

The Charters afterwards made, refer to the Charter of James to the New-England Corporation: but this is done with no other intention than that of keeping up the claim of the English Crown against the French nation.

Though all the Country from the 40th to the 48th degree of Northern Latitude was granted ¹⁶²⁰ ~~1606~~ by King James to the New-England Company. Yet he granted in 1629, the Colony of Massachusetts to Sir Henry Roswell and others. That Charter is printed in Hutchinson's collection of State papers. — In April 1635, the Council for the affairs of New-England, resigned their Charter (a.) and there was an attempt made at that time to bring on a dissolution of the Charter made to Massachusetts; but being made by Charles the

(a.) This Resignation is at length in Harvard's Collections and mentioned in all the Histories of the Country. — 1 Harvard 390.

the first it was not given up.

On the same day that the New-England Council resigned their Charter, a new Grant was made to Mason of New-Hampshire. (b.) and afterwards in 1639, Sir Ferdinando Gorges took out a new Charter for the Province of Maine. —

— Mr Hubbard in his history published in the year 1680, says, — that when the division of the Country was made in 1639, between the Duke of Lennox and others, [which agreement is in Gorges History] That the Country from Pemaquid to Saint-Geois was assigned to Lord Sterling. This was done, perhaps, under an idea of his surrendering his right if he had any, but more probably because he had carried the design of the thing into execution and effect, by placing the

New-Grants
to
Mason & Gorges.

To
Lord Sterling

(b.) New-Hampshire records, copied by Harvard.