

Frank Winfield Woolworth

1852-1919 A.D. American merchant who, in 1879, established an extensive chain of five-and-dime stores across the United States. The headquarters were settled in New York City in 1913, where the 57-story Woolworth building was the tallest skyscraper in the world until 1930.



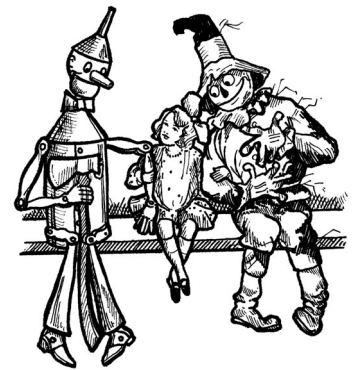
Thomas Augustus Watson

1854-1934 A.D. American machinist who assisted Alexander Graham Bell in the invention of the telephone, led engineering and research at Bell Telephone Co. until 1884, and founded Fore River Engine Company, one of the largest shipyards.



Dan Beard

1850-1941 A.D. American illustrator, writer, and founder of the "Sons of Daniel Boone" in 1905, it was organized in 1910 to become the "Boy Scouts of America." His writings include survival guide adventure books, *American Boys' Handy Book* and *Shelters, Shacks, and Shanties*.



Lyman Frank Baum

1856-1919 A.D. American journalist and author known for writing approximately 60 children's stories, including *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* in 1900, one of 14 books in the popular series.



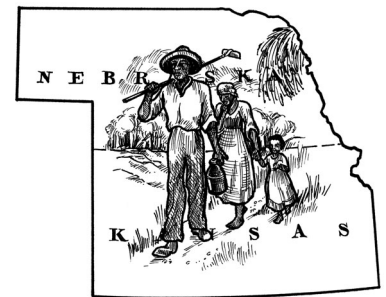
Gadsden Purchase

1854 A.D. A treaty negotiated by American diplomat James Gadsden for the purchase of land comprised of what are now the southern portions of Arizona and New Mexico.



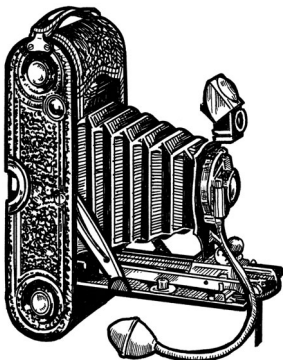
Compromise of 1850

January 29, 1850 A.D. As debate over slavery resurfaced thirty years after the Missouri Compromise, Henry Clay again pursued finding a solution. His five measures dealt with the land obtained after the Mexican-American War. These included certain territories remaining free states, others becoming slave or free by popular sovereignty, and a Fugitive Slave Law, requiring runaway slaves to be returned.



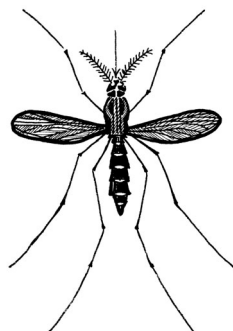
Kansas-Nebraska Act

May 30, 1854 A.D. A bill passed by congress in order to establish the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Left to popular sovereignty to determine the slavery status of each state, Kansas was rent in two by conflict and reconciliation was nearly impossible. The Republican party was birthed from those opposed to the bill, and the U.S. took one more step toward civil war.



George Eastman

1854-1932 A.D. American industrialist and inventor who discovered and patented a dry plate formula for processing film and a machine for preparing photographic plates. He also invented flexible film and the Kodak box camera, and established the Eastman Dry Plate Company in 1881, becoming the Eastman Kodak Company in 1892.



Walter Reed

1851-1902 A.D. American army surgeon and physician who established the fact that yellow fever was transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito in Central America. This led to the elimination of the disease from the region.



Booker T. Washington

1856-1915 A.D. American educator who, after his emancipation from slavery, went on to develop the Tuskegee Institute, in which he was president from 1881-1915.



John Philip Sousa

1854-1932 A.D. Known as the "March King," an American composer and bandmaster popular for his marches, such as *Washington Post March*, *Semper Fidelis*, and *Stars and Stripes Forever*.