

	Portland Observatory	Portland	Maine	United States
1767-1806	<p>1767: Lemuel Moody born (June 30) ca. 1777: Lemuel Moody serves as a waterboy during the Revolution 1799: Captain Lemuel Moody, his crew and schooner "Betsey" are captured by French privateers (May) 1799: Captain Lemuel Moody is released (July) and returns to Portland, Maine</p>	<p>1775: Burned by Mowatt 1784: Rebuilding begins 1786: Portland incorporated 1787-1807 Seaport of Portland booms Development of coastal merchant elite 1790: Portland Head Light is built 1794: Fort Sumner is built 1796: Marine Society organizes to educate and offer relief to sailors and their families 1796: Bridge building boom, connects the Neck with Falmouth, Cape Elizabeth etc. 1790's: heating stoves available in Portland 1803: Portland Academy founded (coed) 1806: Deering's Bridge</p>	<p>1784: population 56,000 1798: population 96,000 1800: population 150,000 Political divisions based on rural vs. urban, commercial vs. agricultural, tax inequities 1783-1820: Statehood debates Post-war land speculation Immigration from Mass. 1802: Bowdoin opens 1800: 55 mills between the Penobscot and St. Croix rivers, center advances north & east Ship building and shipping flourishes</p>	<p>1783: Peace of Paris 1787: Shay's rebellion 1787: Constitutional Convention 1787-1800: Federalist/Anti-Federalist politics 1789: Coasting Law 1793: Cotton Gin 1794: Whiskey Rebellion 1803: Louisiana Purchase</p>
1807-1825	<p>1807: Portland Monument Ground selects Lemuel Moody to staff the Observatory 1807: Lemuel Moody buys 4 shares in the Portland Observatory for \$50.00 each 1813: Lemuel Moody spots the Enterprise towing the Boxer into Portland and signals the town 1817: President James Monroe (1817-1825) visits the Observatory 1825: Lemuel Moody buys the last of the remaining 100 shares for \$25.00 a share and becomes the sole proprietor of the Portland Observatory. 1825: Lemuel Moody publishes his chart of Casco Bay</p>	<p>1807: Custom House wharf 1807: Henry Wadsworth Longfellow is born 1808: Forts Preble and Scammel built 1807: Embargo: 60% of Portlanders are unemployed by 1808; Portland harbor used for smuggling to Canada 1808: Protest march against the Embargo 1813: Battle of Boxer and Enterprise 1820-1832: Portland is state capitol Fishing industry flourishes 1822: Steamboat service (the Patent) between Portland and Portsmouth</p>	<p>1814: British seize Penobscot Bay 1820: Statehood through Missouri Compromise Timber trade Molasses trade Ship building - Maine dominates 1/5 of Merchant fleet owned by Mainers 1824: State prison opens</p>	<p>1807: Embargo Act 1812-1815: War of 1812 1817: Construction of Erie Canal begun 1800-1820: First party system Federalist vs. Republican (Hamilton/Jefferson) based on version of democracy and economy 1822: Lowell mills open 1825: Erie Canal opens Political divisions retain old lines, but sectionalism grows: tariff and slavery 1824: Second party system: Whig vs. Democrat</p>

1826-1866	<p>1826: First coal shipments to Portland 1845: Observatory plays role in John Poor's quest for Portland to become Montreal's winter port 1846: Lemuel Moody dies (August 11) after having worked a full day at the Observatory on August 10 1846: Enoch Moody assumes his fathers duties at the Observatory 1851: Tiger goes into service (1st Propeller towboat) 1853: Grand Trunk rail-line to Montreal is completed 1863: U.S. Revenue cutter <i>Caleb Cushing</i> is captured by Confederate raiders in Portland harbor, becalmed 15 miles out and spotted by Enoch Moody who sounded the alarm to Portland residents 1866: Observatory escapes the Great Fire</p>	<p>1828: Abyssinian Church is established 1828: Work begins on Cumberland & Oxford Canal 1837: Portland banks lose 1/3 of their capital in the panic 1842: Railroad connects Portland to Portsmouth and Boston 1846: Portland Company founded 1847: Telegraph 1849: Gas lighting available in Portland 1852: Evergreen Cemetery 1852: Chewing gum capitol of the world 1853: Commercial Street 1853: Train service to Montreal 1853: Hotel on Cushing Island 1854: 7th largest shipbuilding port in U.S. 1855: Brown's Sugar House built on wharf 1855: Rum Riot at city hall 1856: Board of Harbor Commissioners 1857: Fort Gorges construction begins 1859: Victoria Mansion 1863: Merchant's Exchange constructed 1864: City Hall 1866: Great fire destroys 1/3 of the city</p>	<p>Expanded and diversified agriculture: farm communities, cooperatives and intradependent: moving towards market driven agriculture by mid-century Rum as a commodity Rural manufacturing: furniture, hats, shoes, toothpicks Factories built around shoe and textile manufacturing 1834: State mental hospital est. 1840's Irish immigration 1840's-1850's: politics coalesces around temperance and abolition, producing third party movements and party splits 1851: Maine Law (prohibition)</p>	<p>Cotton is king 1828: B&O railroad begun Age of invention: telegraph, sewing machine, steam engine Urbanization Development of working class Unincorporated businesses Cities move from commerce to industry Immigration - 1820's Irish, 1830's German, 1840's Scandinavian, 1850's Chinese 1830's Rise of nativism 1820's Labor Unions 1837: Financial panic Spread of popular press Era of Reform: temperance, abolition, women's suffrage Mexican War Four way election of 1860 - Lincoln becomes president 1861-1865: Civil War</p>
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1867-1939	<p>1879: First telephone line between Observatory and waterfront is installed 1923: Two way radio, last year Observatory signalizes 1937: Moody family gives Observatory to City of Portland 1939: Works Progress Administration (WPA) restores Observatory 1939: Boy Scouts give tours of the newly restored Observatory on Flag Day</p>	<p>1868: Sebago water system 1871: Deering separates from Westbrook 1874: Haskell Silk Mill 1874: Maine general hospital 1879: Deering Oaks given to the City of Portland 1881: Longshoreman's Benevolent Society 1882: Longshoreman's Union 1883: First electric lights 1888: Longfellow statue erected 1895: Electric streetcars 1895: South Portland separates from Cape Elizabeth 1899: First auto arrives 1899: Deering joins Portland 1908: First movie house 1914-1916: Million Dollar Bridge 1916: Trolley Strike 1917: World War I 1917: Baxter Blvd 1923: Maine State Pier 1925: First radio station 1927: Eastland Hotel 1932: Riverside Golf Course 1935: Baxter's Woods 1937:Portland Airport</p>	<p>Decline and consolidation of traditional industries Deep-sea fishing centers move west (to Portland area) and larger enterprises engulf smaller ones Shipbuilding ditto; move to steel and steam Agriculture: fewer farms move to specialized products like dairy and sweet corn. Rise in canning industry around these products. Lumbering shifts north and moves towards paper products</p> <p>New industries: shore fishing, lobstering, tourism and hydroelectric power 1870's regulation of lobster industry 1870's tourism boom begins 1876: Poland Spring House opens Localized immigration: 1890's: 80% of Lewiston mill workers are from Quebec 1917: World War I 1924: CMP consolidates electric industry with ownership of 37 Maine companies 1924: Governor's election brings KKK activity in Maine to the forefront of politics 1929: Great Depression hits Maine New Deal Efforts to put people to work include efforts to improve airports, highways, Acadia National Park and the Quoddy Dam Project (never completed)</p>	<p>1869: Transcontinental railroad 1870: Standard Oil est. 1873: Financial panic 1876: Telephone invented 1879: Incandescent light bulb invented 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act 1886: Haymarket Riot 1890: Sherman Anti-Trust Act 1880-1890's Populist movement 1893: Chicago World's Fair 1896: Plessy vs. Ferguson (Jim Crow laws) 1898: Spanish-American War</p> <p>Progressive social movements in response to industrialization's problems (poverty, urban crisis, etc.)</p> <p>1901: Progressives move to Washington with the election of T. Roosevelt 1910: New industrialism with auto industry and other consumer goods-based industries 1917: World War I 1929: Stock market crash</p>
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The rest of it	<p>1940-1945: Observatory is used by Civilian Defense to spot planes and vessels - closed to the public</p> <p>1972: Observatory is listed on the National Register of Historic Places</p> <p>1982: Greater Portland Landmarks operates tours at the Observatory</p> <p>1995: Powder Post Beetles discovered at Observatory and it is closed to the public</p> <p>1996: City of Portland forms an ad-hoc committee to deal with the Observatory restoration</p> <p>2000: Restoration is complete (cost is \$1.2 million) Observatory reopens on June 10</p> <p>2001: Observatory restoration gains nation attention with an Honor Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation</p> <p>2001: 10,000 visitors tour the Observatory - a new record</p>	<p>1940-1945: Portland Harbor is the home base of the North Atlantic Fleet</p> <p>1941: Shipyard and naval base</p> <p>1941: Portland pipeline</p> <p>1943: war housing and defenses</p> <p>1947: Maine Turnpike opens</p> <p>1952: SMTTC opens</p> <p>1953: Baxter School for the deaf</p> <p>1957: USM</p> <p>1961: Union Station demolished</p> <p>1964: Greater Portland Landmarks is founded</p> <p>1970: International ferry terminal</p> <p>1973: Holiday Inn (demolition of historic houses along Spring Street)</p> <p>1979: Library</p> <p>1981: Fish Pier, BIW</p> <p>1983: Art Museum</p>	<p>1940-1945: BIW pairs with New England Shipbuilding Company in South Portland and builds 236 "Liberty" ships.</p> <p>1945-1970: Maine lags behind national population and economic growth.</p> <p>1954: Muskie election – first democrat elected to Governor since 1937</p> <p>1955: Textile manufacturing declines – 2 of the 5 major mills close and by 1970 all 5 are closed</p> <p>Paper industry expands and takes the role as the lead employer of Maine's workforce; 25% of the workforce is employed by the paper industry</p> <p>1957: Sinclair Act, school funding reform introduces School Administrative Districts (SAD) to better distribute funding</p> <p>1960's: The Back to Nature movement along with a growing economy encourages younger professionals to move to Maine (or stay in Maine)</p>	<p>1940-1945: WW II</p> <p>1947: Jackie Robinson becomes first African-American to sign with a major league baseball team</p> <p>1947-1963: Baby Boomer generation is born</p> <p>1945-1970: Economic boom, time of great economic growth</p> <p>1950: Sen. Joe McCarthy announces he has the names of over 200 people working in the State Dept. who are communists</p> <p>1950-1953: Korean War</p> <p>1961-1975: Vietnam War</p> <p>1969: Apollo 11 lands on the moon</p> <p>Sept. 11, 2001: Terrorist attack on the US – levels the World Trade Center in NYC, damages Pentagon in Washington, DC – thousands of people are killed</p>
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