

PIONEERS
ON
MAINE RIVERS

WITH
LISTS TO 1651

COMPILED FROM THE
ORIGINAL SOURCES.

*"The English in their severall patents are planted along
the sea coast and have their habitations nere adjoining to
Rivers navigable ffor shippinge."*

—ANONYMOUS, 1635

BY
WILBUR D. SPENCER



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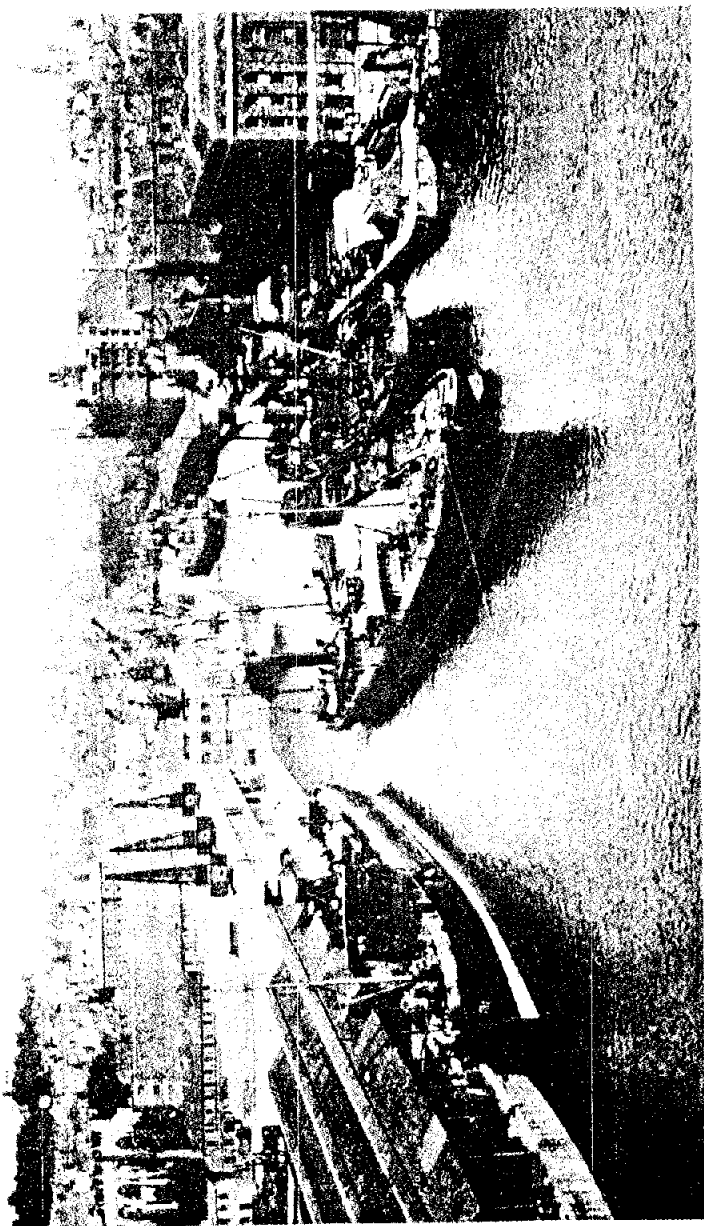
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To
*Those Little Groups of Intrepid English
Pioneers,
Who Founded Maine,
Under the Banner of Saint George
and in Accord with the
Tenets
of
The Church of England,
Consistent in Their Conduct,
Liberal with Their Countrymen,
Devoted to Their Ideals
and
Irresistible for Achievement,
This Book
Is
Most Respectfully Dedicated.*



BRISTOL, ENGLAND, EARLY HOME OF MANY MAINE PIONEERS

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Dedication	3
Introduction	9
The Founders	12
Maine Visiting Lists Before 1630	13
English Proprietary Divisions	24
The First Plantations in New England	28
Chief Executives of Maine Under Gorges	29
The Location, Size and Character of the Settlements in Maine	30
Piscataqua River	33
Isles of Shoals	46
Pioneers	55
Laconia Plantations	56
Great Island	71
Dover	73
Exeter	79
Newichawannock (Berwick)	85
Pioneers	103
Eliot	103
Pioneers	111
Kittery	113
Pioneers	118
Agamenticus	121
York River	122
Settlement	125
Division of Land on the West Bank	135
Division of Land on the East Bank	137
Incorporation of Gorgeana	140
Pioneers	142
Cape Neddock River	146
Ogunquit River	147

Wells River	149
Pioneers	150
Maryland River	152
Pioneers	157
"Cape Porpoise"	158
Kennebunk River	159
Batson's River	162
Little River	163
"Winter Harbor"	164
Saco River	165
The Second Occupation	168
Division of Land in Biddeford	181
Division of Land in Saco	183
Massachusetts Supremacy	184
Saco Islands	186
Pioneers	186
Scarborough River	191
Stratton's Islands	191
Nonesuch River	193
Pioneers	197
Spurwink River	198
Richmond Island	198
Cape Elizabeth	200
Pioneers	204
Fore River	209
"The Cabin at Casco"	215
Presumpscot River	216
The Second Occupation of Casco	222
The First Islands Occupied in Casco Bay	231
Pioneers	232
Royal River	234
Cousins Island	237
Pioneers	238
Bunganuck River	239
Pioneers	240

New Meadows and Pejepscot Rivers	241
"Imperial Kennebec"	256
Sagadahoc River	257
The Old Empire of Moashan	257
The First Colony	259
Sagadahoc, Lygonia or Plough Patent	266
The Parker Family	268
Pioneers	271
"The Vale of Cushnoc"	272
Kennebec River	273
The Dawn of Christianity on the Kennebec	280
Employes	281
Sheepscot River	283
Pioneers	287
Damariscotta River	289
Damariscove Island	291
Pioneers	303
"The White Angel of Bristol"	304
Pemaquid River	307
John Brown of Pemaquid	324
Isle of Monhegan	330
Pioneers	352
"Samoset"	353
Muscongus River	354
Pioneers	357
Saint George's River	358
"The Lost Province"	363
Penobscot River	364
Pioneers	388
Machias River	390
Appendices:	
(A) The Old Planters in Massachusetts	392
(B) The Thirty New England Patents	393
(C) Ancient Maps of Maine	395
(D) The Recall of Neal and Associates	395
(E) The Wannerton Deed	396
(F) The Anonymous "Relation"	397
(G) Indian Titles at Sagadahoc	399
(H) Sullivan's Historical Blunder	399

ILLUSTRATIONS

Bristol, England	4
Pascataqua, 1653	32
Laconia	57
Part of Wood's Map, 1635	66
The River below Newichawannock House	87
Chadbourne Estate, 1764	99
Eliot Lands	107
Point Christian, York River	133
York, 1653	141
Cape Porpoise, 1653	154
Dutch Map, 1631	167
Church Point, Saco River	178
Saco, 1653	185
View of Portland	216
Mackworth's Island	219
Casco, 1653	230
Simancas Map, 1610	257
Plan of Fort Saint George	262
Fort Weston, Augusta	276
Phipps Point	282
Damariscotta River below Newcastle	288
New Harbor	307
Sketch Map of Pemaquid	323
The Cliffs, Monhegan	331
Site of Brown's House, New Harbor	356
Saint George's River	360
Dochet Island, Saint Croix River	365
French Settlements in New France	374

INTRODUCTION

Faint but convincing traces of ancient European occupation of the coast of Maine disclose attempts at permanent as well as transient settlement.

French colonists, who sought the island of Saint Croix in 1604, and again in 1611, and the pioneers of Mount Desert Island, in 1613, did not contemplate abandonment within a decade.

English projects for colonization can only be understood from careful analysis of the considerations which actuated them.

Of all "adventurers" who were interested in the successful evolution of New England, the name of Sir Ferdinando Gorges should be regarded as preëminent. It is true that he was not absolutely free from mercenary motive, but it is impossible, at this late date, to review his action and examine his personality without a sense of his dignity and sincerity. So large a share had he in all great preliminary movements for Northern Colonization of America, that he took occasion, more than once, to chide himself that results had not been more satisfactory and conclusive.

A striking inference from a critical study of earliest Maine history, as presented by ancient and modern writers upon the subject, is that too much has been taken for granted and that the beginnings of first permanent settlement, in many localities, have been antedated.

A different perspective has been sought by the writer of this story of colonization, which has produced interesting results. The object has been to learn, if possible, how recent rather than how remote were the dates of settlements upon Maine rivers.

The proper position for the study of history is not to be found in the clouds, where all objects appear to attain the same altitude while viewed from above, but it should be taken at the level, so that the true relation of events may be observed in the cross section.

No apology is offered and no quarter is asked for either the substance or arrangement of this treatise. While some of the conclusions may appear to be unsupported by specific records, those particular statements, which a critic might feel disposed

to challenge, can be shown to be based upon credible authorities in all cases.

It was found impracticable to note all sources of information, but the extensive reference outline, which covers the important field of available published and unpublished materials, both in this country and abroad, may be given full confidence. Where several reprints of a rare book or manuscript are available for general library reference, the original pages of the more accurate edition have been cited.

Recent publication of ancient documents or letters, heretofore lost or inaccessible, makes possible a sure revision of many important details. For this reason Maine histories, which involve many misleading deductions, are seldom quoted.

Any ancient date in the book may be modernized by adding eleven days and, in case of a hyphenated year, by discarding all numerals between the third and final printed figures.

It is apparent that each primitive plantation was composed of a single household, occupying a common fortified habitation in the wilderness. The casual remark of Ambrose Gibbons, proprietor of Newichawannock House in 1633, "Our number commonly hath bin ten," will apply equally well to all other early locations on the coast of Maine.

Many of the present cities of this State have wandered inland from the original centers of settlement. For comparison they have been arranged in the following list, beginning at the westward.

Piscataqua River: Portsmouth.

Saco River: Biddeford and Saco.

Casco River: South Portland, Portland and Westbrook.

Sagadahoc River: Bath.

Androscoggin River: Auburn and Lewiston.

Kennebec River: Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville.

Penobscot River: Rockland, Belfast, Bangor, Brewer and Old Town.

Union River: Ellsworth.

Saint Croix River: Eastport and Calais.

The term "Eastward," formerly used as an abbreviation for "Eastward Parts," meant Maine to early New Englanders. On

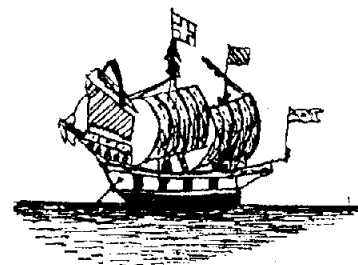
account of its indefinite range the word has been found indispensable in this work.

It is the hope of the compiler that this story of Maine faith and perseverance may find a useful niche among the valuable archives of the State and help to inspire future generations with a desire to learn more about its first European visitors.

Great honor is due to Chief Justice Popham, the earls of Arundel and Richmond, to Sir George Calvert and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, as promoters, but the real founders of New England, and especially of Maine, were those indomitable spirits who, now unknown or almost forgotten, donated their humble lives and energies and mingled their dust with our soil as an earnest of their convictions.

What does it matter if for material needs some came thither merely to fish and trade, or if they were outcasts from Europe or the aristocratic colonies of New England! They were bold adventurers and for Maine and America have become pillars in the temple of a new democracy and some of them, possibly, corner stones in the eternal but ever-expanding tabernacle of God.

W. D. S.



CAPE NEDDOCK RIVER

This river is situated about two miles east of York River. The meaning of its Indian name is lost.

May 4, 1637-8, Edward Godfrey with Gyles Elbridge and Humphrey, Thomas and William Hook, all of Bristol, England, procured from the Council of Plymouth a grant of 1500 acres on both sides of the stream. This concession was obtained by Godfrey during the winter following his citation by George Cleave before the Court of Star Chamber in London. In 1641, this tract was bounded easterly by another of 5000 acres which had been conferred upon Thomas Gorges.*

The western bank offered a sheltered haven for fishing boats both within the river and at Short Sands. William Ham and John Lander were the first fishermen to utilize the latter location. After the removal of these men to Pascataqua the place was appropriated by John Ball, Michael Powell, Sylvester Stover and Thomas Way, who formed a partnership for fishing and secured title from the proprietors July 3, 1649.

Weare Point, on the eastern shore, was purchased from William Hook October 18, 1644, by John Gouch and his brother-in-law Peter Weare, both of "Gorgeana," who subsequently made the premises their homestead.

Fishermen who live at Cape Neddock village and "porgy trawlers" from Gloucester and the westward still continue to seine for herring and ground fish near the mouth of this river. The locality is noted as a favorite summer resort.

* York Deeds, 8-120, 122.

OGUNQUIT RIVER

This river, sometimes called Negunquit and situated about four miles east of Cape Neddock River, formed the original boundary between Agamenticus and Wells.

In 1637, adherents of Ann Hutchinson were disarmed by the Massachusetts authorities on account of their Antinomian tendencies and withdrew to Exeter, where they began a distinct settlement under direction of John Wheelwright. The commonwealth, however, was not satisfied with this arrangement, in spite of the fact that it had established its own bound house at Hampton the year before the religious controversy had arisen; under pretext of patent right, it absorbed New Hampshire June 2, 1641, and less than four months later constrained the harassed colonists at Exeter to seek a new asylum beyond the Pascataqua, where sentiment was favorable to the Church of England and the Gorges administration was less obtrusive.

Between Cape Neddock and Cape Porpoise was a large, unsettled district, which offered good advantages for agriculture and fishing, and there the Wheelwright converts concluded to found their parish. With this object in view, the first requisition for Maine lands was directed to Thomas Gorges, then deputy governor of the province, September 27, 1641, by Edward Hutchinson, Nicholas Needham and Wheelwright, all of Exeter.

While it was generally supposed that John Stratton, the early patentee of Cape Porpoise, might claim some interest in the territory under consideration, the deputy governor was receptive. March 4, 1641-2, he secured from Sir Ferdinando Gorges a personal concession of 5000 acres situated on the western bank of Ogunquit River; this grant may be regarded as an emolument of office, and the only recorded conveyance of any part of it was that of 200 acres to Edmund Littlefield and John Wadley on the west side of "Obumkegg" River November 20, 1645.*

From the unappropriated land on the eastern bank of Ogunquit River he assigned to the petitioners an extensive tract April 17, 1643. Three months later the deputy governor delegated to

* York Deeds, 1-2, 13.

Henry Boade, Edward Rishworth and Wheelwright full authority to allot homesteads at Wells, where settlement had already begun on the eastern side of Ogunquit River.†

Wheelwright selected his farm on Ogunquit Neck, and many years later the widow of John Barrett, who was a daughter of Edmund Littlefield, testified to the location of ancient fences which her husband had constructed about the Wheelwright homestead as early as 1647.‡

That year Wheelwright, a clergyman of more than ordinary ability and rectitude, removed to Hampton, where he had been offered a pastorate. Later, he returned to England and his Maine plantation drifted under the expanding influence of the Massachusetts Government. The act of submission was executed by residents of Wells July 4, 1653.§

Thomas Gorges died in England in 1660. By the terms of his will the remnant of his land at Ogunquit descended to his son Thomas, who made his residence in Wells and, in subsequent attempts to regain possession of his patrimony, became involved in much unsatisfactory and expensive litigation.

† York Deeds, 1-28; 1-2, 5, 9; Bell's Wheelwright, 45.

‡ York Deeds, 2-102.

§ Mass. Col. Rec. 3-400.

WELLS RIVER

This estuary which ebbs and flows for a long distance in an easterly direction behind Wells Beach and enters the sea about five miles from the mouth of the Ogunquit, is supplied with fresh water by a large inland brook. While the locality was attractive, early settlement was deferred because the avenue of approach from the sea to the mainland was not convenient.

At the first fall above the point where the river enters the salt marshes Edmund Littlefield and his elder son Francis, who were commorant in Exeter in 1639, built a sawmill and acquired title to the premises situated on both sides of the stream from Sir Ferdinando, through his agent Thomas Gorges July 14, 1643, on the eve of the latter's departure for England. The Indian name for that part of the river was Webhannet.*

The first planters in Wells, also known as Preston, lived upon the line of the present state highway in the following order from west to east: Edmund and Francis Littlefield, Ezekiel Knight, George Haborne, Edward Rishworth, William Wentworth, William Wardell, John Wadley and John Gouch. Between Wardell's lot and that of Wadley was a tract of land reserved by the town for municipal purposes.

There were also a few settlers about Drake's Island, which was named after Thomas Drake. October 21, 1645, Yorkshire Court granted Stephen Batson ten acres of marsh on the western end, bounded by the sea and Wells River. John Cross lived on the island.†

Other pioneers who did not retain their real estate in Wells were William Cole, Godfrey Dearborn and Philemon Pormort. The last person was an educated Englishman, whose passage was paid by the town in consideration of his services as a teacher.

Parts of the district are still occupied by lineal descendants bearing the same names as their pioneer ancestors, but none of the posterity of Dearborn, Haborne, Rishworth or Wardell is now represented in that vicinity.

* York Deeds, 1-2, 10, 11.

† York Deeds, 1-2, 13.

On account of its beaches, sand dunes, winding river and open marshes, Wells is destined to become a leading Maine summer resort.

PIONEERS

- AUSTIN, SAMUEL, innkeeper at Dover, 1649; sold estate and removed to Wells, 1650, when he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gouch; after the death of his first wife he married Sarah, daughter of Edward Starbuck and widow of William Storer, of Dover; her children acquired the Storer garrison at Wells; the pioneer married again Sarah Bosworth, of Hull; Charlestown, 1678-1700; no known issue.
- CROSS, JOHN, born 1584; original settler at Hampton October 14, 1638; Exeter, 1639; Dover, 1640; Preston, 1643; killed by Indians at Wells, 1675; widow Frances; children John, Joseph and Rebecca (Backus).
- DRAKE, THOMAS, born 1629; Wells, 1652; Westcustego, 1664; no family record; deceased in 1678.
- HABORNE, GEORGE, born 1592, glover; emigrated from Stephney and sailed from London in the "Abigail," 1635; Exeter, 1639; Wells, 1643-1650; removed to Hampton and died, 1654; widow Susanna, born 1589, married Thomas Leader, of Boston; children Rebecca, born 1625, and Anne, born 1631.
- KNIGHT, EZEKIEL, planter at Ogunquit with wife Ann, 1643; sold house there, 1645; married Mary, widow of Valentine Hill, after 1662; died 1687; children Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Wentworth).
- LITTLEFIELD, EDMUND, arrived with his family in the "Bevis," 1638; planter at Exeter, 1639; Webhannet, 1643; died December 11, 1661; widow Annis; children Anthony, Elizabeth (Wakefield), Francis, born 1619, Francis, the younger, Hannah (Cloyce), John, Mary (Barrett, Page, Ladbroke), born 1617, and Thomas.
- PORMORT, PHILEMON, married at Alford, England, October 11, 1627, Susanna, daughter of William Bellingham; teacher at Boston, 1634; wife died December 29, 1642; he removed to Preston, 1649; wife Elizabeth, 1656; Boston, 1679; children, born in various places, Elias, Elizabeth (Norden), Lazarus, February 28, 1635-6, Anna, April 5, 1638, Pedajah, June 3, 1640, Bathsheba, 1647, and Martha, June 16, 1653.
- RISHWORTH, EDWARD, of Lincoln, England, born 1617; attorney at Exeter, 1639; married Susanna, daughter of John Wheelwright; Preston, 1643; York, 1646; died 1690; children Edward and Mary (Sayward, Plaisted), born at York, January 8, 1660.
- SANDERS, JOHN, planter at Ipswich, 1635; Hampton, 1639; Wells, 1643-5; Cape Porpoise, 1653; died 1670; widow Ann; children Elizabeth, Goodwin, John, Sarah (Bush) and Thomas.
- SPENCER, JOHN, son of Thomas and Penelope (Jernegan), of Kingston-on-Thames; legatee of his uncle John Spencer, of Newbury, 1637; juror at Wells, 1646; sister married John Treworthy; died in Jamaica, 1652-6; estate administered by uncle, Daniel Pierce.
- THING, JONATHAN, born 1621; carpenter at Ipswich, 1645; Preston, 1647; Hampton, 1650; died 1674; widow Joanna; children Elizabeth, Jonathan, Mary and Samuel.
- WAKEFIELD, JOHN, planter at Salem, 1637; New Plymouth, 1640; Preston, 1648; Drake's Island, 1652; removed to Scarborough; died February 15, 1674-5; widow Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Littlefield; children Henry, James, John, Catherine (Nanney), Mary (Frost) and William.

- WARDELL, WILLIAM, planter at Boston, 1634; disarmed, 1637; Exeter, 1639; Preston, 1649-1656; wives Alice, Leah and Elizabeth Jellet, to whom he was married December 5, 1656; children, born in Boston, Meribah, May 14, 1637, Usal, April 7, 1639, Elihu, November, 1642, Mary, April 5, 1644, Leah, December 7, 1646, and Abigail, April 24, 1660.
- WENTWORTH, WILLIAM, born 1616; planter at Exeter, 1639; Preston, 1645; Dover, 1650; married Elizabeth Canney; died March 15, 1696-7; widow Elizabeth Knight; children Benjamin, Elizabeth (Sharp, Tozer), born 1653, Ephraim, Ezekiel, Gershom, John, Paul, Samuel, born 1641, Sarah (Barnard), Sylvanus and Timothy.
- WHEELWRIGHT, JOHN, born 1599; clergyman, graduated from Cambridge College, 1618; married November 18, 1621, Mary, daughter of Thomas Storre, of Bilsby, England; arrived at Boston May 26, 1636; Exeter, 1639; Ogunquit, 1643; Hampton, 1647; England, 1656; died at Salisbury November 15, 1679; widow Susanna, sister of Edward Hutchinson; children Catherine (Nanney), born 1629, Elizabeth (Parsons), Hannah (Checkley), John, Mary (Lyde, Atkinson), Rebecca (Maverick, Bradbury), Samuel, born 1638, Sarah (Crisp), Susanna (Rishworth) and Thomas.
- WHITE, JOHN, laborer, arrived 1635; Wells, as employe of John Richards, 1643; Preston, 1645-1653.

MARYLAND RIVER

This stream still called Little River, but better known by its tributaries, Maryland River and Branch Brook, is situated nearly in the coastal center of the town of Wells, which was first called Preston. The stream enters the sea about one mile east of Wells River. Its Indian name was Neapskessett.

April 1, 1639, Richard Vines gave John Wadley, of Saco, permission to select a homestead anywhere along its borders, since the region was then an unbroken wilderness.*

Such a concession may have implied that the recipient was either a friend, or a creditor, of the Steward General.

The first permanent settler on the western bank was Henry Boade, who came thither with Wadley from Saco and settled at the mouth of the river. In 1648, he assured Governor Winthrop of his legal status and that of other early residents in Stratton's Plantation in these words: "We were sett into our possessions first by Mr Craddock's agent who bought ye pattent of Stratton, secondly by Mr Thomas Gorges." This agent of Craddock was either Thomas Mayhew or John Jolliff. This farm became the property of William Symonds, of Ipswich.†

Wadley soon claimed a large area in the heart of the town and was not disturbed in his pretensions until 1647, when Robert Booth, as employe of George Cleave, undertook to define the western boundary of Lygonia. Cleave in turn was agent for Rigby who had acquired the rights of two of the original members of the Plough Patent four years before.

Henry Boade, who was particularly interested in the issue, since he preferred the political supremacy of Massachusetts to that of the English nobleman, advised Winthrop concerning the results attained by Booth: "He measured and came short of our towne 3 miles; there was one told him he would give him a quart of sakk to measure in such a man John Wadloe who dwelleth in ye middell part of our towne; he goeth back againe & he reacheth all our towne only 2 houses."‡

* York Deeds, 1-2, 11.

† York Deeds, 1-84.

‡ Mass. Hist. Proc., 22-157.

The first survey was made in 1647 and Cleave began to assign lands that year. The second measurements were made during the following summer.

Wadley, however, was not satisfied with the encroachments and sought a new title from the natives with whom he was on friendly terms. October 18, 1649, he succeeded in securing a deed of the entire town of Wells, then styled Preston, from Chabinock, an Indian proprietor. This sagamore's name meant "Squirrel" in his own language, and the size of the tract conveyed, which extended from Ogunquit to Kennebunk River, must have afforded exercise for some of his accredited attributes. The next year Wadley disposed of his interest in all of the territory west of the Neapskessett River to his son Robert, but continued to occupy the premises during his lifetime.§

Between this river and the Mousam was a section bought by John Sanders, of Hampton, from Thomas Gorges in 1643, on the same day the Littlefields purchased their properties at Webhannet.*

In 1660, the land which had been occupied by Sanders for many years was referred to by Wadley, in a deed to Daniel Epps, of Ipswich, as "the towne."†

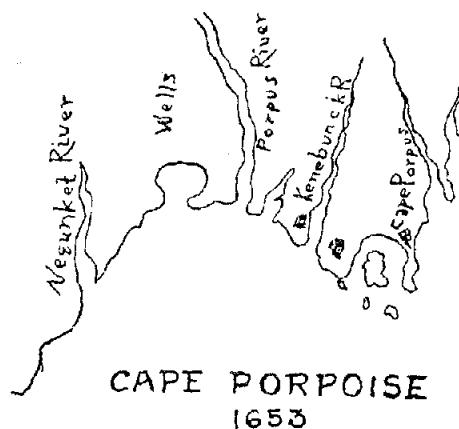
§ York Deeds, 3-65.

* York Deeds, 1-2, 12; 1-142.

† York Deeds, 1-125.

CAPE PORPOISE RIVER

Although no settlement was in existence at Cape Porpoise when Christopher Levett "coasted" from Pascataqua to Cape Newagen in 1623, the name of that headland had been known by English navigators before the issuance of the Simancas map in 1610. Sagadahoc colonists, who had spent a night at Cape Elizabeth, also visited the locality of Cape Porpoise.



The first proprietor of Cape Porpoise was John Stratton, of Shotley, England, who was the son of John and Ann (Dearhaugh) Stratton, born in England in 1606.

After his father's death and the settlement of the paternal estate the son left England for America. As he was afterwards associated with Mat-

thew Cradock in a business way in Massachusetts, it is probable that he landed at Salem with John Endicott September 6, 1628. For several years he was engaged in stock raising—presumably for Cradock who had a ranch at Medford. According to Winthrop cattle and kettles were then mediums of exchange.*

It would appear that he returned to England with Isaac Allerton before November 16, 1631, in the *White Angel* which docked at Bristol. December 2, after some solicitation by Allerton and possibly by Vines, he secured from the Council of Plymouth a grant of 2000 acres of land lying at Cape Porpoise.

* Mass. Hist. Proc., 5-126.

As a consideration for this concession in Maine, it was recited that Stratton had resided in New England for three years previous to its issuance and had expended 1000 pounds sterling in transporting cattle and providing attendants to manage them. Winthrop had secured beef from a London dealer of same name. Since no cattle had been imported into Maine before 1633, his operations must have been conducted elsewhere.†

For more than a month after he had obtained his grant of Cape Porpoise Stratton and Ralph Fogg were engaged in an attempt to audit Allerton's accounts with the London partners and the Colony of New Plymouth.‡

From other testimony of Stratton it appeared that he returned to Massachusetts in the *White Angel* with Allerton in the spring of 1632 and transshipped for the Eastward.

In a subsequent deposition, taken at Salem in 1640, the following paragraph relating to the incident was preserved: "John Stratton of Salem in New England gent aged about 34 years sworne saith that his mother Mrs Anne Stratton in or about the moneth of December in the yeare of our Lord 1631 delivered unto this deponent at Dedham in Essex in the presence of Ralfe Fogg and this deponents sister Elizabeth Thorndike" two specialties and that "he lost the said specialties wth other writings & goods by the casting away of a boate at Cape Porpus in America about ten yeares since."§

It would appear that Stratton took a companion with him to his destination, since before September 4, 1632, Cape Porpoise was inhabited by Reynold Jenkins, an Indian trader. The account stated that "One Jenkins, late an inhabitant of Dorchester, and now removed to Cape Porpus, went with an Indian up into the country with store of goods to truck, and, being asleep in a wigwam with one of Passaconamy's men, was killed in the night by an Indian, dwelling near the Mohawks' country, who fled away with his goods, but was fetched back by Passaconamy."*

Jenkins may have been one of those to whom the New Plymouth historian alluded in his chronicles of 1632, when he claimed that Allerton "sells trading comodities to any yt will buy * * * but * * * what he could not sell, he trustes; and sets up

† N. H. State Papers, 1-45.

‡ Bradford, 2-184.

§ Lechford, 185.

* Winthrop, 1-89.

a company of base felows and makes them traders, to rune into every hole."†

The custom of trading with the Indians in the interior through the agency of native guides was an early one. John Winter at Richmond Island employed some of his men in this hazardous service.

The landing place of Stratton when he arrived from England and the location of Jenkins at the cape disclosed an intention to settle in the harbor, near the present village of Cape Porpoise.

Since the patent was lost in the boat wreck, a memorandum of the proposed grant is all that now defines the marine boundary of the concession. In the record of the Council of Plymouth it was described as "butting upon ye south side or border of ye River or Creeke called by the name of Cape Porpus, and on ye other side Northwards" (from the) "Creeke mouth of Cape Porpus, into the south side of the Harbours mouth of Cape Porpus aforesaid."‡

The stream, once called Cape Porpoise River by mariners of the Seventeenth Century, is now known by its original Indian name of Mousam, and the sea frontage of Stratton's grant extended from the mouth of that natural boundary to the harbor of Cape Porpoise near Redding's Island.

After the death of Jenkins, Stratton may have withdrawn from his exposed position at Cape Porpoise to the security of an island lying before Old Orchard Beach, subsequently known as Stratton's Island, but he did not remain there long.

He left the vicinity in 1633. The anonymous "Relation," accredited to Walter Neal, mentioned the premises of John Stratton at Cape Porpoise as "forsaken" at the time of the writer's departure from New England in the summer of that year.§

Furthermore, a court record dated March 25, 1636, contained the following decree: "It is petitioned pr Mr. Godfrey that an attachment might be of one Brase Kettell now in the hands of Mr. Edward Godfrey, wch was belonging to Mr. John Stratten, of a debt deu now 3 yeares from Mr. Stratten to him Soe Stratten may harbour the said Kettell to be answerable to the sut of Mr. Godfrey against next Court to shew cause for not pament or the Kell to be condemned."

† Bradford, 2-188.

‡ Am. Ant. Col., 1867-100.

§ N. H. State Papers, 17-491; Appendix F.

From Maine Stratton had removed to Salem where his widowed mother was living. There he was censured by the magistrates in 1637 and later in the year fined for loaning a gun to an Indian for four days.*

Upon his arrival at Salem the proprietor of Cape Porpoise had become associated with the business interests of Matthew Cradock and sold him that part of his territory which lay between the Mousam and Kennebunk rivers. In 1639, according to Lechford, he conveyed the remainder to Hugh Peters and Richard Saltonstall.

The second settlement at Cape Porpoise was known as Stratton's Plantation, and there appeared to be sufficient families in the vicinity to maintain a separate parish for religious observances for as early as April 26, 1641, Thomas Jenner while clergyman at Saco had received a request from "the inhabitation of Stratens plantation and from those of Caskoe, to be a meanes to helpe each of them to a godly minister." It was then impossible for him to comply, but he may have conducted occasional services in both communities during his long period of incumbency as a religious instructor in the district.†

PIONEERS

BARTLETT, NICHOLAS, guard of Charles Second; fled to Cape Porpoise, 1650; bought land of Cleave at Machegonne, 1651; Ipswich, 1659; Salem, 1688.

BUSH, JOHN, arrived in May, 1635; planter at Cape Porpoise, 1647; died 1670; widow Grace married William Palmer.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM, born in Slymbridge, England, 1597; servant of Edward Winslow at Dorchester, 1632; Cape Porpoise, 1645; wife Benedictus, sister of the wife of John Gouch; died 1702; children Jonathan, born 1644, and Joseph, born 1647.

JENKINS, REYNOLD, trader at Dorchester, 1630; killed by Indians while trading inland from Cape Porpoise, in September, 1632.

LOOMAN, JOHN, planter 1648-1652; removed to Weymouth with wife Ann; daughter Margaret married Griffin Montague.

MERCER, THOMAS, Salem, 1637; Cape Porpoise, 1643-1652; Sheepscot, 1653-1675; Newbury, 1676; Sheepscot, 1683-9; died at Salisbury February 5, 1688-9; daughter Lydia (Stanwood), born 1657, left children born in Gloucester, and another daughter married William Wilcott.

MONTAGUE, GRIFFIN, carpenter at New Plymouth, 1635; Exeter, 1638; Cape Porpoise, 1653; died 1672; widow Margaret Looman; son John died young.

MOORE, RICHARD, born 1620; planter at Salem, 1642; Cape Porpoise, 1647; Wells, 1653; Black Point, 1665; wife Bridget; living 1671.

* Mass. Col. Rec., 1-191, 201.

† Hutchinson's Col., 112.

REDDING, THOMAS, fisherman at New Plymouth, 1637; married Eleanor Penny July 20, 1639; removed to an island in Cape Porpoise Harbor; Saco, 1653-7; Westcustego, 1665; died 1673; widow Eleanor; children John, born 1654, Ruth (Donnell) and a daughter who married John Taylor.

SINGLEMAN, HENRY, planter at Salem, 1641; land abutted that of Morgan Howell, 1648.

STRATTON, JOHN, born 1606; planter from Shotley, England; patentee of Cape Porpoise December 1, 1631; arrived 1632, with Allerton; Salem, 1637-1640; will, 1640; daughter Ann (Lake).

TROTT, SIMON, planter at New Plymouth, 1634; married Mary, daughter of Stephen Batson; lived on an island off Cape Porpoise; wigwam of "Goody" Trott at Cape Porpoise, 1666; children John and Mary (Brookhouse).

SCOTT, RICHARD, born at Glemsford, England, 1607; shoemaker at Boston, 1634; married Catherine, daughter of Edward Marbury, English clergyman; Providence, Rhode Island, 1637; follower of Ann Hutchinson and Anabaptist, 1638; house at Cape Porpoise, 1643; died at Providence, 1681; children John, Mary (Holder), Patience (Beere) and Richard.

CAPE PORPOISE

Far gray headland, faintly glowing,
In a purple haze of sea,
Whence the surging waves, inflowing,
Fade like shadows in thy lee;
Where the sea-gulls in the glamour
Scale the cliffs and skirt the shore,
Mingling notes of plaintive clamor
With the breakers' ceaseless roar.

Every fisherman and sailor
Pays his homage as thy due,
Whether in the darksome gale or
When the skies and seas are blue;
Far, far out, receding never,
Like a sentinel you keep
Watch and ward—perhaps forever—
Day and night, across the deep.

KENNEBUNK RIVER

About two miles east of Mousam River is another which was famous at an early date for its sheltered anchorage and the abundance and excellence of its native timber. The stream itself was known to the natives as Kennebunk. Although included in the premises granted to Stratton in 1631, it was subsequently recognized as the eastern boundary of Wells. All early settlers as far west as Neapskessett River held dual titles from Cradock and Gorges and were accounted residents of Wells when they took the oath of allegiance to Massachusetts in 1653. Many of the original pioneers in the vicinity came from Saco, among whom were Ambrose Berry, Joseph Bowles, Morgan Howell, John West and Roger Willine.

Titles on the westerly side of the river sprung from Wadley, or grants from the town after 1650. The names of the grantees on the seashore were Anthony Littlefield, Daniel Pierce and John Buckland. Their allotments extended eastward in the order named from the Mousam to the Kennebunk. Inland from Buckland's lot was that of John Cheater. None of them may have lived on their concessions, since the last three were residents of Newbury.

In 1660, John Wadley, of Wells, who about a decade earlier had bought all of the territory between Ogunquit and Kennebunk rivers of Chabinock, sold his interest east of Neapskessett River to Daniel Epps, of Ipswich, but excepted from the conveyance the farm of John Sanders on the latter stream and those of Buckland, Cheater, Pierce and Symonds, situated between the Mousam and Kennebunk.

On the other bank of Kennebunk River near the mouth was the farm of William Reynolds who was living there as ferryman in 1647 and had been assigned a homestead of 200 acres by Yorkshire Court.

Roger Willine came to Richmond Island in 1637, as a boy in the employment of Trelawney; part of his wages was paid to his mother in England by his employer. June 30, 1637, he was the boatman who rowed the witnesses up the Presumpscot River

above Arthur Mackworth's house, where John Winter took possession of the second Trelawney concession.

He remained at the island until 1639 and soon after must have removed to Cape Porpoise, where "hee was one of the first Inhabitants," according to the statement of John Bush, who subsequently acquired a part of his real estate by purchase. In 1648, his land was bounded on the east by that of Morgan Howell.*

Howell was another original settler who had occupied a house on premises which were conveyed to him by Thomas Gorges July 18, 1643. Five years later his building was described as "the ould house." It may have been the dwelling of Richard Scott, the shoemaker, who was living in Boston in 1634.

In 1637, at the time of the religious controversy with Ann Hutchinson, some of her adherents who were related by marriage were banished from the commonwealth; others withdrew from sympathetic motives. Among the latter was Scott, who had married Catherine Marbury, a sister of the evangelist.

He removed first to Providence, Rhode Island, but later took up his abode at Cape Porpoise with the Wheelwright associates from Exeter. In 1643, his house at the latter place was seized upon execution and transferred to John Richards, who had obtained a judgment that year for a consignment of wooden "mouldes" (lasts), previously made and sold to the defendant.†

Howell's land was bounded northerly by that of Henry Singleman, of whom but little is known. Neighbors living east of Howell were Griffin Montague, previously of Brookline, and Simon Trott and Thomas Redding, who hailed from New Plymouth. The last two names are still perpetuated in those of islands near Cape Porpoise Harbor, upon one of which the latter had lived before his removal to Saco. John, son of the latter, described the paternal location at Cape Porpoise as three islands "formerly in ye Possession of my father Thos Reding who did live on ye great Island & managed a fishing Trade there."‡

Trott married Mary, daughter of Stephen Batson and the wigwam of "Goody" Trott was mentioned in 1666.§

* York Deeds, 2-94.

† 4 Mass. Hist. Col., 7-343.

‡ York Deeds, 9-187.

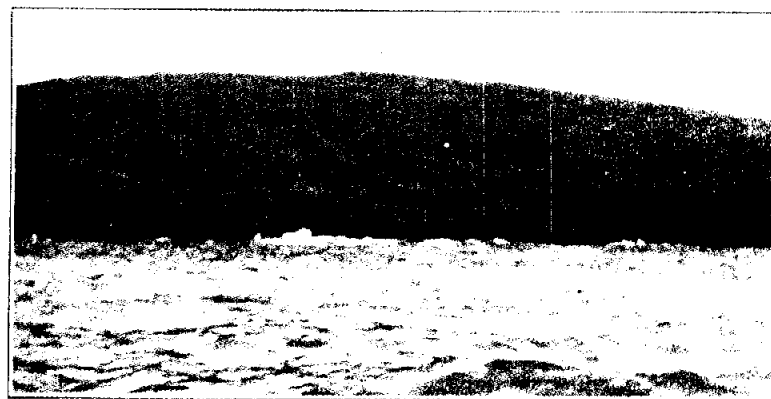
§ York Deeds, 2-81.

An early industry at Stratton's Plantation, in which Adam, son of Governor Winthrop, was concerned was cutting masts and treenails, which were shipped from Cape Porpoise or Kennebunk River directly to England.*

Submission to Massachusetts was effected July 5, 1653, and the list of subscribers disclosed the absence of some of the names of the first settlers as well as the inclusion of new ones."†

* Aspinwall, 8.

† Mass. Col. Rec., 3-414.



The sea forever rends the shore;
The shore forever bars the sea;
The rock-bound coast forevermore
Insures all human destiny.

BATSON'S RIVER

This stream, sometimes erroneously called Cape Porpoise River, is situated about three miles easterly from Kennebunk River. The territory, claimed by Rigby as part of the original Lygonia Patent, was allotted by George Cleave as his agent.

Early settlement on the western side was begun by Stephen Batson from Saco, after 1642. This peninsula, called Batson's Neck, lay inland across the reach from Montague's Neck. It was sold to Thomas Mercer, who in turn transferred the premises to John Helson, of Saco, and after the transaction in 1652 removed to Sheepscot. Helson resided at Cape Porpoise for several years, but subsequently conveyed his homestead to John Davis, the blacksmith from York, and Ferdinando Hoff, in equal shares.*

Between the land of Davis and the river was situated a large tract first owned by Anthony Littlefield, who had purchased it from Gorges. About 1650, Littlefield had removed to Wells and his lot, known as Barton's Neck, was occupied by Edward Barton. The recital in a later deed disclosed that the old dwelling had been remodeled by the new owner. The farm comprised 300 acres.

* York Deeds, 10-25.

LITTLE RIVER

The most significant thing about the history of this stream is the fact that it once marked the boundary between the original towns of Cape Porpoise and Saco.

The land on the western bank was held by John Bush under a title from Rigby. His deed was dated September 20, 1647, and Richard Moore and Gregory Jeffrey were adjoining owners, under conveyances from the same proprietor.

On the opposite bank in Saco the land was purchased from Vines by John Smith, of Saco, July 18, 1643, with the island at the mouth of the river, afterwards called Smith's or Long, but now known as Timber Island, which was occupied very early by William Hammond, who came from Scituate and had been in the service of Edward Winslow in 1632.*

The Smith tract with the island was owned subsequently by John Lee and Ralph Tristram, of Winter Harbor, but, in 1653, became the property of William Scadlock of Saco.†

* York Deeds, 3-74.

† York Deeds, 1-58.

WINTER HARBOR

Inviting haven in a craggy shore,
 Misnamed for some uncalendared event,
 Where ancient mariners withdrew before
 A wild, inhospitable continent.

Far icy torrents from the Crystal Hills
 Descend a vagrant pathway from the sky,
 Through overarching forests, noisy rills
 And placid pools where mirrored landscapes lie.

Twin cities now perpetuate the site
 On which a solitary wigwam stood,
 And radiant streets illuminate at night
 What once was but a dark and pathless wood.

With verdant slopes made friendly by the plough
 And gleaming vistas of the white-capped sea
 The Fancy paints no Winter Harbor now,
 But rather, respite from inclemency.

SACO RIVER

Saco was the Chouacoet of Champlain in 1605. By Smith it was called Sowocotuck, by Rocraft Sawquatoek, by Dermer Sowaquatocke, by Levett Sawco, by the Council of Plymouth Swanckadock and by Winthrop Sauco—all in the space of fifteen years. The pronunciation is best expressed in the form "Sawco."

In 1618, Edward Rocraft, alias Stallings, with "his owne Company," was engaged by Sir Ferdinando Gorges to go to Monhegan Island, where they were to meet Thomas Dermer from Newfoundland and "keepe the Coast that Winter quarter, being very well fitted both with Salt, and other necessaries for his turne."

The party was transported in a fishing vessel which belonged to Gorges and was provided with a pinnace; these would have been adequate for all purposes, but Rocraft confiscated a French bark, which he found fishing and trading in a creek near the island. At the end of the fishing season he sent most of the captured crew to England, in the vessel in which he had arrived.

Rocraft was disconcerted at not finding Dermer at Monhegan Island and, after the departure of Gorges' vessel, decided to go to some of his friends in Virginia, where he had lived several years before.

The reason for his leaving New England contrary to specific orders has been explained diversely by the different parties concerned.

Smith, who had been associated with Rocraft in a similar venture three years before, and the Council of Plymouth, which was interested in his discoveries in a general way, based their conclusions upon letters from the explorer himself or reports of his confederates. Accordingly, they assert that some of his companions had planned to seize the bark and engage in a buccaneering expedition along the coast.

Rocraft claimed that he discovered and defeated their plot, but instead of executing the mutineers, as he described them, he "resolved to put them a shoare, thinking by their hazard, that it was possible they might discover something, that might advance the publike; and so giving them some Armes for their defence, and

some victuall for their sustentation, untill they knew better how to provide for themselves, hee left them a place called Sowaguatoock.”*

In order to obtain the correct version of what really happened it is necessary to consult the account of Gorges who had employed Rocraft to remain in New England during that winter and furnished him with a company "of purpose hired for the service."

In the words of Gorges, "Captain Rocraft, being now shipped and furnished with all things necessary, left the coast, contrary to my directions, and went to Virginia, where he had formerly dwelt; and there falling into company with some of his old acquaintance, a quarrel happened between him and another" (William Epps) "so that before he could get away he was slain."†

The brief record of Rocraft on this occasion indicated that he, like many other military men of his time, had an impetuous and ungovernable temper. The account of the "mutiny" proved that all of those involved, who were also employes of Gorges, were not really guilty of any serious offence in the opinion of their leader, but were permitted to spend the winter in the vicinity of Monhegan Island as agreed with their employer. They had access to the pinnacle which Rocraft did not need because he had commandeered the French bark.

Furthermore, Richard Vines, who was also a servant of Gorges, must have been one of the men left by Rocraft at Saco in 1618. He was a physician of integrity, versed in botanical science, who was dispatched in Gorges' ship during the most critical stage of the plague, which included the three years from 1617 to 1619, and was also hired "to stay there the winter quarter." In 1617, this vessel, instead of going to New England, sailed late in the season to Newfoundland and, in 1619, when Dermer did reach Monhegan Island in search of Rocraft, he did not leave any of his men there for the winter because he had too few to defend it.

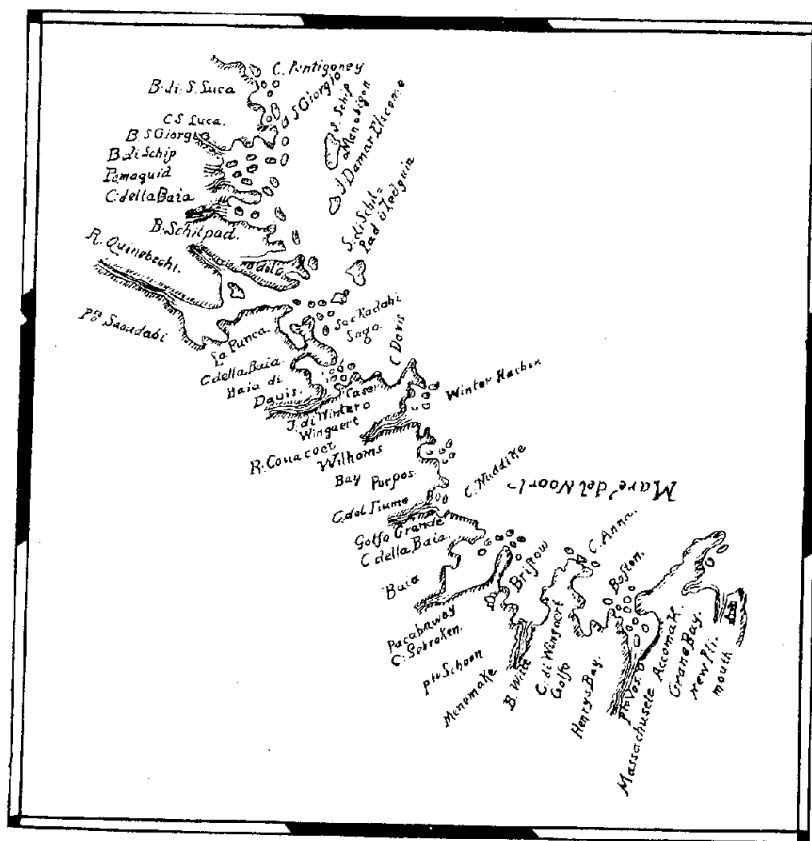
On the other hand, he had encountered the "mutineers" upon arrival in the country. According to the report of the council, "They remayned not long" (at Saco) "but got from thence to Menehighon, an Iland, lying some three leagues in the Sea, and fiftene leagues from that place, where they remayned all that Winter, with bad lodging, and worse fare, yet came all safe home *save one sickely man, which dyed there*, the rest returned with the

* Purchase, 19-275.

† Me. Hist. Col., 2-29.

Shippe wee sent for Rocrafts supply and provision, to make a Fishing Voyage."†

Smith, in recounting the other misfortunes of Rocraft and Dermer, with whom he had endured captivity in the hands of the French corsairs in 1615, alluded to the general effect of the plague



DUTCH MAP, 1631

upon the abandoned remnant of Rocraft's party and to the same fatality referred to by the council. His statement was: "Where I have seene one hundred or two hundred Salvages, there is scarce ten to be found, and yet *not any of them,*" (Rocraft's survivors at

‡ Purchase, 19-276.

Monhegan Island), "*touched with any sicknesse but one poore French man that died.*"§

The fact that Vines and his companions were compelled to lie "in the cabins" (wigwams) "with those people that died," who were Indians, reflected the unusual emergency in which they found themselves at the approach of winter in the fall of 1618. And yet Gorges related of his servants that "not one of them ever felt their heads to ache while they stayed *there*. And this course I held some years together."*

In the last sentence Gorges must have referred to the employment of Rocraft, Dermer and Vines in 1618, 1619 and 1620 at Monhegan, and of others in 1622 at Damariscove.

Rocraft was killed in Virginia in the spring of 1619 and the sojourn of Vines and the other "mutineers" at Saco gave rise to the later name of Winter Harbor, for it is evident that there could have been no occasion for leaving anyone there for "discovery" at that time if it had been inhabited previously. An ancient map of Maine, engraved in 1631 or 1632, has perpetuated the name of "Winter Harbor," as the English equivalent for Sawagatoock.†

On his way south in 1619, Dermer left Tisquantum, whom he had brought from Newfoundland during the previous year and proposed to employ as an interpreter in New England, with some friendly Indians who had survived the plague at Saco, and sailed for Virginia where he arrived in November. During the transit he had noted the ravages of disease in the extinct native villages along the coast.

In 1624, Christopher Levett discovered two rivers at Saco which he believed had never been seen by any Englishman.

THE SECOND OCCUPATION.

Two years after the visit of Levett Winter Harbor must have been occupied, temporarily at least. The evidence is meager but convincing. It is derived from widely divergent sources and largely from the testimonies of persons who had been summoned to testify in litigation between George Cleave and Robert Trelawney over the title to the site of the City of Portland. In that controversy the identity of the "River of Casco" as the east-

§ Smith's Trav. & Works., 2-747.

* Me. Hist. Col., 2-24.

† N. Y. Doc. Hist., Frontispiece.

ern boundary of the Trelawney grant became the paramount issue.

Winter, as agent for the defendant, described his affidavits, which were the only ones preserved in the case, as "the evidences heare of such as did most frequent that place" (Casco) "since the first discovery thereof."‡

Cleave won the first decision, but Trelawney appealed from the verdict as contrary to evidence. Thomas Gorges, Henry Jocelyn and Richard Vines were then the justices of the court of last resort. In their final determination in 1642, the opinion of the inferior tribunal was reversed and the rescript declared that Presumpscot River was the only one in Casco Bay of sufficient importance "Ever to have been Called Casco river" by the "relation of ye Antient Inhabitants & Natives."§

The first witness in point of antiquity was William Gibbons, of Saco; he had known Presumpscot River to be styled the "River of Casco" since 1623. Obviously, this planter was the agent of Levett, who was reported by his principal to have been resident in New England in 1627. He also appears to have been the brother of Edward Gibbons, of Boston, whose administrators subsequently disposed of the Saco estate.

Three other witnesses, classed by the court as "Antient Inhabitants" at the Eastward, were John Cousins, of Casco, Peter Garland, of Dover, and John Mills, of Scarborough. Each deponent had known and frequented "the river which runs by Mr. Arthur Mackworthes house." It had been recognized by them and their associates as "Casco River" for fourteen years before 1640.*

In a later deposition, relating to Pejepscot, Cousins was much more specific. His statement, made in 1683, contained the following pertinent information:

"Testimony of John Cousins, aged about Eighty Seven years, being summoned maketh oath, having lived in ye Province about Fifty-five or 6 yrs, about two years at Sauco & the rest of my time at Casco bay, & I well remember yt Mr. Thomas Purchase went from Sauco to Pejepscot which lies in Casco Bay near ye Falls of Dammas Coggan river & settled himself, & there built an house, planted & possessed a considerable tract of land wch extended as far as Maquoit to ye Westward & bounded by the river & Nacussett

‡ Me. Doc. Hist., 3-233.

§ York Deeds, 8-244.

* Me. Doc. Hist., 3-231, 239.

on the East, of wch Lands the said Mr Purchase took his first possession in the year One thousand Six hundred & twenty-eight."†

The two depositions of Cousins, taken 43 years apart but plainly corroborative, prove that a settlement was begun at Saco in 1626, from which Purchase and the affiant removed to Casco within two years. Other members of the temporary settlement at Saco, who were indicated by collateral references, were Richard Bradshaw, Peter Garland, John Mills, John Oldham and Richard Vines.

A main reason for the allotment of 1500 acres of land "above the hedd of Pashippscot" to Captain Bradshaw was specified as "the charge he had been at in his liveing there some yeares before" 1631. His concession adjoined that of Purchase.‡

Mills was a witness to the illicit trade between Thomas Wright's agent and the Indians before 1630.

In 1626, Oldham sailed from Saco ("Canada") to Virginia as merchant of a trading vessel. There was little cargo, as the freight had been sacrificed in transit near the Shoals of Cape Cod. Bradford mentioned the vicissitudes of the voyage which occurred the year after Oldham had been ejected from New Plymouth. At that time this eastern trader was a most aggressive competitor of that colony in Indian trade. His ship arrived at Hampton Roads October 2, where it was unladen at the mouth of the James River, because it had just weathered a severe storm and was reported to be "very lekie." The name of the bark was the "Happy Entrance."§

The first plantation at Saco was one of those referred to by the historian of New Plymouth in 1628, when he described the settlers as "the planters of Pascataway & other places to ye eastward of them."*

Saco appears to have been abandoned in 1628, when all of the original pioneers except Cousins and Garland are known to have returned to England. In June, Oldham with Morton as his prisoner sailed from the Isles of Shoals, and soon after Vines was paid to use his influence in England in obtaining a patent of Cushnoc for New Plymouth. Bradshaw sued for a grant at Pejepscot and Mackworth for a tract on Presumpscot River, where he had had possession many years before 1635. Mills returned with Winter to Richmond Island after a sojourn in the Old Country.

† Pejepscot Papers, 491a.

‡ Am. Ant. Col., 1867-93.

§ Bradford, 2-130; Min. of Va. Council, 1-121.

* Bradford, 2-149.

February 12, 1629-30, the Council of Plymouth granted the locality about Winter Harbor to Oldham and Vines and described the tract as four miles in width along the seashore and eight miles in length toward the interior. Upon the same day another concession of the same dimensions, situated upon the easterly side of Saco River and styled East Saco, was granted to Thomas Lewis and Richard Bonython.

Oldham had resided in the country about six years before the date of his grant and there was no mention of previous services performed for the council by either grantee. The subsequent home of Oldham was at Watertown.

The close association of Isaac Allerton and Sir Ferdinando Gorges in the first attempts to colonize Maine was accountable for the statement attributed to James Sherley, but dictated by Allerton himself, just one week after the Saco grants, to the effect that the latter had the "cheefe" of the council for a friend.

Early in 1630 Allerton and Vines had made arrangements with Thomas Wright, a wealthy merchant adventurer of Bristol, England, who owned the *Swift* of Bristol, to transport passengers and provisions to Saco and Casco, where they were to begin plantations for Vines and Wright respectively. Stephen Reekes, of Poole, master of this vessel, was instructed by the owner to discharge his passengers and relade upon the Maine coast with "fishe and trayne oyl" for Saint Michael's, one of the Azores or Western Islands. To avoid capture by enemy privateers to the southward, Reekes was advised to take advantage of his slight knowledge of the French language and assume French names for himself and his ship.

The *Swift* reached the coast in midsummer. The approximate time of arrival was indicated by the certificate of seizin, dated June 25, 1630, when Richard Vines took possession of the premises at Saco in the presence of Thomas Wiggin, Thomas Purchase, Isaac Allerton, Stephen Reekes, Nathaniel Waters and John Wright, a kinsman of Thomas Wright, of Bristol.

William Blackstone, William Jeffrey and Edward Hilton had been designated to give possession for the council, but the first two, who were remote residents of Massachusetts, and the last, who then lived in New Hampshire, were absent.†

Nathaniel Waters, master of the *Return*, of Millbrook, England, had fished and traded on the coast in 1627. Subsequently,

† York Deeds, 1-2, 7.

fishermen from Millbrook were employed at Richmond Island by John Winter. A master of the same name was trading at Pemaquid in 1647.

Captain John Wright was on his way eastward as factor for his brother Thomas, of Bristol, who proposed to establish a trading post in the house at Casco which had been acquired from Levett. He had also been employed by Allerton to convey supplies in his shallop to Edward Ashley at Penobscot and to assist in securing a cargo of fish and train oil for the *Swift*, in the vicinity of Pemaquid.

Purchase was interested subsequently in the settlement of the plantation at Pejepsco on Casco Bay.

Allerton who was a witness at Saco had come from England that spring with William Peirce in the *Lyon*. Peirce had landed Ashley at Penobscot and proceeded westward to Salem, where Allerton had transshipped in a shallop for Pemaquid, June 12, expecting to encounter the *Swift* at the Eastward.

In 1628, Vines had accepted a retainer from Allerton to assist him in obtaining from the Council of Plymouth a patented right at Cushnoc for Plymouth Colony, and he was still agent for Gorges and "interested in the discovery and seizure" of the eastern country. The grant of Cushnoc had been issued just a month before, and that at Penobscot, in which Allerton had an interest, was granted a month after, that to Oldham and Vines at Saco.

There is no doubt that possession was taken at Cushnoc and Penobscot during the same month, but the written evidence is not available.

The transportation of Oldham's goods to Pascataqua in the *Warwick* earlier in the year may have reflected a disagreement between the patentees on the west side of Saco River. At any rate Oldham's interest in the eastern plantation was acquired subsequently by Vines.

After his passengers had been landed at "Sacho and Cuscoe" Reekes followed the instructions of his employers and changed his name to Peter Alley and that of his ship to the *Saint Peter*. How far he was successful in securing a cargo of fish and oil among the English fishermen at the Eastward has not been disclosed. However, England was then at war with France, and while he lay at Damariscove Captain Thomas Witherly arrived from Pascataqua

in command of the *Warwick* and in possession of British letters of marque and made a prize of the *Saint Peter*.

After their return to London Reekes confessed his deception in Witherly's presence at the house of Captain John Mason in Fenchurch Street.†

The settlers who came to Saco with Vines in 1630 appear to have been Ambrose Berry, Henry Boade, George Cleave, John Cousins, Theophilus Davis, George Frost, Thomas Purchase, John Parker, William Scadlock and John Wadley. Some of these were assigned lots of one hundred acres each on the western bank of the river above Biddeford Pool and others settled subsequently in Casco Bay. Two removed, seven years later, to Cape Porpoise.

The consideration for the grant to Bonython and Lewis on the east side of the river recited previous expenditures of personal funds "to take a view of New England in America," and a decision made by the latter and "his Assotiates to plant there." Their first colony came from Bristol in the *White Angel* in 1631. This vessel had been purchased that spring from Robert Aldworth, a Bristol proprietor of Pemaquid, for the London partners of Plymouth Colony. Like the *Swift*, which had failed in a similar project the year before, this ship was intended to convey passengers and supplies to New England and to relade there with fish and train oil for Spain, where the vessel and cargo were to be disposed of outright.§

Allerton was in charge, and his bill of lading contained cattle and goods, consigned chiefly to settlers in Massachusetts by Richard and Thomas Southcoat and William Vassal. Some of the freight was taken on the credit of John White, a clergyman of high standing in Dorchester, England, who had been one of the founders of Salem Colony.

The *White Angel* had been provided by Allerton and Richard Andrews, John Beauchamp, Timothy Hatherly and James Sherley, the London partners of Plymouth Colony, to convey supplies to Edward Ashley at Penobscot. Aside from this special service for the most easterly English settlement, this ship brought colonists and provisions for Saco. Shipments of more than twenty-four tons of corn and oats were made by George Way, of Dorchester, to Thomas Purchase and Boston consignees. This grain was freighted from Padstow, in Cornwall, to Bristol, to be ground into meal, and thence to Barnstable, to be shipped on the *Friendship*;

† N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec., 47-253.
§ Bradford, 2-179.

when that ship failed of passage, its cargo was transported back to Bristol and reshipped on the *White Angel*.*

June 28, 1631, Edward Hilton, of Dover Point, delivered possession of the premises on the eastern side of Saco River to Thomas Lewis, in presence of James Parker, George Vaughan, Henry Watts and Thomas Wiggin.†

Other settlers who disembarked at Saco appear to have been John Bonython, Francis Robinson, Thomas Southcoat, Richard Tucker and Henry Warwick.

There is proof that these settlements of Vines and Lewis were the first permanent ones on the Saco River. In a letter to Winthrop, dated August 4, 1645, Richard Vines stated that the right of Alexander Rigby to the Province of Maine was based upon the "Plough Patent, which was deserted 13 years past," and declared that "If there come order, either from King or Parliament, for the establishing of Mr. Rigby in that patent, we will submit to it, soe far forth as they doe not intrench upon the liberties of Saco, (for *our Patents wear granted and possesst a yeare before that, and you knowe that all grants run, except before excepted*)."‡

The Plough Patent was granted June 26, 1630, and its first colonists, on account of the barren aspect of the premises at Sagadahoc River, proceeded forthwith to Massachusetts where they appeared July 6, 1631, in search of a better location.§

In fact, during the same week that possession was taken by Lewis at East Saco, the Plough Company, as the Sagadahoc colonists were styled collectively, "deserted" the Plough Patent, "never settling on that land."**

The sentiment for exclusive proprietorship prevailed for many years upon the banks of the Saco River, although the influential Sir Alexander Rigby, assignee of the rights of two members of the Plough Company, undertook with varying degrees of success to superimpose his unpopular patent upon the older franchises of the original proprietors, both at Saco and Cape Porpoise.††

At the time of his discharge as manager for Plymouth Colony in 1631, Allerton had "expended, and given to Mr. Vines and others, aboute 543 li. ode money," to obtain inside influence with the Council of Plymouth in securing Cushnoc patent. In the quaint

* Bradford, 2-189; Mass. Arch., 100-8, 9.

† York Deeds, 2-110.

‡ Mass. Hist. Col., 7-354.

§ Winthrop, 1-53.

** Mass. Hist. Proc., 21-232.

†† Mass. Hist. Proc., 22-157.

phraseology of Sherley that concession required the outlay of "no small sume of money * * * for * * * many locks must be opened with ye silver, ney, ye golden key."

Upon discovery that Barnstable merchants had consigned trading goods to Saco planters during that year, he too became interested in the eastern trade. The next spring, owing to former business relations with Vines, he became associated with him as a "consort" in commercial ventures along the Maine Coast, where he supplied him with merchandise. The New Plymouth historian alluded to Vines, or Dixie Bull, or both, in his complaint that Allerton had instructed his partners "to rune into every hole, & into ye river of Kenebeck, to gleane away ye trade from ye house ther, aboute ye patente & privilege wherof he had dasht away so much money" for that colony.‡

July 23, 1632, when Vines landed at Cape Elizabeth to deliver seizin of the Trelawney grant to Winter, Allerton was present as an attesting witness. Both were returning homeward from an eastern coasting trip on that occasion, and Thomas Cammock, who conversed with them at some length, reported that the best Indian trade was to be found near the "Scotts' Plantation" (Annapolis Royal).

The next year Vines erected a wigwam at Machias and left a few employes there to trade with the natives, but within a week two of his men were killed by the French, who took the others eastward with all of their merchandise and dispatched them from Port Latour to France. Nearly all of the trading goods captured belonged to Allerton and, as his financial condition had already become critical otherwise, he disposed of the *White Angel*, which he had employed for three years in fishing and trading along the coast, together with the season's cargo of fish and beaver, in Spain.§

In 1634, an English trader from Saco was killed by Indians in the interior. At that date the trade along the coast had been much reduced. In the spring of that year John Winter wrote to Trelawney from Richmond Island that no native had visited his vicinity for a long time for, said he, "no Indian lives nearer unto us then 40 or 50 myles, except a few about the River of Salko, for the planters here abouts, yf they will have any bever, must go 50 or 60 miles Into the Country with their packes on their backes * * *

I sent a man this yeare 2 voyages into the Country to put away

‡ Bradford, 2-166, 184, 188.

§ Bradford, 2-190.

som goods with the Indians * * * and I was faine to give an Indian to go his pilot In the Country more than I got."*

The trade on the coast had been intercepted by the houses which had been established in the interior upon the rivers.

During this year Gorges began his principal settlement at Agamenticus with the assurance that the proximity of Saco, where his "servant" Vines had been settled for some years, would mean a material advantage. September 10, he gave him a commission to dispose of lands within his province. Several tracts of land were thus conveyed by Vines to various private owners.

Agriculture was the principal occupation at Saco, but clapboards had already been provided for shipment August 6, 1634, when the *Pide Cow* sailed thither from Pascataqua to secure a return cargo. The industry had been fostered by Vines on the western bank of the river. Edward Trelawney, whose headquarters were at Richmond Island, reported that there was a ready market for the product at Malaga, Spain.

April 25, 1635, the Council of Plymouth apportioned all of the territory situated between Pascataqua and Sagadahoc rivers to Gorges and November 26, following, renewed the patent at Winter Harbor to Vines, in severalty. The action indicated that Oldham had consented to relinquish his proprietary interest in favor of his more active partner. After his title had been perfected, Vines encouraged the production of lumber in his settlement. With that object in view he approved the formation of a partnership between Peyton Cook, of Saco, and Richard Williams, of Boston, to operate at Winter Harbor.

The company was formed in October, 1635, with the understanding that all business should be conducted upon a share basis. Edward Trelawney, of Richmond Island, was interested in the venture and arranged with Matthew Cradock, of London, to take the entire output.

Williams came from Boston to Saco about New Year's Day and secured the services of Thomas Williams and John Smith, then employes of Vines. The proprietor was entitled to one-half of the profits to reimburse him for the timber required. About a dozen men were employed in the undertaking and the food problem became serious. Then Williams died and his estate was not fully administered by Yorkshire Court for many years.

* Me. Doc. Hist., 3-461.

The first session of the proprietary court was held at the house of Richard Bonython at Saco, March 25, 1636, which was about one month after the death of Richard Williams. The commissioners presided in the following order: Richard Bonython, William Gorges, Thomas Cammock, Henry Jocelyn, Thomas Purchase, Edward Godfrey and Thomas Lewis. The communities represented were Kittery, York, Saco and Brunswick.

The creditors of Williams were found to be James Cole, Peyton Cook, John Love, Thomas Lewis, Thomas Mayhew as agent for Cradock, Hugh Mosier, John Parker and Henry Warwick. The estate was declared to be insolvent, but Mayhew, who lived at Medford upon the Cradock plantation, undertook to continue the business in the interest of his patron who was the largest creditor. Accordingly, provisions were dispatched to Saco from Medford.

Vines, too, was a large creditor and insisted upon reimbursement of part of his claim. Under the date of May 20, 1636, he received the following letter from Mayhew:

"Sir: Wn. yr shipp comes to take Clapboards, if you want you may take soe much of mine, but by all meanes lett him take after hee hath those yt belongeth unto you as well those of the shorter sort as others, else I shall bee left unsorted: as for pvisions I will send wt. I can pr the first yt comes. I have taken course for the 200 lbs. of bread and a baill of beife to goe by Mr. Allerton if hee can take it in, if not I shall come with ye other goods & what else I have yt. hee shall desire."†

Twelve days later Thomas Babb arrived at Saco with the ship which Vines had chartered to transport his clapboards to market. The tale was taken by John Jolliff, another agent of Cradock, who delivered enough stock on the account of Vines to make him a debtor of the estate. The unsold balance of the clapboards was inventoried and distributed to all creditors on an insolvency basis, so that Cradock became a substantial loser.‡

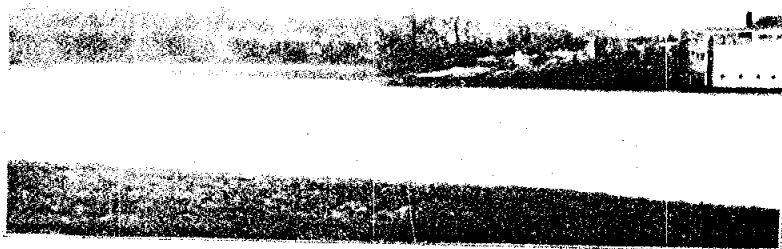
Another important industry at Saco was sponsored by merchants of Dorchester, England, in 1636, when they laid the keel for a ship to be employed in transatlantic service. Very little is known about the project except that the construction was placed in charge of Clement Greenway, an experienced master, who had made a fishing trip to Saco that summer and kept a few employes in the country during the winter.

† York Ct. Rec., 1-83.

‡ Me. Doc. Hist., 3-88.

This was the first large sailing craft to be begun in Maine after the completion of the *Virginia* at Sagadahoc in 1607. It was launched from Winter Harbor, which is a peninsula situated on the west side and at the mouth of Saco River, between the open sea and Biddeford Pool. For many years the place was called Parker's Neck, because it had been monopolized first by John Parker, of Biddeford, England, who erected a dwelling and fishing stages at the point. After Parker's removal to Sagadahoc the land was taken by Robert Jordan, in satisfaction of an execution against Vines, and conveyed to Roger Spencer, of Boston, who lived there for several years.

The first Maine colonists were faithful to the tenets of the established church of England and for this reason there was not much fellowship between them and the Massachusetts settlers. Places for religious services were provided at York and Saco as early as 1636. The first meeting-house at the latter plantation was located at Church Point, on the west side of the river and about midway between the falls and Biddeford Pool. The site is now unmarked, but the locality was indicated upon an ancient plan of the division made for the heirs of Bonython and Lewis.



CHURCH POINT, SACO RIVER

May 24, 1636, Richard Gibson arrived at Richmond Island where he had been engaged as pastor under the patronage of Robert Trelawney. Soon after his advent, his services were secured for occasional engagements at Saco.

At the latter parish a ministerial tax was assessed upon all of

the male inhabitants in the district, to provide for Gibson's support. While, during the same year, some of the York parishioners did object to paying their ecclesiastical charges, there appeared to have been no dissension at Saco.

The amount committed to the bailiff for collection was large for that period and the list included the names of planters on both sides of the river. All proprietors and their assigns were taxed in proportion to their several interests in the realty. The salary at Richmond Island was paid by voluntary contributions from Trelawney and his fishermen.

Since this may be regarded as the first tax of any kind ever levied in the Province of Maine, it is subjoined without abbreviation as it has been preserved on the first page of the Province Records.

Parish Tax for Richard Gibson, pastor at Saco, September 7, 1636:

Captain Richard Bonython,	03	00	00
Richard Vines,	03	00	00
Thomas Lewis,	03	00	00
Henry Boade,	02	00	00
John Wadley,	01	00	00
Thomas Williams,	02	10	00
Robert Sankey,	01	10	00
Theophilus Davis,	01	10	00
George Frost,	01	10	00
Clement Greenway,	01	00	00
John Parker,	01	00	00
John Smith,	01	00	00
Samuel Andrews,	01	00	00
William Scadlock,	01	00	00
Robert Morgan,	01	15	00
Henry Warwick,	01	00	00
Richard Hitchcock,	01	10	00
Thomas Page,	01	00	00
Ambrose Berry,	01	00	00
Henry Watts,	01	10	00
Richard Foxwell,	01	10	00

During the summer of 1638 the new ship built at Saco by English merchants of Barnstable and put into commission by Greenway, who had been appointed master, was wrecked off the Irish

Coast before it had completed its first voyage. John Richmond, a merchant of Bandon Bridge, Ireland, was a passenger on the ill-fated vessel. These two survivors returned to Saco the following year, but the infant industry lapsed.

After Gorges had acquired a royal title to Western Maine in 1639, he made a second attempt to establish a legal forum in the district and a new tribunal for the province of New Somerset was convened at Saco June 25, 1640. The records of that court furnish many interesting facts.

During the latter year Thomas Jenner was chosen pastor of the plantation to succeed Gibson, who had removed to Pascataqua about New Year's Day. This pastorate continued for six years.

In 1642, the exploration of the White Mountains by Darby Field, an Irishman of Dover, excited the general interest of Maine planters, who were still concerned with the possibilities of fabulous profits in the wilderness of Laconia. Field's exaggerated accounts of the discovery of diamonds and "muscovy glass," with the encouraging report that "The sea by Saco seemed as if it had been within 20 miles," induced "divers others to travel thither" about the last of August, among whom were Thomas Gorges and Vines.

The reader is indebted to the first "History of New England" for the only story of the adventure now extant, which is appended.

"They went up Saco river in birch canoes, and that way, they found it 90 miles to Pegwagget, an Indian town, but by land it is but 60. Upon Saco river, they found many thousand acres of rich meadow, but there are ten falls, which hinder boats, etc.

"From the Indian town, they went up hill (for the most part) about 30 miles in woody lands, then they went about 7 or 8 miles upon shattered rocks, without tree or grass, very steep all the way. At the top is a plain about 3 or 4 miles over, all shattered stones, and upon that is another rock or spire, about a mile in height, and about an acre of ground at the top. At the top of the plain arise four great rivers, each of them so much water, at the first issue, as would drive a mill; Connecticut river from two heads, at the N.W. and S.W. which join in one about 60 miles off, Saco river on the S.E., Amascoggen which runs into Casco Bay at the N.E., and Kennebeck, at the N. by E. The mountain runs E. and W. 30 or 40 miles, but the peak is above all the rest. They went and returned in 15 days."§

§ Winthrop, 2-89.

In 1643, John Winter at Richmond Island mentioned Saco planters who had exchanged their surplus supplies of grain with him. His list included William Gibbons, Richard Hitchcock, Thomas Jenner, John Lee, Francis Robinson, Richard Vines, Henry Warwick and Thomas Williams, all of whom had been residents on the river for several years.

September 30, 1645, during Jenner's pastorate, Vines sold his patent of Saco to Robert Childs and during the following spring emigrated with some of his friends to Barbadoes, where he was engaged in tropical farming and renewed the practice of medicine as his original profession. He died on his farm in 1651, only a few years after the decease of Gorges. Many of the present land titles in Biddeford may be traced to leases granted by him and confirmed later by the town.

DIVISION OF LAND IN BIDDEFORD.

According to tradition Vines and his associates landed originally upon Fletcher Neck, where there were fishing stages. That locality, then known as "Winter Harbor," is now recognizable as the favorite summer resort of Biddeford Pool. On an ancient British map of the "Province of Mayne," dated 1655, six dwellings were depicted upon the western bank of Saco River, one of which may have been intended to represent that constructed to shelter the employes of John Parker, the Biddeford fishmonger. In early days his peninsula was styled "Parker's Neck."

About the northerly quadrant of Biddeford Pool were located the pioneer homes of Robert Booth, Ralph Tristram, Richard Hitchcock and Thomas Williams. The dwelling of the latter was mentioned in 1636. The land between that of Williams and Saco River was acquired in 1647 by Richard Cummings, who conveyed it to Walter Merry.

The next habitation on the river was occupied by Henry Boade, before 1636, but it was transferred to James Gibbons and Thomas Mills by Vines in 1642. Boade had removed to Wells.

Like that of Boade the rest of the lots upriver were eighty rods in width and extended for 200 rods westward. The next four house lots were assigned, in the order named, to Robert Sankey, Joseph Bowles, Samuel Andrews and William Scadlock. The last two settlers resided upon their lots in 1637. Sankey died before

1642 and his title was acquired successively by John Wright and John Bouden. Bowles conveyed his estate to Roger Hill and withdrew to Wells. Andrews died in 1637 and his widow, who had married Arthur Mackworth, of Casco, sold her interest to Peter Hill, father of Roger; the premises were subsequently occupied by John Helson and William Dicer. Scadlock retired to Little River on the west side of the town and disposed of the Saco farm to Richard Seeley, a mariner of the Isles of Shoals.*

Above the main settlement a large section of the wilderness had been reserved for the grandson of Gorges, of the same name. Apparently, such a concession had been made at an early date. In 1642, an interior lot containing one hundred acres and bounded southerly by land of "Ferdinando Gorges decd," easterly by Saco River and northerly by Smith's Brook, was assigned by Vines to Ambrose Berry.†

That same year another homestead of equal dimensions, situated above the brook, was conferred upon John Smith, who like Thomas Williams, had been a "servant" of the proprietor. The easterly boundary of the last premises was defined as the river and "Church Point," where, obviously, the first meeting-house in the province had been located.‡

Beyond an intervening strip of virgin forest which terminated at West's Brook was a house and clearing leased by Vines to John West in 1638. Previously, it had been held under temporary leaseholds by Samuel Andrews and Thomas Cole in succession. The locality was known as "West's Point," and the building was described as "a mansion." Between the point and Saco Falls is situated Cow Island which was given to West by the town long after his settlement in the vicinity.

There is no direct evidence to disclose the exact spot on which the proprietor lived. At the falls is situated Indian Island, which was made the subject of controversy by Joan, wife of Vines, and Lewis and Bonython at the first session of Saco court in 1636. A temporary decree authorized the defendant to plant and cultivate what space she required for domestic purposes until her husband could return from England and the title be determined. Many years later the disputed premises, known as Bonython's Island and comprising part of the present City of Saco, were equally

* York Deeds, 3-124; 1-33, 42.

† York Deeds, 7-181.

‡ York Deeds, 2-10.

divided between William Phillips, successor of Robert Childs and Vines, and John Bonython, son of the Saco proprietor.

In 1643, Vines assured Governor Winthrop that he had been compelled to travel two miles to reach home after attendance at the local court. Seven years earlier the New Somerset tribunal had convened at the house of Richard Bonython in East Saco. Later sessions had been conducted in the dwelling of Thomas Williams at Winter Harbor. Church Point was near the center of population and it is probable that after the completion of the meeting-house all public hearings were held there. The distance of the site of that building from Saco Falls and the fact that his wife had planted Indian Island as a matter of convenience and safety during the season when her husband was absent, clearly point to the conclusion that the dwelling of Vines stood near the westerly end of Saco Bridge above the falls.

DIVISION OF LAND IN SACO.

The ancient map disclosed six buildings distributed for four miles along the river in "East Saco." The coastal tract was occupied by William Gibbons, who must have been a near relative of Major Edward, of Boston.

In the Casco controversy between Cleave and Trelawney the Saco planter testified that he had known Presumpscot River since 1623. This statement qualified him as one of the party of Robert Gorges, which had arrived late in that year and visited the Eastern Country during the winter. He was mentioned as commorant at Saco from 1636 to 1652, but not afterward, while Edward Gibbons, who had been engaged in eastern trade for many years, died in 1654, leaving a large estate.

The next year John Richards, who had just disposed of his land at Sagadahoc to Clark and Lake, was living near Blue Point in Saco. Obviously he was acting as an agent for Edward upon the estate of the deceased William Gibbons, since two years later he with the other administrators of the Boston merchant conveyed the Saco premises to Henry Warwick. The real estate was then described as a tract of 400 acres which extended eastward from the mouth of Saco River to Goosefair.§

The next dwellings appear to have been those of John Wadley and Edward Robinson. The latter and Francis, presumed to be a

§ York Deeds, 6-80.

son on account of his minority at the time of settlement, may have been employes of Bonython.

About four miles from the mouth of the river was a plantation of fifty acres which had been assigned to Thomas Page. It lay nearly opposite Church Point and was bounded by two creeks, the most southerly being still known as "Nichols' Brook." Page and his wife died suddenly in 1645, leaving only minor children. His descendants disposed of their interests in the original tract nearly one hundred years later.*

Above Page's Plantation was the dwelling and cultivated land of Richard Bonython and beyond that, opposite the falls, stood the house of Thomas Lewis. It is apparent that all of the proprietors at Saco anticipated that their principal revenue would be derived from the manufacture of lumber, agriculture and the Indian trade, rather than from deep-sea fishing on the coast.†

MASSACHUSETTS SUPREMACY.

Massachusetts colonies had secured no control in Maine before 1652. This is best illustrated by an incident that occurred at Saco two years before. In the spring of 1650, Richard Seeley "did steale his fathers boat" and with Thomas Wallen induced the wives of Thomas Mills and Thomas Warner to abandon their homes at Winter Harbor and proceed with them to New Plymouth. Upon arrival at their destination Seeley, whose father Richard operated at the Isles of Shoals at that time, and Wallen, who was also comorant within Massachusetts territory and amenable to punishment by the colony, were sentenced forthwith by the local magistrates and immediately "comitted to ward," while the others were remanded to Winter Harbor where they resided. The elder Seeley, whose name was spelled "Carle," subsequently lived near Winter Harbor in Biddeford.‡

July 5, 1653, the inhabitants on Saco River submitted to the Massachusetts regime.§

In one of Maverick's descriptions of the Eastern Country, dated July 26, 1665, the only municipalities mentioned for the old Province of Maine were Kittery, York, Wells, Saco, Scarborough and Falmouth. These were "all built by the seaside and five or

* York Deeds, 3-12; 12-69.

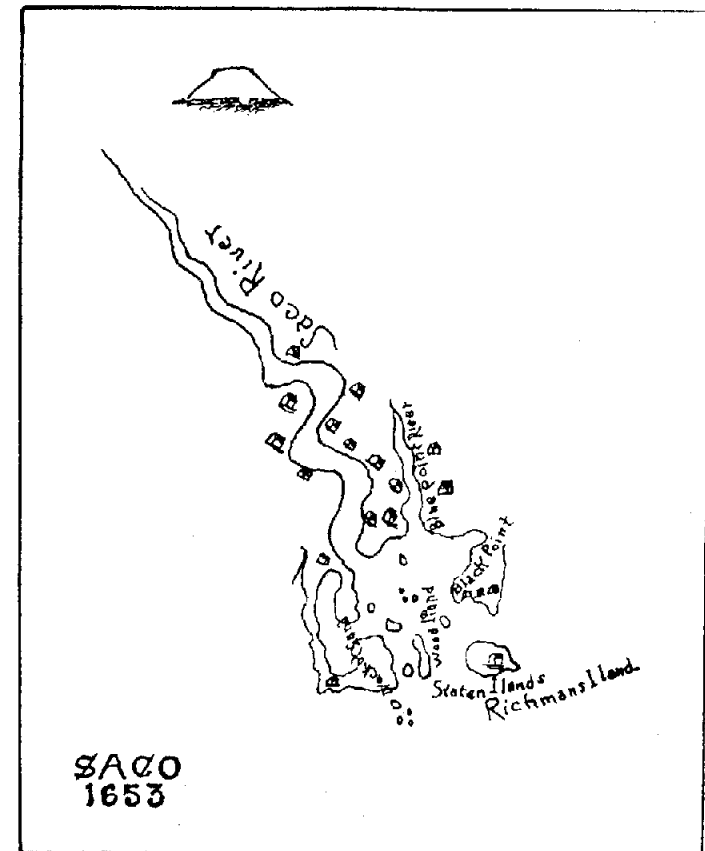
† York Deeds, 3-94.

‡ Plymouth Col. Rec., 2-205.

§ Mass. Col. Rec., 3-412.

six miles long at least," although they had "but 30 houses in them, and these very mean ones." Another list dated September 5, that year, enumerated only twenty-six houses in the Eastern Country beyond Sagadahoc River.*

Settlements were continued at Saco River until after the first



SACO, 1653

outbreak of the Indian Wars, when the English planters were driven westward as far as Wells. The devastation at this point was almost complete. Hubbard's account, made soon after the event, stated that the savages had burned all of the houses at Saco

* Sainsbury's Col. Pap., 2-213.

which were situated "above the Fisher-mans Stages" near the mouth of the river.

In 1708, a fort was built upon Parker's Neck, at the expense of Massachusetts government, to provide protection for the few remaining settlers against the raids of the Northern Indians. This fortification, located upon the point below Biddeford Pool, was named Fort Mary.

SACO ISLANDS.

Gibbons Island is a small island of ten acres lying east of Parker's Neck. It was assigned to James Gibbons and was included in the first division outlined by Bonython and Foxwell.†

Wood Island lies east of Parker's Neck near the former island and contains thirty acres. It was named for the density of its primeval forest.‡

PIONEERS

- ANDREWS, SAMUEL, born 1598, arrived with his family from Stepney, England, in the "Increase," 1635; Saco, 1636; died 1637; widow Jane, born 1605, married Arthur Mackworth; children Jane (Neal), born 1632, Elizabeth (Purchase), born 1633, James, born 1635, and Philippe (Felt).
 BALL, RICHARD, brother of John; fisherman at Salisbury, 1651; Winter Harbor, 1653; Cape Porpoise, 1655; Kittery, 1667; Dover, 1668.
 BATSON, STEPHEN, planter, 1637-8; Cape Porpoise from Saco, 1642; died at Wells, June 30, 1676; widow Elizabeth; children Elizabeth (Ashley), John, Margery (Young), and Mary (Trott, Brookhouse, Clay).
 BERRY, AMBROSE, planter, at Saco, 1636; Cape Porpoise, 1642; married Ann Bully, 1654; died 1661; children Ambrose, of Boston, 1686, and Hannah (Chase).
 BOADE, HENRY, planter, at Saco, 1636; cousin of John Winthrop; removed to Kennebunk, 1637; died January 16, 1657-8; widow Ann.
 BONYTHON, RICHARD, patentee of Saco, 1631; died 1653; widow Lucretia; children Elizabeth (Cummings), John, born 1648, and Susanna (Foxwell).
 BOOTH, ROBERT, born 1602, clergyman; Exeter, 1644; Saco, 1647; died March 14, 1672-3; widow Deborah married Thomas Ladbroke; children born in various places, Mary (Pennell), September 30, 1627, Eleanor, February, 1634, Simon, May 10, 1641, Martha, April 12, 1645, Robert and Rebecca, July 25, 1655.
 BOWLES, JOSEPH, born 1609, planter; Winter Harbor, 1640; Cape Porpoise, 1648; died 1678; widow Mary; children Elizabeth (Locke, Pitman), Joseph, Mary (Frost), Mercy, Rebecca, Samuel, Sarah (Chadbourne) and Thomas.
 CLEAVE, GEORGE, planter, 1630; Spurwink, 1631-3; Casco (Portland), 1633; wife Joan; died 1666-1671; only daughter Elizabeth (Mitten).
 COLE, JAMES, Salem, 1631; Casco, 1636; Sagadahoc, 1654-1672.

†York Deeds, 15-10.
 ‡York Deeds, 17-15.

- COLE, THOMAS, planter, 1640; land adjoined Batson's, 1641; Pemaquid, 1669.
 COLE, WILLIAM, born 1580; planter at Exeter, 1639; Saco, 1640; constable at Wells, 1645; wife Elizabeth; died 1663; son William, born 1627, removed to Sheepscot before 1665.
 COOK, PEYTON, merchant at Saco, 1635; living, 1684.
 COUSINS, JOHN, born 1594; Saco, 1630-2; Casco, 1634, as an employe of Brown and Mackworth; Cousins Island at Westcustego, 1639; died 1685; only authority that there were settlers at Saco, 1627.
 DAVIS, THEOPHILUS, planter, 1636-7.
 EDMUNDS, ROBERT, servant of Matthew Cradock, 1635; Sagadahoc, 1687.
 ELKINS, THOMAS, born 1595; planter at Boston, 1634; Saco, 1640; died 1664-7; children Christopher and Thomas.
 EVANS, GRIFFITH, planter, 1636.
 FERNALD, JOHN, surgeon, 1637-1640; widow Joanna, 1660.
 FOXWELL, RICHARD, born 1604; trader at Dorchester, 1633; Saco, 1634; Scarborough, 1638; died 1677; widow Susanna, daughter of Richard Bonython; children Esther (Rogers), Eunice (Cutts), John, born 1639, Lucretia (Robinson), born 1642, Mary (Norton), Philip, born 1651, Richard, Sarah (Curtis) and Susanna (Ashton).
 FROST, GEORGE, planter, 1635-7.
 GARDINER, CHRISTOPHER, gentleman at Boston, 1630; Saco, 1631; returned to Bristol, England, 1632.
 GIBBONS, JAMES, planter, born 1614; sailed from London in the "Increase" April 13, 1635; Saco, 1637; wife Judith, daughter of Thomas Lewis; Barbadoes, 1662-1692; children, born at Saco, James, March 19, 1648, Elizabeth (Sharp), April 25, 1652, Thomas, November 23, 1654, Charity, January 5, 1656, Rebecca, January 30, 1657-8, Rachel (Edgecomb), October 23, 1660, Hester, August 16, 1664, Anthony, October 14, 1666.
 GIBBONS, WILLIAM, mariner, knew Presumpscot River, 1623; mentioned at Saco, 1638-1652.
 GRANT, FERDINANDO, employe of Thomas Williams at Winter Harbor, 1640.
 GREENWAY, CLEMENT, mariner of Barnstable at Saco, 1635-8; master of the ship built at Saco and launched, but lost off the Irish Coast, 1638.
 HALEY, THOMAS, arrived 1637; Saco, 1640; wife Mary, daughter of John West, died 1658; children Ann, Lydia, Samuel and Thomas.
 HELSON, JOHN, one of Cradock's fishermen at Boston, 1631; Winter Harbor, 1652; had built a house near Church Point, 1671; deceased 1686; widow Joanna, daughter of Henry Warwick; children Ephraim, John and Samuel.
 HITCHCOCK, RICHARD, born 1608; planter in Massachusetts, 1634; Saco, 1636; died 1671; widow Lucretia, daughter of Thomas Williams; children, born at Saco, Jerusha, November 28, 1653, Thomas, February 20, 1655-6, Lydia (Plaisted), November 30, 1658, Rebecca, August 20, 1661, and Ann and Margaret, September 25, 1664.
 HOGG, PETER, employe of Clement Greenway, 1635-7.
 HOW, ANTHONY, fisherman, 1637.
 HOWELL, MORGAN, planter, 1637; Cape Porpoise, 1643; died 1666; child John, born at Saco, June 16, 1642.
 HURD, THOMAS, planter, 1640.

- JENNER, THOMAS, clergyman at Weymouth, 1636; Saco, 1640-6; Norfolk, England, 1650; children Thomas, born 1628, and two daughters, mentioned in his correspondence.
- LEE, JOHN, planter at Boston, 1639; Salem, 1641; Saco, 1642; had live stock at Cape Porpoise, 1647; son-in-law of John White at Sheepscot, 1664 to 1677, when he removed to Scituate.
- LEIGHTON (Layton), JOHN, planter at Kittery, 1645; Layton's Point, Biddeford Pool, 1653; wife Joanna; removed to a farm bought of Thomas Atkins at Sagadahoc, "near 30 years" before 1678; child John.
- LEWIS, THOMAS, Saco proprietor, 1631; had deceased with wife Elizabeth, 1639; children Elizabeth (Heywood), Judith (Gibbons), born 1627, and Mary (Gibson).
- MILLS, ROBERT, planter, 1637; died at York, 1647; left a claim for wages long due from Vines at Saco; widow Dorothy married John Harker June 30, 1647; son James and three other small children.
- MILLS, THOMAS, native of Exeter, England; Wells, 1653; wife Mary, a daughter of John Wadley, was at Bristol, England, that year; died 1681; children Martha, born at Bristol January 8, 1653-4, married James Smith and Christopher Grant, Elizabeth (Cloyce) and Sarah (Cloyce).
- MORGAN, ROBERT, born 1602; sailed from Gravesend, England, June 20, 1635, in the "Philip"; Saco, 1636; Pemaquid, 1640; had land from Clark and Lake at Woolwich before 1665; living 1673; wife Mary.
- MOSIER, HUGH, planter; arrived at Boston June 12, 1632, in the "James"; Casco, 1640; died 1660; widow Rebecca; children Elizabeth (Lane), James and John.
- NANNEY, ROBERT, born 1613; merchant who sailed from Lombard Street, London, April 18, 1635, in the "Increase"; Saco, 1635; Dover, 1640-1651; Boston, 1662; died in Boston August 27, 1663; given execution against Gorges' house at York for former services; widow Catherine, daughter of John Wheelwright, married Edward Naylor; children, besides those who died young, Samuel, born 1659, Mary, born 1661, and Elizabeth, born 1664.
- NEWLANDS, ANTHONY, planter, recognized as a resident of Maine, 1643; evidently a brother of Jeremiah, of Ipswich; Salisbury, 1651; Ipswich, 1659.
- OLDHAM, JOHN, planter and trader at Plymouth, 1623; on the Maine Coast, 1626; removed to Watertown, with the first settlers; killed at Block Island by the Indians in July, 1636.
- PAGE, THOMAS, born 1606; tailor from All Saints Stayning; sailed from London in the "Increase" June 20, 1635; wife Elizabeth, born 1607; Saco, 1636; both parents died in 1645, leaving children, born in England, Thomas, 1633, Catherine, 1634; born at Saco, Christopher, George, born 1641, Mary and Sylvester.
- PARKER, JOHN, of Biddeford, England; first mate of the "Mayflower" at New Plymouth, 1620; Saco, 1630; Damariscove, 1645; Sagadahoc, 1648; died 1661; widow Mary; children Thomas, John, born at Saco, 1634, and Mary, born 1637, and married to Thomas Webber, of Charlestown.
- PENWELL, WALTER, fisherman; son of Clement of Newton Ferrers, England; sailor with Ambrose Bouden on the "Margery," 1643; Saco, 1647; Biddeford, 1653; dead, 1682; widow Mary, daughter of Robert Booth; children Walter, born December 1, 1649, Mary, born March 12, 1652-3, Deborah, born December 30, 1654, Sarah, born August 2, 1661, and Susanna, born March 29, 1669.

- PURCHASE, THOMAS, born 1577; planter at Saco from Dorchester, England, 1631-2; Brunswick, 1633; wife Mary Grove died in Charlestown, 1654; died at Salem, May 28, 1678, aged 101; widow Elizabeth; children Elizabeth (Blaney), Jane (Elkins) and Thomas.
- RICHMOND, JOHN, merchant, 1637, from Bandon Bridge, Ireland; Richmond Island, 1638; wrecked in the new ship of Barnstable, built at Saco, 1638; on the Maine Coast, 1639.
- ROBINSON, EDWARD, planter, 1640, seems to have been father of Francis.
- ROBINSON, FRANCIS, born 1618; employe of Thomas Lewis at Saco, 1631; merchant at Barbadoes, 1650; Saco, 1667.
- ROGERS, THOMAS, planter at Saco, 1638; Old Orchard, 1662; killed by Indians at Biddeford October 13, 1675, and his house at Saco burned the next day; children John, Richard and Thomas, born January 12, 1658-9.
- SANKEY, ROBERT, born 1605; sailed from London June 20, 1635, in the "Increase"; fisherman and constable at Saco, 1636; died 1640-2.
- SCADLOCK, WILLIAM, planter at Biddeford, 1636; removed to Cape Porpoise section later; died 1662; widow Eleanor married Stephen Kent, of Newbury, May 9, 1662; children John, Rebecca, Samuel, born 1643, Sarah (Gannett), Susanna and William.
- SMITH, JOHN, born 1591; carpenter and member of the Company of Lygonia; arrived at Boston July 7, 1631; Saco, 1636; wife Ann in England; living 1687.
- SMITH, THOMAS, son of Simon and Martha, of Stephney and London, England; Saco, 1640; Cousins Island with John Cousins, 1645; died 1652-8; daughter Judith married Richard Tozer of Berwick.
- SMITH, WILLIAM, born 1588, brother of Richard, of Westchester, England; Saco, 1636; York, 1640; died at Scarborough, without issue, March 6, 1675-6.
- TRISTRAM, RALPH, planter at Winter Harbor, 1644-1654; deceased 1679; children, born at Biddeford, Samuel, February 2, 1644-5, Benjamin and Nathaniel, July 10, 1650, Rachel, August 23, 1653, Ruhama, December 16, 1655, Freegrace, October 7, 1661, and Ruth, August 10, 1664.
- VINES, RICHARD, physician and patentee of Saco, arrived from England in June, 1630, in the "Swift"; sometime a servant of Gorges; Barbadoes, 1646; died at Saint Michael's, 1651; widow Joan; children Belinda (Parasite), Elizabeth, Joan (Ducy), Margaret (Eilacott) and Richard, born at Clerkenwell, 1626.
- WADLEY, JOHN, planter, 1635; Wells, 1639; died, at Biddeford, February 15, 1674; widow Margaret; children Mary (Mills) and Robert.
- WALTON, JOHN, carpenter, arrived 1635; Saco, 1636; Portsmouth, 1644; wife Mary; died at Portsmouth, 1657; widow Ebel, of Plymouth, England; child John, born 1635.
- WARNER, THOMAS, Boston, 1639; fishing partner of William Batten; Saco, 1647; Cape Porpoise, 1653; died 1658; widow Catherine, married John Searl November 26, 1661; child Thomas, born in Boston, 1658.
- WARWICK, HENRY, planter on the east side of Saco River, 1636; died 1679; widow Jane; children Joanna (Helson, Tenny) and John.
- WATTS, HENRY, born 1604; fishmonger from England; arrived at Saco in the "White Angel" in June, 1631; fowler at Scarborough, 1639; married the widow of George Barlow, before 1670; living in 1687.
- WAY, GEORGE, fisherman at Winter Harbor, 1650; came to New Plymouth with Richard Carle and Thomas Wallen, in a boat belonging to the former's father; sent home.

WEST, JOHN, born 1588; planter at Salem, 1636; Saco, 1637; Wells, 1659; died 1663; widow Edith; children Ann and Mary (Haley).

WILLIAMS, RICHARD, contractor at Boston, 1635; died in March of the next year while manufacturing clapboards at Saco, in partnership with Peyton Cook.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, Boston 1631-4; Saco, 1636; indebted to Cradock at Saco, 1636; may have married Ann, widow of Thomas Wannerton, of Pascataqua, as his second wife; children Jerusha (Hull) and Lucretia (Hitchcock).

WISE, THOMAS, planter, 1636-9; in partnership with Hugh Mosier at Casco, 1640; Casco, 1668.

SCARBOROUGH RIVER

This stream, called Oriscoage by the Indians and Blue Point River by the English settlers, enters the sea at its confluence with the Nonesuch—about six miles northeasterly from the mouth of Saco River.

The first European resident on the western bank was Henry Watts, a fishmonger, who removed from Saco to Pine Point in 1633. Three years later Richard Foxwell secured five hundred acres above that point, then styled Blue Point, from his father-in-law Richard Bonython, whose patent for Saco included the district.

The homesteads of Foxwell and Watts were contiguous. That of the latter contained only an hundred acres and, in 1639, other tracts of the same dimensions had been selected, in the order named, along the shore to the westward by Nicholas Edgecomb, Hilkiah Bailey and George Dearing. Subsequently, the widow of Dearing married Jonas Bailey, and the last two lots were combined in one farm.

William Smith, of Casco, testified in later years that, when he first visited Blue Point in 1640, the only plantations then established on that side of the river were those of Dearing, Edgecomb, Foxwell and Watts. Wilmot, wife of Nicholas Edgecomb, came to Richmond Island as a "covenant-servant" and, according to her own statement, removed to Scarborough at the time of her marriage in 1641. George Barlow and Edward Shaw settled on the eastern bank of Scarborough River, but much later.

Submission to Massachusetts was effected by this and the Casco plantations July 13, 1658.*

STRATTON'S ISLANDS.

These two diminutive islets, lying before Old Orchard Beach—about two miles south of Scarborough and three miles west of Richmond Island—took their name from John Stratton, either because he was wrecked there in 1632, or lived there until the next year. Stratton could not have made a reasonable claim to the premises

* Mass. Col. Rec., 4-296.

- TRELAWNEY, EDWARD, of Bake, son of Robert, mayor of Plymouth, and brother of Robert, the patentee; arrived in the "Speedwell" April 26, 1635; returned to England, 1637; died 1643; widow Mary; children born in England, Anne (Toms), 1616, Eulalia, 1617, Elizabeth, 1619, Mary, 1621, Katherine, 1623, Dorothy, 1625, and Robert.
- VINION, JOHN, fisherman, arrived from England in the "Hercules" May 24, 1636; returned to England, 1641.
- WHITE, NICHOLAS, fisherman, arrived from England February 13, 1636-7, in the "Hercules"; House Island, 1661; Maquoit, 1662; died 1668-1671; widow Margery married William Haynes, of Scarborough; children Daniel, Margery and Samuel.
- WILKINSON, JOHN, arrived from Plymouth March 2, 1632-3, in the "Welcome"; Saco, 1640; Scarborough later; dead 1666.
- WILLINE, ROGER, fisherman, 1637; arrived from England in the "Hercules"; one of the first settlers of Cape Porpoise, 1641; Pemaquid, 1672; no record of his death.
- WINTER, JOHN, arrived from Plymouth, England, April 17, 1632, on a fishing voyage; returned from Richmond Island that year and came back to the island March 2, 1632-3, with a few fishermen who had consented to "stay over" winter; wife Joan left at Plymouth, 1634; went back to Plymouth in 1635 and brought his wife the next year; died 1645; children John, Sarah (Jordan) and Mary (Hooper), who remained in England.

FORE RIVER

This important adjunct to Portland Harbor was known to the natives as Capisic River. In 1631, the western shore, known as Cape Elizabeth, was granted to Trelawney and Goodyear. The first settler on that side of the river was Michael Mitten, who married Elizabeth, only daughter of George Cleave. In 1637, the latter, as land agent for Gorges in his county of New Somerset, gave Mitten a lease of Peaks Island, which lies opposite the mouth of the river.

The tract on the eastern shore was called Machegonne by the Indians and settlement was begun there, in the fall of 1633, by Cleave and his partner Richard Tucker, who removed thither from Spurwink River. According to a deposition of Henry Jocelyn, Cleave and Tucker were the first European occupants on the site of the City of Portland.

In 1636, Cleave who had become solicitous for his legal rights at Casco went to England, where he held conferences with Gorges himself and January 27, 1636-7, purchased from him the entire point situated between Fore and Presumpscot rivers. This tract had been called by the natives Machegonne, but it was renamed Stogumber, in honor of the English town of Tucker's nativity.*

While in London Cleave had retained Thomas Morton to advocate the nomination of Gorges as royal governor of all New England, and Cradock, former governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was asked to contribute to the expense of the campaign under a pretext that such an appointment would be beneficial to the interests of his colony.†

Although Gorges was appointed July 23, 1637, he never became active because the Massachusetts members of the commission declined to serve on account of their conviction that the interests of Gorges in Massachusetts and Maine were inimical to their own.

Cleave, however, fortified in his own mind for the purpose,

* York Deeds, 1-95.

† Mass. Hist. Col., 6-127.

returned to Maine with the intention of summarily ending the controversy which had arisen between himself and Trelawney as to his titles at Spurwink and Machegonne.

By virtue of their deed the proprietors of Machegonne took seizin of the premises from Arthur Mackworth June 8, 1637. They had already occupied that point for about four years. Nevertheless, only twenty-two days later the rival proprietors of Cape Elizabeth, who had procured an extension of their former grant, took constructive possession as far east as Presumpscot River. On that occasion Richard Vines acted as attorney for the Council of Plymouth and Mackworth was one of the subscribing witnesses. Other influential planters who favored the title of Trelawney and Goodyear to Machegonne were Edward Godfrey, of York, Thomas Purchase, of Pejepscot, and John Winter, of Richmond Island.

On account of their political prominence in the district and because of their open opposition to his claim of ownership at Casco, Cleave at once cited all but Mackworth to appear in London, before a session of the court of Star Chamber to be holden October 11, 1637. At the hearing the complaint was dismissed for jurisdictional defects and resulted in the assessment of court costs against Cleave.

June 25, 1640, Cleave began litigation anew in a session of the Maine court which had been reorganized by Thomas Gorges. He proposed to establish his title over the rival claim of Trelawney, who on account of the death of Goodyear upon March 26, 1637, was sole owner at Casco by right of survivorship.

At the time of the suit the plaintiff alleged continuous occupation of the disputed premises for seven years. The defendant, who was represented by John Winter, asserted proprietorship by virtue of his original grant from the Council of Plymouth, which had defined his eastern boundary as the "River of Casco." Possession had been taken by the latter June 30, 1637.

During the trial testimony was introduced by Trelawney to prove that the Presumpscot was the "River of Casco" referred to in his grant.

The jury consisted of Arnold Allen, John Baker, Henry Boade, Thomas Cammock, William Cole, Richard Foxwell, Arthur Mackworth, Thomas Page, Francis Robinson, James Smith, John West and Thomas Withers. Some of the panel re-

sided on the western side of the county. Mackworth should have known the facts, for he was represented as in possession of land on the easterly bank of the Presumpscot for "many yeares" before 1635.

Winter maintained that his witnesses had frequented Casco Bay before the plaintiff had occupied any part of the premises, but charged that the statements of members of the jury were secretly considered in its deliberations, and that none of the jurors had known Casco "above 5 or 6 yeares at the most." This time limit, when compared with the testimony of Arthur Brown, who was the defendant's witness and an associate of Mackworth, is significant, for the deponent testified that he had lived at Presumpscot but six years before the trial. Only seven years previously Neal had found the place deserted.†

The decision, which was criticised by Godfrey as contrary to evidence, was to the effect that Fore River was the true Casco and that all of the land east of that boundary belonged to Cleave.§

An appeal from the verdict was taken to Godfrey, Gorges and Vines, who reviewed the entire case on or about July 29, 1642, and reversed the preliminary decision by finding that the Presumpscot was the "River of Casco" and the true eastern boundary of Trelawney's territory.

But the victory of the defendant was short-lived. The next year Cleave returned to England to obtain further relief. There he faced a dubious outlook. While chiefly instrumental in securing for Gorges the governorship of the Northern Colonies six years before, he could expect no immediate help from that source. The British government was in a state of war. His former patron, then over seventy years of age, had resumed active military service at the request of his sovereign, and his New England affairs were being neglected.

As an alternative course he sought an alliance with Sir Alexander Rigby, an influential member of Parliament who was concerned with the foreign policies of the realm.

As a theme of mutual preference Cleave directed the attention of the statesman to the possibilities of the New World. He even advocated the purchase of the Lygonia patent which had been in existence for a dozen years, although its owners had accomplished

† Me. Doc. Hist., 3-208, 223, 246, 273.

§ Me. Doc. Hist., 3-240.

nothing in the way of settlement. Some of patentees had died in the interim, and the concession was described by Vines as having lapsed into "an ould broken title."*

Rigby was easily convinced that acquisition of the defunct patent of Lygonia would increase his political prestige by a revival of royal interest in the Province of Maine. April 7, 1643, the transfer was effected. He purchased the shares of two surviving patentees for trifling considerations.

Cleave, on the other hand, was advised by Rigby to present his grievance to Parliament and in order to obtain consideration was directed to file a petition endorsed by a substantial number of the residents of New Somersetshire.

The document was alleged, owing to the exigencies of the occasion, to have been fabricated in London by the complainant himself. Upon it were exhibited the names of thirty-one planters commorant in the settlements of York, Wells, Cape Porpoise, Saco, Scarborough and Casco Bay. It was presented to Parliament upon the day following Rigby's acquisition of Lygonia. The accompanying address asked for a commission to review the adverse decision of Godfrey and Vines.

The efforts of Cleave were successful and April 28, 1643, the commission was ordered. It consisted of John Winthrop and Edward Gibbons of Boston, Henry Boade of Wells, Arthur Mackworth of Casco, and Thomas Morton, who was then in England.†

When the warrant reached this country it was forwarded to Casco to secure the depositions of Godfrey and Vines with such other evidence as they might be able to offer. The Boston members would not serve, and Mackworth refused to act as magistrate on account of what he considered technical defects in legal procedure. He also disclaimed his signature on the preliminary London petition. Andrew Alger, William Hammond, Francis Robinson, John Smith, John Wadley, Henry Watts, Peter Weare, John West and John Wilkinson, followed suit later.

The other men who made no protest were John Alcock, John Baker, Bartholomew Barnard, Joseph Jenks, Edward Johnson, Henry Lynn, George Puddington and Henry Simpson, of York; Henry Boade, of Wells; Ambrose Berry and William Reynolds,

* 4 Mass. Hist. Col., 7-353.
† Brit. Proc., 1-143.

of Cape Porpoise; John Bonython, William Cole, George Frost, Anthony Newlands, Thomas Page and William Smith, of Saco; and Arnold Allen, Michael Mitten, William Royal and Richard Tucker, of Casco.

As an alternative course the appellant then administered supplementary oaths to two of his colleagues who could be induced to attest the genuineness of the entire petition. Such action gave Vines sufficient reason to complain to Winthrop that the whole proceeding had been fraudulent from the beginning.

Thus far the controversy had netted but little advantage to either party and the status of Machegonne remained unchanged save for a confirmation of the title by Rigby May 23, 1643.‡

That statesman proceeded to outline a form of government for his part of New Somersetshire between Wells and Pejepscot and appointed Cleave "deputy president" with authority to dispose of his lands. Fortified by his new commission the deputy organized a rival regime, defined the territory of the province and executed leases of extensive tracts.

January 23, 1643-4, a court was convened at Casco on the same day as that at Saco. Both factions became belligerent, but finally were induced to await further instructions from Parliament.

During the armistice Cleave and "about thirty" of his supporters appealed to Winthrop for protection against the Gorges administration and requested membership in the confederation of Massachusetts colonies, which had been formed during the previous year.

A month later Vines appeared at Boston with a letter signed by all of Gorges' commissioners and "between 20 and 30" other inhabitants of the province. The figures indicate that the total census of adult planters in New Somersetshire at that time was only about sixty.§

The ownership of Maine real estate was destined to become more complicated. While control of the local government was in doubt and title to the site of Portland was being litigated, new claimants began to encroach upon Capisic lands in the interior. July 12, 1649, Squidrayset, sagamore of Presumpscot, conveyed 2400 acres of the territory situated between Fore River and

‡ York Deeds, 1-94.
§ Winthrop, 2-155.

William, 95
 Squanto, 35
 Squibbs, Thomas, 20, 298
 Squidrayset, 199, 213, 220
 Squire, John, 134, 145
 Nicholas, 134, 145
 Stackpole, James, 102
 Stalling, Edward, alias Rocraft
 Standish, Myles, 20, 204, 320, 344, 384
 Starbuck, Edward, 110, 113, 117
 Stevens, Benjamin, 207
 David, 54
 Mary, 326
 Thomas, 235
 William, 20
 Stileman, Elias, 94, 98
 Stilson, James, 283, 326, 329
 John, 326
 Margaret, 326
 Mary, 326
 Stone, Captain John, 68, 128, 132, 398
 Stoneham, John, 14
 Storer, Augustine, 84
 Stover, Sylvester, 111, 145-6
 Strachey, William, 263
 Stratton, Ann, 154-5
 John, 25, 147, 152, 154-9, 191, 393-4
 Joseph, 20, 298
 Straw, Jack, 38
 Street, William, 13
 Stuart, William, 324
 Sturton, 17, 335
 Sullivan, James, 352, 399
 John, 73
 Swabber, 309
 Swadden, Philip, 106, 113, 115-6, 120,
 290, 355, 362, 400
 Swain, 132
 Swan (ship), 19, 20, 22, 37-8, 40, 293,
 297-9, 300, 312, 345
 Swift (ship), 74, 171-3, 200, 223, 225,
 243, 301, 314-5, 350, 369-70
 Symonds, John, 114, 192, 203, 207
 William, 152
 Tahanedo, 14, 260, 308
 Talbot, Moses, 277, 282
 Tarratines, 79, 80, 84, 315, 350
 Taylor, George, 228, 230, 233
 John, 22, 289-90, 303
 Stephen, 252
 Teed, Joshua, 383
 Thet, Gilbert du, 16
 Thevet, Andre, 13, 364
 Thing, Jonathan, 150
 Thomas, Richard, 115, 120
 William, 237
 Thompson, Amias, 41-2, 393
 David, 19, 23, 28, 35-42, 47-8, 58, 71,
 88, 102, 217, 220, 273, 297, 313, 342,
 344-5, 348-9, 392-4
 Robert, 137
 Rev. William, 106, 108, 113, 131-2
 Thorndike, Elizabeth, 155
 Thresher, Robert, 300
 Thwayts, Alexander, 239-40, 399
 Tillieres, Count de, 366
 Tilly, John, 393
 Tisquantum, 35, 168, 335, 337, 339-40
 Tobey, Thomas, 17
 Tocher, Brian, 17
 Toogood, Richard, 322, 353
 Townsend, Henry, 207
 Trafton, Thomas, 136
 Trask, William, 393
 Treby, Edward, 207
 Treedel, William, 17
 Trelawney, Edward, 25, 176, 204, 208
 Robert, 65, 67, 114, 159-60, 163-9,
 175, 178-9, 183, 193, 201-4, 209-11,
 219, 227-9, 231, 245-6, 373, 394
 Treworthy, James, 52, 106-7, 113, 116
 John, 52-4, 97-8, 105, 107-8, 114-5,
 120, 248, 397
 Lucy, 98
 Nicholas, 111
 Samuel, 109
 Trial (ship), 17, 336
 Trick, Elias, 302
 Trigs, Thomas, 53
 Tristram, Ralph, 163, 181, 189
 Trott, Mary, 160
 Simon, 158, 160
 Tucker, Adrian, 58, 68, 395
 John, 13, 383-4
 Richard, 60, 72, 174, 198, 200-3, 209,
 213, 228-9, 232, 237, 244, 246, 398
 Thomas, 54
 William, 18
 Turbet, Peter, 53, 56
 Turnel, William, 16
 Turpin, Thomas, 53, 56, 110-1
 Tussuck, 254
 Twisden, John, 140, 145
 Tyler, Wat, 38
 Tyng, Edward, 279
 Underhill, John, 78, 116, 124, 131, 229
 Unity (ship), 21, 299
 Unnongoit, 325
 Val, Jean du, 14
 Varney, Mary, 287
 Vassal, William, 173
 Vaughan, George, 23, 68, 84, 174
 Vengham, William, 19, 21, 294, 343,
 347
 Verrazano, John, 13, 122
 Villagagnon, Duran de, 13, 364

Vines, Joan, 182-3
 Richard, 18, 23, 25, 29, 46, 64, 71-2,
 82, 84, 115, 117, 129-33, 137, 152,
 154, 166, 168-83, 189, 196, 201, 210-
 3, 226, 238, 251-2, 270, 273-5, 314,
 338, 369-71, 381-2, 390-1, 394
 Vinion, John, 208
 Virginia (ship), 178, 263-5
 Vow, John, 20, 311
 Wadley, John, 147, 149, 152-3, 159, 173,
 179, 183, 189, 212
 Robert, 153
 Wahangnonawit, 84
 Wakefield, John, 150
 Waldron, Richard, 73, 94, 101-2, 110,
 231, 324
 William, 73
 Walford, Jeremiah, 44, 392
 Thomas, 44, 392
 Wall, James, 90, 92, 94-6, 103
 Wallaston, John, 21, 299
 Wallen, Thomas, 184
 Walton, George, 72-3
 John, 72, 189
 Wannerton, Edward, 59
 Thomas, 52, 59, 61, 68, 72, 88, 90,
 105-6, 113, 117, 320, 386, 396-7
 Ward, John, 134, 145
 Nathaniel, 134
 Wardell, William, 149, 151
 Warner, Catherine, 184
 Thomas, 184, 189
 Warwick (ship), 46, 49, 57, 59, 60,
 62-3, 81, 126, 172-3, 294, 301, 350
 Warwick, Henry, 174, 177, 179, 181,
 183, 189
 Earl Robert, 65, 67
 Waters, Nathaniel, 23, 171
 Watkins, Thomas, 399
 Watson, George, 371, 388
 Watts, Henry, 174, 179, 189, 191, 212,
 230, 270
 John, 104, 393
 Way, Eleazar, 252, 254
 George, 25, 173, 189, 239, 242, 244,
 247, 249-50, 252, 395
 Henry, 60-1, 64, 245, 301, 377
 Sarah, 252
 Thomas, 56, 146, 355
 Waymouth, George, 14, 258-60, 307,
 315, 332, 343, 355, 359, 361
 Weare, Peter, 96-7, 103, 116, 146, 212
 Webber, Joseph, 271
 Mary, 271
 Thomas, 17, 271, 399
 Weeks, Oliver, 197, 203, 228
 Welcome (ship), 202
 Wenape, 335
 Wentworth, William, 84, 149, 151
 West, Francis, 20, 38, 40, 297-8, 343-4
 John, 159, 182, 190, 210, 212
 William, 17, 336
 Weston, Thomas, 19, 20, 22, 28, 34-5,
 37-9, 45-6, 219, 273, 291-3, 297-300,
 312, 345-6, 392
 Wetherell, Sackford, 21
 Wetheridge, Edward, 54
 Wharton, Richard, 255
 Wheelwright, Rev. John, 61, 79-85,
 147-8, 151, 204, 223, 275
 Whethem, Nathaniel, 266
 Whilkey, Richard, 19
 Whinett, Unipa, 296
 White, John, 96, 106-8, 113, 117, 151,
 173, 244, 249, 252, 283, 285-6, 288,
 325
 Nicholas, 208, 219, 232, 240
 Paul, 120
 Richard, 135
 Tobias, 21
 White Angel (ship), 59, 67, 75, 154-5,
 173-5, 244, 277, 313, 318-9, 349-50,
 371, 377
 Whitehouse, Emanuel, 302
 Widger, William, 135
 Wiggin, James, 135
 Thomas, 50, 59, 71, 74-8, 83-4, 171,
 174, 244
 Wight, Thomas, 84
 Wilcocks, John, 92, 96-7, 103
 Wiles, John, 17
 Philip, 17
 Wilkinson, John, 202, 208, 212, 351
 Willett, Thomas, 63-4, 278, 316, 369,
 371, 373, 376-7, 382-3, 388
 William and John (ship), 20
 Williams, Francis, 58, 68, 104, 108-10,
 113, 117
 Helen, 109
 Richard, 176-7, 190, 264, 300, 309,
 311-2
 Thomas, 115, 176, 179, 181-3, 190
 Willine, Roger, 159, 208
 Wills, Bennett, 23, 230, 233
 Thomas, 98
 Winslow, Edward, 19, 20, 22-3, 30, 35,
 40, 163, 204, 220, 273, 275, 277-8,
 297, 299, 320, 340, 344, 348-9, 387
 Gilbert, 237
 John, 279
 Nathaniel, 237
 Winter, John, 17, 23, 52-3, 67, 114, 131,
 156, 160, 169, 172, 175, 181, 192-5,
 198, 201-3, 208, 210, 211, 213, 219-
 20, 228-31, 245-6, 270, 317, 336, 361,
 379, 390
 Winthrop, Adam, 161, 383
 John, 43-4, 50-3, 57, 62-3, 75-8, 95,
 104, 124, 138, 152, 161, 165, 174,