

Chronology of Maine History/August 11, 2014

By: James Kences

May 1497 John Cabot sailed from Bristol in England in the ship Mathew. He may have arrived on the American coast, observed great trees,  
Judd ed. p. 34

1502 Miguel Corte-Real,  
Quinn(1994)p.37-38

Early May 1524 Giovanni de Verrazano, Italian sailing for King Francis I of France in ship La Dauphine, encountered natives on coast, Terra Onde di Mala Gente[Land of Bad People]; Monhegan, Isle au Haut, Mount Desert, the three daughters of Navarre,  
Judd 37  
Morison(1971)pp. 308-311

1525 Estevan Gomez, sailing for Charles V of Spain, sailed near Mount Desert Island, advanced the course of the Penobscot River Rio de las Gamas[River of Deer] as far as later site of Bangor, captured a number of Indians[fifty-eight] to bring back to Spain,  
Judd 38  
Morison(1971)p. 329  
Quinn(1977)p. 160

1527 John Rut in ship Mary Guildford in company of Samson sailed for Henry VIII along the northern coast of America. July 1, 1527 storm separated the two ships. Mary Guildford to St. John's Harbor  
Judd 38  
Morison(1971)p. 235  
Quinn(1977)pp. 164-165

1531 John Popham born, Huntworth in the West Country,  
Rice(2005)p. 17

Late 1550s David Ingraham  
Judd 40

1565 Ferdinando Gorges born

1570 Popham moved to Wellington, a small town south of Bridgewater,  
Rice(2005)p. 34

1571 Popham became member of Parliament for Bristol,  
Rice(2005)p. 29

August 14, 1574 Popham welcomed Queen Elizabeth to Bristol, an elaborate performance created for her benefit,  
Rice(2005)p. 40-41

March 1578 Popham became an Assize judge, in the Oxford circuit,  
Rice(2005)p. 44

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June 1579 Popham became Solicitor-General,  
Rice(2005). P.44

1579-1580 Simon Ferdinando and John Walker sent to Maine coast by Sir Humphrey Gilbert. Walker sailed up Penobscot, raided an Indian village, and stole three hundred hides  
Judd 39  
Quinn(1977)p. 387

1581 Popham became Speaker of the Commons. He was nominated by the Queen,  
Rice(2005)p. 46

June 1, 1581 Popham was appointed Attorney-General; 1581 Edmund Campion,  
Rice(2005)p. 57

1582 Richard Hakluyt published *Divers Voyages*, advocating American colonization by England, and the actions of Humphrey Gilbert,  
D'Abate, *Norumbega*, p.83

1583 Etienne Bellenger  
Bourque, p. 117

1587 Gorges began military career in his late teens as a gentleman volunteer at Sluis, when Spanish armies under Duke of Parma threatened the Dutch city; he was recognized for ability and courage,  
Preston(1953),p. 25

1588 Gorges confined as a prisoner of war by the Spanish, the exact circumstances unknown,  
Preston(1953)p. 27-28

August 22, 1588 Popham arrived at Waterford southeast coast in Ireland,  
Rice(2005)p.71

1589 Gorges returned to England following his release, married Ann Bell,  
Preston(1953)p. 29

September 10, 1589 Gorges on a list of prospective soldiers for Lord Willoughby's campaign; the English were to support Henry IV in his conflict with the Catholic League,  
Preston(1953),p. 31-33

1591 Gorges returned to France, served under Sir Roger Williams, as captain of soldiers; Gorges wounded at siege of Noyon, he had been shot twice, in his armour, and his body, but not seriously. While convalescing he may have first met Essex,  
Preston(1953),p. 34-35

Gorges was knighted by Essex,  
Preston(1953)p. 36

1591 At siege of Rouen, Gorges distinguished himself, fought with Essex,  
Preston(1953),p. 38

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May 25, 1592 Popham became Lord Chief Justice,  
Rice(2005)p. 100

August 1592 Gorges transferred to Brielle, “there is no certainty that Gorges went with his company to  
Brielle”  
Preston(1953),pp. 44-46

1593 Gorges elected to Parliament for Cardigan,  
Preston(1953)p. 51

1595 Gorges received an honorary degree Cambridge; It is likely that during this period he was active in  
the Queen’s Court, travelled with the Court,  
Preston(1953)p. 52

1595 Gorges appointed to command of Plymouth Fort. The cities defenses including the fort had been  
recommended since 1591, the entire complex of town walls and fort under construction in the years  
prior to the appointment,  
Preston(1953),p. 56-61

October 1595 Gorges arrived at Plymouth, he realized his selection not popular with the local  
inhabitants who had desired a candidate who would have allowed them more control,  
Preston(1953),p. 60

1596 Gorges took command of Plymouth Fort, experienced a succession of difficulties that involved  
providing soldiers for the garrison, and militia politics, amidst Spanish war threat,  
Preston(1953)p. 69-72

June 18, 1597 Gorges received orders to take part in Essex’s expedition against Spanish. He was to be  
one of six “councilors” who were to advise the commander and invested with rank of Sergeant-Major,  
Preston(1953),p. 77

1597 Gorges was replaced by Sir Anthony Sherley for the expedition. He was to supervise defense  
against possible Spanish attack upon West Country,  
Preston(1953),p. 78

1597 Cornelius Wytfliet produced map, “Norumbega and Virginia”  
D’Abate, Norumbega, p. 85

May 3, 1599 Popham entered the Privy Council,  
Rice(2005)p.130

1599 Essex’s Irish expedition, Gorges was proposed for high position,  
Preston(1953)p. 89

June 5, 1600 Essex appeared before eighteen government officers, including Popham, at York House,  
Rice(2005)p.140 regarding his conduct in Ireland

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Essex Revolt 1601 Popham imprisoned, Gorges involved in his release,  
Rice(2005)p. 146;February 19, 1601 arraignment of Essex and Southampton,p. 147

Late January 1601 Essex sent letter to Gorges requested a meeting,  
Preston(1953)p. 105

Gorges arrested for complicity in Essex Revolt,February 16, interrogated; Gorges removed from  
Plymouth Fort, Gorges in prison became seriously ill,Cecil played role in sparing him from more severe  
treatment, pardoned by the Queen,  
Preston(1953),p. 114-121

March 26, 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold and Captain Bartholomew Gilbert[a son of Sir Humphrey Gilbert]  
,sailed from Falmouth in England in two ships, Concord and Dartmouth.

Judd 41

Bolton, p. 16

Burrage, p. 20

May 14, 1602 The Gosnold ships approached the coast of Maine:

“The fourteenth about six in the morning, we descried land that lay North. . .the northerly part we called  
the North Land, which to another rock upon the same lying twelve leagues West, that we called Savage  
Rock (because the savages first showed themselves there). . .”

Burrage, p. 20

1603 Martin Pring

Judd41

1603 Accession of King James I, Cecil played role in restoring command of Plymouth Fort to Gorges,  
Preston(1953)p. 123-124

1603 Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh,

Rice(2005)p. 102

November 8, 1603 The French King signed commission to de Mons as lieutenant general for Acadia,  
Fischer, p. 152

April 7,10 1604 Departure of the two ships Don de Dieu and Bonne-Renommee for America,  
Fischer, pp. 158-159

May 8, 1604 Cap de la Heve, the ship anchored at site,

Fischer, pp. 160-161

September 2, 1604 Champlain departed from St. Croix Island in a patache, a small ship suited for sailing  
close to the coast,  
Fischer, p. 176

September 5, 1604 Champlain arrived at l'Isle des Monts-Deserts[Mount Desert Island],  
Fischer, p. 177

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The patache damaged when the ship struck a shallow submerged rock. The ship was able to be repaired without difficulty,

Fischer, p. 178

September 6,7 1604 Champlain still at Mount Desert, encountered Indians and the crew engaged in trade,

Fischer, p. 179

Champlain arrived at the Penobscot River, sailed as far as the site of present Rockland,

Fischer, p. 179

October 2, 1604 Champlain returned to St. Croix Island,

Fisher, p. 182

Spring 1605 Champlain departed for second exploration, de Mons was the leader, and sought better site for settlement,

Fischer, p. 182-183

July 1-8, 1605 Exploration into Kennebec; Champlain and de Mons sailed further south to Casco Bay and site of Saco, sailed further south to Massachusetts,

Fischer, pp. 186-188

September 5, 1606 Third exploratory voyage of the French under leadership of Poutrincourt. Two weeks later had arrived at Saco, the three Indian chiefs,

Fischer, p. 193

1604 De Monts, Champlain

Judd 45-46

1604-1605 Popham and the draining of the Fens,

Rice(2005)p.197

Popham and the Gunpowder Plot,

Rice(2005)

1605 George Waymouth.

Judd, 41

March 5, 1605 Captain George Waymouth sailed from Ratcliffe, on the Thames, east of London, in the Archangel, twenty-eight man crew,

May 18, 1605 Waymouth's ship had arrived at Monhegan Island, named St. George's Island by Waymouth,

May 1605 A cross erected to commemorate the discovery, and a shallop sailed to the mainland,

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May 30, 1605 ". . .This day about five o'clock in the afternoon, we in the shippe espied three canoes coming towards us, which went to the island adjoining. . .we made signes with our hands and hats, [gesturing] unto them to come to us, because we had not seen any other people yet. . ."

Burrage ed., Gorges, p. 49

Waymouth's crew encountered the natives, engaged in trade; five of the natives kidnapped,

June 11, 1605 Waymouth sailed into the river in the Archangel,

A cross erected,

June 16, 1605 Archangel departed from coast for England,

April 10, 1606 The Virginia Charter, London Company and Plymouth Company,  
Preston, p. 141

July 15, 1606 Popham awarded grant from the mines,  
Rice(2005)p. 221

August 1606 Gorges directed Captain Henry Challons, master of the Richard, to sail to Cape Breton as reconnaissance voyage of coast. The mission interrupted by Challon's illness and diversion of ship from region, Challons and crew captured by Spanish and imprisoned,  
Preston, p. 143

July 18, 1605 Arrived at Dartmouth Haven,

Archangel at Plymouth, three of the natives placed with Gorges, provided him with detailed information regarding the region,  
Preston, p. 138

1606 Popham and Gorges.  
Judd 43

1607 Champlain drafted map of coast from southern Massachusetts to Cape Breton, "les cotes et grandes Illes de la nouvelle france" with many of the features of the Maine coast depicted,  
Quinn, Cartography, p. 53

1607 Popham Colony.  
Judd 43

March 30, 1607 Popham became acting Lord Chancellor,  
Rice(2005)p. 227

May 31, 1607, Two ships, Gift of God, commanded by George Popham, and the Mary and John, under Raleigh Gilbert, sailed from Plymouth, England,

Matinicus, St. George's Islands  
Burrage, p. 69

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August 13-15, 1607 The ships arrived at the Kennebec; August 19, 1607 a site for settlement located on west shore near mouth of the river,

August 18, 1607 "Tuesday beinge the 18<sup>th</sup>, after our return we all went to the shore and there made Choice of a place for our plantation. . ."

Burrage ed., Gorges, p. 90

August 20, 1607 "Capt. Popham sett the first spytt of ground. . .and after him all the rest followed and Labored hard in the trench about ytt. . ."

Burrage ed., Gorges, p. 90

Autumn 1607, fortifications Fort St. George, storehouse and quarters under construction; Popham and Gilbert conducted explorations of the region; the Mary and John sailed for England,

December 1, 1607 Gorges conferred with men from ship, learned of conditions of colony and of the conflicts and feuding, "pride and arrogancy, faction and private resolution,

December 1, 1607 Gorges to Cecil:

"This present day, here is arrived one of our shippes out of the partes of Virginia, wth greate newes. . ."

Bate red. (1967),p.154

February 7, 1608 Gorges to Secretary Cecil, the return of the Gift of God, the extremity of the climate,

February 1608 President Popham died, leadership assumed by Gilbert,

March 20, 1608 Gorges to Cecil:

". . .we have found the means to encourage ourselves anew, and have sent two ships from Topsham for the supplies of those that be there, with victuals and other necessaries. . ."

Burrage, p. 94

July 1608 Ship sailed from England with additional supplies for colony and carried report of recent death of Sir John Gilbert, brother of Raleigh Gilbert,

Gilbert was required to return to England to settle brother's estate, and was not replaced in his leadership role.

Autumn 1608 The settlement abandoned, colonists returned to England, November, Early December 1608 The ships had returned to England with the colonists.

Henry Hudson 1609

Judd 80

1610 Claude de la Tour trading post on the Penobscot.

Judd 80

1611 Captain Edward Harlow and Nicholas Hobson undertake voyage with backing of Earl of Southampton to New England. The Indian Epenow from Martha's Vineyard, kidnapped and returned to England. He was taken to Gorges and became an informant,

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Preston, p. 151

1611 French Jesuit priest Pierre Biard and Charles de Biencourt visited site of abandoned St. George's Fort on Kennebec,  
Harrington, Fish p. 197

1613 Jesuits

Judd 47

May 1613 St. Sauveur mission established on Mount Desert Island; autumn 1613 the mission destroyed by Captain Samuel Argall from Virginia, and some of the French prisoners taken to Jamestown. He again sailed north and destroyed French Port Royal,  
Quinn(1994), p. 57  
Quin(1977)pp. 412-413

1614 Gorges sent ship towards Cape Cod on expedition influenced by Epenow's reports of gold, but the Indian escaped,  
Preston, p. 155

March 3, 1614 Two ships under commands of John Smith and Thomas Hunt sailed from England,  
Barbour, p. 306

Late April 1614 Smith arrived off Monhegan Island, began survey of the coast:  
" . . . I have drawn a map from point to point, isle to isle, and harbor to harbor, with the soundings, sands, rocks, and landmarks. . ."  
Barbour, p. 309

July 18, 1614 Smith began his return voyage to England; Hunt and his men remained behind, kidnapped twenty-four Indians for sale in Spain,  
Barbour, p. 313

1614 John Smith voyage to New England. He conferred with Gorges upon his return to England,  
Preston, pp. 156-157  
Judd 48

1616 Description of New England, Smith attempted to organize the London and Plymouth Companies for joint effort at New England settlement, but failed,  
Judd 49

1616 or 1618 Richard Vines site of Saco, a test of conditions for settlement,  
Spencer p. 166  
Preston, p. 161

1617 Pirate episode Gorges and Sir Thomas Smith, London vs. West Country merchants,  
Preston,(1953)p. 133-134

1617 Native populations fell victim to epidemic disease,  
Bourque, p. 118

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1619 Gorges sent Captain Thomas Dermer on voyage, explored coast from Monhegan to Cape Cod, south to Long Island,  
Preston, p. 163

December 1, 1619 Gorges protested at meeting of the General Court of the Virginia Company, when a Barnstaple merchant made a request to fish at Cape Cod. Gorges claimed his right of the northern patent,  
Preston, p. 167

March 16, 1620 Representatives of the Virginia Company and Gorges and his group met before committee of the Privy Council regarding recent conflicts. Fishing rights to be confined to the limits of each group's patent,  
Preston, p. 168-169

May 17, 1620 The Virginia Company in England authorized the Virginia government to fish in northern waters,  
Preston, p. 169

July 23, 1620 Members of Privy Council instructed Solicitor-General to draft a new patent for northern group, would be enlarged to embrace Acadia and St. Lawrence, a challenge to French rights in same area,  
Preston, p. 170

November 3, 1620 The charter for the Council of New England, based in Plymouth, a membership of forty to serve, seven would be from the Privy Council  
Preston, p. 170-173

November 4, 1620 General Court of Virginia Company,  
Preston, p. 176-177

February 12, 1621 Merchants of Plymouth, England appealed to Cranfield:  
". . . the inhabitants of this town, and others in these western parts do acknowledge themselves much bound to your lordship; yet seeing some threats have been given out by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, either to disturb the poor men in their present voyages, or to procure their trouble in their return, and being that it is suspected he is now in pursuit of such his intention[we appeal to you to act on our behalf]  
Burrage, pp. 149-150

1621 Sir Edwin Sandys advocacy of free fishing in House of Commons objected to the Council of New England's privileges,  
Preston, pp. 177-178

1621 Gorges Council for New England  
Judd 54

September 28, 1621 Letters sent by the Privy Council to the mayors of the port cities of western England informing them that licenses would be required for fishing in waters claimed by the charter,  
Preston, p. 190

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December 1, 1621 The Bill for Free Fishing passed its third reading in House of Commons, and would be brought before House of Lords,  
Preston, p. 194

1622 Gorges believed to be author of the Council for New England's promotional tract, A Briefe Relation of the Discovery and Planting of New England,  
Preston, p. 202

March 9, 1622 Grant of Mariana to John Mason,  
Preston, p. 219

May 31, 1622 The Council for New England organized and held first meeting, prior business had been conducted informally,  
Preston, p. 204

May 1622 Proposal made at Council for New England meeting to admit six members with experience with the fishery, included Christopher Levett,  
Preston, p. 216

July 24, 1622 Lennox, Arundel, and Calvert to receive grants "fifteen miles along the shore, and thirty miles into the interior, of Council for New England territory, December 30, 1622 Robert Gorges, Gorges's son, to be granted Massachusetts,

Preston, p. 219

Burrage, p. 164

August 10, 1622 Grant of territory between the Merrimack and Kennebec Rivers to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason,  
Burrage, pp. 166-167

November 6, 1622 Royal proclamation directed at persons engaged in illegal trading activities in territory claimed by Council for New England,  
Preston, p. 213

February 1623 The Council for New England involved in plans for settlement at Sagadahoc and of the development of State County, and a city named by the King, Monhegan probably also to be included in enterprise

Preston, p. 210

Burrage, p. 160

1623 The Council for New England planned the construction of a ship of considerable size and outfitted with forty pieces of artillery to provide naval protection and guard against illegal trespass,  
Preston, pp. 212-213

May 5, 1623 Christopher Levett granted six thousand acres by Council for New England; autumn 1623 Levett reached Isles of Shoals, explored area of Agamenticus, voyaged north beyond Casco. Constructed house on island in Casco Bay.

Burrage, p. 169

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June 29, 1623 A lottery held at Royal Palace at Greenwich for the purpose of distributing grants by Council for New England to the twenty paid members,

Preston, p. 223

Burrage, p. 166

September 1623 Robert Gorges arrived in New England, went to Wessagussett, site of Thomas Weston's settlement,

Preston, p. 226

1624 Parliament resumed the debate over Free Fishing, the issue of licenses for fishing, challenge to Council for New England,

Preston, p. 234

March 12, 1624 Gorges and Parliament,

Preston, p. 237-238

May 1625 Proclamation of King Charles I that the American colonies in Virginia, New England were to be part of the Kingdom,

Preston, p. 244

1625 Plimouth colonists led by Edward Winslow made initial effort to obtain fur through trade with Indians at the Kennebec, utilized surplus corn from the harvest,

Burrage, Plimouth, p. 33

McIntyre, Debts, p. 51

Baker, p. 3

1628 Plymouth Colony established trading post at Cushnoc on the Kennebec River,  
Judd 65 ?

January 13, 1629 Plymouth through efforts of Isaac Allerton obtained a patent from the Council for New England embraced fifteen miles on each side of Kennebec River,

Burrage, Plymouth, p. 34

McIntyre, Debts, p. 52

Baker (1985), p. 3

November 17, 1629 Laconia Patent Gorges and Mason, to the Lake of the Iroquois, establish fur trading post and colony in the west,

DHM 7 pp. 98-107

Preston, pp. 278-279

February 12, 1630 John Oldham and Richard Vines four miles in width along the seashore and eight miles in length toward the interior,

Burrage, p. 201

Spencer, p. 171

March 13, 1630

Burrage, 202

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June 25, 1630 Richard Vines had arrived at Saco

Spencer, p. 171

Early 1630s fishing stations and fur trade Penobscot 1630, Machias 1631

Judd 53

1630 James Sherley and three other merchant partners sponsored fur trading venture of Edward Ashley on the Penobscot River. Isaac Allerton involved in project,

McIntyre, p. 54

Salisbury, p. 163

Willison, pp. 288-289

Burrage, Plymouth, p. 35

Reid(1981)p.84

Early 1630s settlements York, Cape Porpoise, Saco, Kittery, Scarborough

Judd 56

June 26, 1630 Lygonia or Plough Patent, "company of Husbandmen"

Burrage, p. 204-205

November 24, 1630 Proclamation of Privy Council,

Preston, p. 281

October 3, 1631 Walter Bagnall murdered by Indians at Richmond Island for unscrupulous business practices,

Spencer, p. 60

Burrage, p. 199-200

November 1, 1631 Thomas Cammock

Spencer, p. 193

November 4, 1631 Gorges held meeting with Earl of Warwick, revision of the Laconia grant to include more land at the coast,

Preston, p. 283

December 1, 1631 Warwick and Gorges held meeting,

Preston, p. 284

December 1, 1631 Robert Trelawney and Moses Goodyear obtained a patent From Council for use of land bordering Casco Bay, John Winter to serve as their agent in Maine.

Clark p. 21

Burrage, p. 211

February 1632 Edward Ashley placed under arrest by Council for New England for illegal sale of firearms to Indians, returned to England and imprisoned,

Preston, p. 285

March 2, 1632

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Banks, p. 88

April 17, 1632 John Winter arrived at Richmond Island,  
Burrage p. 221

June 21, 1632 Gorges conferred with Earl of Warwick on the revival of Council for New England operations,  
Preston, p. 286

November 6, 1632 Meeting at Mason's house,  
Preston, p. 290

Winter established site at Spurwink for his fishing activity, land claimed by George Cleeve. Cleeve was evicted.  
Clark p. 21

December 2, 1631 Council for New England granted to Ferdinando Gorges[grandson of Gorges] Lieut. Col. Walter Norton and others, twelve thousand acres of land on each side of Agamenticus River,  
Burrage, 216

1634 John Hocking  
Kershaw 10

April 28, 1634 Creation of the "Laud Commission for Foreign Plantations" headed by Archbishop William Laud,  
Preston, p. 295-296

May 12, 1634 Sir Ferdinando Gorges to the King:

"...It is likewise desired that some person of honor may be assigned under the title of Lord Governor or Lord Lieutenant[in New England] to represent his Majesty's person for the settelling of a publike state. . ."

Baxter ed(1967)p.261

June 18, 1634 John Winter, Richmond Island:

"...I have built a house heare at Richmond Island that is 40 foote in length & 18 foot broad with the sides, besides the Chimney & the Chimney is large with an oven in each end. . ."  
Trelawney, p. 31

August 1634 Smallpox decimated natives:

"Ther is a great many of the Indyans dead this yeare, both east and west from us [Richmond's Island]and a great many dyes still to the eastward from us."  
Bourque, p.120

September 18, 1634 John Winter, Richmond Island:

"...This weeke we have begun our harvest to take in our corne, for the most part I hope is Ripe. . .the frost did begin with us 4 or 5 dayes since. . ."

Trelawney, p.50

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February 13, 1635 Gorges dissolved Council for New England, took for himself Province of New Somerset from Piscataqua to Kennebec

Judd 57

Burrage, p. 229

April 22, 1635 County of Canada, the territory from the Kennebec to St. Croix River granted to the son of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling,

Reid Political, p. 184

Reid(1981)p. 50

1635 King Charles I made Gorges Lord Governor of New England,

Clark, p. 19

Reid, p. 37

April 25, 1635 "Act of Resignation" adopted, May 1, 1635 petition proposing surrender presented to the King,

Preston, p. 305

June 17, 1635 The Council surrendered its charter to the King. In order to nullify charter it had granted to Massachusetts Bay.[June 7, 1635 Preston, p. 305]

Clark, p. 19

Burrage, p. 232

Reid, p. 37

March 25, 1636 William Gorges held court at Saco

Judd 57[1636 Burrage 234]

Preston, p. 308

1635 Charles d'Aulnay took possession of the Plymouth trading post:

"...turning them out of all, with a great deal of compliment and many fine words, he let them have their shallop and some victuals to bring them home. . ."

Judd 80-81

Bourque, p. 121

September 1635 Plymouth soldiers under command of Miles Standish made unsuccessful attempt to recover trading post. The French were too strongly fortified.

Judd 82

December 1635 Death of John Mason,

Preston, p. 307

December 12, 1636 Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Arthur Champernowne, the island known as Dartington, later Champernowne's Island, NE side, mouth of Piscataqua River,

Kittery, p. 37

1636 George Cleeve vs. John Winter

Judd 62

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July 8, 1637 John Winter, Richmond Island:

“. . . I have a Company of as trouble-som people as ever man had to do with all, both for land & sea. . .”  
Trelawney, p.107-108

July 29, 1637 John Winter, Richmond Island:

“. . . We are now at the plantation 47 persons in all. . . we were in all before the ship departed 63. . .”  
Trelawney, p. 119

May 4, 1638

Spencer, p. 146

June 27, 1638 After sub-committee of Laud commission examined insolvency of Laconia Company,  
Gorges ordered to pay for relief of his employees,  
Preston, p. 310

1639-1640 Massachusetts assumed jurisdiction over Dover,  
Clark, p. 45

April 3 1639 Gorges received charter for Maine; King Charles I established the Church of England in  
Maine, and conferred upon Gorges practically unlimited powers.

Clark, p. 20

Preston, p. 321

June 20, 1639 John Winter, Richmond Island:

“. . . I Cannot at present write my mynde: the bote staies for my wrtinge; the wind fair which doth  
Convey this letter to a barke of Barnestable which is bound for Newfoundland. . .”

1639 Gorges authored A Briefe Narration of the Original Undertakings of the Advancement of  
Plantations into the Parts of America. . .

Preston, p. 320

March 26, 1640 Gorges to John Winthrop:

“The soddain approach of our longe wished for Parliament invites me to attend the happy issue therof,  
that otherwise had a resolution to have visited you this springe, but I have sent a neer kinsman of mine  
own name. . .”

Baxter ed.(1967)pp. 295-296

Thomas Gorges arrived

Judd 58

June 27, 1640 John Winter:

“. . . Our new ship doth go onward well now: I have 4 men to worke on her still: the frame is all up. . .”  
Trelawney, p.216

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July 19, 1640 Thomas Gorges to Henry Gorges:

“...I found Sr. Ferd: house much like your Barne, only one pretty handsome roome & study without glasse windows which I reserve for myself. For the household stufte only one crocke, 2 Bedsteads & a table board...”

Moody ed., No. 1, p. 1

September 17, 1640 By order of the court, a General Court to be held at Saco in June each year, and three courts held at Agamenticus in October, January, April, and at Saco in March, May, September, MPCR 1, p. 76-77

April 10, 1641 Borough charter of Agamenticus,:

“Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder of the towne of Acomenticus”

Banks, 121

Spencer, p. 134

June 21, 1641 John Winter:

“...Our new ship was launched but the 15<sup>th</sup> of this month:I hope she will prove a good ship. . .We had much work to do on her when she was launched. . .”

Trelawney, p.258

July 7, 1641 Thomas Gorges to Sir Ferdinando Gorges:

“...You promised me some 4 or 5000 acres of land. . .The place I make choice of is Ogunquit & lies some 7 miles from this place. The land is good, the harbor very bad. . .”

Moody ed., No. 17, p. 32

August 1641 Thomas Gorges to Henry Gorges:

“...The sea about us is full of fish, especially Cod fish. There have been this year 5 ships loaden with codfish gone hence to Spayn. . .”

Moody ed., No. 45 p. 47

August 1641 Thomas Gorges to Sir Ferdinando Gorges:

“...The mill now is on 2 saws that cuts sometimes 400, some tides 5 & 600 ft. a tide according as the water is. . .How I shall hould out for want of a woman I know not. Men cannot milke & make butter & cheese & they are not to be had here. . .”

Moody ed., No. 28, p. 65

September 1641 Thomas Gorges to Henry Gorges:

“...I have desired Sir Ferd: to procure either by the meanes of the Parlament or Assizes or otherwise that parishes might transport hither poor children. . .After some years apprenticeship we would encourage them with land, & other necessaries as should be agreed on. . .”

Moody ed., No. 32, p. 68

October 11, 1641 Thomas Gorges to Sir Ferdinando Gorges

“...We are all well only very poor. The mills doe hould but every Day we are troubled for want of Ropes, stocks, carpenters. . .Winter now drawes on more feared than ever & the want of clothes puts mens faith in themselves. . .”

Moody ed., No. 40, pp. 86-87

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December 5, 1641 Thomas Gorges to Sir Ferdinando Gorges:

A plan presented for four counties, Devon, Gorgeanna, Somerset, and Sciscillra "from Cape Elizabeth to the head of the Kennebec."

Moody ed., No. 45, p. 89

May 19, 1642 Thomas Gorges to his cousin Luttrell:

"...The winters are extreme cold that men frequently loose theyr Joyntes, sometimes theyr lives, as 4 have done in this province... this winter being so extreme that it did freeze beasts, fowl & fish. . ."

Moody ed., No. 50, p. 98

June 22, 1642 Thomas Gorges to Samuel Gorges:

"...2 years are now worne out in this country in the Service of our noble kinsman. . .I came to a ruinous, meane, & as meanely furnished house, unpaled garden, & field, broken mills, a distracted province, men prejudiced & bad tymes. . ."

Moody ed., No. 52, p. 104

June 22, 1642 Thomas Gorges to Thomas Gorges:

"...As for staples we have fish, pipestaves, plankes, timber, masts, pitch & tar may be made & tyme will produce riches but the scarcity of servants and theyr worke soe dear that ingenious spirits cannot undertake what they would. . ."

Moody ed., No. 54, p. 108

June 29, 1642 Thomas Gorges to Sir Ferdinando Gorges:

"...Your province we will divide by the sea into 4 Counties. . .to run 30 miles into the country. . ."

Moody ed., No. 58, p. 114

1642-1643

Judd 59

April 7, 1643 Lygonia rights transferred to Sir Alexander Rigby "Cleeve instrumental in inducing Rigby to purchase"

Burrage, p. 206

Reid, p. 9

July 14, 1643 Thomas Gorges grant to Rev. John Wheelright and two associates Edward Rishworth and Henry Boade as trustees of what would become Wells,

Reid(1981)p. 120

September 7, 1643 Massachusetts assumed jurisdiction over Exeter,  
Clark, pp. 46-47

March 20, 1644 Richard Vines as agent to Sir Ferdinando Gorges sold six hundred acre tract at Spruce Creek[Kittery] to Thomas Withers,

Kittery, p. 64

Cleeve's Plough Patent, Kennebec to Cape Porpoise. Province of Lygonia

Judd 62

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March 27, 1647 Rigby and Cleeve obtained a confirmation of the independence of Lygonia from Parliament,  
Reid, p. 9

May 24, 1647 Death of Sir Ferdinando Gorges at Ashton Phillips in Somerset,  
Preston, p. 344  
Judd 62

October 20, 1647 Piscataqua Plantations became established as Kittery,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.47

1649 The three lower settlements formed Province of Maine under Edward Godfrey,  
Judd 63

December 3, 1651 Edward Godfrey and others drafted a petition to Parliament in an attempt to secure the current Maine government,  
1 MPCR 172  
Reid, p. 12

1652 Edward Winslow, representing Plymouth Colony, petitioned Parliament for a patent to the Kennebec and permission to form a government.  
Kershaw 9

March 8, 1652 Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs recommended Plymouth be granted authority over Kennebec region for seven years.  
Kershaw 9-10

July 9, 1652 Edward Godfrey to Rawson of Massachusetts,  
Reid, p. 13

November 6, 1652 Godfrey headed petition to Council of State, rejected Massachusetts claim, requested audience with agent for province Richard Leader,  
Reid, p. 13

November 22-23 1652 Massachusetts commissioners[Bradstreet, Symonds, Wiggins, Pendleton] ordered the submission of government at Gordeana,  
Banks, 190-192

1653-1654 Thomas Lake, Boston merchant, established trading post at Taconnet and Arrowsic Island,  
Judd 65  
Bourque, p. 121

July 1653 Wells, Cape Porpoise, Saco, submitted to Massachusetts authority,  
Reid, p. 14

1653 Massachusetts informed Cleeve that it would assume jurisdiction of Lygonia,  
Reid, p. 14

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May 15, 1654 Plymouth's Kennebec settlement held meeting at home of Thomas Ashley, Thomas Purchas selected to serve as their representative to Plymouth Council,  
Kershaw 10

May 17, 1654 Thomas Prenc, for Plymouth Colony and merchants Thomas Lake and Thomas Clarke, entered into a business agreement to form one trading company. William Paddy may have served as intermediary,  
Baker (1985), p. 9

1654 Clarke and Lake purchased John Richard's tract at Arrowsic Island. Three years later with purchase of John Parker's property, the company would possess the entire island,  
Baker (1985), p. 10

July 14, 1654 Major Robert Sedgwick ordered the surrender of the French at St. John's River. Within a week the garrisons surrendered,  
Judd 87  
Bourque, pp. 136-137

1655 Edward Godfrey returned to England,  
Reid, p. 20

1656 Paddy withdrew from partnership in Kennebec fur trade, new organization of operation occurred,  
Baker(1985), p. 9

July 1658 Submission of Lygonia to Massachusetts, Black Point and Blue Point, renamed Scarborough and Spurwink and Casco, renamed Falmouth,  
Reid, p. 14

1659 Petition to Parliament from the former leaders of Maine and Lygonia against actions of Massachusetts,  
Reid, p. 22

1661 Godfrey and others with grievances against Massachusetts submitted petition to the Council of Foreign Plantations in London,  
Reid, p. 41

March 4, 1661 The Council of Foreign Plantations to undertake a review of situation in New England, Godfrey instructed to submit documents relevant to his case,  
Reid, p. 42

April 4, 1661 Ferdinando Gorges[grandson of Gorges] presented petition to King Charles II;May 23, 1661 Gorges, having expected positive result from his petitions sent sent orders to the province,  
Banks, p. 232  
Reid, p. 46

May 17, 1661 A committee of the Privy Council to be created for consideration of New England,  
Reid, p. 43

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December 27, 1661 Meeting held at Wells, accepted the articles in Gorges's orders,  
Banks, p. 232  
Reid, p. 46

January 30, 1662 Formal restoration of the Gorges government. Election warrants issued for one  
deputies to General Assembly to be held at Wells on May 25,  
Banks, p. 233  
Reid, p. 47

July 6, 1662 As compromise, court was conducted with both Gorges and Massachusetts Commissioners  
presiding, Jocelyn and Shapleigh for Gorges, and Waldron and Pike for the Bay Colony,  
Banks, p. 235  
Reid, pp. 48-49

April 10, 1663 Order in Council, King Charles II authorized the sending of commissioners to New England:  
" . . . [The King] intends to preserve the Charter of that Plantation, and to send some Commissioners  
thither to speedily to see how the Charter is maintained . . ."  
Reid, p. 54

May 27, 1663 Shapleigh removed from command of Yorkshire County militia, replaced by William  
Philips,  
Reid, p. 52

June 1663 Daniel Gookin urged Gorges to sell his patent to Maine to Massachusetts,  
Reid, pp. 51-52

1661 Four Boston merchants obtained the Plymouth Patent—Antipas Boyes, Edward Tyng, Thomas  
Brattle, John Winslow.

Kershaw 12  
Baker(1985), p. 10

June 21, 1664 Gorges issued a further commission, selection of thirteen who were to serve in his name,  
Reid, p.81

June 29, 1664 James, Duke of York acquired rights to Pemaquid and surrounding region,  
DHM 4, p. 190

July 20, 1664 The commissioners arrived at Piscataqua,  
Reid, p. 66

November 30, 1664 ". . . The Council assembled declare that the lands contained in the County of York  
by them called the Province of Maine, were & are claimed as part of the Patent granted to  
Massachusetts, which patent preceeds the patent granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges. . ."  
DHM 4, p. 189

June 23, 1665 York The Royal Commissioners took possession of the province in the name of King  
Charles II:

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“. . . We by the power given us by his sacred Majesty. . . do by these presents receive all his Majesty’s good subjects, living within the Province of Maine, into his Majesties more immediate protection. . .”  
DHM 4, p. 258

June 1665 Appointment of eleven justices of the peace to govern Maine as temporary settlement,  
Reid, p. 89

August 1, 1665 Massachusetts General Court drafted petition to the King against actions of the commissioners; Thomas Danforth, Eliazer Lusher, John Leverett appointed to settle the eastern parts,  
Reid, p. 93

April 15, 1668 Arrest warrant issued by Rishworth and Champernowne for Francis Raines and Peter Weare for sedition. The two men favored Massachusetts rule,  
Reid, p. 107

April 28, 30 1668 Petitions from the inhabitants of Cape Porpoise and Wells, favored Massachusetts,  
Reid, p. 108

May 27, 1668 Massachusetts General Court instructed Nathaniel Masterson, marshal of Yorkshire to read order of renewed allegiance to the Bay Colony; four men commissioned to hold county court at York,  
Reid, pp. 108-109

July 1668 Massachusetts Commissioners, Major General John Leverett, Edward Tyng, Capt. Richard Waldron, Capt. Robert Pike, ordered the surrender of royal government for a second time,  
DHM 4 p. 301

July 6, 1669 John Bonython and Robert Jordan were summonsed for acts of defiance against authority,  
Reid, p. 116

January 1670 Ferdinando Gorges petitioned King and Privy Council for the restoration of Maine,  
Reid, p. 127

1670 The recently created Council of Plantations recommended that a commission be sent to New England,  
Reid, p. 129

June 21, 1671 Council of Plantations proposed that the patent of Gorges be purchased “which would enable the King to curb Boston.”  
Reid, p. 140

March 20, 1674 The Earl of Stirling, Gorges and Mason proposed to the King the surrender of their patents and that a general governor be sent for administration of Nova Scotia, Maine, New Hampshire,  
Reid, p. 141  
DHM 4, pp. 342-343

July 22, 1674 Massachusetts Commissioners, Major Thomas Clark, Humphrey Davie, Richard Collicot, Lieut. Thomas Gardner held court at Pemaquid, County of Devon

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DHM 4, p. 343

Reid, Political, p. 185

September 1675

Bourque, p. 152

May 8, 1676 Edward Randolph sailed for New England as royal agent, he carried orders for Massachusetts to send agents to England to settle over Maine and New Hampshire,  
Reid, p. 163

August 1676

Bourque, p. 153

February 1677

Bourque, p. 155

Andros Pemaquid

Bourque, p. 156

1678 Treaty of Casco

Judd 124

May 6, 1677 "Massachusetts, through an agent then in London, paid twelve hundred fifty pounds for the right, title and interest of Gorges"

Banks, p. 256

March 13, 15 1678 Maine patent sold to Massachusetts, Gorges sale to John Usher followed by Usher's sale to Massachusetts

Reid, p. 174

DHM 7 pp.343-356

October 8, 1678 Massachusetts General Court

DHM 4, pp. 382-386

October 11, 1678 Massachusetts General Court approved the purchase and ordered payment,

Reid, p. 175

October 24, 1678 Massachusetts governor and council ruled that Maine be resold,

Reid, p. 175

February 10, 1679 Massachusetts directed that a president and other officers be appointed for ordering the province of Maine,

DHM 4, p. 389

March 18, 1679 Petition of protest from inhabitants of the towns:

"... declare our dissent & nonconcurrence in any such method of Government . . ."

DHM 4, p. 391

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October 29, 1679 A fort at Casco Bay:

“...a Small fort bee erected about Casco bay and one barrack for nine men maintained for the preservation of the sd fort. . .”

DHM 4, p. 389

March 17, 1680 At a general meeting of Maine inhabitants held at York, Thomas Danforth presented his commission as president, John Davis named deputy president, a council of magistrates, Reid, pp. 184-185 Banks, p. 258

1680 William Pepperell married Margery Bray in Kittery, Rolde(1982)p. 4

June 30, 1681 President Danforth made public his intention to collect annual quit-rents of 12d. from low taxed inhabitants and three shillings for high taxed inhabitants, Reid, 187

1683,1684 Richard Wharton, W. Baker(1973)p.52

1683 The Rev. Burroughs had returned to Falmouth following his departure from Salem Village in March,

July 26, 1684 Delinquency in the collection of quit-rents results to be resolved by appointment of trustees, Banks, p. 259

August 1688 Indians killed four or five cows that had overrun their fields near the Saco River; in retaliation twenty natives were imprisoned in Boston.

Judd 124

1691 Truce Bourque, p. 164

1692 York Bourque, p. 165

1692 The Reverend George Burroughs minister at Wells taken into custody as witch suspect. He was executed in August 1692

Church 1692 Taconic Bourque, p. 166

June 27, 1696 William Pepperell Jr. born at Kittery

August 15, 1696 Pemaquid Bourque, p. 168

1697 The Jesuit Sebastian Rale with Jacques Bigot established an Indian mission at Norridgewock,

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Bourque, p. 171

July 16, 1700 Earl of Bellomont:

“...the Jesuits had Insinuated to ‘em[the Natives]that the King their Master was resolv’d to maintain all the country eastward of Kennebeck River against the English and that they viz: the Indians were great fools if they suffer’d the English to enjoy any lands to the Westward of the sd River. . .”

DHM 10, p. 72

September 3, 1700 Isaac Addington:

“...This Government have ordered the Erecting of a Fort and Trading House at Casco Bay; which is now in doing. . .”

DHM 10, p. 74

June 3, 1701 Treaty at Casco Bay, “at a Table set under a Tent spread in the Woods.” At the conclusion of the Treaty the two parties erected a memorial with stones:

“...the Commissioners on the English part each of them laid one Foundation stone [other stones added until they ]made up a heap in a square Pyramide. And the Indian Sagamores each of them for their part likewise laid a Foundation stone. . .made up their own heap to west of the English. . .”

DHM 10, p. 95

Spring 1703 The governor of New France Philippe de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, sent Micmacs and French allied Mohawks, with thirty Frenchmen to raid the southern coastal settlements,  
Bourque, p. 176

September 15, 1703 Dudley to London government:

“...all at once upon the 10<sup>th</sup> August [the enemy] fell upon the poor people. . .and killed & carried away about 100 Men, Women & Children, two days after they set upon the Forts at Casco bay, Saco & Wells. . .”

DHM 9, p. 152

October 27, 1703 Governor Dudley from Boston:

“...Colonel Romer is returned from Casco bay, where he has raysed a good pallisado worke, of about an Acre of ground with bastions, fit for 600 men. . .”

DHM 9, p. 161

August 9, 1701 Massachusetts government to the King:

“...the building of a Fort at Pemaquid, lying upwards of one hundred miles distant from any part of ye Province at present inhabited by the English, can be no security to our Frontiers, or Bridle to the Indians. . .”

DHM 10, p.99

July 20, 1710 Capt. Samuel Moody to Gov. Dudley Casco:

“...Yesterday ye 19<sup>th</sup> Instant a great number of [Indians] appear’d (I suppose near 50) who, they said, came from all quarters, Pigwackett, & Penobscot as well as Kennebeck—They pretended much sorrow for ye mischief ye Indians had done upon ye frontiers. . .”

DHM 9, p. 302

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December 11, 1710 The Nottingham Galley wrecked in storm at Boon Island, close to York, Captain John Deane and a crew of thirteen men, were to remain on the island for close to a month, Bachelder(1997)pp. 5-6

Late December 1710 Two members of crew made unsuccessful attempt to reach mainland by raft, only one body was ever recovered, Bachelder(1997)pp.11-12

Late December 1710 The carpenter died, a vote taken by crew, and portions of the corpse were eaten, Bachelder(1997)p.12-13

January 2, 1711 A shallop arrived close to island, not sufficient for rescue, but the crew promised to return, Bachelder(1997)pp.14-15

January 4, 1711 A large shallop arrived, with canoe, to remove the shipwrecked men, Bachelder(1997)p. 15

January 3, 1712 Capt. Samuel Moody to Gov. Dudley Casco:

"We have this week been visited by all ye Kennebeck Indians who lay two nights within musket shot of our Garrison very peaceably. They express a great deal of joy & Satisfaction at ye news of peace..."

DHM 9, p. 315

September 18, 1712 Col. John Wheelright to Governor Dudley Wells:

"...this morning Sergt Tucker, Joshua Downing & Wm Cole went into the pasture to get up ye horses, & were set upon by the enemy who wounded the first, & took him Prisoner & kill'd the other two..."

DHM 9, p. 325

1714 Massachusetts men obtained charter to Pejepscot Patent, promoted settlement of lower Androscoggin River,

Judd 144

Clark 174

Kershaw 19

April 5, 1715 Jeremiah Dummer to Isaac Addington London:

"The project so often mention'd in my former letters about settling our Eastern parts with disbanded Soldiers has been once more reviv'd..."

DHM 9, p. 348

1716, Georgetown incorporated,

Chadbourne, p. 59-60

December 18, 1717 Attorney General's Opinion on Maine lands:

"...I am humbly of opinion that the Crown has not divested itself in any manner of the right to the Lands described to be extending from the River of the Sagadahock to the Gulfe of St. Lawrence & Canada Rivers..."

DHM 9, p. 368

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1718 Arundel established as town,  
Chadbourn(1955)p.27

February 21, 1718 Governor Shute to Father Rale at Norridgewock:  
" . . . in Case any Unjust War or Breach should happen (which God forbid) we shall look upon ye French & principally the Popish missionaries among them , as a Main Cause. . ."   
DHM 9, p. 382

1719 Pejepscot proprietors, based upon survey, claimed land on both side of Kennebec as far as Swan Island; Fort Richmond erected on their northern boundary.

Kershaw 19

July 17, 1719 Bridger on Elisha Cooke:

" . . . [Cooke] Insists against the Intrest of the crown. . . & Denies all claime, right, or Power, of the King or his Officer, in and over the woods belonging to and being in the said Province. . . "

DHM 10, p. 127

1720 Rale

Bourque, p. 185

August 10, 1720 York, John Wheelright and others to Gov. Shute:

"The repeated rumour we have had of ye insolency of ye Indians amongst ye inhabitants of the Eastern settlements have put ye people through this County in fear so that some part of town have left their habitations. . . "

DHM 9, p.454-455

October 11, 1720 Dummer report on fortifications:

" . . . There's a little one in Brunswick at ye head of Casco Bay called George's Fort, which has 15 soldiers, and a Capt. Lieut. & Serjeant. It is built of stone & lime , with four bastions, having 14 pretty large cannon mounted on ye Walls. . . "

DHM 10, p. 144

July 1721 Arrowsic

Bourque, p. 186

March 1722 Westbrook

Bourque, p. 186

July 6, 1722 John Wheelright to Gov. Shute:

" . . . The people Eastward, Arundel, Biddeford & Scarborough seem to be under discouragements they being but in a mean way of Defence. . . This town [Wells] are Generally in Garrison but under many diffaculties too many to be Inumerated. . . "

DHM 10, p. 152

Settlement St. George's

Bourque, p. 186

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March 1723 Colonel Westbrook commanded attack upon the Native fort at Panawamske on the Penobscot,  
Bourque, p. 192

March 23 1723 Colonel Westbrook to Lieut. Governor Dummer:  
“ . . . The Fort was 70 yards in Length and 50 in breadth. Well Stockado'd 14 foot high furnish with 23 houses Built regular. . . We Sett fire to them & by Sun rise next morning Consum'd them all. . . ”  
DHM 10, p. 146

July 19, 1724 Samuel Hinckes to Lt. Gov. Dummer:  
“ . . . I hear Mr. Buckman's garrison at North Yarmouth is burned. . . this morning large fires appeared up Saco River, at Cape Porpus, we don't hear the Reason but guess the Enemy to be Everywhere. . . ”  
DHM 10, p. 212

August 1724 Norridgewock  
Judd 130-132  
Bourque, p. 194

April 1725 Lovewell's Fight  
Judd 132-133  
Bourque, p. 194

June 1, 1727 Province Secretary Josiah Willard informed Pepperell of his being placed on Council, Rolde(1982)p. 37

July 1727 Dummer's Treaty  
Judd 133

1730 Samuel Waldo obtained the Muscongus Patent,  
Judd 145

Colonel David Dunbar Surveyor-General of the Woods and the colony of Georgia between the Kennebec and St. Croix Rivers, Irish and Palatines were to be settled for naval stores production; Pemaquid renamed Fredericksburg; Dunbar opposed by Elisha Cooke, Samuel Waldo sent to England as agent for interests,  
Malone(1979)p. 94-101

May 25, 1730 Col. David Dunbar:  
“ . . . I have done more this winter at Fredericksburg than ever was in ye whole province, no part of eve the Massachusetts can shew so much clear land without some wood, & now most part of it under corn and gardens. . . ”  
DHM 11, 27

November 12, 1730 Order in Council, Gov. Belcher ordered not to take any military action against Fredericksfort,  
DHM 11, 66-67

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Incident at Pemaquid “riot”

Dunbar’s case against Peter Wyre of North Yarmouth, seizure of white pine logs

1733 William McIntyre erected lime kiln [near site of Thomaston prison],  
Rowe, p. 255[Judd 281 Robert McIntyre, Waldo’s overseer 1732]

1733 Narragansett Grants

April 21, 1737 Falmouth, Rev. Thomas Smith:

“All the talk is—no corn, no hay, and there is not a peck of potatoes to eat in all the eastern country. . .”  
Smith, p. 86

1738 Brunswick incorporated,  
Chadbourne, p. 128

November 1, 1742 Governor Shirley:

“. . . as to Pemaquid Fort, I have taken effectual care concerning the repairs of it, which upon a view I find are already near two thirds completed with stone work in a very defensible manner, & will be finish’d early in the summer. . .”

Lincoln ed., (1912)p.93

June 21, 1743 Massachusetts House ordered that all yet unsettled township grants were to be sold if not responded to by February of following year,  
DHM 11, 286

December 9, 1743 In reaction to military emergency, four companies of soldiers, equipped with arms and winter gear, were to march at any alarm, York, Falmouth, Georgetown, St. Georges,  
DHM 11, 291

May 13, 1744 the garrison at Canso in Nova Scotia surrendered to the French,  
Leach(1973)p.225

Spring 1744 Annapolis Royal threatened by force of Indians and French, the arrival of provincial reinforcements, the enemy withdrew,  
Leach(1973)p. 226

March 1744 Lincoln petition to legislature for creation as town despite Governor Shirley’s objections to new towns,  
Wood(1920),p. 41

May 20, 1744 Falmouth, Rev. Thomas Smith:

“People are at work at North Yarmouth and this town about their garrisons to day. . .”  
Smith, p.113

January 9, 1745 Governor Shirley presented plan for attack upon Louisbourg to Massachusetts legislature, but failed to win approval,  
Leach(1973)p. 229

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January 25, 1745 The legislature gave authorization for attack,  
Leach(1973)p.230

February 13, 1745 Soldiers to assemble for Louisbourg expedition:  
“...Those enlisted to the Eastward of Biddeford at Falmouth; Those to the Westward thereof within the County of York, at York. . .”  
Lincoln ed.,(1912)p.182

February 18, 1745 Governor Shirley to Pepperrell:  
“...I must desire you not to lose one Moments time in getting the Men & Transports round to [Boston] from the County of York. . .”  
Lincoln ed.,(1912)p.186

March 23, 1745 Falmouth, Rev. Thomas Smith:  
“Mr. Whitefield preached in my pulpit A.M. Multitudes flocking from Purpoodock and elsewhere. . .”  
Smith, p.117

March 24, 1745 fifty-one transport ships with 2800 soldiers departed for expedition,  
Leach(1973)p.231

[April 7, 1745] The transports and other ships of Louisbourg expedition sheltered in Kennebec River during period of rough weather,  
Rawlyk(1967)p. 58

April 4, 1745 The soldiers arrived at Canso,  
Leach(1973)p.232

July 29, 1745 Governor Shirley to Pepperrell:  
“...I have the disagreeable news to inform you of that the Indians have at last broke open upon those settlements join'd by some Penobscots, and have killed one man belonging to Broad Bay and another of George's Fort. . .”  
Lincoln ed.,(1912)p.257

April 19, 1746 Falmouth, Rev. Thomas Smith:  
“This morning ten Indians killed Briant (of Gorham-town) and four of his children, and took or killed his wife. . .”  
Smith, p. 122

April 24, 1747 Falmouth, Rev. Thomas Smith:  
“The Indians are spread all over the frontier from Topsham to Wells. . .”  
Smith , p.129

May 6, 1747 Brunswick, Isaac Hinkley on Indian attack:  
“God has taken away by his providence our brother Seth by the Indians May ye 5 day, thay killed him about 8 o'clock in the forenoon and scalped him and stript of all his clothes save only his briches and stockens. . .”  
Wheeler and Wheeler,( 1974),p. 60-61

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June 23 1747 Governor Shirley to Boston Selectmen:

“. . . I would recommend it to you to Consider of some Method for the Encouragement of bringing in a large Supply of Wood from the Eastern Parts, as at Moderate a Rate as may be. . .”

Lincoln ed(1912)pp.389-390

November 9, 1748 Falmouth, Rev. Thomas Smith:

“Nine children have lately died at North Yarmouth with the canker-ail”

Smith, p.133

September 21, 1749 Proprietors meeting held at Royal Exchange Tavern.

Kershaw 29

December 1749 Obadiah Albee and others attacked and killed Saccary Harry and wounded two other Indians near Wiscassett,

Bourque(2001)p.199

October 1749 Treaty of Falmouth

Judd 136

August 31, 1750 Falmouth, Rev. Thomas Smith:

“There seems to be a dismal storm gathering. The Penobscot Indians are in arms, to the number of one hundred and fifty, and sixty Canada Indians come to join them. . .”

Smith, p.143

March 27, 1751 Clark and Lake proprietors broadside promised they would “prosecute all Persons in the Law” for trespass upon their tracts,

Kershaw(1975)p. 154

July 24, 1751 Brunswick, an Indian attack:

“[Samuel Whitney] & his Son Samuel with five more of the Inhabitants while at work together mowing their hay. . . were surrounded & surprised by ninetten Indians & one Frenchmen. . . Isaac Hinckley in attempting to make his escape was killed in a barbarous manner & scalped. . .”

Wheeler and Wheeler(1974)p. 63

November 14, 1751 The Priscilla arrived at Boston with German immigrants as passengers to be settled on land,

Kershaw(1975)p. 66

December 11, 1751 Proprietors meeting, a site within two miles of Fort Richmond was chosen for settlement of immigrants, to be called Frankfort,

Kershaw(1975)p. 68

Spring 1752 The immigrants, the majority Huguenots, arrived at Frankfort, a stockade, blockhouse erected, the base of Fort Frankfort ,

Kershaw(1975),p. 70-71

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October 1752 Kennebec proprietors awarded three townships to new proprietors—Flagg, Stedman, Luther,— on condition they provide settlers,  
Kershaw(1975),p. 106

1752 Petition request for a second county,  
W. Baker(1973)p.86

June 1753 “The Proprietors of the Kennebeck Purchase from the late Colony of New Plymouth.”  
Kershaw 30

1753 Newcastle, originally the Sheepscott Plantations,  
Chadbourne, p. 62

September 1753 Treaty of Richmond  
Kershaw, pp. 109-110

March 28, 1754 Governor Shirley addressed the legislature, reported that the French maintained a presence on both side of the Chaudiere, the Great Carrying Place, and were constructing fortifications. Shirley proposed “building a strong fort near the Head of the River Kennebeck.”  
Kershaw, p. 126  
DHM 12, p. 246

April 1754, The legislature approved the planned expedition, an army of five hundred officers and men was to be added to the Maine militia force,  
Kershaw, p. 127

May 29, 1754 Kennebec proprietors in conflict with Clark and Lake challenged the legality of their grant,  
Kershaw(1975),p. 155

June 22, 1754 The expedition departed from Castle William; June 26, 1754 the force arrived at Falmouth,  
Kershaw, p. 129

Shirley held conferences with delegates from Norridgewock and Penobscot tribes—a third tribal group the Arssagunticooks did not appear,  
Kershaw, p. 129

Late July, 1754 General Winslow departed Fort Western, and advanced to Teconnett Point. Construction of Fort Halifax commenced,  
Kershaw, p. 131

August 8, 1754 Winslow began his northern advance toward the French. Colonel Jedidiah Preble replaced the ill Winslow, and by the 13<sup>th</sup> had arrived at Norridgewock, and the Great Carrying Place, without encountering the French,  
Kershaw, p. 132  
Schutz, p. 178

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August 30, 1754 Shirley at Fort Western, had arrived on the sloop Massachusetts, and then by whaleboat was conducted to Fort Halifax for a ceremonial laying of the cornerstone. A garrison of soldiers was placed at the two forts, and Shirley began his return to Boston,  
Kershaw, p. 132

October 17, 1754 Petition from Wiscasset, undersigned by thirty-six inhabitants, to legislature, protested against Kennebec proprietors claim to their land:

“...without the least Pretence of Right as we Conceive. . .”

Kershaw(1975),p. 153

October 18, 1754 Governor Shirley reported to the Massachusetts legislature the results of expedition:  
“...by having erected Fort Halifax in the Heart of the Norridgewock Country, and so near the head quarters of the Penobscots,[we] have put such a curb upon both these Tribes as must render them much more dependent upon this Government. . .”

Kershaw, p. 133

DHM 12, p. 320-332

1754 Governor Shirley, Fort Halifax

Judd 138

October 30, 1754 Unsuccessful attack on Fort Halifax.

Judd 138

April 22, 1755 Petitions

Kershaw(1975)p. 163

Autumn 1755 The Kennebec Proprietors communicated with Lord Mansfield regarding the validity of their land claim, four questions posed,

Kershaw(1975),p. 177

June 1756 The two proprietary companies agreed to submit dispute over boundaries to referees; Thomas Hutchinson presented document which indicated site of boundary,

Kershaw(1975),p. 157

December 28, 1756 referee decision,

Kershaw(1975)p. 158

1757 Benning Wentworth had given directions for the cutting of mast trees in tracts claimed by Kennebeck proprietors, was warned of possible court action for trespass, but also included was the suggestion of a workable arrangement,

Kershaw(1975)p. 205

June 24, 1757 Mark Hunking Wentworth, Benning Wentworth's brother, responded to the proprietors letter, a promise made to avoid the claimed tracts, but added that the King had same rights to those trees as any in Maine,

Kershaw(1975),pp. 205-206

June 29, 1757 agreement signed,

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Kershaw(1975)p. 161

1758, Harpswell incorporated, originally a precinct of North Yarmouth,  
Chadbourne, p. 64

May 1759 Pownall

Judd 139

May 23, 1759 Governor Pownall buried lead plate on east side of Penobscot as an act of possession,  
Counties, Cities, Towns(1965), p. 7

June 1, 1759 Governor Pownall to the Legislature:

"Since the Dissolution of the Late Assembly I have been to the Penobscot Country. . .[and have]  
establish'd possession by Fixing a Fort on ye Penobscot River in such situation as to be very respectable  
for its own defense. . ."

DHM 13 p. 168

June 4, 1759 Boston Evening Post, Death of Waldo:

"On Wednesday the 23d of last Month, the Honorable Brigadier General Waldo, who went  
with[Governor Pownall] to Penobscot, drop'd down with an Apoplexy on the March just above the First  
Falls. . .he expired in a few Moments. . ."

BEP 2/2

July 6, 1759 Sir William Pepperell died at his home, Kittery Point,  
Rolde(1982)p. 159

1759, Woolwich incorporated, originally a precinct of Georgetown  
Chadbourne, p.65

November 24, 1759 Petition from Frankfort with fifty-four signatures submitted to Society for the  
Propagation of the Gospel, a request for minister, petitioners proposed Bailey as candidate,  
Kershaw(1975)p. 236

July 1, 1760 Rev. Jacob Bailey assumed post in Anglican Church at Frankfort, had just returned from  
England , ordained March 16, 1760,  
Kershaw(1975)p. 237

July 24, 1760 Lincoln County formerly established,  
Kershaw, p.113  
Chadbourne, p. 4

1760 Cumberland County created,  
Chadbourne, p. 3

1760 Pownalborough, incorporated, the fifteenth town,  
Chadbourne, p. 67

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July 1761 A forest fire, beginning in the New Hampshire woods, swept east towards the Maine coast, until it had reached Scarborough, Gorham, and New Casco,  
Rowe, p. 41

September 1761 Pownalborough Court House, the building roofed, and court sessions initiated,  
Kershaw(1975)p. 165

1762 Windham, sixteenth town, originally named New Marblehead for the migrants from Marblehead who arrived in 1737,  
Chadbourne, p. 68

1762 Buxton incorporated,  
Chadbourne, 69-70

February 27, 1762 Governor Francis Bernard was granted Mount Desert Island by Massachusetts House,  
Nicolson(2001)p. 73

April 1, 1762 Sylvester Gardiner leased 12,000 acres to David Jeffries at Georgetown,  
Kershaw(1975),p. 178

September 1764 Pownalborough Court House case between Jeffries and Nathaniel Donnell over rival claims of 1762 Georgetown grant. Jeffries lost the case,  
Kershaw(1975),p. 179

Autumn 1762 Bernard visited Mount Desert Island. Returned to island in 1763 and 1764 to locate site for township and country house. He intended to establish a community of tenant farmers,  
Nicolson(2001)p. 83

1764 Maine population 24,000—11,145 inhabitants in York County, 8,196 in Cumberland County, 4,347 in Lincoln County,  
Kershaw, p. 113

October 20, 1764 Governor Bernard to Lord Barrington:

“...But at a time when I expected every day to receive the confirmation of my grant[to Mount Desert] I learn from Mr. Jackson that new objections are made to the Province's right to those lands, & when we thought ourselves Safe in harbor, We are all drove out to sea again...”  
Channing ed., (1912)p.81

February 3, 1766 Governor Bernard to Richard Jackson:

“...Last Summer,some people from Nantucket who are chiefly Quakers, went along the Eastern Coast beyond Penobscot, in search of a place to settle a fishery on: they were at Mount Desert, & at Mackias, & at some other places...”  
Nicolson ed.,(2013)p.85

1771 Winthrop incorporated, had originally been named Pondtown,  
Chadbourne, p. 239

1762 Topsham incorporated,

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Chadbourn, p. 70[1764]

1764 Boothbay incorporated,  
Chadbourne, 71

1764 Gorham incorporated,  
Chadbourne p. 192

1765 Bristol incorporated, originally Pemaquid  
Chadbourne, p. 72

1765 Reverend John Wiswall, formerly a Congregational minister, returned from England having obtained holy orders, and took up the Anglican Church in Falmouth,  
Leamon(1993)p. 38

June 25, 1765 Superior Court session at Falmouth, Jeffries lost case to Donnell,  
Kershaw(1975),p. 179

1765 334 Negroes in Maine, probably slaves,  
Leamon(1993)p. 19[1776>]

September 10, 1765 A Falmouth mob ransacked the house of inn-keeper William Bennet, stole his money and notes of indebtedness,  
Leamon(1993)p.42

August 1766 A Falmouth mob recovered smuggled sugar and rum seized by Customs officers at Enoch Ilsley's store,  
Leamon(1993)p. 43

March 19, 1766 Richard King's house and store ransacked by Scarborough mob,  
Leamon(1993)p. 44

June 1766 Superior Court session, Falmouth, Jeffries-Donnell litigation, Donnell again won the case, but no appeal to King in Council,  
Kershaw(1975),p. 185

1768 Jonathan Sayward, York representative, one of seventeen of the rescinders, who would be castigated for having opposed the radicals in vote over the Circular Letter,  
Leamon, (1993)p. 45-46

February 26, 1768 Privy Council in London agreed to hear Jeffries case on appeal,  
Kershaw(1975),p. 187

September 22, 1768 A number of Maine towns sent representatives to a radical convention in Boston on the eve of British regiments arrival in the town,  
Leamon(1993)p. 46

December 4, 1768 Wreck of the Kennebec, passengers perished,

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W.Baker, (1973)p. 96

July 1, 1769 Falmouth John Adams to Abigail Adams:

"We have lived thro the Heat and Toil, and Confusion of this Week. We have tried three of the Kennebeck Proprietors Actions and have been fortunate enough to obtain them all. Mr. Bowdoin's great case with Lord Edgecumbe, and Dr. Gardiner's great Cause with William Tyng the sheriff of this County particularly. . ."

Butterfield ed., (1963)p. 67

October 16, 1769 Kennebec proprietors letter challenged authority of John Wentworth as Surveyor-General of the King's Woods,  
Kershaw(1975),p. 201[<1757]

October 19, 1769 John Wentworth responded, advised that a decision might be made in Admiralty Court over issue of trespass,  
Kershaw(1975),p. 208-209

January 1770 Freshet,  
Perley,p. 63

November 1770 A mob at Machias attacked Justice of the Peace Stephen Longfellow and beat him,  
Leamon (1993)p. 29

Spring 1771 Joseph Weston from Lancaster, Massachusetts and his brother-in-law Peter Heywood established farmsteads on Kennebec, Canaan Plantation. During the fall Weston returned to Massachusetts to retrieve his family,  
Coburn(1941)pp.140-143

June 14 1771 King in Council conducted hearing of Jeffries-Donnell, Jeffries was entitled to new trial in Superior Court. The proprietors would be informed that insufficient evidence had been provided of validity of claim, the wording of claim was faulty,  
Kershaw(1975),p. 190

November 12, 1771 Falmouth mob attacked Customs officer in order to extract from him identity of informer who betrayed merchant William Tyng,  
Leamon (1993),p. 48

1771 Hallowell incorporated  
Chadbourne, 288

1771 Vassalbororough incorporated, twenty seventh town,  
Chadbourne, 290

1771 Winslow incorporated, twenty-eighth town,  
Chadbourne, p.193

1772 Waldoborough incorporated, originally Broad Bay  
Chadbourne, p. 194

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July 9, 1772 Congregational ministers in York County petitioned the legislature regarding dearth of ministers in the new towns:

“...unless some Provision be made for their Instruction, they must remain. . . destitute of the Means of Religion. . .”

Leamon (1993) p. 23

October 1773 John Malcom, customs officer, attacked by mob at Wiscasset and subjected to tarring and feathering, provoked by seizure of a local ship,

Leamon(1993)p. 49

1773 Belfast incorporated,

Chadbourne, p. 124

September 1774 Tea incident in York,

Leamon, p. 53

September 1774 County convention held at Falmouth,

Leamon(1993)p. 58-59

Autumn 1774 Samuel Thompson of Brunswick aggressively enforced prohibition against importation, directed attacks upon disloyal persons,

Leamon(1993)pp. 62-63

1774 Edgecomb incorporated,

Chadbourne, p. 82

1774 New Gloucester incorporated,

Chadbourne, p. 152

April 6, 1775 Ephraim Ballard received lease from Sylvester Gardiner of the Kennebec Proprietors for Fort Halifax and land adjoining,

Ulrich(1991)p.14[1777>]

May 9, 1775 Falmouth Canceaux Thompson apprehended Lieut. Henry Mowatt and one of his officers, Judd 152

Leamon(1993),p. 65

June 2, 1775 Machias

Judd 154

Leamon(1993),pp.68-69

July 8, 1775 Bowdoinham unable to Send representative to Provincial Congress:

“...A new settlement & but few inhabitants; and we have Lately Suffered Very much by fire; Our Meeting-house Being Burnt & Several Dwelling houses Barns & other Buildings. . .”

DHM 14, 291

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October 18, 1775 Bombardment of Falmouth; the Rev. Jacob Bailey described destruction:  
“...In a few minutes the whole town was involved in smoke and combustion. The crackling of the flames, the falling of the houses, the bursting of the shells, the heavy thunder of the cannon, threw the elements into frightful noise and commotion...”

Judd 154

Leamon(1993),p. 71

Bailey(1857)p.447-448

1775 Arnold's expedition,

Judd 155

September 18, 1775 Arnold's lead ship reached islands at mouth of Kennebec, late evening,  
Desjardin(2006)p. 21

At Colburntown in Gardinerstown, the two hundred bateaux, green wood and insufficient nails  
Desjardin(2006)p. 25

September 24, 1775 A party of eleven men under Archibald Steele were sent forward from Fort Western to reconnoiter and to mark trails; in afternoon a second party under Lieut. Church with surveyor and pilot to make the accurate measurements of Dead River

Desjardin(2006), p. 28-29,53

Three rifle companies under Captain Morgan were ordered forward to clear road for soldiers,  
Desjardin(2006)p. 55

Second division, three musket companies, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Greene and Major Timothy Bigelow ordered forward,  
Desjardin(2006)p. 55

Major Meigs with four musket companies; Lieut. Col. Enos commanded men who carried provisions,  
Desjardin(2006)p. 55

Construction of a log hospital building,

Desjardin(2006)p.70

October 19, 1775 Arnold at Morgan's camp,  
Desjardin(2006)p. 75

Enos's division turned back,

Desjardin(2006)p. 85

Height of Land

Desjardin(2006)pp. 88-89

May 24, 1776 Rev. Jacob Bailey ordered to appear before Pownalborough Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, declared to be “unfriendly to the Cause of Liberty”,  
Kershaw(1975)p. 249

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October 2, 1776 Rev. Bailey appeared before Committee, taking of religious orders he had by sworn oath pledged allegiance to the king,  
Kershaw(1975)p. 250

1776 468 Negroes in Maine,  
Leamon(1993)p. 19[<1765]

Early autumn 1776 Machias,  
Leamon, p. 88

1777 Joseph H. Ingraham built house and silver smith's shop on Fore Street, on the Neck, the first significant structure since the October 1775 destruction,  
Willis(1972)p.550

October 1777 Martha Ballard arrived at Hallowell to take up residence with husband Ephraim,  
Ulrich(1991)p.16[<1775]

1777 John Allen plan for Nova Scotia,  
Leamon, p. 90

Late July 1778 Naskeag raid,  
Leamon, p. 82

1778 Massachusetts first referred to Maine as the "District of Maine of Massachusetts."  
Banks, p. 4fn

December 31, 1778 Petition from Falmouth to Massachusetts Legislature:  
" . . . The year past our Crops in ye Country were cut short by ye drought. . . Many families among us have not had a piece of bread in their houses for weeks past: And how to supply them we know not."  
DHM 16, 145

January 22, 1779 Petition from Machias:

" . . . But alas we are Oblig'd to Declare our Poverty, and that our strength is Exhausted. . . The Lumber Trade that we were formerly benefitted by is now become as nothing. . . "  
DHM 16, 162

May 17, 1779 Public meeting in Wells rejected constitution:

" . . . Negative Forty seven Voting against it & Fifteen for it. . . "  
DHM 16 254

May 1779 Meeting at York to debate state constitution:

" . . . after mature consideration and serious Debate the said Question was put to Vote and Unanimously pass'd in the Negative."  
DHM 16 255

May 18, 1779 Falmouth meeting rejected constitution,  
DHM 16 255

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May 18, 1779 Kittery meeting, unanimous rejection by all forty-two men,  
DHM 16 258

May 26, 1779 Fryeburg meeting on constitution, eight favored, nine against,  
DHM 16 260

June 9, 1779 Rev. Jacob Bailey and his family departed for Nova Scotia. Within a week General McLean would arrive at the Penobscot provided with a list of British sympathizers in region Bailey had drafted, Kershaw(1975)p. 252, 258fn.

1779 Penobscot

Judd 156

June 17, 1779 British appear at Penobscot. A frigate, armed brig, three sloops of war, convoyed transports carrying 700 soldiers under the overall command of Brigadier General Francis McLean. They are to construct fortification[Fort George] at Bagaduce on the east side of Penobscot Bay.  
Leamon, p. 104

June 18, 1779 Reverend John Murray to Massachusetts legislature:

“...This morning credible intelligence from St. Georges & Waldoboro arrived at Boothbay where I reside: the former brought the news of the arrival of a Fleet of British Ships of War in Penobscot Bay: the latter yt some troops were landed & actually fortifying there. . .”

DHM 16 290

June 19, 1779 Militia commander at Pownalbororough, Charles Cushing to Massachusetts legislature:  
“...There is a great difficulty in the way of the militia of this County's turning out not having provisions to support them, not one Family in Ten having Bread in their Houses. . .neither is there a sufficiency of arms nor ammunition. . .”

DHM 16 295

June 23 1779 Machias meeting , “determined to defend the place to the last extremity”:

“...Three Block Houses are Building. . .”

DHM 16 299

June 24, 1779 Representatives from towns in Lincoln County met at Wiscasset over the military emergency :

“...send such a Supply of provisions, as also of Arms and Ammunition into the County[so the commander can muster militia and expel enemy]”

June 24, 1779 Massachusetts made decision to send military expedition,  
Leamon, p. 107

July 1, 1779 Brigadier General Lovell directed by Council to send three men to Maine, to York, Cumberland, Lincoln Counties to “Expedite raising of men”

DHM 16 318

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July 1, 1779 Council directed Board of War to secure transports for the three hundred soldiers that will assemble at Wells, and the six hundred at Falmouth, for the Penobscot expedition,  
DHM 16 369

July 19, 1779 The expedition departed from Boston, twenty transports, nineteen armed vessels.  
Commodore Dudley Saltonstall, Brigadier General Solomon Lovell,  
Leamon, p. 108

July 22, 1779 The review of soldiers, Townshend, the Maine militia,  
Shaw,(1985)p. 99

July 25, 1779 Massachusetts expedition arrived at site of British,  
Leamon, p. 110

July 28, 1779 soldiers are landed near British fort  
Leamon, p. 111

August 5, 1779 Massachusetts Council:

“Ordered That an Express be immediately be taken up for Penobscot. . .Reports prevailing this day respecting a Number of Ships at the Hook at New York said to be destined for Penobscot. . .”  
DHM 16 426

American request for reinforcements,  
Leamon, p. 112

August 13, 1779 Americans prepared for assault as British ships arrived,  
Leamon,p. 114

August 14, 1779 British pursued American ships destroyed  
Leamon, p.116

September 17, 1779 Committee of Safety for Cumberland County held convention at Falmouth to address concerns regarding the militia:

“. . .The Convention find the Militia not Officer’d in all respects as the times require. The Men are undisciplined;unarm’d; unaccoutred. . .”

DHM 17, p.144

1781 Bath was incorporated as a town, originally a parish of Georgetown since 1753, the site, known as Long Reach, had petitioned for the name Reach, but the name was changed to Bath in the legislative process,  
Chadbourne(1955),pp. 73-74

May 1, 1781 Five member committee created by Massachusetts legislature to review condition of unsold and unappropriated land in District of Maine, and determine what tracts were available for market ,  
Allis(1954),p. 25[1783>]

August 1781 Sudbury Canada,

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Leamon(1993),p. 181

May 26, 1783 The separation of the Neck from Falmouth:

"On motion, it was whether the town would consent that the Neck should be set off as a separate town.  
. .it passed in the affirmative,  
Willis(1972) p. 580

October 28, 1783 Massachusetts legislative committee to review status of lands in Lincoln County,  
Allis(1954)p.25[<1781-1784>]

March 22, 1784 Report of legislative committee on Maine lands, townships to be laid out between  
Penobscot and St. Croix,  
Allis(1954)p.26[<1783-1786>]

June 23, 1784 Machias established as town,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 12-14

1784 The return of activity on the Neck:  
Forty-one houses, ten stores, seven shops constructed at site,  
Willis(1972)p.550

1784 56,000 people resided in Maine,  
Judd 170

January 1785 The first entries in Martha Ballard's diary,  
Ulrich(1991)p.40

March 5, 1785 Shapleigh established as a town,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 296-297

March 9, 1785 Parsonsfield established as a town,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 297-299

January 1, 1785 The Falmouth Gazette commenced publication:

"...we have undertaken to publish a weekly newspaper in this place. We hope it will meet with general  
approbation..." Benjamin Titcomb, Thomas B. Wait  
Fassett(1985)p. 113

February 5, 1785 Falmouth Gazette first public discussion of separation,  
Judd 172

July 4, 1785 Henry Knox secured legislative confirmation of the Waldo Patent as a thirty mile square tract  
(576,000) and the islands within three miles of its coast,  
Taylor, p. 39

October 1785 Meeting held in Falmouth over separation,

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Judd 172

October 20, 1785 Governor James Bowdoin address to Massachusetts General Court condemned the Falmouth convention, a “design against the Commonwealth of very evil tendency, being calculated to the dismemberment of it. . .”

Banks, p. 14

1786 Portland incorporated as town,  
Chadbourne (1955),p. 75

July 7, 1786 Turner established as a town,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 299

October 20, 1786 Union established as a town,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 406-407

November 30,1785?Standish incorporated as town. Migration to the site had begun in 1763 with Ebenezer Shaw,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 202

January 4, 1786 Thirty-three delegates representing twenty towns assembled at the First Parish Meeting House in Falmouth,  
Banks, p.15

July 4, 1786 An act for erecting that part of the town of Falmouth commonly called the neck into a town by the name of Portland,  
Willis(1972)pp. 580-582

August 9, 1786 First meeting of inhabitants of the new town, election of town officers,  
Willis(1972)p. 582

September 1786 Convention  
Judd 172

October 1786 Rev. Isaac Foster ordained as minister, Hallowell,  
Ulrich(1991)p.105

November 14, 1786 Massachusetts legislature approved land lottery act for sale of Maine land. Fifty townships to be sold, “Lottery Lands”  
Allis(1954)p. 27[<1784-1787>]

January 29, 1787 Trial of Capt. Sewall, Thomas Sewall for slander of Rev. Foster charge of Sabbath breaking,, Martha Ballard attended proceedings,  
Ulrich(1991)p.110-111

June 1787 Drawing of land lottery held, only 165,000 acres sold,  
Allis(1954)p.28[<1786-

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Summer 1787 Outbreak of “canker rash” in Hallowell, presumed to be scarlet fever, strep throat, five deaths resulted,  
Ulrich(1991)p. 42

August 6, 1787 Ballard sawmills destroyed by fire,  
Ulrich(1991)p. 42

February 23, 1787 Penobscot established as a town,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 15-16

March 6, 1787 Limerick established as a town,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 126

March 6, 1787 Waterborough established as a town,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 300-301

January 1787 Convention impacted by Shay’s Rebellion,  
Judd 175

February 4, 1787 Sloop bound for Massachusetts wrecked on Bangs Island in Casco Bay, demonstrated the need for a lighthouse,  
Bachelder(1995)p.3

1787 First regular mail coach from Portsmouth to Portland, Joseph Bernard. Coach also licensed to carry passengers,  
Anderson(1982)p. 6

1787 gubernatorial election, only 998 men voted, half of Maine’s towns took part in process?  
Taylor(1990)p. 111

March 21, 1788 Orrington established as a town,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 190-191

March 21, 1788 Bowdoin established as a town,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp.240-241

March 26, 1788 Massachusetts legislative committee created for determining unappropriated lands in Cumberland and Lincoln Counties,  
Allis(1954)pp. 29-31

June 18, 1788 Greene established as a town,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 203-204

June 18, 1788 Canaan established as a town,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 421-422

June 18, 1788 Norridgewock established as a town,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 16-17

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July 7, 1788 Ballard sawmill under construction:

"We raised the saw mill Fraim. . .The young folks had a dance at evening. . ."

Ulrich(1991)p.71

November 20, 1788 Nobleborough established as a town,

Chadbourne(1955)pp. 206-207

November 20-21 1788 Church Council held at Pollard's Tavern, Hallowell, Martha Ballard attended meeting,

Ulrich(1991)p.113

June 18,1788 Fairfield[S of Skowhegan] located on west bank of Kennebec River,established as town.

Migration to site had begun in 1774

Chadbourne (1955)p. 438

September 4, 1788 John O'Neil executed for murder of Michael Cleary at Pownalborough,

Ulrich(1991)p.99

November 1788,

Taylor, p. 19

December 18, 1788 Rev. Foster formally removed as minister in Hallowell,

Ulrich(1991)p.114

February 14,1789 Freeport[NE of Portland] established as town,

Chadbourne(1955)pp. 83-85

February 17,1789 Durham[S of Lewiston] established as town, formerly known as Royalborough,

Chadbourne(1955)p.85-86

1789 Goldsborough[SW of Steuben] established as town, settlement began in decade of 1760's, with Nathan Jones,

Chadbourne(1955)p. 302-303

November 1789 Washington visited Kittery during his tour of northern states

Chadbourn(1955)p.221

June 25,1789 Washington County created,

Chadbourne, p. 4

June 25,1789 Hancock County created,

Chadbourne, p. 5

October 1, 1789 Ballard Diary:

"Mrs Foster has sworn a Rape on a number of men among whom is Judge North. . ." The wife of minister Isaac Foster charged Col. Joseph North, the judge with attack upon her,

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Ulrich(1991)p. 105

1790 Hallowell possessed 184 households, as revealed by census; 622 white males, 565 white females, 12 free Negroes,  
Ulrich(1991)pp.92-93

1790 Only 5 towns had populations of 2500 or more; Berwick, Kittery, Wells(including Kennebunk) York, and Falmouth. 27 towns had populations of 1000 or more,  
Anderson(1982)p.5

June 1790 Conuskeag Plantation petitioned for town status, Bangor was to become the seventy-third town. The earliest migration to the site had been in the 1760s,  
Chadbourne, (1955)p. 423

July 10, 1790 Trial of North, Pownalborough Court House, Martha Ballard present,  
Ulrich(1991)p. 122

July 12, 1790 North acquitted,  
Ulrich(1991)p. 126

October 8, 1790 Gazette of Maine, began publication by Benjamin Titcomb Jr.,  
Fassett(1985),p.117

1790 Charles Vaughan recently married to Frances Western Apthorp of Boston moved to Hallowell,  
Taylor,(1990),p. 35

1791 Camden established as town, first settled 1760s by James Richards,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.86-88

January 10, 1791 Portland Head Light commenced operation, Captain Joseph Greenleaf first lighthouse keeper,  
Bachelder(1995)p.5

April 21, 1791 Martha Ballard moved to new household, Lieut. Howard's,  
Ulrich(1991)p.129

June 2, 1791 Henry Knox-William Duer agreement on acquisition of lands:  
". . . a quantity of land, not less than one million, or more than four million of acres. . ."  
Allis(1954)p.40

October 2, 1791 Boston,Jackson to Knox:  
"Madam Le Val and etc. arrived here on Friday afternoon and this day at noonwe are off with a fine S.W. wind  
Allis(1954)p.113

July 1, 1791 Contract with Massachusetts,  
Allis(1954)p.47-53

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June 1791 Massachusetts legislature approved New Meadows canal. A short canal from Merrymeeting Bay and New Meadows River was to connect Androscoggin and Kennebec Rivers with Casco Bay. Canal route changed within two years to Welch's Creek,  
Anderson(1982)pp. 23-25

1791 Valuation return for Balltown revealed the average taxpayer maintained 7 acres of improved land out of a total of 138 acres; the 156 families raised 3001 bushels of grain, predominantly corn,  
Taylor(1990)p. 75[1801>]

Early 1791 Separation movement revived  
Judd 177

1791 In an effort to improve livestock Charles Vaughan of Hallowell imported two bulls and two cows from England,  
Day(1963)p. 5

January 14, 1792 Knox-Duer, La Roche-Leval Contract,  
Allis(1954)p.137-140

March 1792 Henry Knox and his business partner, land speculator William Duer of New York, had purchased nearly three and one half million acres located in two parcels—one in eastern Maine and the other at the head of the Kennebec .

Taylor, p. 41

Spring 1792 William Allen Sr., a mariner and trader from Martha's Vineyard migrated to Farmington; September 1, 1792 Allen returned to the Vineyard, gathered together his family and household possessions, boarded a coaster for return voyage,  
Taylor(1990)pp. 62-65[1797>]

1792 Obed Barlow migrated from Sandwich on Cape Cod to Freetown on the Sheepscott,  
Taylor(1990)p. 128[1799>]

September 11, 1792 Contract with Leval,  
Allis(1954)pp. 144-146

September 14, 1792 Seba Smith born in Buckfield,  
Hatch, p. 883

October 21, 1792 Green-Knox agreement with Duer,  
Allis(1954)p.77

December 2, 1792 Henry Knox to William Bingham, Philadelphia:  
“...The copy of the contract in your possession exhibits the price, terms of payment, and settlement etc. etc. of the two millions of acres. . .”  
Allis(1954)p. 85

December 16, 1792 Duer to Knox, New York City:

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“. . . I will assign to you and Mr. Bingham or to such other person or persons as you and he may appoint all my rights in the Province of Maine lands. . .”

Allis(1954)p.89

December 20, 1792 Knox, Bingham met to draw up papers for transaction with Duer. William Jackson, also present was to present the papers to Duer in New York,  
Allis(1954)p.93

1792 Limington incorporated as town, seventy-seventh in District. Ezra Davis had migrated to site in 1773,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 77-78

1792 Hebron[SE of Paris] established as town,  
Chadbourne, p. 424-425

January 28, 1793 Massachusetts deeds to Bingham,  
Allis(1954)p.102

1793 Paris established as town, eighty-second, migration to area of Paris Hill in 1779,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 118

1793 Buckfield[E of Paris] established as town, eighty-first. Originally known as No. 5 or Buckstown,  
Chadbourne,p. 378

November 18, 1794 William Jackson to Bingham, London:

“. . . if an application was made to the Government of France, at this time, for the sale of the lands in Maine, with a consent to take in part payment the jewels of the crown at a fair valuation. . . it would be listened to. . .”

Allis ed.,(1954)p.361

1794 District of Maine, 49,769 tons of shipping,  
Rowe 66

1794 Talleyrand visited Maine,  
Taylor(1990)p. 50

1795 Poland[SE of Paris] established as town, earliest settlement in 1768,  
Chadbourne,p.425-426

1794 Cornish established as town,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.79

1794 Alna established as town, was known as New Milford until 1811,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.510

1794 Dresden established as town, formerly Frankfort, then Pownalborough,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.129

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1795 Litchfield[SW of Augusta] established as town, first settlers by 1770s,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.80-81

1795 Steuben established as town, settlement began in 1760,  
Chadbourne,(1955)p. 211-212

April 14, 1795 Ezekiel Knowlton, Davistown to his wife Mary:

“It is tedious living here alone. It is a great time of scarcity here, and I must go down after seed corn for there is neither corn or grain to be had here in this place. It will be very difficult getting bread here. . .”  
Taylor(1990)p.71

1795 Lewiston established as a town. Migration to the site had begun in 1770 with Paul Hildreth from Dracut, Massachusetts,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 306

1795 Clinton[SE of Skowhegan] established as town, originally Hancock Plantation. First migrants arrived in 1775.  
Chadbourne(1955)p.266

November 15, 1795 Ephraim Ballard robbed while surveying:

“. . .assaulted when a sleep Thursday night in the wilderness by men they knew not, who rod him of his papers and instruments. They demanded them of him with a musket presented at his breast. . .”  
Ulrich(1991)p.209

1796 Penobscot treaty  
Judd 164

January 15, 1796 Martha Ballard:

“This is the 612<sup>th</sup> Birth I have attended at Since the year 1777. . .”  
Ulrich(1991)p. 218

July 8, 1796 John Trueman incident,  
Taylor(1990)p.115

June 1797 Middle and northern parishes of Hallowell became the town of Augusta,  
Ulrich(1991)p.227

November 21, 1797 Martha Ballard:  
“The Kennebeck Bridg was dedicated. . .”  
Ulrich(1991)p.227

1797 Samuel Ely authored pamphlet, The Deformity of a Hideous Monster, Discovered in the Province of Maine, by a Man in the Woods Looking after Liberty, Ely charged the courts and the government protected proprietor's interests at the expense of the poor,  
Taylor(1990)p.108

1797 William Allen Sr. moved with his family to site of Industry, Maine,

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Taylor(1990)p.74[<1792-1801>]

1797 Norway[SW of Paris] established as town. Earliest migration for settlement in 1786,  
Chadbourne, p.18-19

1797 Dr. Timothy Dwight on Portland:

“No American town is more entirely commercial and of course none is more sprightly. Lumber, fish, and ships are the principle materials of their commerce.”

Anderson(1982)p.8

1798 Eastport[SE of Calais] established as a town, formerly Township No. 8, which would have included the current town of Lubec est. 1811,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 455-457

1798 Sumner [NE of Paris] established as town. Earliest migration to site in 1783,  
Chadbourne, p. 242-243

1799 ten commercial districts created in the District of Maine, extended length of coast from York to Passamaquoddy,  
Rowe, pp. 65-66

1799 Kennebec County created,  
Chadbourne, p. 5

December 1799 Martha Ballard moved to house site on the road to Sidney,  
Ulrich(1991)p. 227

1800 Maine's population above 150,000  
Judd 170

March 1799 Nathan Barlow, Obed's son, resided in a log cabin at Harlem to the south of Freetown, was unable to pay his tax,  
Taylor(1990)p.128[<1792-1808>]

February 21, 1800 Rumford established as town, formerly named New Pennacook. First settled 1780s by Jonathan Keyes and others,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.313-315

February 21, 1800 Orland[4T S Bangor] established as town, formerly called Alamasook and then Eastern River. First settled in 1760s,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 378-379

February 26, 1800 Ellsworth established as a town, formerly known as Union River,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp.267-268

November 15, 1800 Lovell established as town, formerly named New Suncook,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 214-215

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1800 Lewiston incidents,  
Taylor(1990)p.118

July 18, 1800 Lincoln Plantation incident,  
Taylor(1990)p. 89

January 31, 1801 Strong established as town, formerly known as Sandy River Middle Township. First settled mid 1780s,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.243-244

February 4, 1801 Martha Ballard present to witness dissection of the corpse of John Davis Jr., two and a half year old child,  
Ulrich(1991)p. 248

February 16, 1801 Leeds[N of Lewiston] established as town, first settled 1779 by Thomas and Roger Stinchfield,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp.98-99

1801 Valuation of Balltown, 235 families raised 6,562 bushels of grain, with corn predominant, 85 percent of the crop,  
Taylor(1990)p.75[<1791]

April 1801 William Allen Jr. observed his twenty-first birthday, obtained one hundred uncleared acres from his father to begin his own farm,  
Taylor(1990)p.74[<1797]

July 4, 1801 County jail in Castine,  
Taylor(1990)p.169

February 18, 1802 Minot[NW of Auburn] established as a town, first settled late 1760s,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 317-318

February 20, 1802 Chesterville [3T Nw Augusta]established as a town, formerly known as Wyman's Plantation, site of Abraham Wyman's farmstead, 1780s,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 181-182

February 20, 1802 Brownfield[S of Fryeburg] established as a town, first settled mid 1760s by Capt. Henry Young Brown,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp.314-315

February 20, 1802 Vienna[2T NW Augusta] established as a town, formerly known as Goshen,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 146

February 22, 1802 Avon established as a town,first settled 1780s,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 99-100

February 22, 1802 New Vineyard [4T NW of Skowhegan]established as a town, first settled by migrants from Martha's Vineyard in 1790s,

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Chadbourne(1955)pp. 154-155

June 23, 1802 Baldwin[4T NW of Portland] established as town, formerly named Flintstown, first settled mid 1770s,

Chadbourne(1955)pp. 315-317

June 23, 1802 Lincolnville[N of Camden] established as a town, first settled 1770, formerly named Ducktrap and Canaan,

1802 Kennebec Proprietors Commission,

Taylor(1990)p.173-174

1802 Wiscasset established as a town, formerly part of Pownalborough,

Chadbourne(1955)p.19-20

1802 Report on Valuation,

Taylor(1990)p. 72

April 4, 1802 Dorothea Lynde Dix born Hampden,

Hatch, p. 845-847

May 1802 Lincoln and Kennebec Religious Tract Society formed,

Carter(1996)p.13[1807>]

August 26-28, 1802 Ephraim Ballard confronted party of armed men while on surveying trip at Ballstown:

“...My husband returned at Evening from Ballstown much fatigued with his Journey. Had a fit of shakeing,  
Ulrich(1991)p.233

November 9, 1802 Elijah P. Lovejoy born at Albion,

September 8, 1803 First issue of the Republican paper, Portland Eastern Argus, Nathaniel P. Willis, Calvin Day, editors,

Banks, p. 46

January 2, 1804 Martha Ballard:

“My husband Came home at 4 p.m. . . Calld by John Sewal to answer an Execution of 800 Dollars. Was by him Conducted to the Jail in Augusta and Committed. . .”

Ulrich(1991)p. 266

March 20, 1804 Neal Dow born Portland

March 5, 1805 Oxford County created,

Chadbourne, p. 8

May 29, 1805? Martha Ballard:

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“My Husband was sett at Liberty”

Ulrich(1991)p.284

1806 Orono established as town. Migration to site had begun in 1774, with arrival of Jeremiah Colburn and Joshua Ayres,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 22

January 20, 1806 Nathaniel Parker Willis born at Portland,  
Hatch, p. 886-887

February 27, 1806 Orchard Cook of Wiscasset, Republican representative to Congress from Lincoln County to William King:

“When shall the old STATE of MAINE shake off its degradation of District? When shall this unnatural servitude cease. . . .”  
Banks, p. 51

1807 Dixmont established as town, No. 3, Range 1,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.326-327

1807 Jefferson established as town, part of area formerly occupied by Ballstown,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 270

1807 Palmyra[3T Ne of Skowhegan] established as town, first migration Daniel Gale in 1800,  
Chadbourne, p. 403

1807 Portland Monument Association, observation tower on Munjoy Hill,  
Rowe,p. 104

February 27, 1807 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow born at Portland; his parents were currently living at the home of Stephen’s sister,  
Hatch, p. 868  
Calhoun(2004)p. 5[1814>]

April 14, 1807 Boston Repertory on defeat of separation:

‘. . . it seems that Maine is far from inclined to dissolve her connexion with Massachusetts proper.’

Banks, p. 54

June 18, 1807 The Maine Missionary Society, developed from the Religious Tract Society, formed at Hallowell meeting held at house of Rev. Eliphalet Gillet:

“to extend the knowledge of God our Savior, and to send the glorious Gospel to those that are destitute of the public and stated means of religious instruction.”

Carter(1996)p.xiii

January 1808 William King proposed Betterment Act,  
Taylor(1990)p. 221

June 1808 Nathan Barlow sentenced to prison for two years for involvement in resistance to proprietors,  
Taylor(1990)p.129[<1799-

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1808 John Alfred Poor born Andover,  
Clark(1977)p. 95

1809 Calais established as a town,  
Chadbourne(1955)pp. 115-116

1809 Whitefield established as town, formerly western part of Ballstown,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 430-431

March 1, 1809 Somerset County created,  
Chadbourne, pp. 6-7

March 1809 Wiscasset, Captain John Binney:  
"This town is in an uproar, 'the Embargo is off' is all the cry. . .huzza'ing, guns firing, Bells ringing, flags flying. . .you cannot imagine anything more noisy than this town."  
Smith(2009)p.151

August 27, 1809 Hannibal Hamlin, son of Dr. Cyrus Hamlin born at Paris Hill, Maine  
Hunt, p. 4

September 8, 1809 Chadwick murder,  
Taylor(1990)p.203

January 6, 1811 Owen Lovejoy born at Albion,

1811 Corinth[NW of Orono] established as town, formerly known as Ohio, land granted to John Peck in 1794,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.132

1811 Robbins[SE of Calais] established as town, took the name of the two Massachusetts proprietors, granted the tract in 1786,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.244

May 2, 1811 Hearing at Bristol over land issues,  
Taylor(1990)p. 11

1812 Bingham established as town, formerly known as Carratunk,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 329

1812 Sebec[E of Dover-Foxcroft] established as town, Captain Ezekiel Chase had arrived at site for settlement in 1802-1803,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.23-24

1812 148,876 tons of shipping,  
Rowe, p. 66

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1812 The town of Brewer [SE of Bangor]incorporated. Col. John Brewer had migrated to site in 1770, Chadbourne, p. 381

June 1813 Portland Head Light underwent structural modification, outfitted with ten-foot octagonal lantern cage,  
Bachelder(1995)p.7

September 5, 1813 U.S. warship Enterprise in battle with British brig Boxer,  
Hatch ed., p. 73

1814 Stephen Longfellow attended Hartford Convention,  
Calhoun(2004)p.19[<1807-1824>]

1814 Sangerville [W of Dover-Foxcroft] established as town, the principle proprietor was Col. Calvin Sanger of Sherborn, Massachusetts who obtained grant as early as 1800,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.333-335

June 1814 The islands of Passamaquoddy Bay occupied by the British,  
Banks, p.59

Early September 1814, The capture of Castine and occupation of Eastern Maine; September 1, 1814 naval squadron of twenty-five ships under Rear Admiral Griffith sailed into the Penobscot and anchored off Castine, which was quickly abandoned by the American forces. Belfast taken same afternoon. Part of fleet sailed up to Hampden. British pushed on to Bangor.

Banks, p.60  
Hatch ed., p. 75  
Rowe(1989)p. 93-94

December 8,9, 1814 Meeting at the custom house in Portland, the defenseless of the District, and the failure of the Massachusetts government to respond adequately:  
“ . . . abandoned by the state authority, we view with serious alarm the situation in which we are placed. . .  
Banks, p. 61

1815 Woodstock,[NW of paris] Oxford County, established as town,  
Chadbourne, p. 495

June 13, 1815 Samuel Whiting to William King on the need to improve the Argus as a public voice:  
“ . . . If we intend to obtain a separation from old Massachusetts this would be a powerful organ properly managed, and in all our future elections the advantages would be very great. . . ”  
Banks, p.67

June 22, 1815 Proprietors meeting, dispersal of unsold lands in townships of the Kennebeck tract,  
Kershaw(1975),p. 293-294

July-August 1815 Henry Longfellow debilitated with an infected foot,  
Calhoun(2004)p.21

Late 1815 The “Junto” revived separation

Judd 183

October 11, 1815 "The Argus office will this week be removed from the present stand to Fore Street on the second and third floors of the store on the left passage to Ingraham's wharf. . ."

Banks, p. 74

1816 Lighthouse keeper's house constructed at Portland Head Light, thirty-four feet by twenty feet, Bachelder (1999)p.7

1816 Moscow established as town, originally part of the Bingham purchase, Chadbourne(1955)p. 147-148

1816 Moses Greenleaf published Statistical View of Maine, Hatch, p. 896

1816 Cherryfield [N of Steuben] established as town, originally No. 11 of "lottery townships', Chadbourne91955)p. 444-445

1816 Guilford[W of Dover-Foxcroft] established as town, in 1812 organized into Plantation No. 6, 7<sup>th</sup> Range, Chadbourne(1955)p. 103-104

April 1,1816 Penobscot County created, Chadbourne, p.7

August 14, 1816 Eastern Argus printed speech of Cyrus King, brother of William King:  
"Much as I venerate the institutions, much as I honor the statesmen of Massachusetts, I must be allowed to cherish a stronger attachment to Maine. I was born here. My family, my children were born and live here. . ."

Banks, p.94

September 30, 1816 185 delegates representing 137 towns assembled at the Congregational Meeting House in Brunswick. The convention split into two factions, the pro-separation "junto" and their opponents,

Banks, p. 103

Judd 184

July 16, 1817 President James Monroe visited Wells and Kennebunk during northern tour. The president was addressed by George W. Wallingford Esq.

"We congratulate you sir, upon the present peaceful state of our country, and that your administration of the government commences under circumstances so pleasant to yourself and auspicious to them. . ." Bourne(1875)p. 689-690

1817 Longfellow suffered a wrenched elbow in a fall, Calhoun(2004)p21-22

October 1818 Nathaniel Hawthorne or Hathorne, at 14 years of age, moved with his mother and sisters to the home of his maternal uncle Robert Manning in Raymond,

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Mellow(1982)p. 20

Winter 1818-1819 Hawthorne attended school at Stroudwater under Rev. Caleb Bradley,  
Mellow(1982)p. 21

1818 Perry[SE of Calais] established as a town, formerly Township No. 1 East of Machias, land granted to General Benjamin Lincoln 1783-1784,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 228-229

1819 Thorndike established as town, formerly known as Lincoln Plantation,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 339-340

1819 Atkinson[E of Dover-Foxcroft] established as town, first settlement in 1804 by Bylie Lyford,  
Chadbourne,(1955)p.338-339

1819 Pittsfield[2T E of Skowhegan] established as town. Until 1824 the community bore the name Warsaw. Earliest migration to site in 1790 with arrival of Moses Martin,  
Chadbourne, pp. 336-337

March 23, 1819 Eastern Argus printed letter from opponents, Moses Carlton Jr. and David Payson, who had reversed position on separation with recent House legislation:

“. . .The Bill which has passed Congress, and which permits coasting vessels to proceed from Maine to Georgia without entering or clearing, does away with all the coasting objections. . .”

Banks, p.128

May 19, 1819 Jacob Cochran,  
Butler, p. 146

October 11, 1819 constitution convention  
Judd 187

March 15, 1820 Maine a state  
Judd 191

April 1820 William King elected governor in first state election,  
Judd 196

June 27, 1820 State legislature approved new assessment of property to be provided by November 1 of the same year,  
Jewett(1968)p.19

September 1820 Franklin Pierce, 15 years, accompanied his parents to Bowdoin, he was admitted after taking tests,  
Wallner(2004)pp. 16-17

November 17, 1820 Portland Gazette published Longfellow's poem "The Battle of Lovewell's Pond"  
Calhoun(2004)pp. 24-25

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1821 Bath Steam Mill Company, steam operated sawmill,  
Wood(1971)p. 167

Spring 1821 King resigned from office he had failed to get legislative approval for two measures  
purchase of wild lands retained by Massachusetts, and property tax incentives to encourage  
manufacturing,  
Judd 196

1821 Total area of public land determined to be 8,218,320 acres, valued at four to twenty-five cents an  
acre,  
Jewett(1968)p.17

King was replaced by William D. Williamson, who resigned, to be succeeded by Benjamin Ames, Speaker  
of the House,  
Judd 196

1821 state elections, Albion K. Parris elected governor, to remain his office until 1825,  
Judd 196

1821 Nathaniel Hawthorne entered Bowdoin College, was first introduced to Alfred Mason, Jonathan  
Cilley, Franklin Pierce  
Hatch, p. 856  
Mellow(1982)p. 26-27

1822 John James Audobon visited with the Lincoln family at Dennysville. Thomas Lincoln, son of  
Theodore Lincoln, accompanied Audobon on trip to Labrador,  
Beard,Smith(1982)p.61

1822 Dover established as town, Eli Towne of Temple, New Hampshire, initial settlement in 1803,  
Chadbourn(1955)pp. 106-107

January 29, 1822 Glenburn[NW of Bangor] established as town, first settled in 1806, formerly known as  
Dutton after Samuel Dutton,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.135.

April 24-26 1822 Final meetings of the Kennebec proprietors, \$48,555 distributed to shareholders,  
Kershaw(1975),p.294

May 22, 1822 Franklin Pierce at Bowdoin, subject to several fines:  
Twenty cents for absence from public worship, twenty cents for neglect of Sunday evening prayers, and  
one dollar for neglect of private declamation,  
Wallner(2004)p. 24

May 30, 1822 Nathaniel Hathorne to his mother from Bowdoin:  
“All the card players in College have been found out, and my unfortunate self among the number. One  
has been dismissed from College, two suspended, and the rest, with myself , have been fined 50cts.  
each. . .”

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Mellow(1982)p. 31

October 29, 1822 Eastern Argus:

Charles Codman printed an advertisement as "Military, Standard, Fancy, Ornamental and Sign Painter," with a shop located at No. 7 Haymarket Row, Portland,  
Nicoll, Routhier(2002)p.18

1823 Franklin Pierce formed military company of students at Bowdoin, "Bowdoin Cadets"; the activities of the company, practiced in close proximity of the president's house, became a source of friction,  
Wallner (2004)pp. 24-25

October 12, 1823 The two Longfellow brothers, Henry and Stephen, took up residence in student housing at Bowdoin :

"The room we occupy at present, is situated in the North Eastern corner of the North College. . .How shall I describe it! Yellow floor! Green fire-place. Mantel and window-seats, bluish white, and three great doors, mahogany color. . .

Calhoun(2004)pp. 33-34

1823 Skowhegan established as town. Migration to site had begun in 1771 with arrival of Peter Heywood and others from Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. Originally part of Canaan until separation,

Chadbourne(1955)p.27-29

1823 Forest fire at Wiscasset stretched ten miles back of the town,  
Wood(1971)p.73

Winter 1823-1824 Franklin Pierce taught at district school in Oxford, the father of his roommate at Bowdoin, Zenas Caldwell, was school agent,  
Wallner(2004)p.22

1824 Stephen Longfellow was selected to welcome Marquis de Lafayette to Portland,  
Calhoun(2004)p.20

1824 Office of land agent redefined. The agent was to determine what townships were to be regarded for settlement, or for timber. Timber land purchases were to restricted.

Jewett(1968)p.188-189

Wood(1971)p.50

1824 Gambo Powder Mill located on the Presumpscot River in Gorham began operation, producer of gunpowder. The mill was operated by Edmund Fowler and Lester Laflin,  
Whitten(1990)p. 33

1824 Maine State Prison opened in Thomaston,  
Judd 200

April 5, 1824 Thomaston, "Our Annual Town Meeting for the choice of town officers met at ten o'clock. Some division among the Republicans. The Federalists were entirely still and held up no particular candidates. . ."

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Hezekiah Prince Jr., p.130

May 4, 1824 Thomaston, "Militia Inspection. . .The Companies turned out through the town but the day was rather bad for them, muddy. . ."

Hezekiah Prince Jr., p. 137

May 13, 1824 Thomaston, "...The prison is nearly ready for receiving the prisoners and they will probably be removed to it the last of this or the first of next month. . ."

Hezekiah Prince Jr.,p. 139-140

June 21, 1824 Thomaston, "...At five o'clock this afternoon attended the funeral of Mrs. Knox at her house. There was quite a collection of the most respectable people from this town and Warren. . ."

Hezekiah Prince Jr., p. 149

January 8, 1825 Kennebec Journal printed first issue of newspaper, Augusta, North(1981)p. 449

December 28, 1825 Meeting at Waterville for Kennebec Mill Dam Association, North(1981)p. 456

1825 Steamboat Waterville on Kennebec as far as Waterville, North(1981)p. 459

1825 Hudson[NW of Orono] established as town, earliest settlement 1800. As of 1810 54 persons lived at site, Chadbourne,(1955)p. 160-161

1825 Baring[W of Calais] established as town, formerly known as No. 6, Chadbourne(1955)p.94-95

January 19,1825 Charlotte[SW of Calais] established as town, formerly Plantation No. 3

1825 "Great fire of 1825" 150,000 acres involved, burned area about forty miles long, six miles wide, the southern part of Piscataquis County, Wood(1971)p.73

1825 James Rangely acquired 65-70,000 acres in proximity to the lakes that bear his name, Hatch p. 916

1826 Sebago established as town, first settled 1790s, Chadbourn(1955)p.29-31

Late March 1826 Freshet on Kennebec River, damage to buildings in Hallowell and Gardiner, North(1981)pp. 461-462

1826 Legislation modified the land policy of 1825. Timber lands to be sold at public auction, Jewett(1968)p.189

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1826 Rufus Page built the first large ice house on the Kennebec near Gardiner,  
Judd 284

1826 Saco Manufacturing Company cotton textile mill, 210 by 47 foot, seven story structure, building destroyed by fire in 1830,  
Judd, p. 334

April 2, 1827 11PM Fire erupted at Kennebec Bridge, presumed to be arson. The bridge was rebuilt by August,  
North(1981)pp. 467-469

March 3, 1827 U.S. Congress approved creation of Arsenal at Augusta,  
North(1981)pp. 482-483

May 1827 Smith L. Gale began hourly coach service between Augusta and Hallowell,  
North(1981)pp.459-460

1827 Augusta chosen as site of state capitol,  
Barry, p. 82

July 3,1827 Waldo County created,  
Chadbourne, p. 7

July 4, 1827 John Baker raised an American flag at Madawaska settlement, and ignored demands of New Brunswick officer to cease his provocative act,  
Burrage(1919)p. 135

Late summer 1827, Hamlin sent by his father to Boston, clerked in a fruit store,  
Hunt p. 8; winter 1827 Hamlin accompanied a man named Ellis on survey of land for his father, cooking other duties,  
Hunt, pp. 8-9

September 3, 1827 Governor Enoch Lincoln to Secretary of State Henry Clay:  
“...These persons[settlers in the disputed territory] the government of New Brunswick treats in all respects as aliens. . .I forbear to speak of many acts of violence and petty vexation of which they also complain. . .”  
Burrage(1919)p. 133

September 25, 1827 The arrest of Baker, Madawaska, placed in jail,  
Hatch ed., p.260-261  
Rolle(1990)p. 157  
Burrage(1919)p. 136

November 9, 1827 Governor Lincoln’s Proclamation, urged the populace to maintain restraint,  
Burrage(1919)p. 137-138

1828 Creation of common school fund. Twenty townships of public land to be sold to support primary schools,

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Jewett(1968)p.23

January 3, 1828 Governor's message to the legislature, warned of possible war:

"...the situation of Maine will require great resolution and activity..."

Burrage(1919)p. 139

January 31, 1828 The state's agent sent to New Brunswick submitted report to legislature:

"...A portion of this State, of considerable magnitude, is actually incorporated into an adjoining province..."

Burrage(1919)p. 142-143

April 26, 1828 Portland Longfellow's Aunt Lucia wrote to him as he toured Europe:

"...I love you as well as any of your friends do, that I feel as great an interest in your welfare and happiness, and shall rejoice as much, when the objects of your tour are attained, and you return again to your friends."

Calhoun(2004)p. 58

May 8, 12 1828 Baker's trial in Fredericton on crime of conspiracy and sedition. He was sentenced to two months in prison,

Burrage(1919)p. 150

June 14, 1828 Corner stone for main building of Arsenal laid in ceremony,

North(1981)p.482

Autumn 1828 Longfellow's father wrote his son Bowdoin would not offer him a professorship, but only a tutorship in modern languages,

Calhoun(2004)p. 58-59

August 12, 1829 Charles Codman depicted militia event at Portland, "The Entertainment of the Boston Rifle Rangers by the Portland Rifle Club in Portland Harbor,

Nicoll, Routhier(2002)p.22

1829 Lincoln[SE of Millinocket] established as town, settlement had begun at beginning of decade,  
Chadbourne(1955)p254-256

1829 Oxford {S of Paris} established as town. Separated from Hebron, and was formally known as West Hebron,  
Chadbourne, p. 108

October 8, 1829 Governor Lincoln died,

Burrage, (1919)p. 158

Spring 1828 Hamlin taught school at Paris Hill

Hunt, 9

September 8, 1828 Lawrence Joshua Chamberlain born in Brewer,

Trulock(1992)p. 26

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1829 Moses Greenleaf published Survey of the State of Maine,  
Hatch, p. 896

May 1829 Longfellow's sister Elizabeth succumbed to tuberculosis,  
Calhoun(2004)p.67

August 1829 Longfellow had returned from Europe,  
Calhoun(2004)p. 68

September 2, 1829 Longfellow accepted the Bowdoin professorship,  
Calhoun(2004)p. 69

1829 Dr. Cyrus Hamlin succumbed to pneumonia. Hannibal Hamlin was currently residing with his brother in Columbia, Maine, engaged in teaching and law study,  
Hunt, p. 9

July 4, 1829 Ceremony held at Augusta for the laying of cornerstone for state capitol building. Major Augustus Davezac from Louisiana, a friend of President Jackson addressed crowd:

“ . . . The Frontiers of Maine—Guarded in peace by the watchful solicitude of sages—in war, defended by the indomitable valor of an united and indivisible people. . . ”

Hatch ed., p. 726

North(1981)pp.492-493

1830 Population of Augusta 3980,  
North(1981)p.518

April 19, 1830 John A. Vaughan delivered lecture at Augusta Lyceum on the subject of railroads. He predicted “that a man would be able in a few years to see the State Houses of Massachusetts and Maine by the sunlight of the same day.”

North(1981)p.519

1830 Longfellow prepared foreign language texts for the use of his students, aided by Brunswick printer Joseph Griffin,  
Calhoun(2004)p. 73-74

May 1830 In partnership with Horatio King, Hamlin acquired local weekly newspaper, Oxford Jeffersonian at Paris Hill,  
Hunt, p. 10

June 1830 Longfellow to George Washington Greene on Bowdoin life:  
“My window looks out upon a balm-of-Gilead tree and the college Chapel—and by way of back-ground, I have a fine view of the president’s barn and the great road to Portland. . . ”  
Calhoun(2004)p. 75

1830 Wiscasset Whale Fishing Company formed as venture in whaling industry, a ship the Wiscasset was to be out-fitted as a whaler and sent out on a voyage,  
Rowe(1989)p. 269

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1830 Cumberland and Oxford Canal commenced operation,  
Rowe, p. 113

January 10, 1831 King of Netherlands decision on boundary,  
Burrage, (1919)p. 163

March 23, 1831 James Phinney Baxter born in Gorham, son of Dr. Elihu Baxter and his wife Sarah,  
Rolde(1997)p. 18[1837>]

September 1831 Savage and Wheelock arrested at Madawaska,  
Burrage, ( 1919), p. 177

September 14, 1831 Longfellow married Mary Storer Potter at Portland. He had known her since his  
years at Portland Academy,  
Calhoun(2004)p.90

1831 Tudor Ice Company, Boston merchant Frederic Tudor, operated ice houses near Richmond and  
Gardiner,  
Judd 284

Hamlin read law at the Portland office of Fessenden and Deblois, studied with senior partner Samuel C.  
Fessenden's son, William Pitt Fessenden, and engaged in discussions on topic of abolitionism.  
Hunt, p.11-12

1832 Burlington[4T SE of Millinocket] established as town, settlement had begun in 1824 with arrival of  
Tristam Hurd,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 163

1832 Timber lands were organized in six classes according to value, from I at seventy-five cents per acre  
to VI at twenty cents,  
Jewett(1968)p.192

January 1832,  
Burrage(1919)p. 193

May 18, 1832 Maine commissioners arrived at Washington,  
Burrage(1919)p.205

May 21, 1832 The Great Freshet on the Kennebec,  
Coburn(1941),p.93

1832 The Statehouse building at Augusta, designed by Charles Bulfinch, completed,  
Barry, p. 83

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July 1832 A rapid influx of Irish immigrants into Bangor. 20 percent of the community's population would be comprised of immigrants within a few weeks,  
Mundy(1990)p. 14

September 24, 1832 William Lloyd Garrison arrived at Portland, took residence in the home of Nathan Winslow a Quaker merchant,  
Schriver(1985)p. 147

Garrison delivered public lectures, challenged the objectives of Colonization Society. Samuel Fessenden attended, conferred with Garrison,  
Schriver(1985)p. 147

1832 Garrison continued his speaking tour, arrived at Hallowell, and then to Bangor, and Augusta, then returned to Boston,  
Schriver(1985)p. 147

January 1833 Democrats and South Carolina,  
Westcott (1967)p.18  
Hatch ed. p. 212

1833 Appearance of Maine Farmer edited by Ezekiel Holmes, the nameplate:  
"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."  
Day(1963)p. 14[1844>]

Spring 1833 Hamlin returned to Paris Hill, completed law study, admitted to the bar. December 10, married Sarah Jane Emery, daughter of Judge Stephen Emery,  
Hunt, p. 12

July 6, 1833 Irish laborers attacked and killed a sailor in Bangor; July 7, the sailors retaliated against the Irish. The mansion of lumberman Nicholas Norcross burned,  
Mundy(1990)p. 35-36

July 8, 1833 Third Congregational Church, Portland, setting for Colonization Debate, John Neal read draft of constitution of proposed local society, Fessenden spoke in opposition,  
Schriver(1985)pp. 147-148

July 10, 1833 Colonization Debate continued, Fessenden absent, advocates of Colonization dominated the discussion, depicted Garrison and Fessenden as extremists,  
Schriver(1985)pp. 148-149

November 26, 1833 Hallowell Anti-Slavery Society established,  
Schriver(1985)p. 149

1834 Chester[2T SE of Millinocket] established as town, settlement had begun in 1823 with the arrival of Frank Stratton,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 186-187

1834 A state convention of different temperance societies led to creation of Maine Temperance Society,

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Westcott(1967)p.37

1834 Governor Robert P. Dunlap message to the legislature, advocated internal improvements. A board of internal improvements was created to undertake systematic survey of “the great water courses” and other potential sites,  
Anderson(1982)p.19

1834 Bangor incorporated as a city to be administered by mayor and aldermen,  
Mundy, (1990)p. 37

April 29, 1834 Charles Farrar Browne born at Waterford, Maine, the later Artemus Ward,  
Hatch, p. 838-839

1834 Benedicta, Bishop Fenwick,  
Mundy(1990)p. 22

1834 Hamlin moved to Hampden outside Bangor,  
Hunt, p.12

1834 Maine Insane Hospital, Augusta,  
Judd 200

October 15,1834 Maine Antislavery Society formed in Augusta:  
“. . . immediate emancipation without the condition of expatriation is the duty of the master and the right of the slave.”  
Schriver(1985)p. 149  
Judd 204

1835-1839 Construction of Portland Merchant’s Exchange, three story granite building with dome twenty-five feet above the roof,  
Maine Catalogue(1974)p.76

March 12, 1835 “The Great Speculation of 1835”:  
John Black to E.D. Peters, “The spirit of Speculation is quite on tiptoe; there is more excitement on the subject of lands(Timberlands so called)than I have ever known before. . .”  
Wood(1971)p. 74-75

March 27, 1835 Kennebec Log Driving Company formed at Sager’s Inn, Gardiner. Assured better management and cooperation during the drives,  
Wood(1971)p. 107[1835>]

April 1835 William Connor appointed Master Driver by Log Driving Company:  
“You are to engage, on the best terms you can, a suitable number of men to drive the Logs. . . You will keep a Journal of your doings as Master Driver, and a full and fair account of all money by you received and paid out. . .”  
Wood(1971)p.108

1835 Maine lumbermen cut a total of 81,820,000 board feet,

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Mundy, (1990)p. 25

September 1835 Hamlin elected to Maine House from Hampden. At the militia muster, his company of the Hamden Rifles had entered his nomination,  
Hunt, 13-15

July 21, 1836 Mt. Hope Cemetery dedicated in Bangor, designed by Charles G. Bryant,  
Beard, Smith(1982)pp.82-83

August 8, 1836 "There is now in operation night and day , within a few miles of Bangor, principally within the limits of Orono, more than 200 mill saws for boards, and a proportional number for laths, shingles and clapboards. . ."

Wood(1971)p.36

April 1, 1836 Report of the Committee on Finance in legislature:

"Sales of 229,986 acres of the public land have been made by the Land Agent during the past year, for which cash and notes have been received to the amount of \$335,478.62 and the sum of \$133,567 has been put into the treasury. . ."

Jewett(1968)p.32

October 25, 1836 Royal Tar steam propelled ship, destroyed by fire off Vinalhaven. Thirty-two people died, and animals belonging to a travelling circus also lost,  
Bachelder(1997)p.p. 31

November 18, 1836 Bangor Daily Whig & Courier:

"...We live in the neighborhood of a number of Irish families which are in a state of the most abject poverty and distress, who have made no provision for the excruciating cold of winter."

Mundy (1990) p. 30

1837 Lowell [4T SE Millinocket] established as town, settlement began in 1819 with arrival of Alpheus Hayden and Levi Doane. Prior to current name was known as Page's Mills, Deanfield, and Huntressville, Chadbourne(1955) p. 392-393

1837 Maine Temperance Society convention, a motion to make total prohibition a prerequisite of membership defeated. Maine Temperance Union organized,  
Westcott(1967)p.38

1837 Dr. Baxter moved with his family to a farm on China Lake. He had previously moved from Gorham to Stillwater, site of later Orono,  
Rolde(1997)p. 20[<1831-1840>]

1837 Hamlin Speaker of the House, state legislature. Took an active role in effort to abolish capital punishment,  
Hunt, p. 18

June 1837 Ebenezer Greely arrested and taken to Canada,  
Hatch ed.,p. 265

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1837 Maine Temperance Union,  
Judd 201

1837 elections, Edward Kent, Whig candidate defeated Democrat Colonel Gorham L. Parks,  
Judd 198

April 30, 1838 Piscataquis County created,  
Chadbourne, p. 8

May 9, 1838 Franklin County created,  
Chadbourne p. 8

1838 elections, Democrat John Fairfield defeated Kent,  
Judd 198

September 24, 1838 Exhibition and Fair of the Maine Charitable Mechanic Association opened at  
Portland City Hall. Thirty-six oil paintings, the majority landscapes, by Charles Codman, a centerpiece of  
the event,  
Nicoll, Routhier(2002)p.11

1839 Masardis [SW of Presque Isle] established as town, first settled early 1830s,  
Chadbourn(1955)p. 32-33

1839 Bowerbank[N of Dover-Foxcroft] established as town, formerly No. 7, Range 8,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.357-358

January 1839 Arrest of Rufus McIntire,  
Judd, p. 349-350

January 11, 1839 Franklin Simmons born Webster, sculptor,  
Hatch, p. 882

Mid February 1839 second and third divisions of state militia occupied territory,  
Judd, p. 350

March 5, 1839 General Winfield Scott arrived at Augusta,"specially charged with maintaining the peace  
and safety of the entire northern and eastern frontiers,  
Hatch ed, p. 275

May 1, 1839 Aroostook County created,  
Chadbourne, p. 8

1839 Saco Water Power Company established, leased factories and water rights to others,  
Mundy(1990)p. 62

December 1839 Severe storms, ships wrecked,  
Perley, p. 223

December 31, 1839 The Treasurer warns of growing state debt:

"Since 1835 the state has been involving itself deeper and deeper in debt. . .No longer pursue this downward course; curtail all expenses not imperiously necessary. . .levy a State tax for 1840. . ." Jewett(1968)p.35

1840 395 tanneries produced 85,856 sides of upper leather and 123,747 sides of sole leather, Wood(1971)p.183

1840 State's treasury was empty, the combined effect of decision not to impose tax, and military expenditures resulting from boundary controversy. A new property valuation was ordered, to be completed by November 1 of that year, Jewett(1968)p.37-38

1840 1,381 saw mills operated in state, Wood(1971)p.30

1840 Dr. Baxter moved again with family to Portland, The family was to move to several residences in the city, until end of decade when they occupied house at 26 Brown Street, Rolde(1997)p. 21[<1837-1863<]

February 5, 1840 Hiram Stevens Maxim born Sangerville, Hatch, p. 874

March 1840 Hamlin, Hunt, 21

May 16, 1840 The Whig Party strategy, Freeman H. Morse to William Pitt Fessenden:

"What do you think of the idea of holding political meetings & making speeches in most of the towns throughout the State?" Westcott(1967)p.22

1840 elections John Fairfield faced ex-Governor Kent, by such a narrow margin that the contest had to be decided in the legislature in Kent's favor, Judd 199

1840, 1841 Seboomook Company, to make a canal from upper Penobscot to northwest bay of Moosehead Lake, to take Penobscot logs down the Kennebec, Hatch ed., p. 693

1841 Old Town established as town, part of Orono until 1840, Chadbourn(1955)pp. 33-35

1841 Arrowsic[SE of Bath] established as town, Chadbourn(1955)p.35-36

1841 Casco established as town, formerly part of Raymond, Chadbourn(1955)p.36-37

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1841 Meddybemps[SW of Calais] established as town,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.37

1841 Laconia Mills under Saco Water Power,  
Mundy(1990)p. 62

1841-1842 Telos Cut, Allegash and the Penobscot,  
Hatch ed., p. 694

1841 President Harrison visited Bath observed the Rappahannock of 1133 tons under construction at  
the Clark and Sewall shipyard,  
Rowe, p. 154

July 1, 1841 Liberty Party organized in Winthrop,  
Judd 204  
Schriver(1985)p. 151

October 1841 "October Gale"  
Perley,p. 235

1841 State legislature incorporated Ebeme Company was to improve east branch of Pleasant River for  
log driving,  
Hatch ed., p. 693

August 9, 1842 The Treaty of Washington or Webster-Ashburton Treaty established boundary in Maine,  
Judd, p. 352

September 21, 1842 Death notice for Charles Codman published in Portland Tribune, tuberculosis  
mentioned as cause of his death,  
Nicoll, Routhier(2002)p.83fn

1842 Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad  
Barry, p. 96

1842 Storm of 1842,  
Perley, 244.

March 13, 1843 The Democratic Party,Theodore Ingalls:  
"Party strifes are little to be dreaded compared with feuds in our own party. . . The democratic party is in  
a chaotic state, that threatens to soon place us in a minority. . ."  
Westcott(1967)p.35

1843 The dullest campaign in sixteen years. A decline in voter turnout to 63,139[in 1840 over 91,000  
votes] the Liberty Party had received over 6700 votes,  
Westcott(1967)p.36

1843 Bangor exported 118,000,000 feet of boards,

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Wood(1971)p. 204

1843 Boston and Maine Railroad linked with Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad at South Berwick, Kirkland, (1985)p. 207

1843 John Alfred Poor made public his plan for two railroads, one from Portland to Halifax and a second from Portland to Montreal, Clark(1977)p. 96

1843 Hamlin,  
Hunt 22

1844 Democrats sought offices from President Tyler who tended to make selections that would reinforce personal loyalty. The Bath collectorship had at least six contenders for the post, Westcott(1967)pp.45-46

1844 Alton[N of Orono] established as town, formerly known as Township No. 3, first settlement by Stephen Tourtelotte in 1818, Chadbourne(1955)p. 110

January 9, 1844 The first General Religious Antislavery Convention was held at Hallowell, Schriver(1985)p.152

1844 William Noyes sold Maine Farmer to Russell Eaton and printing office moved to Augusta, Day(1963)p. 14-15[<1833-1858>]

November 1844 Presidential election:  
Polk received 54 percent of popular vote, Henry Clay 40.5 percent, Birney, Liberty Party,5.5 percent, Westcott(1967)p.51

February 10, 1845 Maine legislature charter for Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, Kirkland(1985),p. 212

1845 John Bundy Brown in partnership with other merchants established sugar refinery in Portland, Rowe, p. 117[1855>]

1845 Katahdin Iron Works constructed to produce pig iron from ore deposit from a site fifty miles north of Bangor, Eastman(1985)p. 201[1846>]

1846 Poor became a member of Maine Historical Society, Poor ed(1892)p. 112

Mid January 1846 Liberty Party held convention. Maine Liberty Association created for distribution of political materials and providing speakers, Westcott(1967)p.74

1846 Joshua Giddings gave speeches on behalf of Liberty Party,

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Westcott(1967)p.76

February 5, 1846 Portland Eastern Argus, advocacy of Wilmot Proviso:

"The Democracy of Maine ought not and will not sanction any vote, which will lead to the introduction into the Union of another inch of slave territory, which is now free."

Westcott(1967)p. 72

March 1846 Freshet,  
Perley, p. 246

1846 President Polk, from his diary:

"I learned tonight that the Senate by the votes of Mr. Calhoun and his wing of the Democratic party united with the whole Whig party had rejected the nomination of Dr. Amos Nourse as Collector at Bath in Maine. . ."

Westcott(1967)p.68

1846 Penobscot Log Driving Company took over the West Branch of the Penobscot,  
Wood(1971)p. 110

Late March 1846 Bangor subjected to damaging effects of a freshet, streets flooded,  
Wood(1971)p. 123

July 4, 1846 Construction on Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad began,  
Clark(1977)p. 99

September 1, 1846 Henry David Thoreau at Bangor prior to his Katahdin trip. He would return to the city on the 11<sup>th</sup> of the month,  
Huber

1846 Neal Dow was able to achieve a prohibitionary law in the legislature,  
Judd 202

1846 Portland Company established, produced railroad equipment and rolling stock; locomotives and railroad cars,  
Mundy(1990)pp. 50-51

1846 Salem, Massachusetts merchant David Pingree acquired iron works and surrounding property. His attempts to run operations hampered by transportation and technological difficulties, iron quality inadequate for the market,  
Eastman(1985)p. 201[<1845-1868>]

1847 Damariscotta established as town, formerly part of Nobleboro,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.37-38

1847 Hannibal Hamlin chosen to take place occupied by recently deceased Senator Fairfield,  
Judd 207

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July 15, 1847 Longfellow accompanied by his second wife arrived at Portland for a six week stay the longest in over a decade, a hotel at Oak Grove,  
Calhoun(2004)p. 170-171

August 4, 1847 Orono, "Went into the circus this evening. A very large tent of one and a half times the usual dimensions lighted by three 'squares' of seventy-three lamps each. . .About a thousand or more were present. . ."

Benjamin Browne Foster, p. 45

September 22, 1847 ". . .The whole town is in a manner set crazy for him, the children especially. If a man is seen with a child, a troop of children collect round and eagerly scan it to see if it be Tom Thumb. . ."

Benjamin Browne Foster, p. 54

December 1847 Storm,  
Perley, p. 249

1848 Nathan Winslow of Portland, "Winslow's Maine Corn" canning of sweet corn,  
Day(1963)p. 29

1848 elections  
Judd 207

Late July 1848 Convention held in Portland to advance Free-Soil cause, select delegates for Buffalo,  
Westcott(1967)p.101

1848 Freesoil newspaper The Portland Inquirer, established. Austin Willey soon assumed editorship,  
Westcott(1967)p.103

Polk conferred with Senator Bradbury on extending 36 degree 30 minute line to Pacific,  
Westcott(1967)p.112(Polk Diary 3,501-502)

1848 Election Cass carried Maine with 45.85 percent of vote, Taylor 40.3 percent,  
Westcott(1967)p.116

February 1848 Chamberlain arrived at Bowdoin and was subjected to rigorous examination by instructors, he passed their review and began his classes,  
Trulock(1992)p. 37-38

1848 Pepperell Mills 1 and 2, under Saco Water Power,  
Mundy(1990)p. 62

August 1848 Maine legislature approved resolves against slavery and extension to territories,  
Westcott(1967)p.98

August 31, 1848 The Liberty Standard changed name to The Free Soil Republican,  
Schriver(1985)p. 151

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September 27, 1848 Free Soil Convention held at Augusta:

“...arrest the further encroachments of the slave power, and restore government to its proper sphere and action.”

Schriver(1985)p.151

1849 Yarmouth established as a town,

Chadbourne(1955)p.55

January 30, 1849 Suliot sailed for San Francisco in response for demands for passage amidst Gold Rush, Rowe, p. 169

Spring 1849 Federal offices within state filled by Whigs; postmasters, customhouse posts, lighthouse keepers,

Westcott(1967)p.120

August 1849 James Shepard Pike conducted a month long state wide tour to promote efforts towards Whig fusion. Lincoln and Washington Counties were resistant, while Cumberland, Penobscot, and Piscataquis Counties proved receptive,

Westcott(1967)p.123

November 27, 1849 First train over Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad to Waterville, Hatch ed.(1974)p.709

1849 Freesoil convention at Lewiston, George F. Talbot chosen as candidate for governor, Westcott(1967)p.124

July 1849 State legislature approved resolves against slavery extension. When Governor Dana refused to sign them, both Houses repassed them,

“uncompromising opposition to the extension of slavery into any territory of the United States which is now free.”

Westcott(1967)p.124

1849 Democrats split into two factions, “Woolheads” opposed to slavery extension and “Wildcats” more conciliatory to the South,

Judd 208

1850 Spruce was for the first time driven down the Kennebec with pine, and the proportion of spruce to pine would steadily increase after this date,

Wood(1971)p. 23

Late summer 1849 Outbreak of cholera in Bangor, mass exodus from city, 167 deaths from disease, Irish mortality,

Mundy(1990)p. 46-47

March 18, 1850 Bangor Mayor William Mills condemned the slums of city in address:

“...old hulks of buildings—buildings that disgrace the city, and disgrace their owners, and disgrace their occupants; and the occupants disgrace the whole. Literally herded like cattle, they absolutely wallow in their own filth. . .”

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Mundy(1990)p. 48

March 5, 1850 Hamlin's Senate speech reply to Calhoun:

"The question of slavery in the territories, or slavery in the States, has no connection with the admission of California. . ."

Westcott(1967)p.131

Hunt(1969)p. 57

May 25, 1850 Harriet Beecher Stowe arrived in Brunswick. She had been in Boston since the 13<sup>th</sup> of the month. She had departed from Cincinnati, Ohio with her children in early April,  
Kirkham(1977)pp. 61-62

May 1850 Stowe had rented the Titcomb house on Federal Street, a ten minute walk from the Bowdoin campus,  
Kirkham(1977)p. 62

June-July 1850 balloting in legislature for election to Senate, Hamlin won election when Freesoil men switched their votes for him

Hatch ed., p. 353

Hunt(1969)p. 71

Westcott(1967)pp. 137-139

July 8, 1850 Stowe gave birth to her son Charles Edward. Her sister Catherine arrived to help take care of the household,  
Kirkham(1977),p. 63

August 1, 1850 The National Era in Washington published Stowe's piece "The Freeman's Dream: A Parable"

January 1851 Harriet was visited by her brother Henry Ward Beecher. As the two conferred with one another, she informed him of plan to write Uncle Tom's Cabin,  
Kirkham(1977)p.65

March 9, 1851 Harriet Beecher Stowe to Gamaliel Bailey editor of The National Era:

"I am at present occupied upon a story which will be a much longer one than I have ever written. . .my object will be to hold up in the most lifelike and graphic manner possible Slavery, its reverses, changes, and the negro character. . ."

Kirkham(1977)p. 66-67

Late February Early March 1852 Completion of Uncle Tom's Cabin,  
Kirkham(1977)p.140

June 5, 1851 The National Era published the first installment of Uncle Tom's Cabin: or Life Among the Lowly, She would be required to provide weekly installments on a deadline until completion early the following year,

Kirkham(1977)p. 72

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1851 Chamberlain became friends of Professor Calvin Stowe and his wife, was invited to their house, and heard readings of Uncle Tom's Cabin,  
Trulock(1992)p.42-43[<1848 ]

1850 John A. Poor submitted petition to legislature for railroad, late summer, railroad convention at Portland for promotion of European & North American Railway,  
Clark(1977) p. 98,102

1850 From the Census, the highest concentration of young Irish girls in state occurred in Portland; reflective of employment as servants and domestics,  
Mundy(1990)pp. 56-57

April 14, 1851 Lighthouse Storm,  
Perley, p. 255

1851 Neal Dow elected mayor of Portland,  
Judd 203

1851 The Maine Law stricter prohibitionary standards,  
Judd 203

City Hall incident  
Judd 203

1852 Kenduskeag [NW of Bangor]established as town, first settled in 1801by Major Moses Hodgdon

September 1852 Franklin Pierce attended fiftieth anniversary at Bowdoin,  
Westcott(1967)p.157

May 1, 1852 Edward Kent to Hamlin regarding Maine Law:  
"Who could have thought that such a law would have so excited the whole country."  
Westcott(1967)p.159

April 1852 Storm,  
Perley, p. 268

1852 Election Total vote of 82,182, Pierce won 50.63 percent, Scott won 39.6,  
Westcott(1967)p.170

1852 Woolheads advocated temperance, the Wildcats in opposition, Governor Hubbard's renomination, provoked Wildcats to bolt and hold separate convention. Anson G. Chandler nominated as their candidate.  
Judd 210

1852 Governor Hubbard received a large plurality of votes, but not the constitutionally required majority,  
Judd 210

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February 1853 Temperance convention, Augusta, endorsed the Maine Law,  
Westcott(1967)p.182

July 1853 Democratic Party convention held at Bangor. Albert G. Pillsbury of Machias was nominated for governor, following a succession of ballots in which he defeated his two rivals Shepard Cary, John Hodgdon,  
Westcott(1967)pp.187-189

Early August 1853 Woolhead convention City Hall Portland, Anson P. Morrill nominated for governor,  
Westcott(1967)p. 192

1853 Freesoil convention renominated Ezekiel Holmes for governor, created Maine Liberty League,  
Westcott(1967)p.196

1853 Legislature failed to elect successor to Senator Bradbury who had announced his decision not to seek another term,  
Westcott(1967)p.178

1853 The state purchased remaining public lands owned by Massachusetts for \$112,000 in cash and \$250,000 in bonds,  
Jewett(1968)p.39

1853 The first farmer's club organized in Bethel, by end of decade had spread throughout state,  
Day(1963)p. 10

October 6, 1853 Sidney Perham to Oxford County Agricultural Society:  
Farmers need education and they need farmer's colleges. Agricultural studies should be introduced to the common schools,  
Smith(1979)p. 2

1853 Democrats nominated Albert G. Pillsbury—Woolheads held their own convention, nominated Anson P. Morrill. The contest had to be decided in the legislature, William G. Crosby re-elected governor, William Pitt Fessenden, elected to Senate,  
Judd 210

September 15, 1853 Henry David Thoreau at Bangor to begin Chesuncook trip, until the 26<sup>th</sup> of month,  
Huber,

November 2, 1853 The extreme clipper Red Jacket launched at Rockland,  
Rowe, pp. 184-185  
Duncan, p. 298

November 1853 Freshet,  
Perley, p. 272

1853 Grand Trunk Railway of Canada leased the Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Poor's railroad project, as a consequence of costs,  
Judd ed.,(1995)p. 316

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1854 State Senate to decide election, Crosby chosen. House votes for Fessenden, Westcott(1968)pp. 208-210

February 1854 Legislature approved resolve for Congressional delegation to oppose Nebraska bill if it also contained repeal of Missouri Compromise, Westcott(1967)p. 215

Late February 1854 President Pierce conferred with Hamlin over Nebraska vote and support of party. Hamlin voted against bill, Westcott(1967)p.215-216

March 1854 Protests meetings against Nebraska bill. Mass-meeting held, Westcott(1967)p. 216-217

April 11, 1854 Orono annual production of lumber: 62,000,000 feet of lumber, 19,000,000 laths, 2,200,000 clapboards, Wood(1971)p. 35

1854 William S. Grant of Farmingdale introduced the first Jersey cows to state, Day(1963)p. 5

1854 JamesG. Blaine became editor of Kennebec Journal at Augusta. He had married into the Stanwood family in 1850, Hatch ed.,p. 550[1857>]

January 27, 1854 "It was estimated by residents of Alfred, that from fifty to one hundred loads of oak timber passed through that village toward Kennebunk on some days last week, Wood(1971)p. 25

January 28, 1854 Irish laborers at work excavating into Munjoy Hill at Portland: "One of these bright cold days go down to Fish Point and see the assault made by the Irish Brigade upon the breastworks of old Munjoy. The gleaming picks in the hands of valorous Pats, rise and fall as regularly as machinery. . ." Mundy(1990)p. 54

February 12, 1854 Gorham's Corner neighborhood, Portland, Thomas Guiney beaten and mortally injured by Martin and John Connelly ; the two brothers would be sentenced to life in prison for crime, Mundy(1990)p. 71

1854 Bangor Irish formed Grattan Guards, integrated into state militia as C Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, 9<sup>th</sup> Division, Mundy(1990)p. 40[1855>]

1854 Nebraska Bill protested, Morrill Democrats and Whigs and Free-Soilers, combined temperance and anti-slavery, Judd 211

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1854 Morrill Democrats renominated Morrill, the Wildcats, now known as Liberals, held meeting and nominated Shepard Cary; Albion K. Parris nominated by "regular Democrats,  
Judd 211

Early July 1854 Mass temperance meeting,  
Westcott(1967)p. 222

March 18, 1854 Androscoggin County created,  
Chadbourne, pp. 8-9

April 4, 1854 Sagadahoc County created,  
Chadbourne, p. 9

April 24, 1854 Portland Daily Advertiser:  
"Corporations for every conceivable purpose are springing up—everything is moving, building, and getting into shape generally. . ."  
Westcott(1967)pp. 11-12

June 29, 1854 "A correspondent at Oldtown informs us that there are(or were recently)600 acres of logs, in many places two or three feet deep, in the booms above that place. . ."  
Wood(1971)p.137

July 6, 1854 Nativists mob attacked Bath's Old South Meeting House, currently used by Catholics, an itinerant preacher 'the Angel Gabriel' had contributed to the hostile climate with his harangues,  
Judd 213  
Westcott(1966)p. 250

Summer 1854 A massive log jamb formed at Norridgewock, extended forty to fifty acres, comprised of approximately 25,000 cut logs. It did not break until the autumn rains,  
Wood(1971)p. 100

October 14, 1854 Father John Bapst subjected to mob violence at Ellsworth,  
Hatch ed., p. 305  
Westcott(1966)p. 251  
\*Billington, Protestant Crudsade,pp. 293-294

December 9, 1854 runaway horse incident,  
Mundy(1990)p. 76

1855 Agamont House opened as hotel by Tobias Roberts. The first hotel at East Eden [Bar Harbor] on Mount Desert Island,  
Savage (1985)p. 226[1868>]

Spring 1855 Lewiston Water Power Company offered employees sale of lots with payment plan upon condition of building house within a year,  
Mundy(1990)p. 60

May 31, 1855 Bishop Bacon installed as Bishop of Portland, Diocese of Maine,

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Mundy(1990)p. 82

1855 Nativist mob burned Catholic Church in Lewiston; fire companies prevented from extinguishing flames,

Mundy(1990)p. 61

July 20, 1855 The Grattan Guards presented with colors, the Harp of Erin entwined with wreaths of shamrocks,

Mundy(1990)pp. 40-41

1855 Portland Sugar House incorporated,

Rowe, p. 117[<1845]

1855 215,904 tons of shipping produced from shipyards in state, the peak of production,

Rowe, p. 144

1855 fusionists, a combination of Democrats, Whigs, Free Soilers, Know- Nothings, in control of legislature, nominated Morrill as governor,

Judd 212

January 1855 The legislature, 104 new members out of a total of 151, enactment of resolves against slavery, fugitive slave law, and opposition to repeal of Missouri Compromise,

Westcott(1966)p. 257-259

February 1855 convention to choose gubernatorial nominee, state committee, and platform. Edward Kent presided, fifteen vice-presidents, one from each county,

Westcott(1966)p. 264

February 1855 Know-Nothing convention held in Rockland to select a candidate for president, Westcott(1966)p.273

June 1855 Democratic Party convention, Samuel Wells nominated for governor, angry debate over platform,

Westcott(1966)pp. 275-276

July 30, 1855 Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad opened to Bangor,  
Hatch ed.,(1974)p. 709

1855 Whig Party convention, only nine of fifteen counties represented,  
Westcott(1966)p.278

1855 election total vote: 110,564 the first time vote had exceeded 100,000 in state election,  
Westcott(1966)p.279

Summer 1855 Republican Party mass meeting held at Deering Oaks; Sen. Wade of Ohio, Sen. Hale of New Hampshire, N.P. Banks of Massachusetts in attendance,

Westcott(1966)p.269

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1856 Hannibal Hamlin quit the Democratic Party and joined the Republicans,  
Judd 214

August 4, 1856 EXPLOSION OF POWDER MILLS AT GORHAM AND FATAL RESULTS Yesterday afternoon at twenty minutes before three o'clock. . ." Three men were killed in a blast which could be felt in Portland,  
Whitten(1990)p. 47

1856 Cuba voyages,  
Rowe, p. 116

1856 Allison Ranch Mine,  
Mundy,(1990)p. 42

Winter 1856-1857,  
Perley, p.273

1857 Blaine became editor of Portland Advertiser. He spent part of his time in Portland but remained a citizen of Augusta,  
Hatch ed.,p.550[1858>]

1857 Portland police arrests,  
Mundy(1990)p. 74

July 20, 1857 Henry David Thoreau arrived at Portland for Allagash trip,  
Huber,

September 17, 1857 Portland Daily Advertiser, the wedding of James Russell Lowell:  
"Professor James Russell Lowell of Harvard College, was married in this city yesterday morning to Miss Frances H. Dunlap. . . A large number of spectators witnessed the wedding, drawn by an interest in the distinguished bridegroom."  
Burrage(1922)pp. 41-42

1858 The so-called New Maine Law, relaxed penalties for selling liquor,  
Judd 203

1858 Blaine appointed to commission to investigate conditions at the State Prison. Elected to the state legislature,  
Hatch ed., p. 550[<1857-1860>]

1858 Russell Eaton sold Maine Farmer to Joseph A. Homan and James S. Manley,  
Day(1963)p. 15[<1844>]

June 1859 Poor read a paper on "English Colonization in America" to Maine Historical Society,  
Poor ed(1892)p. 113

1859 Presque Isle established as town, first settled in 1828 by Dennis Fairbanks,  
Chadbourne(1955)p. 117

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1859 Caribou established as town, first settled 1829 by Alexander Cochrane,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.515

Winter 1859 126,000 pairs of boots and shoes produced in Auburn,  
Mundy(1990)p. 60

December 9, 1859 Kennebec Journal:

“One lumbering concern on this river will put into the woods sixty teams of three yoke each. These teams will employ about six hundred men. . .”

Wood(1971)p.90

1859 G.G.Newhall Co. [gunpowder manufacturer] became the Oriental Powder Mill at Gorham-Windham,  
Whitten(1990)

1860 Mattawamkeag [SE of Millinocket]established as town, first settled late 1820s,  
Chadbourne(1955)p.39-41

1860 fifty steam sawmill and wood working operations in state,  
Wood(1971)p. 168

May 16, 1860 Republican National Convention at Chicago,Illinois; May date? Hannibal Hamlin nominated for Vice-President by David Cartter of Ohio. On second ballot, Hamlin received 367 votes, had defeated Cassius M. Clay, and was awarded the nomination,  
Hunt,(1969)p.117

May 19, 1860 Hamlin to his wife regarding nomination:

“I neither expected or desired it. But it has been made and as a faithful man to the cause, it leaves me no alternative but to accept it.”  
Hunt(1969)p. 118

May 18, 1860 Bangor learned of the nomination, and the city celebrated,,  
Hunt(1969)p. 118-119

July 23, 1860 Hamlin letter of reply to Lincoln’s letter of introduction:

“We feel a confidence in Maine that she will do her whole duty. . .All is well in New England. . .”  
Hunt(1969)p.121

August 1860 Seward at Bangor in company of Israel Washburn. Hamlin had brief dialogue with Seward ,  
Hunt(1969)p.123

November 19, 1860 Hamlin departed from Bangor for Chicago, arrived November 22, for first meeting with Lincoln at Tremont House,  
Hunt(1969)p.126-127

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1860 Calais exported about 80,000,000 feet of long lumber in coasting trade and about 5,000,000 feet to foreign ports,  
Wood(1971)p.203

1860 Blaine resigned as editor of Portland Advertiser after being urged to take up full residence in city; he became chairman of the Republican State committee,  
Hatch ed., p. 550[<1858-1862>]

1860 Farms in Maine from the Census; 55,698 farms, averaged about 103 acres per farm. 7,154 of these farms contained less than twenty acres,  
Day(1963)p. 2

April 1, 1860 Knox County created,  
Chadbourne, p. 9

April 22, 1861 Augusta  
Hatch ed., p. 435

1861 Report of the Adjutant General: "With an enrolled but unarmed Militia of some 60,000 men, not more than 1,200 were in condition to respond to the call for duty,  
Jewett(1968)p.47

April 22, 1861 Extra session of the state legislature, ten regiments for two year service, and borrowing of ten million dollars,  
Hatch ed., p. 473

April 24, 1861 Skowhegan, Republican Clarion:  
" . . . Flags are flying from some 12 or 15 different points in our village, and on Saturday evening, almost by spontaneous action, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Town Hall. . ."  
Coburn(1941)p.606

Spring 1861 eighteen men from Cape Elizabeth had joined the volunteer regiments, the majority assigned to the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment for ninety days service,  
Ledman(2003)p. 80

1861 Island Trotting Park in Cape Elizabeth, 72 acre tract across the bridge from Portland was designated as training camp for soldiers; the site would be named Camp Abraham Lincoln in 1862, and Camp Berry in 1863, after an officer killed at Chancellorsville,  
Ledman(2003)p.88

Autumn 1861 Poor requested of Secretary of War that the coastal fort projected for mouth of Kennebec be named Fort Popham in honor of the English settlement of 1607,  
Poor ed(1892)p. 116

1862 Ashland established as town, first settled 1835 by William Dalton,  
Chadbourne,(1955)p.280-281

January 15, 1862 S.L. Goodale on a farmer's college:

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“Legislators of Maine! Farmers of Maine! . . . Do we need a College? Most Certainly we do. . .”

Smith(1979)p.2

May 2, 1862 The companies of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Regiment [derived from current state militia]arrived at Camp Israel Wasburne in Bangor,  
Mundy(1992)p.45

May 3,1861 Governor Washburne informed Secretary of War Cameron that one Maine regiment was ready to march, three nearly ready, and enough men had enlisted for ten regiments,  
Mundy(1992)p. 47

May 13, 1861 A train arrived at Bangor from Augusta with muskets for the regiment, Model 1840 Springfield muskets[flintlocks modified for percussion firing mechanism],  
Mundy(1992)pp.48-49

May 14, 1861 The Second Regiment departed from Bangor, was held in quarantine at Long Island because of measles,  
Hatch ed., p. 508  
Mundy(1992)pp. 52-53

June 5, 1861 Third Maine Regiment, Oliver Otis Howard as first colonel, departed from Augusta by train.  
Addressed by Governor Washburn at Augusta House,  
Hatch ed., p. 509  
North(1981).p. 723

June 5, 1861 The Third travelled by train south to Boston, welcomed with reception on Boston Common, and continued by train to Fall River to board steamer Bay State for New York City, arrived at city 10AM June 6, 1861,  
North(1981),p. 723-724

June 7, 1861 Third Regiment arrived in Washington in evening, following train through Philadelphia and Baltimore,  
North(1981),p.724

June 7, 1861 Governor Washburn to Secretary of War Cameron:  
“A regiment(the Fourth Maine Volunteers) will leave Rockland Monday, June 17. It will be 1,000 strong, well uniformed and equipped, and will take twelve camp baggage-wagons. . .two hospital wagons, about fifty horses and harnesses. . .”  
ORR Ser. III vol. I p. 259

July 26, 1861 Report of Col. Hiram G. Berry, Fourth Maine, on Battle of Bull Run:  
“. . .As near as can be ascertained, the loss in killed in the engagement at Bull Run consists of two commissioned officers. . .twenty-eight privates killed, thirty-three wounded. This indeed has been an unfortunate affair for this regiment. . .”  
ORR Ser. Vol. II p. 420

July 27, 1861 Adjutant General on Bull Run:  
“. . .Of the troops actually engaged on the loyal side, nearly one fourth were from Maine. . .”

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Adj Gen 1863 p. 10-11

1861 Fourth Maine,  
Hatch ed.,p. 509-510

1861 Fifth Maine,  
Hatch ed., p. 510-512

1861 Sixth Maine, Hatch ed.,p. 512-513

1861 Seventh Maine,  
Hatch ed.,p.513-514

1861 Eighth Maine,Hatch ed., p. 514-515

1861 Ninth Maine,  
Hatch ed., p. 515-516

1861 Eleventh Maine,  
Hatch ed.,p 516  
OR Ser. IIIvol. I pp.662-663

1861 Twelfth Maine,  
Hatch ed, p. 516-517

1861 Thirteenth Maine Neal Dow,  
Hatch ed., p.517-518

1861 Fourteenth Maine,  
Hatch ed., p. 518

1862 Fifteenth Maine,  
Hatch ed., p. 518

1862 Sixteenth Maine.,  
Hatch ed.,pp. 518-520

1862 Seventeenth Maine,  
Hatch ed., p. 520

1862 Nineteenth Maine,  
Hatch ed.,p. 520-521

1862 Twentieth Maine,  
Hatch ed., 521-522

Twenty-First to Twenty Eighth nine month regiments,  
Hatch ed., p. 522

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1864 Thirtieth, Thirty-First, Thirty-Second ,  
Hatch ed.,pp. 522-523

August 10, 1861 Mass meeting Bangor, condemned the Bangor Democrat ,  
Hatch ed., p. 437

August 12, 1861 Bangor Democrat office broken into and printing press destroyed,  
Hatch ed.,p. 439

September 26, 1861 Benjamin F. Butler to deliver speech at Winthrop Hall, Augusta. The event was moved outdoors because of the large crowd. Caleb Cushing, and two officers, George F. Shepley, Col. John Goddard, also spoke,  
North(1981),p.726

October 3, 1861 Secretary Cameron to Governor Washburn, Washington:

"You will please organize immediately four regiments of infantry. . .you may increase the total number of regiments to eighteen for the several arms of the service, all to serve three years, or during the war. . ."

OR Ser. IIIvol. 1, p. 558

October 23, 1861 Governor Washburne to President Lincoln:

"The highest military authorities would undoubtedly concur in the opinion that Portland should be made the great naval depot of the United States on the Atlantic Ocean. . .The harbor is one of the finest on the Atlantic Ocean, or in the world, and can easily be so fortified as to be as impregnable as Gibraltar. . ."

OR Ser. III, vol. 1, pp. 589-590

November 11, 1861 J.D. Kurtz, Captain of Engineers, Washington:

" . . .At this time Fort Scammel , at Portland, is prepared to receive fifty-nine sea-coast guns. Fort Preble is ready for thirty-six guns, and a few might be mounted at the new fort on Hog Island Ledge. . ."

OR Ser III vol. I p. 627-628

1862 Aid to families of soldiers, weekly payment to wife, mother, sister of soldier dependent upon him for support and weekly payment to children,  
Jewett(1968)p.52

February 22, 1862 9PM Fire erupted at Phoenix Block in Augusta, the hose from the engine cut, soldiers of 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment may have been responsible for vandalizing equipment,  
North(1981),p.728-729

March 10, 1862 Congress enacted Resolve relating to coast and frontier defenses in Maine:

"That Congress be requested to take immediate measures to fortify and defend the harbor and city of Portland and some point or place in the northeastern portion of the State. . ." Provision was to be made for floating defenses for Maine,

OR Ser. IIIvol. I, p.924-925

April 7, 1862 Special Orders No. 101 Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp Near Yorktown:

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Brig. Gen. H.G. Berry is assigned to the command of the brigade of[Gen. Charles Smith ]Hamilton's division, Third Army Corps. . .

ORR Ser. Vol. LI part 1, 567

July 14, 1862 Chamberlain wrote letter to Governor Washburn offering his military service and forming a regiment:

" . . . Nearly a hundred of those who have been my pupils, are now officers in our army; but there are many more all over our State, who, I believe, would respond with enthusiasm, if summoned by me, and who would bring forward men enough to fill up a Regiment at once. . . "

Nesbitt(1996)p. 10

July 17, 1862 The Militia Act, all men between 18 and 45 years to be enrolled into militia of each state, state militia could be called into service for nine months service. August 4, 1862 Secretary of War Stanton issued call for 300,000 of the state militia,

Ledman(2003)pp. 102-103

July 21, 1862 Cape Elizabeth held special meeting, approved payment of one hundred dollars to soldiers in addition to other bounty payments, total of 3500 dollars,

Ledman(2003)p.107

July 22, 1862 Augusta meeting at Meonian Hall. An initial bounty of fifty dollars was raised to one hundred dollars. An event staged in front of Stanley House, ceremony for Sixteenth Regiment, music and speeches,

North(1981),p.730

July 31, 1862 Augusta meeting in yard of high school, Lot M. Morrill, James Blaine, spoke to crowd, North(1981),p.731

August 1862 Directors of the Androscoggin and Kennebec and Penobscot and Kennebec Railroads agreed upon Articles of Consolidation under name of Maine Central Railroad, Chase(1926)pp. 43-44

August 6, 1862 Private John W. Haley 17<sup>th</sup> Maine:

" . . . August 6 was the day of enlistment. Ed Eastman was the recruiting officer and William Hobson was captain of the company. Our examination passed off all right. . .

Silliker ed., (1985)p.23

August 11, 1862 Private John W. Haley 17<sup>th</sup> Maine Regt:

"Received the princely sum of \$55.00, which the town[Saco] has voted to give those who enlisted. . . The state also decided to do the handsome thing and so it came down with the magnificent sum of \$45. The general government gave \$25 and one month's wages in advance, making about \$140 in all. . . "

Silliker ed., (1985)p.25

August 18, 1862 Private John W. Haley 17<sup>th</sup> Regt:

"The 18<sup>th</sup> was the day of our muster into the United States service for three years. The mustering officer was Major Gardiner, a full-blooded West Pointer who has a crushing hatred for all volunteer troops. . .

.We found mustering into the service by a West Pointer, a slow, painful performance. . . "

Silliker ed.,(1985)p.27

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August 21, 1862 The 17<sup>th</sup> Regt. boarded train at Portland, for trip to Boston. Boarded another train in afternoon for trip to Stonington and a waiting steam ship Plymouth Rock:

“...The boat was loaded to her carrying capacity when we arrived, but this made no difference. We were crammed and jammed, hustled on board—handled worse than the horses. . .”

Silliker ed.,(1985)p.28-29

August 22, 1862 Private Haley 17<sup>th</sup> Maine:

In afternoon arrived at Philadelphia, the regiment was met by General Howard, and the men provided with opportunity to clean up and eat a full meal. In late evening, heavy rain, as the men boarded the train,

Silliker ed.,(1985)p.32

August 23, 1862 Private Haley 17<sup>th</sup> Maine:

After a ferry crossing over the Susquehanna, the regiment arrived at Baltimore, Maryland in late morning. The soldiers remained in the city for several hours, obtained food from venders, then boarded a train for Washington, and arrived at dusk,

Silliker ed.,(1985)p.32-33

August 23, 1862 Augusta meeting, Meonian Hall, one hundred dollar bounty again approved, North(1981),p.732

August 25, 1862 Cape Elizabeth meeting approved a second one hundred dollar payment for soldiers who were to enter service from Secretary Stanton's August 4, order, Ledman(2003)p.109

Autumn 1862 Cape Elizabeth had provided at least 93 men for service in response to summer quotas. The soldiers were assigned to 17 th and 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments, Ledman(2003)p. 110

August 14, 1862 The Mechanics of Portland:

“Resolved, That as an association of mechanics we regard our country and the government as the best the world ever saw, and palsied to the hand and struck dumb the tongue, that shall do or say aught against this glorious ark of Liberty and Union.”

Scontras (1994)p. 165

August 15, 1862 Chamberlain arrived at Portland, and the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine readied at Camp Mason, Nesbitt(1996)p. 17

August 29, 1862 A ceremony held at Fort Popham, a memorial stone dedicated on the two hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the settlement, Poor delivered an address for occasion, Poor ed(1892)p.116-117

September 1862 Somerset & Kennebec Telegraph Co. set up telegraph line to Skowhegan, Charles H. Sewall, operator, Coburn(1941)p.456

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Early September 1862 Chamberlain with the regiment departed by train for Boston, then boarded steamer Merrimac for four day trip to Alexandria, Virginia,  
Nesbitt(1996)p. 19

September 1862 The 20 th Maine issued Enfield rifles and ammunition in Washington, and marched to Fort Craig to join the other regiments of the Third Brigade in the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps under command of General Daniel Butterfield,  
Trulock(1992)p. 65

September 17, 1862 2204 men were currently present at Camp Keyes, recently created assembly area in Augusta. October 1862 21<sup>st</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> Regiments organized,  
North(1981),p.732

September 22, 1862 Eastern Argus opposition to Emancipation Proclamation:  
“...to bring the negro into a condition of equality with the white man, is to violate natural law. . .”  
Ledman(2003)p. 115

September 24, 1862 Daily Press Editorial, “Stand By the President—No flinching Now”: Emancipation Proclamation “firm and yet cautious, determined and yet liberal; positive and yet kind. . .”  
Ledman(2003)p.115

October 25-29 1862 Three regiments took trains from Augusta for the South,  
North(1981),p. 732

1862 Blaine elected to House of Representatives,  
Hatch ed.,p. 550[<1860-1864>]

1862 Report of the Adjutant General regarding the payment of bounties for enlistment:  
“More than a million and a half dollars have been distributed by our cities and towns, to volunteers to fill the quotas. . .The payment of this vast sum has been prolific of evil. . .Deceptions and frauds in all forms. . .characterized the details of so much of this work.”  
Jewett(1968)p.49-50

March 25, 1863 Bill passed legislature for an Industrial College,  
Smith(1979)p. 3

May 3, 1863 Major General Hiram G. Berry mortally wounded at Chancellorsville, commanded Second Division of III Corps:  
“[General Berry had conferred with General Gershom Mott, was walking back toward his staff] a rifle Minnie ball struck him in the arm close to the shoulder, passed downward through his vitals, lodged in his hip, killing him almost instantly. . .”  
Adj-Gen 1863, p.121

Summer 1863 Baxter and his current business partner William G. Davis made decision to begin a canning operation. First phase was the canning of lobsters, next corn, Portland Packing Company  
Rolde(1997)p. 28-29[1849-1872>]

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July 1863 At Kingfield a mob interfered with efforts to distribute draft notifications, notification papers destroyed. The Lewiston Light Infantry comprised mostly of returned veterans was called in to restore order,

Scontras(1994)pp.166-167

Hatch ed pp. 494-495

July 14, 1863 In accordance with conscription policy, draft of men for service to be conducted at Augusta, the wheel placed on the stage at Meonian Hall,  
North(1981)p.735

July 15, 1863 Private William H. Laird of the 17<sup>th</sup> Maine, Comp. G, executed for desertion at Fort Preble. The only military execution in State during Civil War,  
Jones(1953)p. 38

July 18, 1863 Cape Elizabeth meeting approved three hundred and fifty dollars payment to soldiers,  
Ledman(2003)p.139

August 6, 1863 The 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment welcomed upon return to Augusta with a reception at the State House,  
North(1981),p.739

August 29, 1863 Augusta meeting, Meonian Hall, approved three hundred dollar bounty,  
North(1981),p. 737

Autumn 1863 Sanitary Commission appeal for vegetables for soldiers:

“...Can we not send to the army five thousand bushels of Potatoes, and other products of the soil in proportion, freighting a ship with the free gifts of the people? It can be done. Let us do it! . .”

Adj-Gen 1863 p. 47

November 9, 1863 Meeting held at Cape Elizabeth regarding bounty payments for soldiers who were to enter service in response to Lincoln's October 17th call for three hundred thousand. The town approved two hundred and fifty dollars,  
Ledman(2003)p. 145

November 25, 1863 Cape Elizabeth meeting approved an additional 2500 dollars for expenses to fill quota,  
Ledman(2003)p.147

December 1863 The printers of Portland established the Portland Typographical Society,  
Scontras(1994)p.172

December 12, 1863 The Lewiston Equitable Co-operative Society established a store in the city for the benefit of the textile workers who comprised the membership,  
Scontras(1994)p.204

December 23, 1863 The Cooper's Association established by working coopers of Portland,  
Scontras(1994)p.172

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February 22, 1864 The Bohemian steam propelled ship, wrecked off of Cape Elizabeth, Bachelder(1997)p. 43

April 1864 Three man commission deliberated over the creation of college. Decision was made for professorship of chemistry at Bowdoin, but plan was countered by advocates of a separate institution, Smith(1979)p. 4

May 3, 1864 House Carpenters' Association, Scontras(1994)p.172

June 3, 1864 Train arrived at Augusta with group of wounded soldiers who were taken to hospital recently created at Camp Keyes following a reception at Stanley House; four hundred additional soldiers arrived on June 18, North(1981),p.741

June 11, 1864 The return of Third Regiment to Augusta observed with celebration and a reception at Stanley House, North(1981),p.742

June 25, 1864 Iron Molders' Hall, Portland meeting of local labor organizations created The Portland Trades' Union Assembly, Scontras(1994)pp. 174-175

July 18, 1864 President Lincoln issued call for 500,000 men, Cape Elizabeth's quota would be for sixty-four men, Ledman(2003)p.163

August 10, 1864 Cape Elizabeth meeting approved appointment of Captain Ezekial Westcott as agent to procure former slaves for quota from the disloyal states, Ledman(2003)p.165

November 22, 1864 Cape Elizabeth meeting held in anticipation of an imminent call for soldiers, fifty men to be raised with bounty payment, Ledman(2003)p. 178

December 20, 1864 Portland Head Light resumed operations after structural modification. The tower was raised twenty feet, with replacement of kerosene fueled lamp and second order Fresnel lenses, Bachelder(1995)p. 11

January 7, 1865 Cape Elizabeth meeting regarding quota and \$20,000 for bounty payments, Ledman(2003)p.179

February 25, 1865 Bill for creation of college signed into law; April 25, first meeting of the sixteen trustees[representing the counties] at Augusta, Smith(1979)p.5

April 3, 1865 Telegraphed reports of the the fall of Richmond, observed with celebrations in Augusta, speeches at the State House. The buildings illuminated during the evening, fireworks displays,

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North(1981),p.747-748

April 16, 1865 2PM Large gathering at Meonian Hall, Augusta, in observance of President Lincoln's assassination. Lot M. Morrill, James Blaine spoke,  
North(1981),p.748-749

April 19, 1865 12 noon, procession in observance of Lincoln commenced in Augusta as bells in city rang and guns fired from Arsenal. Ceremony conducted at Court House yard,  
North(1981),p.749-750

May 2, 1865 Address to the people of the state regarding the college:

"...we should exalt the condition of our life, by improving all the faculties of the men, who sustain our life by their physical work..."

Smith(1979)p.5

1864 Foreign Emigrant Association of Maine established,to encourage residency of self sufficient adults who had arrived from Europe,  
Scontras(1994)p.170

1864 Blaine actively campaigned on Hannibal Hamlin's behalf prior to conventions and organized speaking engagements,  
Hunt,(1969)p. 190[<1862-1869>]

July 10, 1865 Mule spinners at Lewiston present petition to textile manufacturers:

"We, the Spinners in your employ beg to call your attention to the question of shortening the hours of labor..."

Scontras(1994)p.197

August 3, 1865 U.S. Grant welcomed to Augusta, events staged at State House and at Augusta House. He departed with his family late afternoon,  
North(1981),p.750-751

August 24, 1865 The acquisition of steam fire engine "Cushnoc" observed with celebrations, and ascent of balloon at Augusta,  
North(1981),p.751

September 17, 1865 Fire first detected at building of Dr. H.H. Hill, believed to have been set by arsonist, resulted in widespread devastation in Augusta, eighty-one buildings destroyed,  
North(1981),p.757-766

Autumn 1865 Shipwrights in Bath became organized as United Shipwrights' Association:

"...it becomes the duty of every Shipwright to 'rally around the standard' of our association; adopting the old maxim that United we stand, divided we fall."

Scontras(1994)p.180

1865 Sinking Fund of 1865,

Jewett(1968)p.55

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January 23, 1866 Meeting at Augusta approved Orono, and the White and Goddard farms, as site for college; resignations of trustees in protest of selection placed Phineas T. Barnes as chairman, Smith(1979)p.6-7

February 8, 1866 Workingmen's Co-operative Association of Portland and vicinity established, Scontras(1994)p.205

July 4, 1866 Portland Fire,  
Barry,p. 128

February 25, 1867 Seven member board for college formally created by legislature,  
Smith(1979)p.8-9

October 29, 1867 Gen. Philip H. Sheridan visited Augusta, a procession to the State House,  
North(1981),pp.776-777

December 1867 Report drafted by John A. Poor submitted to the governor relating to hydrographic survey of state and potential for developing water power,  
Poored., (1892)p.92

August 27, 1867 Poor organized a meeting at Portland for creating Statistical and Industrial Society,  
Poor ed.,(1892)p.93

1867 State Fisheries Commission established,  
Judd ed.,(1995)p. 437[1880>]

July 15, 1868 Merritt C. Fernald and Samuel Johnson took posts at college as administrators,  
Smith(1979)p.10

September 17-21, 1868 Students took entrance exams and began classes at college,  
Smith(1979)p. 11

1868 Arthur L. Stewart began to can blueberries at Cherryfield,  
Day(1963)p.157[1883>]

1868 Municipal War Debt,  
Jewett(1968)p.51

1868 Regular steamboat service to Bar Harbor commenced with the Lewiston,  
Savage(1985)p. 226[<1855-1870>]

1868 Election James G. Blaine became Speaker of the House in place of the new Vice-President Colfax,  
Hatch ed., p. 548

1868 Thomas N. Egery, Bangor merchant and his partners acquired the Katahdin Works. The company is named the Piscataquis Iron Works Company. An attempt to bring a branch line of railroad failed,  
Eastman(1985)p. 201[<1846-1876>]

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1869 Poor delivered speech at Bangor:

"The greatness of Maine cannot be fully comprehended till the Transcontinental Railway is understood. . . If Portland is not so near the West as New York City, she is practically and geographically vastly nearer to Europe. . ."

Poor ed.,(1892)p. 101-102

June 24, 1869 John A. Poor speech at Rutland, Vermont "The Transcontinental Railway":

". . . Maine has now in operation 652 miles of railroad, and 218 miles more in process of construction: with 200 miles of additional line chartered, the construction of which will be entered upon at an early day. . ."

Poor ed(1892)p.251

1869 Limestone established as town, General Mark Trafton and his partners constructed mills in decade of 1840s,

Chadbourne(1955)p.502-503

1869 Madawaska established as town,

Chadbourne(1955)p.41-42

1869 56 woolen factories operated in the state,

Hatch ed., p. 669

1869 Blaine became Speaker of the House of Representatives,

1869 Shoemakers had organized seven lodges of Knights of St. Crispin, a two year old organization formed in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, under leadership of Newell Daniels,  
Scontras(1994)pp. 228-229

June 1869 The St. Crispin lodges established State or Provincial Grand Lodge at Auburn. A parade held by 800 shoemakers through city,  
Scontras(1994)pp. 229-230

September 8,1869 Storm,

Perley,p.278

North(1981),p. 783-784

Early Octoberr 1869 The Pumpkin Freshet on the Kennebec,

Coburn(1941)p.93

October 9, 1869 creation of Skowhegan Ligth Infantry,

Coburn(1941)p.597

August 1870 Fire destroyed much of the downtown area of Calais,

Beard, Smith(1982)p.49

1870 Bell tower erected at site of bell damaged by storm, Portland Head,

Bachelder(1995)p. 11

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1870 Fourteen hotels existed at Bar Harbor,  
Savage, (1985)p. 226[<1868-1880>]

1871 Bodwell Granite Company incorporated, quarry operations at Vinalhaven in the Penobscot Bay for two decades, Joseph R. Bodwell, Moses Webster,  
Grindle(1985)p. 182

August 31, 1871 Charles F. Allen inaugurated as college president at Congregational Church in Orono:  
“...Here is an institution entirely new, with no distinction between classical and scientific courses, where manual labor and study are combined, devoid of the inducements to extravagance found elsewhere. . .”  
Smith(1979)p.13

October 19, 1871 Ceremony held at Vanceboro, Maine in observance of the opening of the European and North American railway, President U.S. Grant and other Canadian and American dignitaries in attendance. The railroad ran between Bangor and St. John, Province of New Brunswick, Hatch ed., p. 710

1872 Legislative enactment to allow women to attend college at Orono, Louise H. Ramsdell, first woman student,  
Smith(1979)p.38

1872 Credit Mobilier controversy Blaine and other Republicans implicated, bribery and the railroads,

1872 600 men employed at Bodwell quarries, supplying stone for State Department Building in Washington, New York's East River Bridge, Union Mutual Life Insurance Building in Boston,  
Grindle(1985)p. 183

January 12, 1872 Death of Baxter's wife Sarah after eighteen years of marriage. A number of misfortunes occurred including the loss of his four year old daughter following an accident, Rolde(1997) p. 37[<1863-1873>]

1873 Skowhegan Light Infantry became Co. E 1<sup>st</sup> regiment, 1<sup>st</sup> division,  
Coburn(1941)p.598

1873 thirteen vegetable canning factories in operation; in 1872, 5,700,000 cans of sweet corn, 900,000 cans of succotash and shell beans,  
Day(1963)p. 30

April 2, 1873 Baxter was married to widowed Mehitable Cummings Proctor who had attended to his daughter after the accident. He moved to a house at 61 Deering Street,  
Rolde(1997)p. 36-37[<1872-1885>]

May 21, 1873 Conditions in Biddeford, Kennebec Weekly Journal:  
“... The streets of the city are thronged with mill operatives at morning, noon, and night; female—many of them young girls, and as we see their tired looking countenances being borne homeward at nightfall by feet weary and sore [we realize that they were in need of fresh air,less hard work, school]”

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Scontras(1994)p. 253

October 31, 1873 The Grange organized its first local; April 1874 a State Grange formed; December 1874, seventy granges, 1876 255 local granges,  
Scontras(1994)p. 212

November 8, 1873 Lewiston Evening Journal:

“the workmen and workwomen in these mills are largely foreign—Irish and French Canadian.” By 1875 3000 French-Canadians in city,  
Scontras(1994)p.266

1874 Maine General Hospital,  
Barry, p. 128

1874 Rapid development of the Sovereigns of Industry, an organization formed in Springfield, Massachusetts in January of the year. Fourteen councils of the Sovereigns created in state, with Maine State Council formed in December,  
Scontras(1994)pp. 210-211

1875 Winslow Homer visited his recently married brother at Prout’s Neck,Saco Bay,Scarborough Beam(1966)p. 27

December 7, 1875 The sinking fund of 1865 was closed,  
Jewett(1968)p.62

1876-1877 The college’s appeal for appropriations challenged in the legislature,  
Smith(1979)p. 15

1876 Four steamboat lines offered service to Bar Harbor,  
Savage(1985)p. 228

1876 Piscataquis Iron Works was leased to Owen W. Davis Jr., and his partners, Katahdin Iron Company, Eastman(1985)p. 201[<1868-1880>]

June 5, 1876 Amidst controversy over “Mulligan Letters” which revealed Blaine’s involvement in railroads, Blaine confronted by the hostility of Roscoe Conkling and his supporters, read the letters aloud,  
Rolde(1990)p. 227

1876 Republican convention, Blaine lost the nomination to Rutherford B. Hayes,  
Winter 1877 Granite cutters began to organize at a number of locations. March 10, 1877 At a meeting held at Rockland, Granite Cutters’ International Union of the United States and the British Provinces of America, was established,  
Scontras(1994)pp. 235-236

1877 Deforestation of the coastal towns:

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"I designed to speak of the already destitute condition of some neighborhoods on the coast-line of our State, in regard to timber and fuel, where all the farmers in the present generation were cutting of their wood for the Boston market. All have now reached their last tree. . ."

Wood(1971)p. 179

May 9, 1877 Chilean earthquake struck, thirteen ships from Maine were present at different ports, Rowe, p. 224

1878 Report of the Land Agent:

"All the public lands of the state having been disposed of, no favors are now within the power of the state to grant for homesteads for settlers."

Jewett(1968)p. 198

1878 election, the Greenback issue, the role of Solon Chase of Turner, and his grassroots campaign with "them steers"

Hatch ed., p. 593

June 4, 1878 Greenback convention, Joseph L. Smith nominated for governor,

Hatch ed., p. 594

June 18, 1878 Democratic convention, Dr. Alonzo W. Garcelon nominated for governor,

Hatch ed., p. 594

1878 Senate would have to decide election between Smith and Garcelon. Garcelon was chosen as governor,

1879 M.C. Fernald assumed the presidency of the college,

Smith(1979)p.23

June 4, 1879 Greenback Party convention at Portland, Smith renominated, Chase had refused nomination despite his popularity

Hatch ed., p. 595

June 2, 1879 Republican convention at Bangor, Daniel F. Davis won nomination,

Hatch ed., p. 596-597

July 1, 1879 Democratic convention held at Bangor, Garcelon renominated,

Hatch p. 598

1879 campaign Hamlin, Blaine, Frye, Hale, Dingley active for the Republicans. Zacariah Chandler, Garfield, John Sherman, William McKinley also in the campaign as speakers,

Hatch, p. 599

1879 election, no clear majority, to be decided by legislature, Governor Alonzo Garcelon announced the Fusionists held seventy-eight seats, the Republicans, sixty-one,

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November 17, 1879 Blaine arrived at Augusta from Washington, demanded the governor to make public the election returns,

December 16, 1879 Governor and Council issued House and Senate certificates of election. The new legislature was to assemble January 6, 1880,

Late December 1879 Rumors of attempted takeover or violence resulted in orders for weapons to be transported to Augusta, the State House had become known as "Fort Garcelon"

December 1879 Oriental Powder Mills, reorganization of administrators, addition of Col. Henry Algernon DuPont ,Director and stockholder,  
Whitten(1990)pp. 75-76

1880 Under reorganization of State militia, Co. E became part of 2d regiment, 1st division,  
Coburn(1941)p.598

1880 Fisheries Commission was also to exercise protection of moose, deer, caribou, other game,  
Judd ed.,(1995)p.437[<1867-1883>]

1880 Eighteen hotels at Bar Harbor. Throughout previous decade, despite depressed economy, some of the resorts largest hotels had been constructed ,  
Savage(1985)p. 227[<1870-

October 20,1880 Owen Davis presented paper at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania meeting of United States Charcoal Iron Workers on his experiments in improving quality of iron at Katahdin:  
" . . .[the iron] is selling freely for car wheels to some of the largest car wheel shops in the country. . ."   
Eastman(1985)p. 203[<1876-1881>]

January 12, 1880 5:30 PM The Republicans by force occupied House and Senate chambers,

After January 1880 three powder companies, Hazard, Laflin & Rand, and E.I. DuPont in control of Oriental Powder Mills,  
Whitten(1990)p. 77

1881 At this time nine wooden buildings and two of brick existed on the Orono college site,  
Smith(1979)p.14

1881 business failure of J. Winslow Jones, the largest canner of vegetables in state, and maintained numerous factories for the canning of lobsters,  
Day(1963)p. 31

June 20, 1881 Bangor and Katahdin Iron Works Railway formed with Davis as president, followed failure to negotiate for branch line from existing railroad,  
Eastman(1985)p. 203[<1880-1882>]

March 1882 Meeting of vegetable growers met at Portland, unsuccessful effort at negotiating with canners for higher price for product,  
Day(1963)p. 32

September 15, 1882 Railroad to ironworks completed, trains were in use. Davis began to produce cast iron, and intended for his casting operation to eventually supplant pig iron production, Eastman(1985)p. 203[<1881-1883>]

December 1882 Telephone communication established between Skowhegan and Augusta, January 1883 Bell Telephone opened an exchange in Skowhegan with thirty subscribers, Coburn(1941)p.458

1883 Six factories in state canning blueberries, Day(1963)p.157[<1868]

1883 Winslow Homer took up residence at Prout's Neck, a number of close studies of rocks and waves, watercolor Prout's Neck, Rocky Shore, Beam (1966)pp. 60-61

1883 Strict set of game laws enacted, Judd(1995)p. 437[<1880]

November 13, 1883 Amidst a hurricane, the ironworks caught fire and was destroyed: "Nothing escaped the conflagration except the blacksmith shop and storehouse. . . a part of the machinery and the tall stone furnace stack were saved in a damaged condition." Eastman(1985)p. 204[<1882-1885>]

1883 Winslow Homer Prout's Neck  
Barry, p. 148

March 15, 1883 Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company began operations at Old Town; a year later company operations produced 19 tons of wood pulp a day, D.C.Smith(1985)p. 218

1884 Winslow Homer, The Life Line, a woman passenger rescued from a wrecked ship, Beam(1966)p.62-63

1884 Maine Central Railroad promoted slogan "Maine, the Nation's Playground"  
Judd ed.,(1995)p. 434

1885 Division organization of State militia abolished, Co. E 2<sup>nd</sup> regiment became part of 1<sup>st</sup> brigade, Coburn(1941)p.599

1885 Winslow Homer, The Herring Net, The Fog Warning  
Beam(1966)pp.66-68

January 15, 1885 Portland Head Light resumed operations after structural modification. Over the course of previous two years the tower had been reduced by twenty feet then restored to former height, and a more powerful lens and larger lantern installed, Bachelder(1995)p. 13

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1885 Baxter took his family to England. He engaged in a search of original manuscripts from colonial period,  
Rolde(1997)p. 42[<1873-1889>]

May 1885 Davis obtained a new lease with better terms from the Piscataquis Company, control of mines, timber, property for fifty years,  
Eastman(1985)p.204

July 31, 1885 Katahdin Charcoal Iron Company formed, with financing from Bangor merchants. Davis was to serve as general manager. The facility was rebuilt, enlarged and modernized,  
Eastman(1985)p. 204-205[<1883-1888>]

December 8, 1885 Kenneth Roberts born Kennebunk

1886 Skowhegan Bicycle Club formed,  
Coburn(1941)p.451

March 11, 1886 Explosion occurred at 3:30 PM at gunpowder mill, Oriental Powder Company:  
“...So great was its force that not only was the sound heard in this city[Portland], but many saw the vast volume of smoke that suddenly shot up...”  
Whitten(1990)p. 83

December 24, 1886 Three masted bark Annie C. Maguire wrecked in close proximity to Portland Head, the crew rescued by lighthouse keeper Joshua Strout,  
Bachelder(1995)p. 13-15

Winter 1887 Deep snow, high winds, low temperatures:  
“...the tenth day of March in the year of our Lord 1887, the ground throughout eastern Maine was covered with snow to the depth of seven feet.”  
Smith(1985)p. 166

September 17, 1887 The Maine militia marched in parade at Philadelphia for centennial of Constitution.The governor sent telegraph:  
“The marching of the Maine Militia in review was pronounced by military critics as excellent and equal to the best in parade...”  
Coburn(1941)p. 599

1888 Bath Iron Works,  
Barry, p. 135

June 26, 1888 Dedication of Coburn Hall, three storied brick building for natural sciences and agriculture at Orono,  
Smith(1979)p.28

September 29, 1888 Bronze statue of Longfellow, the work of Franklin Simmons, dedicated at Portland. Charles F. Libby president of Longfellow Statue Association, delivered address:

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“. . . it is the life of the poet rather than his fame or achievements, great as they were, which we would emphasize today. . .”

Burrage(1922)p.?

December 1888 Two Bangor businessmen, Stamford and Hill, acquired controlling interest in Katahdin, after investing effort in making a go of operation, they decided not worth the expense, and shut down the works,

Eastman(1985)p. 205[<1885-1890>]

1889 Baxter provided the public library in Portland with an adequate building to house collection of books previously kept at City Hall,

Rolde(1997)p. 44[<1885-1892>]

1890-1891 Construction of John Calvin Spofford's design of rear wing to State House,  
Beard,Smith(1982)p. 123

November 5, 1890 Trustees of college held meeting at Penobscot Exchange Hotel, Bangor to deliberate over use of Federal government appropriations for school, two year agriculture course proposed, Smith(1979)p.31

1890 Town selectmen reported to Commissioner of Industrial and Labor Statistics that 3,318 farms were abandoned, comprised a total of 254,513 acres,  
Day(1963)p.177

1890 Winslow Homer, Sunlight on the Coast,Winter,Prout's Neck,  
Beam(1966)pp.92-93

1890 three million ton ice harvest in Maine,  
Rowe, 260

1890 Arthur Sewall and Company announced objective of constructing four very large wooden ships; Rappahanock launched January, November, Shenandoah launched. Susquehanna launched September 1891, Rowe, p. 163

March 21, 1890 Report of operations to end at Katahdin Iron Works:

“Work will be suspended at the Katahdin Iron Works in a week or two, the kilns having been filled for the last time. . . it costs more to get [the ore] than the prices received for it warrant. . .”  
Eastman(1985)p. 205

1891 Brigade organization of State Militia abolished, two regiments and an ambulance corps primary organization,  
Coburn(1941)p.600

October 28, 1891 Dedication of Soldier and Sailor's Monument, the work of Franklin Simmons, Portland City Hall,  
Burrage(1922)p. 129

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1892 Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Maine State Building, octagonal building designed by Charles Summer Frost,  
Beard,Smith(1982)p.160-161

1892 Roanoke launched by Arthur Sewall and Company,  
Rowe, p. 163

1892 Baxter elected mayor of Portland as a Republican,  
Rolde(1997)p. 46-47[<1889-

March 28, 1893 Legislature approved designation of militia as National Guard of the State of Maine,  
Coburn(1941)p.600

1893 Captain Samuel Rogers Percy and Frank Albion Small entered into partnership for shipyard operation in Bath,  
Snow, Lee (1999)p.19

February 3, 1894 Sewall's launched first steel sailing ship Dirigo,  
Rowe, p. 164

August 29, 1894 Percy and Small launched the Charles P. Notman, a four masted schooner,  
Snow, Lee(1999)p.24

November 1, 1894 Norman Wallace Lermond letter to radical periodical Twentieth Century:  
". . .Co-operative colonies should be scattered along the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Florida. . .I have some land already secured for a colony here in Maine with excellent shipping facilities, shipyard, mill privileges, fine farming and beautiful scenery. . ."  
Scontras(1985)p.11

January 21, 1895 Socialist Labor Party established at Rockland, within a year the party activities extended to Lisbon Falls and Hallowell,  
Scontras(1985)p.83

July 1, 1895 The Maine State Building following removal at Chicago, dedicated at Poland Spring,  
Beard,Smith(1982)p. 162

August 6, 1895 William H. Clifford launched, four masted schooner,  
Snow, Lee(1999) p.34

October 18, 1895 Lermond formed the first local union of The Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealths at Warren,  
Scontras(1985)p.13

June 24, 1896 S.P. Blackburn launched, four masted schooner,  
Snow, Lee(1999)p. 37

September 26, 1896 Percy and Small obtain ownership of the Orrin Blaisdell Shipyard in Bath,  
Snow, Lee(1999)p.38

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June 29, 1896 Eugene Debs accepted invitation to visit Portland Central Labor Union, delivered speech at City Hall  
Scontras(1985)p.31,84

March 1897 Legislature approved change of name to University of Maine, celebration in Orono with firing of cannon, ringing of bells,  
Smith(1979)p.54

December 14, 1897 Margaret Madeline Chase born Skowhegan, the daughter of barber George Emery Chase and his wife Carrie,  
Sherman(2000)p.8

1897 International Paper Company created as a merger of several paper companies in New York and New England,  
Judd, 427

January 24, 1898 Alice E. Clark launched by Percy and Small,  
Snow, Lee(1999)p.48

April 30, 1898 The lamp at Portland Head extinguished as precautionary measure against Spanish naval attack. The light was restored again in July,  
Bachelder(1995)p.17

1899 Maine Campus, University of Maine student publication appeared,  
Smith(1979)p.89-90

1899 Industrial Brotherhood,  
Scontras(1985)p.69

May 11, 1899 M.D. Cressy, a five masted schooner launched,  
Snow, Lee(1999)p.53

1899 Percy and Small undertook expansion of shipyard addition of a sawmill, with joiner shop on second floor,  
Snow, Lee(1999)pp.62-63

Autumn 1899 Social Democratic Party established Skowhegan,  
Scontras(1985)p.85

November 7, 1899 Walter Scott Wyman and Harvey Doane Eaton negotiated terms with Oakland Electric Light Company. December 26, 1899, Oakland Electric Company, Eaton president, Wyman general manager,  
Irwin(1999)p. 9

Northern Development Company, a water power site at Millinocket; 1899 the company had acquired 252,060 acres of timber, re-organized with Wall Street financiers, Great Northern Paper Company,  
Judd, p. 429

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Clark, p. 139

1900 Renovations at Portland Head, stones in tower set in mortar,  
Bachelder(1995)p.17

1900 From the Census, apple trees: 4,184,781 trees, the number of trees would decline over next three decades,  
Day (1963) p.99,102

February 20, 1900 Socialists assembled at convention, County Court House, Rockland,  
Scontras(1985)p.85

March 1900 Helen W. Martin launched by Percy and Small,  
Snow, Lee(1999)p.68

August 13, 1900 William C. Carnegie launched following an abortive effort the previous day,  
Snow, Lee(1999)p.79

Autumn 1900 Eleanor A. Percy, six-masted schooner launched,  
Snow, Lee(1999)p.81

1901 Alumni Hall, gymnasium and drill hall, dedicated at University of Maine,  
Smith(1979)p.65-66

1901 Francis Wiggin on the consumption of the Maine forests:  
"Whether our forests can continue to stand this constant annual drain or not, is one of the most serious  
questions confronting the people of Maine today."  
Judd, p. 430

February 7, 1901 8:30 AM TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT THE ORIENTAL POWDER MILLS, two employees killed  
in blast at hydraulic press mill,  
Whitten(1990)p. 102

1901 152 granite quarries in state, a work force of 3500,  
Grindle(1985), p. 182

April 26, 1901 Progressive League of Maine established at Skowhegan, advocated government  
ownership of utilities,  
Scontras(1985)p.92

December 16, 1901 The ice freshet on the Kennebec,  
Coburn(1941)p.93

May 1902 Charles F. Ward purchased first automobile in Skowhegan, a Stanley Steamer,  
Coburn(1941)pp.452-453

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1903 Barrett Potter introduced amendment which made appropriations to University of Maine conditional upon elimination of Greek and Latin in curriculum which would have jeopardized the school's accreditation,  
Smith(1979)p. 57

1904 Lord Hall, mechanical and electrical engineering departments, dedicated at University of Maine,  
Smith(1979)p.66

1904 64 starch factories in state, derived from potatoes, 62 of the factories in Aroostook County and two in Penobscot County,  
Day(1963)p. 133

January 9, 1904 The Maine Socialist, a weekly Socialist newspaper, commenced publication in Bath,  
Scontras(1984)p.107

June 6, 1904 sixty-two delegates assembled at Augusta, created new State Branch of the American Federation of Labor,  
Scontras(1984)p.113

December 16, 1904 Fire in business district of Skowhegan, Coburn Hall destroyed,  
Coburn(1941)p.264

1905 Messalonskee Electric Company incorporated. July 25, 1905 organizational meeting,  
Irwin (1999)p.22

1905 Eastern Dynamite Company was to occupy the site of the closed Oriental Powder Mill. A producer of wood flour used as absorbent for packing of dynamite,  
Whitten(1990)p. 119

1906 Department of education created at University of Maine,  
Smith(1979)p.65

February 15, 1906 Socialist convention in Augusta, national owner railroads, telephones, express companies, nationalization of trusts,  
Scontras(1985)p.127

May 22-23, 1906 Meeting at Portland City Hall, Education Committee of the legislature, school administrators, university staff, regarding continued financial support for school,  
Smith(1979)p.58

August 1906 The weavers at Marston Worsted Mills, Skowhegan, formed a local of Industrial Workers of the World,  
Scontras(1985)p.129

Autumn 1906 Samuel Gompers in state to help defeat Republican candidate for Congress, Charles E. Littlefield, hostile to labor,  
Scontras(1985)p.133-134

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December 22, 1906 President Fellows drafted letter to school alumni, university appropriation about to expire,  
Smith(1979)p.58

February 7, 1907 President Fellows addressed Education Committee of the legislature:  
“...Do you choose to have a sturdy, healthy, typical-of-your state educational representative, or will you have a cripple? . .The choice of what she shall be from now on is yours.”  
Smith(1979)p.59

March 5, 1907 The House approved the B.A. degree, but later, the Senate would authorize appropriations only if the degree was abolished,  
Smith(1979)pp. 59-60

March 26, 1907 The Senate accepted the House bill for university appropriations

1907 Fort Halifax power plant completed,  
Irwin(1999)p.24

1909-1910 G. Henri Desmond designed structural modifications to State House, large wings on north and south sides of building, high dome, figure of Wisdom by sculptor W. Clark Noble,  
Beard,Smith(1982)p.123-124

1909 The Fernald Law to prevent exporting of electric power outside of state,  
Irwin (1999)p.29

October 14, 1909 Students at University of Maine began strike in protest of punishments that had followed hazing; the strike ended October, 22,  
Smith(1979)p.62

December 14, 1909 The Wyoming launched at Percy and Small's shipyard, Bath,  
Snow and Lee(1999)p.3-8

January 25, 1910 Messalonskee Electric formally changed name to Central Main Power Company,  
Irwin(1999)p.32

September 1911 William H. Rodd brought his Bleriot monoplane to fairgrounds of Somerset Central Agricultural Society, but the plane did not take off. The following year in August , a plane was flown from fair-grounds for two miles,  
Coburn(1941)p.455

1912 Central Maine Power moved administrative offices to Augusta,  
Irwin(1999)p.321912 Margaret Chase was a member of Skowhegan High School girl's basketball team,  
Sherman(2000)p.13

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1913 Opponents of plan for park at Mount Desert Island able to introduce bill in legislature for annulling charter of Maine Trustees of Public Reservations, an action which was to influence pursuit of Federal government support,  
Rolde(1997),p.237

June 19, 1913 The State Adjutant General authorized a company of soldiers be raised at Skowhegan, the new Co. E, 2d Infantry under command of Capt. Marston,  
Coburn(1941)pp.614-615

1913 State highway commission created, classification of highways into state highways, state-aid highways, third class highways,  
Jewett(1968)p.90

1914 seven million bushels of apples produced, the highest crop on record,  
Day(1963)p.102

March 28, 1914 Edmund S. Muskie born Rumford

May 25, 1914 Men's Equal Suffrage League of Maine established,  
Schriver(1985)p.263

May 2, 1914 "Votes for women" parade in Portland. Rev. Clifford Snowden addressed the crowd in Congress Square,  
Schriver(1985)p.263

1914 Maine Public Utilities Commission,  
Barry, 161

1914 The Federal census of Manufactures reported that over eighty million dollars of capital investment was dedicated to paper and wood pulp in state[\$80, 442,988]; over 300 tons of newspaper[336,020],  
Hatch ed., p. 666

June 1915 Maine National Guard held five day encampment at Augusta, fifty students from University of Maine participated,  
Smith(1979)p.102

June 22, 1916 Soldiers of Co. E, 2d Infantry, ordered to Augusta for physical examinations prior to service,  
Coburn(1941)p. 615

July 4, 1916 2d Maine Regiment at Laredo, Texas on the Rio Grande. The regiment remained in area for four months, mustered out of service October 25, 1916,  
Coburn(1941)p. 615  
Starkey(1920)p.57

1916 CMP opened an electric-appliance store in Augusta,  
Irwin(1999)p.32

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1916-1917 Margaret Chase accompanied classmates on senior trip to Washington; at beginning of World War I volunteered with the Red Cross. The war was to influence her later attitudes regarding peace and national security,  
Sherman(2000)p.14-15

February 14, 1917 Legislature and constitutional amendment for woman suffrage,bill passed Schriver(1985)p. 265

March 1917 Parades held at Bangor and Portland, the corps of cadets and university band participated at Portland,  
Smith(1979)p.102

April 10, 1917 Student at University of Maine:  
"nobody studying now, only military. Everything is war here."  
Smith(1979)p.103

April 3, 1917 War Message of Governor Carl E. Milliken to the legislature:  
". . .Our little State has a role in the coming conflict far out of proportion to her size. Our rocky shores look out upon the broad Atlantic, once the highway of peaceful commerce, now the possible path of the ruthless invader. . ."  
Starkey(1920)p. 61

April 13, 1917 8AM Alarm sounded in Skowhegan to summon soldiers to assemble at armory. Co. E 2d Maine Infantry of Maine National Guard, was assigned to protect rail and utilities in Augusta, Waterville, Brunswick,  
Coburn(1941)p.615

June 1, 1917 Governor Milliken's Proclamation to summon men to register on June 5:  
". . .This call to registration will come to the young men of Maine not only as the summons of law but also as an opportunity to perform with spontaneous enthusiasm a patriotic duty. . ."  
Adj Gen p. 21

June 16, 1917 Governor submitted to President Wilson list of nominations for local board; State divided into 24 local board districts,  
Adj Gen p. 24

July 4, 1917 Second Maine Regiment mobilized at Augusta,Camp Keyes,  
Starkey(1920)

July 12, 1917 Quota for Maine, 7064 men, net quota of 1821 men,  
Adj Gen p. 26

August 5, 1917 Second Regiment drafted into Federal service,  
Starkey(1920)

August 19, 1917 Second Regiment left Maine for Westfield, Massachusetts,  
Starkey(1920)

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August 22, 1917 103<sup>rd</sup> Regiment organized at Westfield, Massachusetts. The Second Maine Regiment integrated into 103<sup>rd</sup>,  
Adj Gen p. 292

August 26 1917 The 103<sup>rd</sup> Regiment reviewed by Governor Milliken at Westfield,  
Adj Gen p. 295

September 4-5, 1917 First contingent of 93 men took train for Camp Devens; second contingent departed September 19-21,  
Adj Gen p. 32

September 24-27, 1917 Ships depart for Europe, joined convoy for crossing at Halifax, September 29, 1917,  
Adj Gen p. 295

September 25, 1917 Second Regiment sailed from New York, Col. Frank M. Hume; became part of 103d Regiment of the 26<sup>th</sup> Division  
Starkey(1920)

September 10, 1917 Special election, suffrage defeated; 91 towns had voted for suffrage, 414 towns rejected,  
Schriver(1985)p.265

October 9-10 1917 Ships transporting 103<sup>rd</sup> Regiment arrived at Liverpool,  
Adj Gen p. 295

October 16, 20 1917 Third, Second, First Battalions of 103<sup>rd</sup> Regiment departed from England for Le Havre in France. The regiment boarded trains for training area in France, Liffol-le-Grand in Department of Vosges,  
Adj Gen p. 296

February 8, 1918 103<sup>rd</sup> Regiment arrived at the front of fighting, north of Soissons,  
Adj Gen p. 296

April 2, 1918 103<sup>rd</sup> Regiment moved to Toul front, first experience with trench warfare,  
Adj Gen p. 299

May 10, 1918 The soldiers of 103<sup>rd</sup> Regiment exposed to German gas attack, over 200 casualties with 21 men killed,  
Adj Gen p. 300

June 16, 1918 3AM Attack by German at village of Vivray. The enemy forced to withdraw with heavy losses,  
Adj Gen p. ?

July 17, 1918 Position of regiments of 26<sup>th</sup> Division. The 101<sup>st</sup> Infantry on the extreme right near Vaux, followed by 102d, 104<sup>th</sup>, with 103d on the extreme left, facing northeast and north,  
Benwell(1919),p.93

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July 18, 1918 Beginning at 4:35AM, the 2d Battalion of 103d advanced against railroad line between Bouresches and Belleau. The 3d Battalion of the 103d, advanced to take Torcy and the railroad beyond. The 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion advanced toward Hill 190 and took position,  
Benwell(1919),p.96

Morning July 21, 1918 Germans commenced a general retreat;the fighting at Epieds-Trugny,  
Benwell(1919),p.97-98

August 30-31, Twenty-Sixth Division took transport trains to Bar-le-Duc, then by night marches moved to Suilly, south of Verdun. The Division put in line between Les Eparges and Vaux-les-Palameix,  
Benwell(1919)p. 137

September 3, 1918 Warren G. Harding visit to Skowhegan, Redpath Chautauqua,  
Coburn(1941)p.267

September 26, 1918 Argonne-Meuse Campaign, the 103d to attack Riaville, Hanson's Battalion,  
Benwell(1919)pp. 167-168

Colonel Hume replaced by Lieutenant Colonel Cassius M. Dowell as commander of 103d,  
Benwell(1919)p.196

November 18, 1918 The 26<sup>th</sup> Division commenced seven day march to Montigny le Roi, the eighth training area. Began active training and re-equipping of the units,  
Benwell(1919)pp. 206-207

Construction of YMCA hut for American army at LeMans by Division, called York Harbor Hut, in honor of Grace Thompson who had donated money,  
Benwell(1919)p.211

December 25, 1918 Christmas Dinner with President Wilson, Company F of 103d present as representatives of regiment,  
Benwell(1919)pp.212-216

February 19, 1919 The Twenty-Sixth Division reviewed by General Pershing:  
“...The magnificent spectacle of the entire division massed as a unit; the remarkably alert, cleancut and healthy appearance of the men; the uniformity and neatness of the equipment; the inspiring effect of the massed band; and finally the evidence of training manifested in the thrilling march past. . .”  
Benwell(1919)pp. 240-242

April 5, 1919 The soldiers of 103d Regiment [except for Comp. L and M] arrived at Boston, Massachusetts on steamship America,  
Benwell(1919)p.244

April 7, 1919 The two companies of 103d arrived in Boston on steamship Agamemnon,  
Benwell(1919)p. 244

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April 25, 1919 Parade at Boston for soldiers of Twenty-Sixth Division. April 27, 1919, soldiers mustered out of service,  
Benwell(1919)p.245

1918 Blaine House

Barry, p. 164

June 14, 1919 Colors of 103<sup>rd</sup> Regiment presented to State at ceremony in Augusta. Governor Milliken addressed the crowd:

“...I count myself honored indeed in the privilege of receiving in behalf of the State of Maine the Colors of the 103<sup>rd</sup> Infantry...”

Adj Gen pp. 364-366

1919 Maine Sweet Corn Growers Association formed, the state organization completed at Waterville in October,

Day(1963)p. 33

November 4, 1919 Special session of legislature for debate over ratification of Federal Suffrage Amendment,

Schrive(1985)p.267

1919 American Legion

Barry, p. 164

1920 Margaret Chase became a member of Skowhegan Sorosis, an organization for the improvement of women's social status. By 1922 she was president,

Sherman(2000)p.19

1920 Franklin Roosevelt candidate for vice-president, delivered speech at Skowhegan,  
Coburn(1941)p.267

September 13, 1920 Referendum, presidential vote for women, passed 88,080 to 30,462,  
Schrive(1985)p.267

October 26, 1920 Portland Evening Express:

“The people of Maine have every reason to be proud of their splendid executive mansion, or Governor's home, at Augusta. It is a house that will be an honor to any Chief Executive the State may elect...”  
Hunt(1974)pp.53-54

April 1922 WMB in Auburn issued license, Auburn Electrical Company, D. Wayne Bendix as operator, Thurl Wilson as his assistant. April 18, 1922, an Arbor Day speech as first broadcast,  
Thompson(1990),pp. 8-10

September 26, 1922 Meeting held at Augusta, President Clarence C. Little of University of Maine conferred with Gov. Baxter regarding appropriations, Baxter objected to the excesses of budget,  
Smith(1979)p.120-121

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November 24, 1922 President Little interviewed:

“. . .Maine spends a miserably small amount of money for education compared with many other states that have less population than Maine. . .”

Smith(1979)p.121

1922 Margaret Chase joined Maine Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs,  
Sherman(2000)p.19-20

1922 radio broadcast,

Barry p. 167

February 27, 1923 Legislative hearings at Augusta regarding appropriations for University of Maine, President Little stressed the importance of increased enrollment of women, proposed a ten year plan and mill tax,

Smith(1979)pp. 122-123

March 27, 1923 Governor Baxter regarding the University of Maine:

“The University never has been held in check; it has outgrown itself; it has outgrown the ability of the State to properly provide for it. . .”

Smith(1979)p.124

April 5, 1923 Legislature approved appropriations for University of Maine,

Smith(1979)p.124

May 1923 WABI in Bangor obtained license, Bangor Railway & Electric Company. Transmitter located on fifth floor of Graham Building, and antenna on the roof,

Thompson(1990),p.11

1923 gasoline tax

Barry, p. 168

1924 Committee of trustees and alumni convened to make recommendations for building projects, discussions of University objectives and ten year program became more detailed,

Smith(1979)p.128

January 29, 1924 Harvey Eaton resigned as president of CMP,

Irwin(1999)p.37

June 26, 1925 Wyman informed employees that Samuel Insull and Middle West Utilities holding were offering to buy out CMP,

Irwin(1999)p.37

July 2, 1925 President Little submitted letter of resignation:

“At the present time the State of Maine is lagging woefully in its support of the State University. . .”

Smith(1979)p.129

July 13, 1925 WCSH Portland, Henry P. Rines Congress Square Hotel; 1926 WCSH became affiliated with NBC Radio Network,

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Barry, p. 164

Thompson(1990), pp. 12-14

September 1926 Harold S. Boardman inaugurated as president of university,  
Smith(1979)p.131

1926 Gulf Island hydroelectric plant on the Androscoggin River completed,  
Irwin(1999)p.44

1926 Margaret Chase joined Skowhegan Republican Committee. Two years later, recording secretary for  
Somerset County Republican Committee,  
Sherman(2000)p.26

December 30, 1926 WLBZ, Bangor debuted on air, Thompson L. Guernsey,  
Thompson(1990),p.15

May 1927 CMP Speakers Bureau created; July 1927 farm remodeling,  
Irwin(1999)p.48

July 24, 1927 Charles A. Lindbergh at Old Orchard Beach

1928 Central Maine Power's Walter S. Wyman Dam,

Barry,p. 173

Irwin(1999)p. 44

1929 The legislature enacted mill tax[one tenth mill on each dollar of property valuation],  
Smith(1979)p. 132

Early 1929 New England Industries, Inc. created with financing from Middle West Utilities and New  
England Public Service Company to maintain operation of textile mills,  
Irwin(1999)p. 47

June 1929 Transoceanic flights from Old Orchard Beach,

January 1930 Kenneth Roberts published Arundel

1930 Margaret Chase Maine State Republican Committeewoman; May 14, married Clyde Smith,  
Sherman(2000)p. 27

November 12, 1930 Great Northern's board of directors approved sale of 5,760 acres to Baxter, three-eighths of the company's interest in T3R9 region of Katahdin. November 18, 1930, sale formalized with payment of \$25,000,  
Rolle(1997),p.245

March 3, 1931 Baxter letter to Governor Gardiner and State legislature, offering his undivided interest in western two-thirds of T3R9,  
Rolle(1997),p.247

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April 1931 Report of consultants affiliated with Columbia University submitted to president and trustees of university, offered a number of recommendations for future development, Smith(1979)pp.139-140

1931 Katahdin

Barry, p. 176

1932 WRDO radio station in Augusta established by Henry Rines, Thompson(1990),p. 18

1932 University of Maine administrators conferred with governor regarding retrenchment as a consequence of depression, retention of mill tax and return of a portion of tax revenue to state, Smith(1979)p.143

June 8, 1932 Meeting at Presque Isle for the organization of Maine Potato Growers Incorporated, Day(1963)p.152

January 1933 WLBZ radio established Maine News Service for regional news, Thompson(1990), 27

June 19, 1933 Dedication of Memorial Gymnasium and Field House at University of Maine, Smith(1979)p.142

Winter of 1933-1934 Damage inflicted upon apple crop, 300,000 trees killed by severe conditions, Day(1963)p.104-105

June 9, 1934 Dedication of Stevens Hall at University of Maine, Smith(1979)p.143

November 1934 Inauguration of President Arthur A. Hauck at University of Maine, Smith(1979)p.145

July 4, 1935 Passamaquoddy Tidal Project,

Judd, pp. 517-518

Barry, p. 176

January 1936 Fire destroyed Oak Hall, a men's dormitory building, the legislative appropriations requested by the university insufficient, Smith(1979)p.146

1936 Clyde Smith announced his candidacy for governor, Sherman(2000)p. 33;Smith announced for U.S. House, p. 34and was elected.

1937 Ralph Owen Brewster in US Congress advocated creation of Katahdin National Park, in conflict with Baxter's plan for state park, Rolde(1997),pp. 252-253

1937 Richard E. Byrd purchased summer home in East Sullivan, he named "Wickyup"

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Beard,Smith(1982)p. 64

October 27, 1938 Margaret Chase Smith addressed Kennebec County Women's Republican Club, "The Experiences of a Congressman's Wife in Washington" discussed the need for military preparedness, Sherman(2000)p.39

August 1938 WGAN Portland, WCOU Lewiston, first on air as radio stations, Thompson(1990)p.18

March 16, 1939 Helen Keller addressed the legislature on behalf of the blind, Hunt(1974)p.91

1939 Williams hydro station in Solon commenced operations,CMP Irwin(1999)p.52

February 25,26 1940 Seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the university, two day convocation broadcast on radio, Smith(1979)p. 151

Spring 1940 Clyde Smith died; Margaret Chase Smith was in state for Republican convention, and in route to Washington when she learned of her husband's worsening illness. She was present with him when he died.

Sherman(2000)p.42

May 25, 1940

Margaret Chase Smith warned of Maine's vulnerability to Nazis "the first objective of any attack" upon United States, Sherman(2000)p. 45

1940 Margaret Chase Smith won the Republican primary and the September election, Sherman(2000)p.47

1940 Todd-Bath Shipbuilding Corporation,  
Barry p. 188

January 1941 Margaret Chase Smith began weekly newspaper column, "Washington and You" Sherman(2000)p. 48

1941 Maine Turnpike  
Barry, p. 207

May 1941 oil pipeline,  
Barry, p.190

May 20, 1941 Eleanor Roosevelt visit to Blaine House for luncheon before trip to Bangor for speech:  
"Mrs. Roosevelt came at 12:30. . .We had a luncheon for 60 people. . ." Hunt(1974)p.97

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August 8, 1941 Margaret Chase Smith:

"by sticking to my principle of voting for everything which promises to better prepare us against attack, and for keeping us out of war by making us strong, I have been able to make up my mind in each case."

Sherman(2000)p.50

August 16, 1941 Roosevelt

Barry, p. 187

Late December 1941 Mason Station at Wiscasset began operations CMP,

Irwin(1999)p.52-53

1942-1943 Margaret Chase Smith returned to U.S. House obtained position on Naval Affairs Committee, Sherman(2000)p. 58; subcommittee to investigate prostitution and rising rate of venereal disease at naval sites,p. 59

June 27, 1942 Light at Portland Head extinguished, would remain out for duration of war. The keepers maintained the darkened station,

Bachelder(1995)p.19

November 15, 1942 Death of Wyman,

Irwin(1999)p.53

December 3, 1942 Cumberland County Power and Light Company merged with CMP,

Irwin(1999)p.56

February 23, 1943 Margaret Chase Smith:

"Women gained the vote as free citizens of the United States in the last war period. It is fitting that the principle of equal rights should be recognized in this war period."

Sherman(2000)p.66

December 1943 Postwar planning committee at University of Maine,

Smith(1979)pp. 168-169

February 1944 Two soldiers died in a fire at Hannibal Hamlin Hall, University of Maine,

Smith(1979)p.156

Autum 1944 Margaret Chase Smith with Naval Affairs Committee conducted tour of Pacific theatre of war,

Sherman(2000)p. 68

November 29, 1944 Hancock Point,

Barry, p. 192

July 14,1946 Rachel Carson arrived at Boothbay Harbor for the summer. Her first visit to Maine:

"We are so secluded here because of the trees and the contour of the land, that we are not aware of human neighbors."

Lear(1997)p.134

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July 14, 1946 Rachel Carson, Boothbay Harbor:

“...At least I know now that my greatest ambition is to be able to buy a place here and then manage to spend a great deal of time in it—summers at least!”

Lear(1997)p.136

July 17, 1946 Hearing on university appropriations and planning, held at House chamber, two hundred and fifty thousand approved, with one million for dormitories,  
Smith(1979)p. 162

April 21, 1947 Modern Homes Show, Portland Exposition Building, more than 40,000 attended,  
Irwin(1999)p.58

June 1, 1947 “Senator [Wallace] White to Retire; Mrs. Smith Will Seek Seat”  
Sherman(2000)p. 74

September 1947 Margaret Chase Smith with members of House conducted tour of post-war Europe and Near East,  
Sherman(2000)p. 76-77

October 1947 An extensive group of fires in northern parts of York County and Mount Desert Island,

October 17, 1947 fifty fire were burning at different locations,  
Butler(1997)p. 8

Topsham-Bowdoin blaze had burned through a thousand acres and not yet controlled,  
Butler(1997)p. 8

Kennebunkport to Biddeford

October 22,1947 Portland Press Herald Foote on fire  
Butler(1997)p.30

Waterboro area fire,  
Butler(1997)p.43-44

Bar Harbor area fire; Jackson Laboratory,  
Butler(1997)p. 60

Brownfield area,  
Butler(1997)p.80

October 23, 1947 strong winds and the fire,  
Butler(1994)p. 85

October 24, 1947 Portland Press Herald:  
Fire wipes Out 6 Towns,  
Butler(1997)p.173

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Autumn 1947 Margaret Chase Smith in House sought financial emergency assistance for parts of state damaged by the fires,  
Sherman(2000)p. 79

November 1947 “Operation Kilowatt” two Navy ships, Maloy and Foss, docked at South Portland, engineered to supply electric power to CMP customers,  
Irwin(1999)p. 59

June 1948 Smith’s campaign sent out 25,000 postcards with different messages directed to either male or female voters:

“The Opposition Says that Margaret Smith Must Be Defeated Because She Is A Woman. ANSWER THIS CHALLENGE,  
Sherman(2000),p.87

1948 Primary Election Smith won a total of 63, 786 votes to defeat her three opponents,  
Sherman(2000),p. 88

July 1948 WCSH radio with the participation of twenty Maine Rotary Clubs sponsored a provision ship with food, clothing, other items for post-war France,  
Thompson(1990), p. 42

September 1948 Smith featured on the cover of U.S. News and World Report, “As Maine goes. . .”  
Sherman(2000),p.88-89

January 3, 1949 Smith took oath of office, and took seat in U.S. Senate. Crowds of women were present as observers of the event,  
Sherman(2000),p.90

June 1, 1950 Margaret Chase Smith, “Declaration of Conscience” :  
“. . .those of us who shout the loudest about Americanism. . .are all too frequently those who, by our own words and acts, ignore some of the basic principles of Americanism—the right to criticize; the right to hold unpopular beliefs; the right to protest; the right of independent thought. . .”  
Judd, p. 552  
Sherman(2000),p.110

June 1950 Newsweek Sen. Smith featured on cover, “Senator Smith: A Woman Vice-President?”  
Sherman(2000)p. 112

March 1952 Publication of book USA Confidential by authors Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer with allegations of Smith’s Communist sympathies, provoked her to take legal action for libel,  
Sherman(2000),pp 120-122

September 9,1952 Rachel Carson:

“I am about to become the owner(strange and inappropriate word) of a perfectly magnificent piece of Maine shoreline. . .The place overlooks the estuary of the Sheepscot River, which is very deep, so that sometimes—you”ll never guess—whales come up past the place, blowing and rolling in all their majesty!”

Lear(1997)p. 235

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November 1952 Death of Smith's mother, she cancelled planned trip to Boston to meet with President-elect Eisenhower,  
Sherman(2000),p. 126

January 19, 1953 Station WABI/ WABI-TV[Channel 5] Bangor  
Barry, p. 209  
Thompson(1990),p. 69  
1953 Smith

1953 Indian Pond storage reservoir,CMP  
Irwin(1999)p.60

December 20, 1953 WCSH-TV[Channel 6] Portland,  
Thompson(1990)p.72  
Barry, p. 209

1954 Down East Magazine,  
Barry p. 210

Summer 1955 Tower of Portland Head sandblasted and a coat of weather resistant paint applied,  
Bachelder(1995)p. 19

1955 Construction begun on W.F. Wyman station on Cousins Island, Yarmouth,CMP  
Irwin(1999)p. 60

1955 Edmund S. Muskie elected governor as Democratic candidate,  
Judd, p. 549

1957 Sinclair Act raise in sales tax, School Administrative Districts, high schools 500 minimum,  
Judd,p. 543-544

Summer 1958 Portland Head beacon installed, four prismatic lenses which rotate upon an electrically powered shaft,  
Bachelder(1995)p.19

1958, Muskie elected to U.S. Senate,  
Judd, p. 552

March 1961 Colby-Bates-Bowdoin Educational Telecasting Corporation created,  
Thompson(1990)p.97

1961 Maine Educational Television approved by legislature,  
Thompson(1990), 95

August 19, 1961 Rachel Carson at work on Silent Spring at her Maine cottage:  
"There has been good solid progress this summer and at last it moves with its own momentum."  
Lear(1997)p.389

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November 1961 WCBB-TV [Channel 10] broadcast from Litchfield,  
Thompson(1990),p. 97

1962 Rachel Carson published Silent Spring

October 7, 1963 WMEB-TV[Channel 12] public television station, went on air, Orono,  
Thompson(1990),p.95

October 19, 1963 President John F. Kennedy at University of Maine, delivered speech on foreign policy:  
“. . . One year ago this coming week, the United States and the world were gripped with a somber  
prospect of a military confrontation between two great nuclear powers. . .”  
Smith(1979)p.182

1963 William Ellis, “The Trouble with Maine” published in the Nation,  
Judd, p. 531

1963 Dickey-Lincoln debates began, would continue for two decades,  
Rolde, pp. 332-333  
Judd, p. 565

April 17, 1964 Rachel Carson died. Her ashes were scattered on the shores of the Sheepscott,  
Lear(1997)p.480

1966 Democratic candidate Kenneth R. Curtis elected governor,  
Rolde, pp. 336-337

1973 J. A. Pollard, Polluted Paradise: The Story of the Maine Rape,  
Judd, p. 565

1973 referendum on creation of Power Authority of Maine, was defeated,  
Irwin(1999)p.70

1974, Nader, The Paper Plantation,  
Judd, p. 565

January 30, 1975 Public forum Searsport, CMP advocated construction of a nuclear power plant on Sears  
Island. March 10, town meeting voters endorsed project,  
Irwin(1999)p.71

May 11, 1976 Two bombs detonated at Edison Drive Offices of CMP, in first-floor machine room, third  
floor library area,  
Irwin(1999)p.72

July 1976 Searsport site to be occupied by a coal plant, conditions unsuitable for nuclear installation,  
Irwin(1999)p.72

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1978 William Cohen elected to Senate,  
Judd, 571

1980 George Mitchell replaced Muskie as senator following his appointment as Secretary of State by  
President Carter,  
Judd, p. 571

September 1980 The first of three referendum votes on closing of Maine Yankee at Wiscasset, 1982 and  
1987, in each instance defeated,  
Irwin(1999)pp.74-75

October 10, 1980 Maine Indian Land Claims Settlement Act  
Barry, p. 238

1989 Portland Head Light automated,  
Bachelder(1995)p. 20

1992 80 million for highways, bridges,  
Judd, p. 587

January 1, 1995 Alternative Rate Plan, CMP,  
Irwin(1999)p.91

December 6, 1996 Maine Yankee terminate operations,  
Irwin(1999)p.92

May 29, 1997 "An Act to Restructure the State's Electric Industry" signed into law,  
Irwin(1999)p. 96

August 6, 1997 Decision to close Maine Yankee permanently,  
Irwin(1999)p.93

2010 Maine population 1,328,361  
Barry, p. 204

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