFELL THEM THERABOUTE

Being thus arrived at Cap-Cod the 11. of November, and necessitie calling them to looke out a place for habitation, (as well as the masters & mariners importunitie,) they having brought a large shallop with them out of England, stowed in quarters in the ship, they now gott her out & sett their carpenters to worke to trime her up; but being much bruised & shatered in the shipe with foule weather, they saw she would be longe in mending. Wherupon a few of them tendered them selves to goe by land and discovere those nearest places, whilst the shallop was in mending; and the rather because as they wente into that harbor there seemed to be an opening some 2. or 3 leagues of, which the master judged to be a river. It was conceived there might be some danger in the attempte, yet seeing them resolute, they were permitted to goe, being 16. of them well armed, under the conduct of

28. shallop: Light sailboat used primarily for coastal fishing.

29. victells: Food (victuals).

30. *Our faithers . . . adversitie, &c.*: Deuteronomy 26:5, 7. [Bradford's note] Bradford refers to the plight of the Israelites before Moses led them to the promised land: "And the Egyptians evil entreated us, and afflicted us, and laid upon us hard bondage: And when we cried unto the LORD God of our fathers, the LORD heard our voice, and looked on our affliction, and our labor, and our oppression: And the LORD brought us forth out of Egypt with a mighty hand, and with an outstretched arm, and with great terribleness; and with signs, and with wonders" (Deuteronomy 26:6-8).

31. *Yea, let them . . . sons of men*: Psalms 107:1-5, 8. [Bradford's note]

Captain Standish,³² having such instructions given them as was thought meete. They sett forth the 15. of November: and when they had marched aboute the space of a mile by the sea side, they espied 5. or 6. persons with a dogg coming towards them, who were salvages; but they fled from them, & ran up into the woods, and the English followed them, partly to see if they could speake with them, and partly to discover if there might not be more of them lying in ambush. But the Indeans seeing them selves thus followed, they againe forsooke the woods, & ran away on the sands as hard as they could, so as they could not come near them, but followed them by the tracte of their feet sundrie miles, and saw that they had come the same way. So, night coming on, they made their randevous & set out their sentinels, and rested in quiete *that night*, and the next morning followed their tracte till they had headed a great creak, & so left the sands, & turned an other way into the woods. But they still followed them by guess, hoping to find their dwellings; but they soone lost both them & them selves, falling into shuch thickets as were ready to tear their cloaths & armore in peeces, but were most distressed for wante of drinke. But at length they found water & refreshed them selves, being the first New-England water they drunke of, and was now in their great thirste as pleasante unto them as wine or beer had been in for-times. Afterwards they directed their course to come to the other shore, for they knew it was a necke of land they were to crosse over, and so at length gott to the sea-side, and marched to this supposed river, & by the way found a pond³³ of clear fresh water, and shortly after a good quantitie of clear ground where the Indeans had formerly set corne, and some of their graves. And proceeding further they saw new-stubble where corne had been set the same year, also they found where lately a house had been, where some planks and a great kettel was remaining, and heaps of sand newly padled with their hands, which they, digging up, found in them diverce faire Indean baskets filled with corne, and some in eares, faire and good, of diverce collours, which seemed to them a very goodly sight, (haveing never seen any such before). This was near the place of that supposed river they came to seeck; unto which they wente and found it to open it selfe into 2. armes with a high cliffe of sand in the entrance,³⁴ but more like to be creeks of salte water than any fresh, for ought they saw; and that there was good harborige for their shalope; leaving it further to be discovered by their shalop when she was ready. So their time limeted them being expired, they returned to the ship, lest they should be in fear of their saftie; and tooke with them parte of the corne, and buried up the rest, and so like the men from Eshcoll carried with them of the fruits of the land, & showed their breethren;³⁵ of which, & their returne, they were marvelusly glad, and their harts encouraged.

After this, the shalop being got ready, they set out again for the better discovery of this place, & the master of the ship desired to goe him selfe, so there went some 30. men,

32. Captain Standish: Miles Standish (1584?-1656), an English soldier who had fought in the Netherlands, was engaged to handle military affairs for the colonists.

33. pond: The spring-fed pond is in present-day Truro, Massachusetts.

34. entrance: The Pamet River is a narrow saltwater river or creek that runs across Cape Cod, nearly dividing the peninsula.

35. men from Eshcoll . . . breethren: In the Old Testament account, Moses sent a group of men to investigate the promised land, where they found grapes, pomegranates, and figs near a brook, called Eshcol (Numbers 13:23-7).

but found it to be no harbor for ships but only for boats; there was also found 2. of their houses covered with matts, & sundrie of their implements in them, but the people were runne away & could not be seen; also there was found more of their corne, & of their beans of various collours. The corne & beans they brought away, purposing to give them full satisfaction when they should meete with any of them (as about some 6. months afterward they did, to their good contente). And here is to be noted a spetiall providence of God, and a great mercie to this poore people, that here they gott seed to plant them corne the next year, or else they might have starved, for they had none, nor any likelihood to get any till the season had beene past (as the sequell did manyfest). Neither is it likely they had had this, if the first voyage had not been made, for the ground was now all covered with snow, & hard frozen. But the Lord is never wanting unto his in their greatest needs; let his holy name have all the praise.

The month of November being spent in these affairs, & much foule weather falling in, the 6. of December they sente out their shallop againe with 10. of their principall men, & some sea men, upon further discovery, intending to circulate that deepe bay of Cap-codd. The weather was very cold, & it frose so hard as the sprea of the sea lighting on their coats, they were as if they had been glased; yet *that night* betimes they gott downe into the botome of the bay, and as they drue nere the shore they saw some 10. or 12. Indeans very busie aboute some thing. They landed aboute a league or 2. from them, and had much a doe to put a shore any where, it lay so full of flats.³⁶ Being landed, it grew late, and they made them selves a barricade with loggs & bowes as well as they could in the time, & set out their sentinell & betooke them to rest, and saw the smoake of the fire the savages made that night. When *morning* was come they devided their company, some to coaste along the shore in the boate, and the rest marched throw the woods to see the land, if any fit place might be for their dwelling. They came also to the place where they saw the Indans the night before, & found they had been cuting up a great fish like a grampus,³⁷ being some 2. inches thike of fate like a hogg, some peeces where of they had left by the way; and the shallop found 2. more of these fishes dead on the sands, a thing usuall after storms in that place, by reason of the great flats of sand that lye off. So they ranged up and doun all that day, but found no people, nor any place they liked. When the sune grue-low, they hasted out of the woods to meete with their shallop, to whom they made signes to come to them into a *creek*³⁸ hardby, the which they did at highwater; of which they were very glad, for they had not seen each other all that day, since the morning. So they made them a barricado (as usually they did every night) with loggs, stakes, & thike pine bowes, the height of a man, leaving it open to leeward, partly to shelter them from the could & wind (making their fire in the midle, & lying round aboute it), and partly to defend them from any sudden assaults of the savages, if they should surround them. So being very weary, they betooke them to rest. But aboute *mid-night*, they heard a hideous & great crie, and their sentinell called, "Arme, arme"; so they bestired them & stood to their armes, & shote of a cupple of moskets, and then the noys

36. flats: Expanse of low, level ground; they landed on a beach near present-day Eastham, Massachusetts.

37. grampus: A large fish the size of a dolphin (*Grampus griseus*).

38. creek: The Herring River in present-day Eastham, Massachusetts.

seased. They concluded it was a companie of wolves, or such like willd beasts; for one of the sea men tould them he had often heard shuch a noyse in New-found land. So they rested till about 5. of the clock in the *morning*; for the tide, & their purposs to goe from thence, made them be stiring betimes. So after praier they prepared for breakfast, and it being day dawning, it was thought best to be carring things downe to the boate. But some said it was not best to carrie the armes downe, others said they would be the readier, for they had lapped them up in their coats from the dew. But some 3. or 4. would not cary theirs till they wente them selves, yet as it fell out, the water being not high enough, they layed them downe on the banke side, & came up to breakfast. But presently, all on the sudain, they heard a great & strange crie, which they knew to be the same voyces they heard in the night, though they varied their notes, & one of their company being abroad came runing in, & cried, "Men, Indeans, Indeans"; and withall, their arowes came flying amongst them. Their men ran with all speed to recover their armes, as by the good providence of God they did. In the mean time, of those that were there ready, two muskets were discharged at them, & 2. more stood ready in the enterance of there randevoue, but were comanded not to shoote till they could take full aime at them; & the other 2. charged againe with all speed, for there were only 4. had armes there, & defended the baricado which was first assalted. The crie of the Indeans was dreadfull, espetially when they saw their men run out of the randevoue towourds the shallop, to recover their armes, the Indeans wheeling aboute upon them. But some running out with coats of malle³⁹ on, & cutlasses in their hands, they soone got their armes, & let flye amongs them, and quickly stopped their violence. Yet there was a lustie man, and no less valiante, stood behind a tree within halfe a musket shot, and let his arrows flie at them. He was seen shoot 3. arrowes, which were all avoyded. He stood 3. shot of a musket, till one taking full aime at him, and made the barke or splinters of the tree fly about his ears, after which he gave an extraordinary shriek, and away they wente all of them. They left some to keep the shalop, and followed them aboute a quarter of a mille, and shouted once or twice, and shot of 2. or 3. peces, & so returned. This they did, that they might conceive that they were not affrade of them or any way discouraged. Thus it pleased God to vanquish their enimies, and give them deliverance; and by his spetiall providence so to dispose that not any one of them were either hurte, or hitt, though their arrows came close by them, & on every side them, and sundry of their coats, which hunge up in the barricado, were shot throw & thrów. Aterwards they gave God sollamne thanks & praise for their deliverance, & gathered up a bundle of their arrows, & sente them into England afterward by the master of the ship, and called that place the first encounter. From hence they departed, & costed all along, but discerned no place likely for harbor; & therfore hasted to a place that their pilot, (one Mr. Coppin who had bine in the cuntrie before) did assure them was a good harbor, which he had been in, and they might fetch it before night; of which they were glad, for it begane to be foule weather. After some houres sailing, it begane to snow & raine, & about the midle of the afternoone, the wind increased, & the sea became very rough, and they broake their rudder, &

39. coats of malle: Coats of mail, flexible armor made of metal rings or plates.

it was as much as 2. men could doe to steere her with a cupple of oares. But their pilot bade them be of good cheere, for he saw the harbor; but the storme increasing, & night drawing on, they bore what saile they could to gett in, while they could see. But here with they broake their mast in 3. peeces, & their saill fell over bord, in a very grown sea, so as they had likely to have been cast away; yet by Gods mercie they recovered them selves, & having the floud⁴⁰ with them, struck into the harbore. But when it came too, the pilot was deceived in the place, and said, the Lord be mercifull unto them, for his eyes never saw that place before; & he & the master mate would have run her ashore, in a cove full of breakers, before the winde. But a lusty seaman which steered, bade those which rowed, if they were men, about with her, or else they were all cast away; the which they did with speed. So he bid them be of good cheere & row lustly, for there was a faire sound before them, & he doubted not but they should find one place or other where they might ride in saftie. And though it was *very darke*, and rained sore, yet in the end they gott under the lee⁴¹ of a smalle iland, and remained there all that night in saftie. But they knew not this to be an iland till morning, but were devided in their minds; some would keepe the boate for fear they might be amongst the Indians; others were so weake and cold, they could not endure, but got a shore, & with much adoe got fire, (all things being so wett,) and the rest were glad to come to them; for after midnight the wind shifted to the north-west, & it frose hard. But though this had been a day & night of much trouble & danger unto them, yet God gave them a *morning* of comforte & refreshing (as usually he doth to his children), for the next day was a faire sunshinig day, and they found them selvs to be on an iland secure from the Indeans, where they might drie their stufe, fixe their peeces,⁴² & rest them selves, and gave God thanks for his mercies, in their manifold deliverances. And this being the *last day of the weeke*, they prepared there to keepe the *Sabbath*. On *Munday* they sounded the harbor, and founde it fitt for shipping; and marched into the land, & found diverse cornfeilds, & litle runing brooks, a place (as they supposed) fitt for situation;⁴³ at least it was the best they could find, and the season, & their presente necessitie, made them glad to accepte of it. So they returned to their shipp againe with this news to the rest of their people, which did much comforte their harts.

On the 15. of *December*: they wayed anchor to goe to the place they had discovered, & came within 2. leagues of it, but were faine to bear up againe; but the 16. *day* the winde came faire, and they arrived safe in this harbor. And after wards tooke better view of the place, and resolved where to pitch their dwelling; and the 25. *day* begane to erecte the first house for common use to receive them and their goods.

From Booke 2

The rest of this History (if God give me life, & opportunitie) I shall, for brevitie sake, handle by way of *annalls*, noteing only the heads of principall things, and passages as

40. floud: Short for flood tide, a powerful, incoming tide.

41. lee: Sheltered side, away from the wind.

42. peeces: Firearms.

43. a place . . . fitt for situation: Near Plymouth, Massachusetts, where the Pilgrims landed on November 11/21, 1620. See note 21.

they fell in order of time, and may seeme to be profitable to know, or to make use of. And this may be as the 2. Booke.

THE REMAINDER OF ANNO: 1620

I shall a litle returne backe and beginne with a combination⁴⁴ made by them before they came ashore, being the first foundation of their govermente in this place; occasioned partly by the discontented & mutinous speeches that some of the strangers⁴⁵ amongst them had let fall from them in the ship—That when they came a shore they would use their owne libertie; for none had power to comand them, the patente they had being for Virginia, and not for New-england, which belonged to an other Government, with which the Virginia Company had nothing to doe. And partly that such an acte by them done (this their condition considered) might be as firme as any patent, and in some respects more sure.

The forme was as followeth.⁴⁶

In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britaine, France, & Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c., haveing undertaken, for the glorie of God, and advancemente of the Christian faith, and honour of our king & countrie, a voyage to plant the first colonie in the Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant & combine our selves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering & preservation & furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just & equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for the generall good of the Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witnes wherof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap-Codd the 11. of November, in the year of the raigne of our soveraigne lord, King James, of England, France, & Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fiftie fourth. Anno Domini⁴⁷ 1620.

After this they chose, or rather confirmed, Mr. John Carver⁴⁸ (a man godly & well approved amongst them) their Governour for that year. And after they had provided a place for their goods, or comone store, (which were long in unlading for want of boats, foulness of winter weather, and sicknes of diverce,) and begune some small cottages for their habitation, as time would admitte, they mette and consulted of lawes & orders, both for their civill & military Govermente, as the necessitie of their condition did require, still adding therunto as urgent occasion in severall times, and as cases did require.

44. combination: An agreement for union or joining together.

45. strangers: Those who did not follow the religious beliefs of the Pilgrims.

46. The forme was as followeth: The original document of the Mayflower Compact is lost. Bradford clearly used the first printing of the compact (which was published in 1622), copying it into his manuscript with a few minor alterations.

47. Anno Domini: Full form of AD, literally "in the year of the Lord" (Latin), which in this textbook is expressed as CE, for "contemporary era."

48. Carver: John Carver (1575?-1621). Along with Bradford and William Brewster (1567-1644), Carver proposed the immigration to America. He served as governor of the colony until his death, five months after the landing at Plymouth.