

Fannie

Barrier

Williams

1850

1855 Presented for Fannie Barrier Williams

She was born in Brockport, NY to mixed-race parents in a predominantly white community. Race and gender had little impact on her education, as her parents were upper-class northern blacks who had never been enslaved, and the community she was raised in had no segregation based on race.

1856 Louis Plang and a partner create a press, Plang and Meyer, to produce lithographs. The company specializes in prints of buildings and towns in Massachusetts. In 1860, he buys out his partner, creating L. Plang & Company and began work in color printing of advertising and other forms of business materials. The firm becomes extremely successful, and is known for war maps, printed during the American Civil War. Collecting of Plang's colorful prints becomes the impetus of scrapbooking.

1857 Dred Scott case (Dred Scott v. Sandford) the U.S. Supreme Court finds that Blacks were not and never could be U.S. citizens and that the U.S. Constitution and civil rights were not applicable to them. 1857

1858 Minnesota is admitted into the Union as the 32nd State while Oregon is admitted into the Union as the 33rd State in Feb. 14, 1859



1860

1861 Williams Morris, a highly influential figure in the Arts and Crafts and private press movements, sets up his art decorating firm, Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co., with six other partners: Burne-Jones, Russett, Webb, Ford Madox Brown, Charles Faulkner, and Peter Paul Marshall. Operating from premises at No. 6 Red Lion Square, they referred to themselves as "the Firm" and are intent on adopting John Ruskin's ideas of reforming British attitudes to production.

1863 President Abraham Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation (Proclamation 93) changing the legal status of more than 2.5 million enslaved African Americans to permanently free. In addition, the Proclamation allows for former slaves to "be recruited into the armed service of the United States."



1870

1870 Earned her teaching certificate from Brockport Normal School. At the graduation exercise, Barrier presented an essay titled "All the World is Stage," highlighting her curiosity and desire to explore the world beyond Brockport. Attending school here equipped Barrier with the skills she needed to move beyond Brockport, with the establishment of segregated black schools in the South.

1879 George Eastman of Rochester, New York, develops a machine for copying dry plates. In 1881, he founds the Eastman Dry Plate Company to sell plates. Around the same time, he experiments with a flexible film roll that could replace plates altogether. In 1888, he patents and releases the Kodak camera, sold loaded with film. Eastman separates plate-making from the difficult process of film development making photography more accessible than ever before. The camera is immediately popular with the public.

1875 Republicans pass the Civil Rights Act of 1875, sometimes called the Enforcement Act or the Force Act in response to civil rights violations against African Americans. The bill is passed by the 43rd United States Congress and signed into law by United States President Ulysses S. Grant. The act is designed to "protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights" providing for equal treatment in public accommodations and public transportation and prohibiting exclusion from any service. Unfortunately, it was overturned by the Supreme Court in 1883.



1880

1887 Married Samuel Loing Williams in Brockport and moved to Chicago. Williams was an attorney and well-connected to the Washington DC black elite social circles. Following a visit there, they returned to Chicago where they quickly established their prominence among the city's black elite. Williams joined a law practice with Ferdinand Barnett, a well-respected attorney, further cementing their place amongst Chicago's black aristocracy.

1880 The development of the bellows screen allows for the first photo to be printed with a full range of tones.

1889 North Dakota is admitted into the Union as the 39th State and South Dakota is admitted into the Union as the 40th State. On November 8, 1889, Montana is admitted into the Union as the 41st State and Washington is admitted into the Union as the 42nd State on November 11.



1890

1893 Presented at Chicago World's Fair. Aided by prominent white civic leaders like Colva Barker Woolsey, Barrier Williams was one of the few black female attendees at the Chicago World's Fair. Her address, "The Intellectual Progress of the Colored Women of the United States Since the Emancipation Proclamation" garnered her national attention as a powerful intellectual leader for black women.

1895 The Maison de Pat Novecent (House of the New Art) art gallery opens in Paris, France, by the Franco-German art dealer Siegfried Bing. The Art Nouveau movement popularized in France and Belgium, makes its way across Europe into types of commercial design. Posters and commercial art in this style are exemplified by the work of artist-designers such as Jules Chéret, Eugène Carrière, Alphonse Mucha and Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec.

1893 The World's Columbian Exposition (also known as the Chicago World's Fair) is held in Chicago in 1893 to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World in 1492. The centerpiece of the Fair, held in Jackson Park, is a large water pool representing the voyage Columbus took to the New World.



1990

1893-1898 Advocated for the Frederick Douglass Center. Along with the growing Settlement House movement in Chicago, she and S. Loing Williams became active and vocal supporters of the FDC. Barrier Williams referred to it several times as the "Black Mt. Zion", positioning it as a respectable and successful social settlement and living her ideologies to life of new arrivals.

1903 The typewriter originally called Underground, and later known as Johnston's Railway Type-Jet, inkjet printer (Ewing Tinsmyer), book designer William Addison Dwiggins first uses the term "graphic design" to describe exactly what his role is in directing and managing the visual side of book design.

1903 Henry Ford founds the Ford Motor Company, built assembly line manufacturing process revolutionized how cars and most products were made, speeding production and lowering cost. In 1908 Ford introduces the Model-T automobile.



1924 Served on Chicago's library board. In the same year, her husband passed away, and Barrier Williams became the first woman and black American to be named to the Chicago Library Board.

1944 Died in Brockport, NY. Barrier Williams, a prominent civil rights activist and social discriminator, returned to Brockport in 1926, fighting racial discrimination and donating her estate to important causes.

1922 In his article "New Kind of Printing Calls for New Design" (printed in the Boston Evening Transcript), book designer William Addison Dwiggins first uses the term "graphic design" to describe exactly what his role is in directing and managing the visual side of book design.

1935 The Works Progress Administration (WPA), an anti-business employment and infrastructure program, is initiated by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1935, during the bleakest days of the Great Depression. Over its eight years of existence, the WPA put roughly 8.5 million Americans to work building schools, hospitals, roads and other public works.