

Timelines and Legacy Stories of the Civil Rights Movement: Summary

THE WORLD	THE AMERICAS	NORTH AMERICAN	AMERICAN	AFRICAN AMERICAN	EUROPEAN AMERICAN	SPANISH AMERICAN
1848 The Rev. Amos A. Phelps is the first white abolitionist to preach to African Americans in the United States. He is also the first white abolitionist to preach to African Americans in the United States.	1850 The Fugitive Slave Act is passed, requiring that all fugitive slaves be returned to their owners, even if they have fled to a free state.	1850 The Fugitive Slave Act is passed, requiring that all fugitive slaves be returned to their owners, even if they have fled to a free state.	1850 The Fugitive Slave Act is passed, requiring that all fugitive slaves be returned to their owners, even if they have fled to a free state.	1850 The Fugitive Slave Act is passed, requiring that all fugitive slaves be returned to their owners, even if they have fled to a free state.	1850 The Fugitive Slave Act is passed, requiring that all fugitive slaves be returned to their owners, even if they have fled to a free state.	1850 The Fugitive Slave Act is passed, requiring that all fugitive slaves be returned to their owners, even if they have fled to a free state.
Reader's Guide to Using This Book The aim of this book is to provide a comprehensive overview of the Civil Rights Movement. It is designed to be used as a resource for students, teachers, and anyone interested in the history of the United States. The book is organized into a timeline format, with each entry providing a brief overview of the event, its significance, and its impact on the movement. The entries are arranged chronologically, from the early years of the movement to the present day. The book is written in a clear and concise style, making it accessible to a wide range of readers. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the Civil Rights Movement.						

1. 1619: First African slaves brought to North America.

2. 1776: Declaration of Independence signed.

3. 1789: Bill of Rights adopted.

4. 1808: Transatlantic slave trade banned in the U.S.

5. 1820: Missouri Compromise passed.

6. 1833: British slave trade abolished.

7. 1848: Rev. Amos A. Phelps preaches to African Americans.

8. 1850: Fugitive Slave Act passed.

9. 1852: Nat Turner's Rebellion.

10. 1854: Free Soil Party founded.

11. 1857: Dred Scott decision.

12. 1863: Emancipation Proclamation issued.

1. 1863: Emancipation Proclamation issued.

2. 1865: 13th Amendment passed.

3. 1865: 14th Amendment passed.

4. 1868: 15th Amendment passed.

5. 1870: Reconstruction ends.

6. 1875: Chinese Exclusion Act passed.

7. 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act renewed.

8. 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act renewed.

9. 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act renewed.

10. 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act renewed.

11. 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act renewed.

12. 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act renewed.

13. 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act renewed.

14. 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act renewed.

15. 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act renewed.

16. 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act renewed.

17. 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act renewed.

18. 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act renewed.

19. 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act renewed.

20. 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act renewed.

1. 1904: Plessy vs. Ferguson.

2. 1917: 18th Amendment passed.

3. 1917: 19th Amendment passed.

4. 1917: 19th Amendment passed.

5. 1917: 19th Amendment passed.

6. 1917: 19th Amendment passed.

7. 1917: 19th Amendment passed.

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16. 1917: 19th Amendment passed.

17. 1917: 19th Amendment passed.

18. 1917: 19th Amendment passed.

19. 1917: 19th Amendment passed.

20. 1917: 19th Amendment passed.

1. 1954: Brown vs. Board of Education.

2. 1957: Little Rock Nine.

3. 1957: Little Rock Nine.

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18. 1957: Little Rock Nine.

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20. 1957: Little Rock Nine.

1. 1964: Civil Rights Act passed.

2. 1964: Civil Rights Act passed.

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18. 1964: Civil Rights Act passed.

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20. 1964: Civil Rights Act passed.

1. 1979: 26th Amendment passed.

2. 1981: 27th Amendment passed.

3. 1981: 27th Amendment passed.

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18. 1981: 27th Amendment passed.

19. 1981: 27th Amendment passed.

20. 1981: 27th Amendment passed.

1. 1989: 28th Amendment passed.

2. 1991: 29th Amendment passed.

3. 1991: 29th Amendment passed.

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20. 1991: 29th Amendment passed.

1. 1999: 30th Amendment passed.

2. 2001: 31st Amendment passed.

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4. 2001: 31st Amendment passed.

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18. 2001: 31st Amendment passed.

19. 2001: 31st Amendment passed.

20. 2001: 31st Amendment passed.

1. 2009: 32nd Amendment passed.

2. 2011: 33rd Amendment passed.

3. 2011: 33rd Amendment passed.

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16. 2011: 33rd Amendment passed.

17. 2011: 33rd Amendment passed.

18. 2011: 33rd Amendment passed.

19. 2011: 33rd Amendment passed.

20. 2011: 33rd Amendment passed.

1. 2019: 34th Amendment passed.

2. 2021: 35th Amendment passed.

3. 2021: 35th Amendment passed.

4. 2021: 35th Amendment passed.

5. 2021: 35th Amendment passed.

6. 2021: 35th Amendment passed.

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18. 2021: 35th Amendment passed.

19. 2021: 35th Amendment passed.

20. 2021: 35th Amendment passed.

1. 2029: 36th Amendment passed.

2. 2031: 37th Amendment passed.

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18. 2031: 37th Amendment passed.

19. 2031: 37th Amendment passed.

20. 2031: 37th Amendment passed.

Timeline of Events That Helped Shape Our Nation: The Peopling of America

	THE WORLD	THE AMERICAS	NATIVE AMERICAN	AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN AMERICAN	EUROPEAN AMERICAN	HISPANIC AMERICAN
	<p>1850</p> <p>The population of China is approximately 430 million; India, 205 million; Japan, 33 million; Russia, 65 million; Ottoman Empire, 27 million; France, 36 million; the German states and independent cities, 35 million; the Italian states, 24 million; the United States, 23.2 million; Britain, 21 million; and Sweden, 3.5 million.</p> <p>Ireland's Franchise Act increases voter rolls from 61,000 to 165,000 by lifting some franchise restrictions.</p> <p>Missionaries from Germany explore the African interior, carefully detailing their travels in maps and charts. German groups are the first Europeans known to see Mt. Kenya and Mt. Kilimanjaro.</p> <p>German scientist Robert Wilhelm Bunsen invents the gas burner that will bear his name.</p>	<p>1850</p> <p>United States President Zachary Taylor dies of cholera while in office. Vice President Millard Fillmore succeeds him as the thirteenth president of the United States. The vice presidential vacancy is not filled.</p>	<p>1850</p> <p>A large number of bonds held for the support of Native Americans are stolen from the Interior Department. Little is done to recover them.</p> <p>1850-1860</p>	<p>1850</p> <p>The federal Fugitive Slave Act, passed by Congress as part of the Compromise of 1850, allows anyone claiming to own a runaway slave to take possession after establishing ownership before a federal judge.</p>	<p>1850</p> <p>The United States census reports 725 Chinese people on the United States mainland.</p> <p>Ten thousand Chinese immigrants live in California by year's end. The foreign miner's license tax is levied.</p>	<p>1850</p> <p>A German American ghetto known as <i>Kleindeutschland</i> (Little Germany) develops in New York City's tenth, eleventh and thirteenth wards.</p> <p>Heinrich Steinweg, founder of the piano company Steinway & Sons, is born.</p>	<p>1850</p> <p>The United States census reports a Hispanic population of approximately 100,000.</p> <p>An estimated 60,000 Mexican Americans live in New Mexico, 7,500 in California, 20,000 in Texas and 1,000 in Arizona.</p> <p>The foreign miner's license tax is levied on Mexican American and Chinese miners.</p>
	<p>1850-1864</p> <p>The Taiping, or "Great Peace" Rebellion takes place, beginning in eastern Guangxi province, China. Led by Hong Xiuquan (Hung Hsiu-ch'ang), this is an uprising of predominantly poorer citizens against the Manchu dynasty. Women are a major force in this rebellion, fighting alongside men. Many are from the Haka people and are more agile fighters, because the Haka do not insist that women's feet be bound. The Taiping Rebellion continues for 14 years and results in the reduction of Manchu power. Nearly 25 million people lose their lives.</p>						<p>1851</p> <p>Jean Baptiste Lamy is appointed New Mexico's first bishop.</p> <p>The Gwin Land Act, passed by Congress, challenges Mexican land claims in California.</p> <p>A federal land law enacted this year to facilitate European Americans' acquisition of land from Mexican Americans succeeds so well in California that in 1880, only 25 percent of the land owned by Californians at the time of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) is still in their hands.</p> <p>Colonel Covas de Fronteras (in Sonora province, Mexico) raids a peaceful Apache band camped at Janos, Chihuahua. He and his forces kill 20 and take more than 50 captives.</p>
1850 through 1859	<p>1850-1880</p> <p>Nine wars take place in South Africa between the native Bantu people and European colonists.</p>	<p>1851</p> <p>Since the beginning of the potato famine in 1845, the Irish population has been reduced by about 2 million—half died from starvation and disease and half emigrated.</p> <p>Prussia recognizes the German Confederation.</p> <p>Gold is discovered in Victoria, Australia.</p>	<p>who have lived in the state for two and one-half years and have sworn their intention to become naturalized American citizens.</p> <p>In the magazine <i>Lily</i>, Amelia Jenks Bloomer castigates the Tennessee legislature after that assembly declares that women may not own property because they have no souls.</p> <p>Utah State University is founded in Salt Lake City.</p>	<p>states its population, claiming 15,000 lives on Oahu alone.</p> <p>1853-1857</p> <p>The United States acquires 157 million acres of land from Native American tribes through 52 treaties that are subsequently ignored by the government.</p>	<p>1852</p> <p>Harnet Beecher Stowe's book <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>, published this year, portrays in emotional language the plight of enslaved African Americans. The book sells 300,000 copies in one year, and fuels the anti-slavery movement.</p>	<p>Society imports 280 Chinese contract laborers to work in the sugarcane industry.</p> <p>1853</p> <p>Commodore (later Admiral) Matthew C. Perry and his fleet sail into Tokyo Bay, Japan. This first official visit from the United States leads to the opening of Japan to American traders.</p>	<p>first arrives in Mexico from America.</p> <p>Mormon overseas missions are established in all the Scandinavian countries. Several thousand Scandinavian Mormons immigrate to the United States under church supervision.</p> <p>Most migrate to the Salt Lake area of Utah.</p>
							<p>1853</p> <p>Mexican immigrants arrive in Arizona to work the mines.</p>
							<p>1854</p> <p>Congress ratifies the Gadsden Purchase of southern Arizona and New Mexico from Mexico. This land acquisition makes possible a railroad route from El Paso to San Diego, and adds more Mexicans to the United States population.</p>
							<p>1855</p> <p>A cholera epidemic in Puerto Rico kills an estimated 30,000 people. The African population is most affected. Dr. Ramón Emeterio Betances will later be recognized for his efforts in aiding cholera victims.</p> <p>1856</p> <p>A planned slave rebellion in Texas is uncovered before it can be carried out. All Mexicans in the county are arrested and ordered to leave. Of the African Americans</p>

Reader's Guide to Using This Book

The use of B.C. (Before Christ) and A.D. (*Anno Domini*, or Year of the Lord) in counting years was established almost 1,500 years ago by Dionysius Exiguus, a Christian monk. He began numbering with the year he believed Jesus was born. However, to avoid favoring any single religious tradition, many people today prefer to use B.C.E. (Before the Common Era) and C.E. (Common Era) to mark dates.

Words in italic are followed by their definitions, which appear in parentheses immediately after the first use of the word in each section.

"c." or *circa*, indicates that the date following is approximate because primary historical references agree that the date is approximate, or because primary references disagree slightly on the exact date of the event. See "Sources" in the section "An Improved Approach: Comparative and Inclusive Chronology" in the front of this text for a further discussion of dating and numbering challenges.

31 B.C./B.C.E.—A.D./C.E. 476

This is the time span generally ascribed to the Roman Empire.

27 B.C./B.C.E.

Octavian is given the title Augustus by the senate and becomes Rome's first emperor. The *Pax Romana* (a relatively peaceful era in the Mediterranean region during which the area is ruled by Rome) begins. Augustus rules until A.D./C.E. 14.

A.D./C.E. 170

The Kushans, powerful invaders from central Asia who are devoted followers of Buddhism, move across Bactria (Afghanistan) to reach the Punjab.

c. 1362

Mongol leader Genghis Khan becomes ruler of the Ottoman Empire after the death of his father, Orkhan (1326). Mongol rules until 1389.

1368-1644

This is the time span generally ascribed to the Ming dynasty that rules in China. It is established by Emperor Taizu (Tai-Tsu), who expels the Mongols. The Ming dragon becomes a symbol of imperial power.

c. 1369

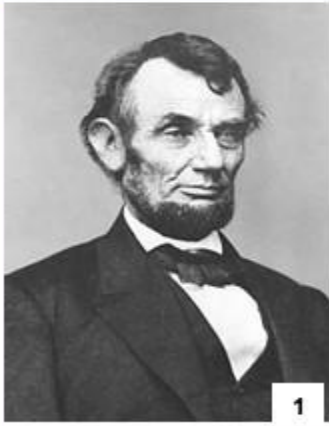
Mongol leader Tamerlane (Timur the Lame) dominates Turkistan from his capital in Samarkand. He began his raids through central Asia with the Russian Mongols (Tartars) of the Golden Horde in the early 1360s. Tamerlane rules until 1405.

A word or phrase that appears in parentheses after a place name is the modern name for that geographical region or a locator phrase that will help readers find the region being discussed.

A date that appears in parentheses after the name of a person or event refers the reader to a previous timeline entry containing significant information about that person or subject.

A name that appears in parentheses after the name of a person is an alternate spelling or alternate name for that person.

Timeline of the Civil Rights Movement: 1789 to 1920



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1. President Abraham Lincoln, February 9, 1864; 2. Homer Plessy, c.1892; 3. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, c.1857; 4. Dred Scott, c.1857; 5. Engraving showing Freedmen, former slaves, voting in New Orleans, LA., 1867; 6. Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1863; 7. John Shippen, c.1899; 8. Emancipation Ordinance of Missouri, January 11, 1865; 9. Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution--suffragists demonstrating against President Wilson in Chicago, IL., c.1916; 10. Wong Kim Ark, c.1898; 11. Poster celebrating the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, May 19, 1870.



9

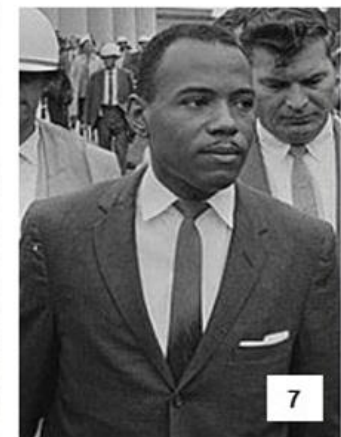


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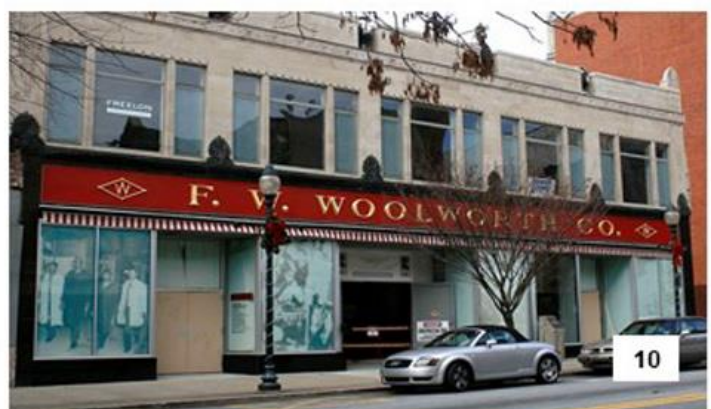


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Timeline of the Civil Rights Movement: 1925 to 1962



1. Jackie Robinson, c. 1950; 2. Aurelia Browder; 3. Rosa Parks; 4. Nellie Tayloe Ross; 5. President Harry S. Truman, c. 1950; 6. Members of the "Little Rock Nine," the first African American students to integrate Little Rock Central High School, September 1957; 7. James Meredith walks to class at the University of Mississippi, accompanied U.S. Marshals, January 10, 1962; 8. [Original caption]—"Negro drinking at "Colored" water cooler in streetcar terminal, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma," July 1939; 9. Roy Wilkins (left) with Autherine Lucy and Thurgood Marshall, director and special counsel for NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, March 2, 1956; 10. Former Woolworth store in Greensboro, NC, location of the "sit-in" protests, February 1960 (photo taken in 2008).



Timeline of the Civil Rights Movement: 1963 to 1968



1. Congresswoman Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm, January 25, 1972. 2. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall; 3. Senator Robert F. Kennedy, c.1967; 4. President John F. Kennedy, c.1961; 5. March on Washington, Lincoln Memorial, August 28, 1963 where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., (Inset) delivered the "I Have a Dream Speech." 6. Burning buildings during the Watts Riots, August 1965; 7. Alabama State Troopers attack civil-rights demonstrators during the March from Selma to Montgomery. This attack is known as "Bloody Sunday," March 7, 1965. 8. Tennis star Arthur Ashe; 9. President Lyndon Baines Johnson; 10. Birmingham City Commissioner Theophilus Eugene "Bull" Connor used violence against nonviolent Black activists, May 3, 1963.

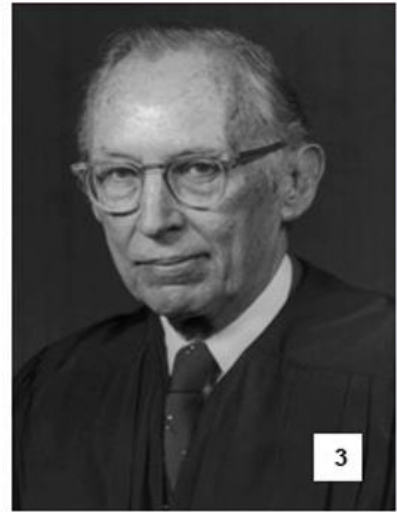
Timeline of the Civil Rights Movement: 1969 to 2014



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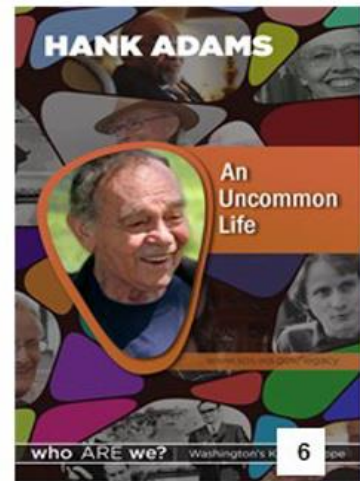
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1. President Barack Hussein Obama, December 6, 2012; 2. President Ronald Raegan and Supreme Court nominee Sandra Day O'Connor, July 15, 1981; 3. Justice Lewis Franklin Powell, Jr., January 26, 1976; 4. Protest over the Bakke decision, Washington, D.C., October 8, 1977; 5. LillyLedbetter at the Department of Labor's Worker Voice Summit, June 15, 2016; 6. Cover of Hank Adams book; 7. Marriage equality rally, June 26, 2013, Inset, Edie Windsor; 8. President George H. W. Bush signs the Civil Rights Commission Reauthorization Act, White House Rose Garden, November 21, 1991.

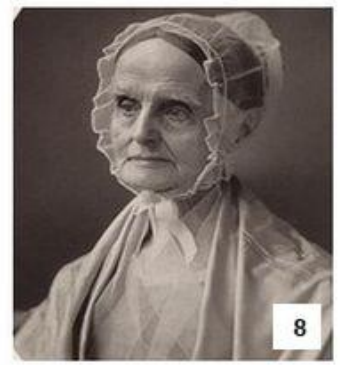


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Alice Stokes Paul



1. Alice, age 6, and brother Billy, age 4, 1871; 2. Paulsdale, 1885; 3. Moorestown Friends School, c. 1900; 4. Susan B. Anthony, 1885; 5. Alice with suffrage flag, c. 1920; 6. Alice, 1915; 7. Carrie Chapman Catt, c. 1913; 8. Lucretia Mott, c. 1870-80; 9. Helen Hamilton Gardener, Carrie Chapman Catt and Maud Wood Park (l-r), Suffrage House, c. 1918; 10. Members of the CU pasting notices for the May 9, 1914 march in D.C.

Alice Stokes Paul, Additional Photographs



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11. Emmeline Pankhurst, 1913; 12. Lucy Burns, 1917; 13. Crystal Eastman, c. 1913-15; 14. Christabel Pankhurst, c. 1910; 15. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence (L) and Alice; 16. Senator Harding and National Women's Party [see photo credits], 1920; 17. Alice sewing stars on the suffrage flag, 1920; 18. Alice, 1901; 19. Call to the Hague [see photo credits], 1930; 20. CUWS pickets at the White House, 1917; 21. NAWSA procession book cover, 1913; 22. Parade, W.L. Prendergast, W.L. Colt, Doris Stevens, Alice Paul, c. 1910-15.



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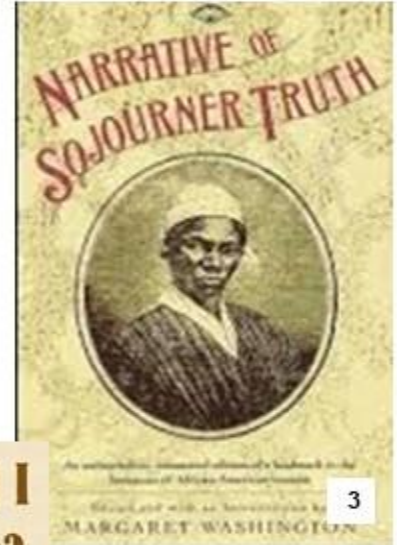
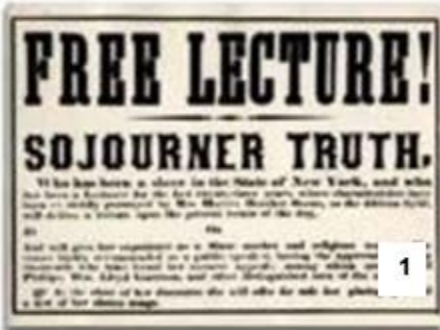


21



22

Heritage Honor Roll story on Sojourner Truth



**And ain't I
a woman?**

1. Poster, c. 1864; 2. With photo of her grandson, a prisoner-of-war at James Island, SC, c. 1863; 3. Cover of her book; 4. With President Lincoln, Oct. 29, 1864; 5. Home of Col. Hardenberg, c. 1903.



6. Yard sign opposing the project, 1942; 7. Troops guarding families during their move; 8. Living conditions prior to the project; 9. Mayor Edward Jeffries, c. 1945; 10. Police on horseback keeping the peace, 1942.



Examples of some of the Americans All resources being used in more than 2,000 schools and libraries, and that provide the context for many Heritage Honor Roll legacy stories.



Alice Paul worked tirelessly for the [Equal Rights Amendment](#) (ERA) in the United States and for women's rights internationally. Following the passage of the 19th Amendment, Paul earned three law degrees (LL.B., LL.M. and D.C.L.). She also traveled to South America and Europe during the 20's through the 50's. She began the [World Woman's Party](#) (WWP), headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1938. The WWP worked closely with the [League of Nations](#) for the inclusion of gender equality into the United Nations Charter and the establishment of the [United Nations Commission on the Status of Women](#). Alice Paul moved back to the United States in 1941 and became active in American women's issues. She led a coalition that was successful in adding a sexual discrimination clause to Title VII of the [1964 Civil Rights Act](#). The re-emergence of the women's movement in the late sixties led to renewed interest in the ERA; in 1972, the Senate and the House of Representatives passed the amendment, and it went to the states for ratification. Congress placed a deadline of seven years on the ratification process; the amendment needed 38 states to become law. Though the deadline was extended until 1982, the amendment fell short of ratification by three states. Since 1982, the ERA has come before every session of Congress and current efforts are underway to ratify the amendment. If Congress repeals the time limit of the original bill and three states vote for ratification, the ERA could become law.

Alice Paul died on July 9, 1977, in Moorestown, New Jersey, just a few miles from her birthplace and family home of Paulsdale. Her life demonstrates that one person can make a difference. Her legacy lives on, bearing witness to the significance of her life and inspiring others who struggle for social justice.

There is also a [children's biography](#) available that is ideal for elementary ages.

[The Alice Paul biography](#) was written and edited by Rebecca Carol (API Intern, 04), Kristina Myers (Program Associate), Dr. Janet Lindman (Former Chair, API Board). Hyperlinks were added by the editors of Americans All.

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Notes for students, teachers and researchers:

[Alice Paul Institute, Inc.](#) (API) is a forward-thinking nonprofit, 501(c)3 corporation organization based in Mt. Laurel, NJ, whose mission is to honor the legacy of suffragist Alice Stokes Paul (1885-1977) and her work for gender equality through education and leadership development initiatives. Housed at Alice Paul's birthplace and family home (Paulsdale), which is a National Historic Landmark (c.1805) on 6 acres of protected land in a suburban neighborhood, API focuses on achieving full gender equality for all through:

- Educating the public about Alice Paul's work and complex history, and by preserving Paulsdale as a historic site and active center for feminist programs.
- Providing leadership development programs and opportunities – both in person and online – for individuals identifying as female, particularly girls ages 8-18.
- Continuing the work to realize full gender equality under the law, in part by advocating for the Equal Rights Amendment, Alice Paul's signature piece of legislation.

API was founded in 1984 as the Alice Paul Centennial Foundation to commemorate the centennial of Alice Paul's birth. It was an all-volunteer effort until 2000. Today, seven paid staff, dozens of volunteers, and a board of directors oversee the Institute's activities. We are proud to take a leadership role in bringing recognition to organizations and historic sites that honor women.

To learn more about us, please watch this [video](#).

For additional information, please contact us at: 128 Hooten Road (street), Mount Laurel, New Jersey 08054. [Click here](#) for directions. Phone: 856-231-1885. info@alicepaul.org.





11. Emmeline Pankhurst, 1913; 12. Lucy Burns, 1917; 13. Crystal Eastman, c.1913-15; 14. Christabel Pankhurst, c.1910; 15. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence (L) and Alice; 16. Senator Harding and National Women's Party [see photo credits], 1920; 17. Alice sewing stars on the suffrage flag, 1920; 18. Alice, 1901; 19. Call to the Hague [see photo credits], 1930; 20. CUWS pickets at the White House, 1917; 21. NAWSA procession book cover, 1913; 22. Parade, W.L. Prendergast, W.L. Colt, Doris Stevens, Alice Paul, c.1910-15.

