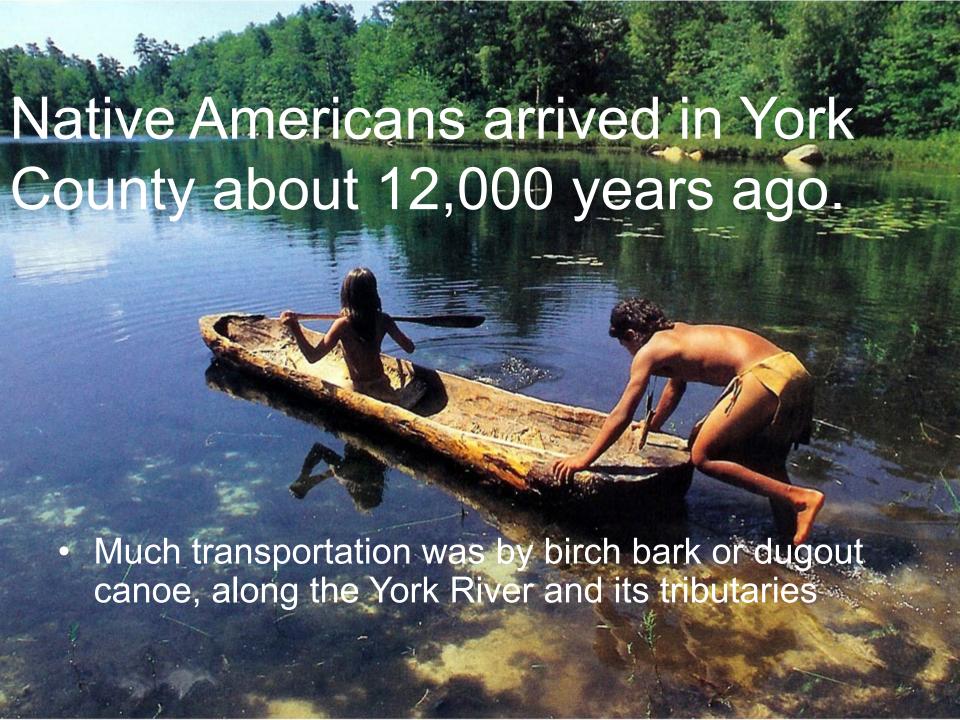
Historic Resources of the York River Watershed

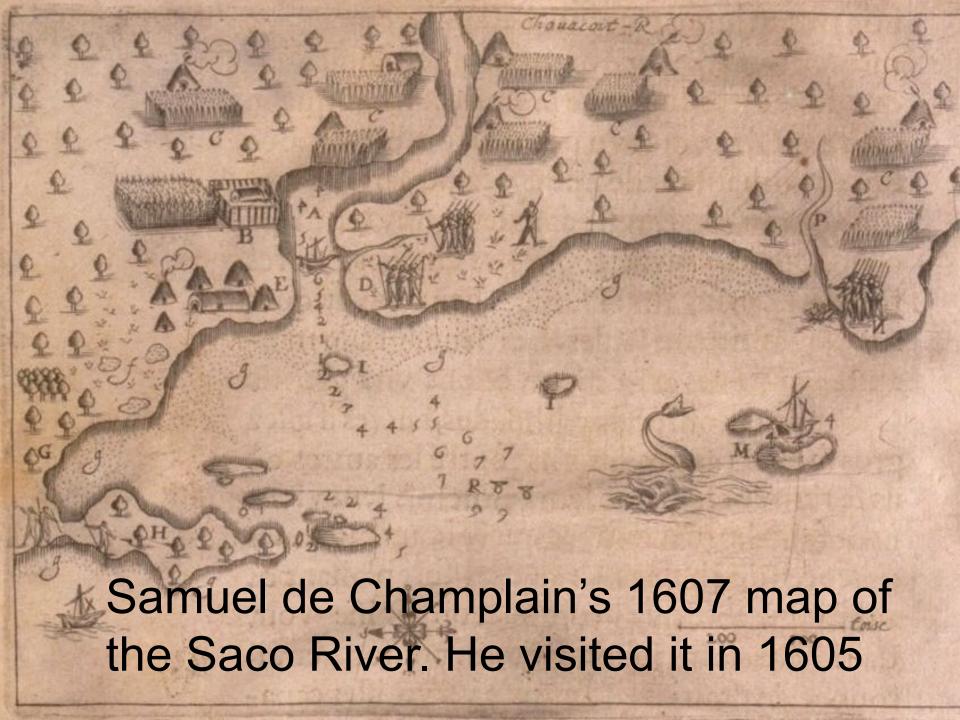
Or, York River has a rich history, and a wealth of historical resources!

Presentation for York River Stewardship Committee February 27, 2024

Emerson W. Baker
Professor of History
ebaker@salemstate.edu





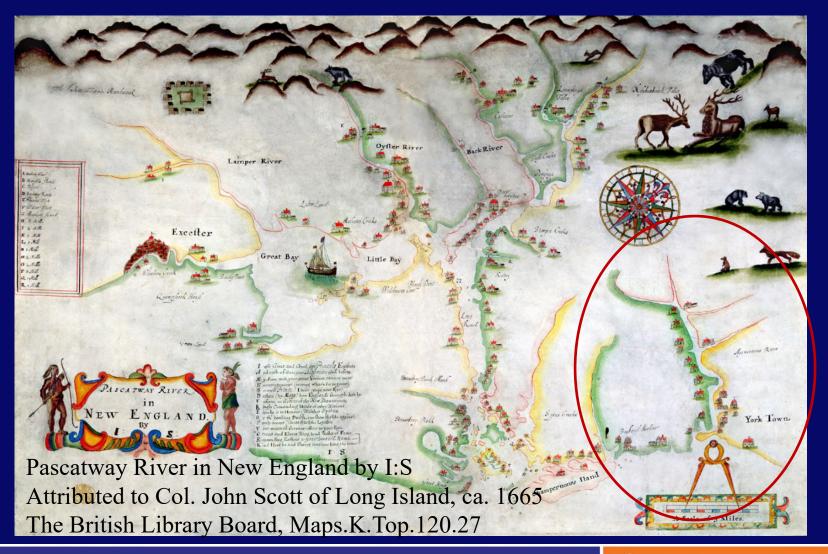


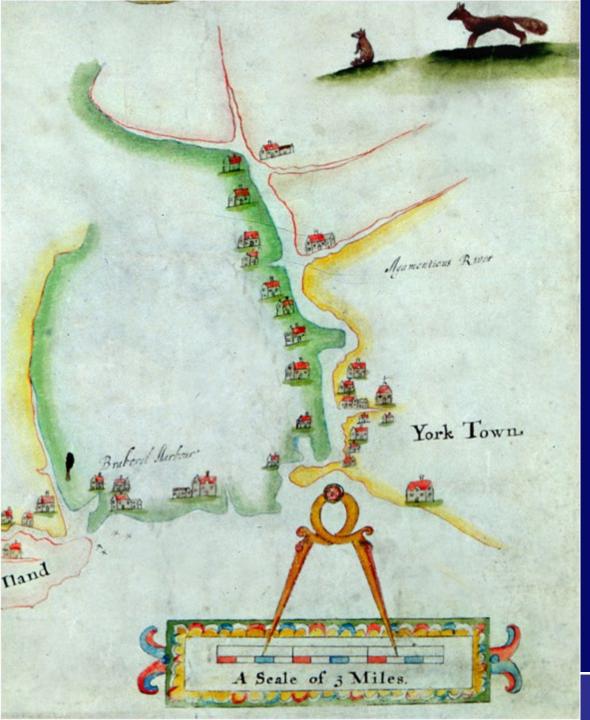


Prehistoric pottery found in the York River

"Proto-Contact or contact period Iroquoian-like (but probably local Algonkian) vessel, date about 1500 to 1620." - Art Spiess

First known as Agamenticus, York was first settled in 1630 or 1631.





Like Native Americans, **English settlers** lived close to the coast and the river, using it as their principal transportation routes

Detail of the Scott map



Settlement in Town of York 1641-1691

2 Miles
2 Mile

Eleven years after the initial English settlement, the town of Agamenticus was chartered as the City of Gorgeana, after the proprietor Sir Fernando Gorges. Despite this lofty status, the settlement comprised approximately 100 people.

Most early settlements were close to the York River



In 1652, settlers in Gorgeana agreed to be annexed by the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which renamed the community York. Heads of 48 households signed the submission, suggesting a population of more than 200. The largest concentration remained at the mouth of the York River, though the tide powered saw mills up river also attracted people and a few settlers had established themselves beside the Cape Neddick River.

Godsoe Map, 1701



Left: A Plot of Mr.
Humphrey Chadburns
farm att Sturgen Creek
by William Godsoe,
1701. This plan shows
the Chadbourne and
Frost farmsteads
located by a brook near
the Piscataqua River.
Settlement along
streams and rivers was
typical of early English
settlement in Maine.



Having suffered only minor raids

continued to grow until King William's

War. With over thirty new homesteads

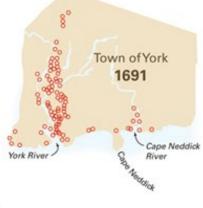
established between 1676 and 1691, the

prosperous shire town of York County had

a population in excess of 600 people when

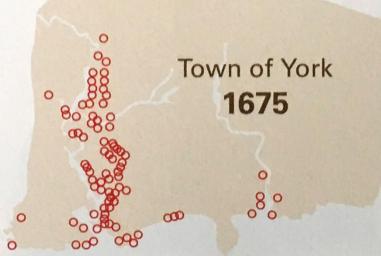
during King Philip's War, York

York continued to grow until the outbreak of King Philip's War in 1675. York could field a militia of 80 soldiers, suggesting the town's population was probably between 400–500 people.



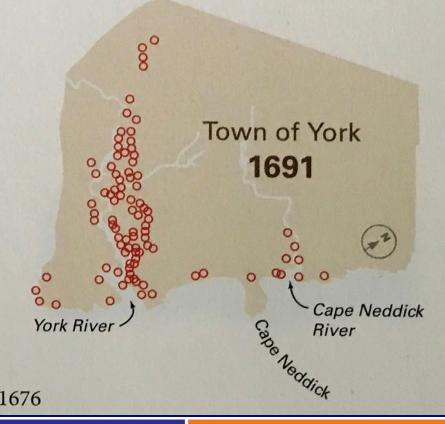
the town was nearly destroyed. A native raid on Candlemas Day, 25 January 1692, caused extensive destruction. The Wabanaki either killed or took captive more than one hundred settlers and burned most of the buildings on the north side of York River. York remained a frontier outpost until the Treaty of Utrecht brought peace to New England in 1713.

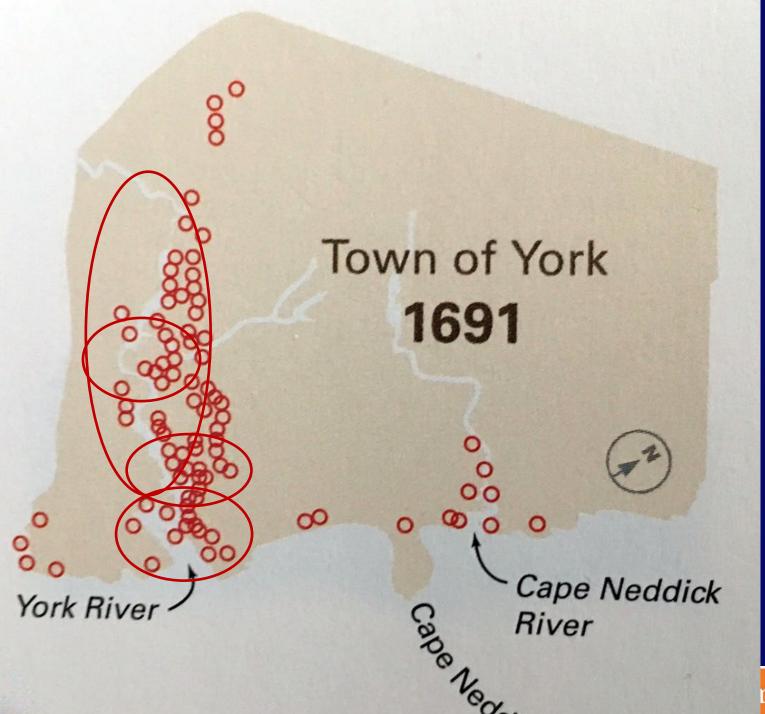
Ove 200 potential 17th century sites



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Having suffered only minor
raids during King Philip's War,
York continued to grow until
King William's War. With over thirty
new homesteads established between 1676











& eighteen rode of proflure a and reprofested by Whitey oight rods of mowing land adjoining represented aches and ninely rodd of wood land, represented by E. Y. 2. well, Laughter of faid Inteflate, twenty three acres 11. 130 conted by J Not; and also nine acres & a quarter roled by J. Nº 2. mell, youngest daughter of faid Intestates, five mowing Land, with one half the barn, thereon fland-1; also twelve and one hundred rods of pass reprefuted by K. N. 2; and also one third part flood that each of the parties aforound fring and repapering to and from their F.NºI aforementioneds, by the ways that are 3.A. loing as little damage as propriete re eleventh day of November, Mill O William Grow Site of John Bradbury Wiggly Daniel Sowall . Bridge Probate, held at York, The Committee aforefaid orn, and the foregoing divifor my approbation, and de thereto, the fame is now d; and thereupon decreeds Mary have and hold the part Nathaniel Donnell estate division, WEB. feverally during life: - & ca. 1790 by Daniel Sewall said Nathaniel deceafed have York County Probate, Alfred sein assigned them, to them in fewerally forever, accordingly.

18th century, settlement & roads moved inland – but the river remained a focus.



Daniel Sewall, Township Map of York, 1794

lem | STATE UNIVERSITY

1794 York Town Map detail







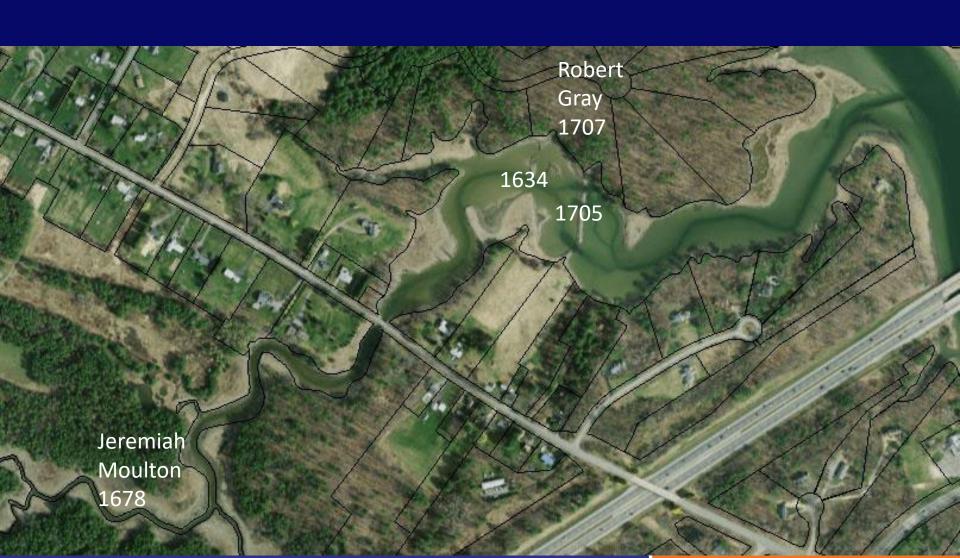


York has a wealth of archaeology sites from the historic period

- Over 200 historical archaeological sites in York are in the Maine Historic Preservation Commission register
- Many important ones are within 50-100 feet of the river.
- The York River is particularly rich in 17th century sites, some of the best preserved in New England.
- Some are nationally and even internationally significant.

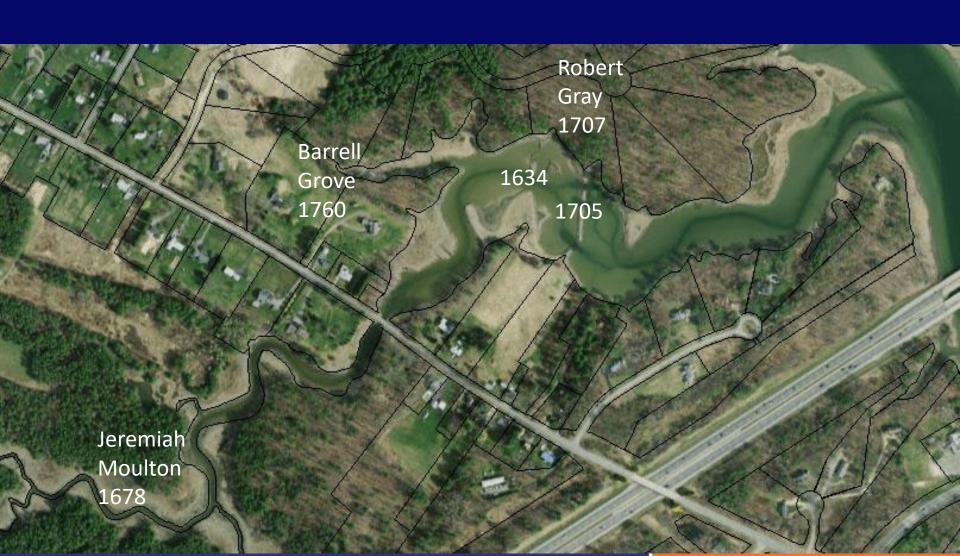


Old Mill Creek - Dolly Gordon



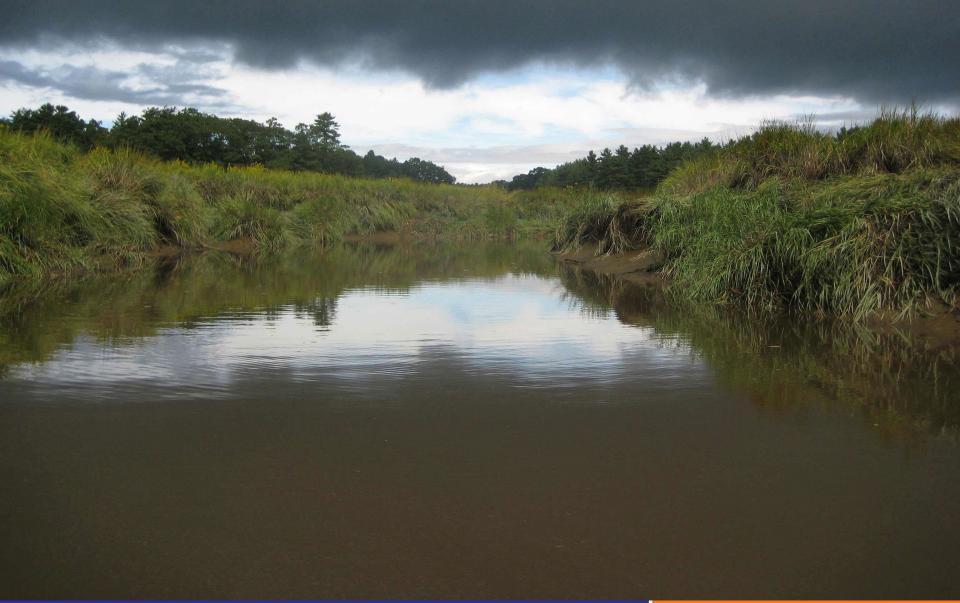


Old Mill Creek - Dolly Gordon





There's even more up river...

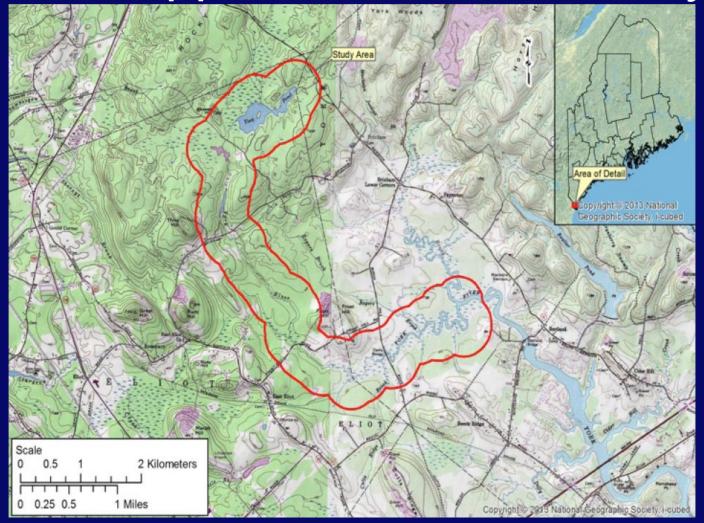




1780s map showing shipyard located next to the sawmill



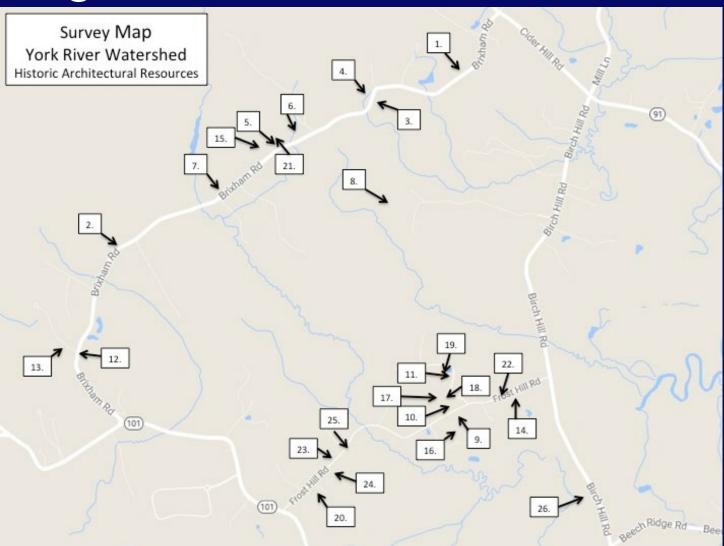
2017 Upper York River Survey



- Both archaeology sites and historic structures
- Area outlined in red
- Funded by the York River Study Committee



26 Structures of Historical Significance were Identified



Survey by Groundroot Preservation (Scott Stevens & Steven Mallory)

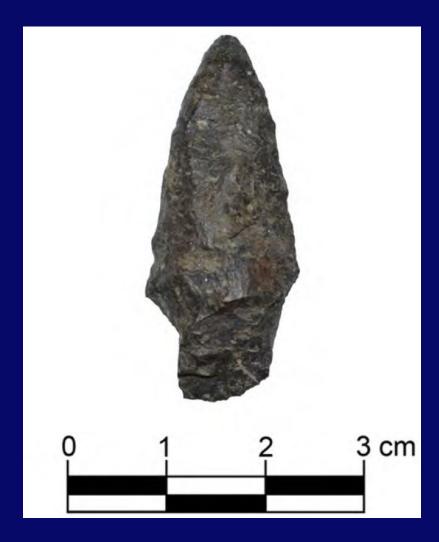


There are two garrisons



6 prehistoric sites discovered

- One as old as 5,000-4,500 B.P., dated by a small-stemmed point
- Others perhaps roughly 4,000-2,000 B.P.
- Potential for many more!
- Archaeology survey by Northeast Archaeology Research Center (Farmington, Maine)







Historic sites recorded in Punkintown date to the later 1700s



Scotland District

- Settled by former Scots Prisoners of War in the 1650s and 1660s
- They had been shipped to New England as indentured servants
- Many worked in Piscataqua saw mills
- Once freed many settle in "Scotland"



Landscapes of Indenture How Scottish Prisoners of War shaped New England





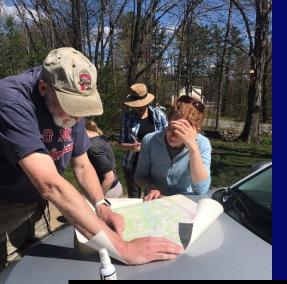






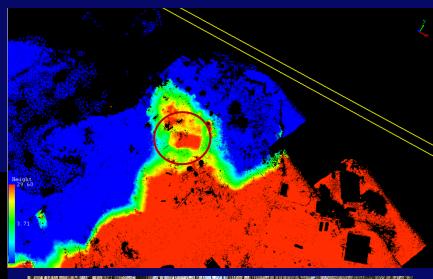






History, archaeology, paleoecology, remote sensing, material culture

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Micum McIntire's 1705 Probate Inventory







Junkins Cemetery, ca. 1700





Thanks! I'm happy to answer questions

