

CHRONOLOGY OF EARLY MAINE SETTLEMENTS

Travel time from Europe to Maine

- early 17th century fishing voyages were undertaken at “breakneck speed” due to the competition for the best fishing grounds (Alaric Faulkner, 62)
- 1602: left Falmouth, England in March; landed between Cape Porpoise and Cape Neddick on May 14
- 1604: left London, March 5; arrived Nantucket May 14 and Monhegan Island May 18 (Churchill, in Judd et al., 41)
- 1607: left Plymouth May 31; arrived Nova Scotia July 30, Gorges Island in early August (Churchill, in Judd et al., 43).

KEY: delays caused by bad weather, encountering vessels from other countries

Semi-permanent settlements:

- 1607: Fort Popham (ended 1608; Howell 10)
- 1622: Damariscove Island: semi-permanent fishing settlement (Faulkner)
- by 1624: fishing stations at Cape Newagon, Monhegan. (also at Piscataqua, n.d.)
- 1625: Pejepscot: fur trading station (between 1625 and 1630)
- 1628: Pemaquid (economy shifted from fishing to fur trading)
- 1628: Cushnoc (Augusta): fur trading
- 1630: Pentagoet/Penobscot (Castine): fur trading
- 1631: Machias: fur trading station
- 1632: Richmond Island: fishing station (previously a fur trading station c. 1628)

Permanent settlements:

- 1628: Pemaquid
- 1630: York
- 1630: Cape Porpus
- 1630: Saco
- 1631: Kittery
- 1632: Scarborough
- 1633: Falmouth
- 1636: North Yarmouth
- 1642: Wells

(Edwin Churchill, in Judd et al., 52-56)

Sources:

- Alaric Faulkner, “Archaeology of the Cod Fishery: Damariscove Island,” *Historical Archaeology* 19 (1985)
- Edwin Churchill, “European Discovery of Maine” and “English Beachheads in Seventeenth-century Maine” in Richard W. Judd, et. al., *Maine: The Pine Tree State from Prehistory to the Present* (Orono, 1995)