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From Janesville to Washington, a Ryan timeline

By Dave Umhoefer of the Journal Sentinel

Aug. 11, 2012

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The Paul Ryan File



Who is Paul Ryan? Headlines, photos, his opinion pieces and more.

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Here is a look at some key points in the life of U.S. Rep. Paul Ryan (R.-Wis), the House Budget chairman, who has been picked by Republican presidential candidate Mitt Romney as his running-mate.

January 29, 1970: Ryan is born in Janesville, the youngest of four children of Elizabeth and Paul Murray Ryan.

Summer of 1986: At age 16, Ryan finds his father, an attorney, dead in bed, an event that shaped his attitudes about self-reliance.

1988: Graduates from Janesville Craig High School, where he was voted prom king (and "Biggest Brown-Noser," as a senior.)

1992: Graduates from Miami University in Ohio with a bachelor's degree in economics and political science. (One summer job was as an Oscar Meyer salesman in Minnesota; he drove the Weinermobile once)

1992: Works as an aide to U.S. Sen. Robert Kasten (R-Wis.) In his early years on Capitol Hill as a staffer, Ryan moonlights as a waiter and fitness trainer.

1993-1995: After Kasten's defeat by Democrat Russ Feingold, becomes a staff assistant at Empower America, a group formed by former Education Secretary William Bennett.

1995-1997: Serves as Legislative director for U.S. Sen. Sam Brownback (R-Kan.).

1996: Works as a speechwriter for Jack Kemp's vice presidential campaign, a losing effort.

November 1998: Elected to first term in the U.S. House of Representatives, at age 28, defeating Lydia Spottswood, with 57% of the vote. Mark Neumann - now a candidate for U.S. Senate - had vacated the seat.

Photo Galleries



Rally for Romney and Ryan

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November 2000: Elected to a second term, defeating Jeffrey C. Thomas (67%-33%).

December 2000: Marries Janna Little, a tax attorney. They now have three children.

November 2002: In a re-match, defeats Thomas by a nearly identical margin. (67%-31%).

November 2004: In a third matchup, again defeats Thomas (65%-33%).

2004: Pushes President George W. Bush to make dramatic changes to Social Security, something the president takes up after his re-election.

November 2006: Re-elected, defeating Thomas for a fourth time (63%-37%).

January 2007: Wins top Republican spot on the powerful House Budget Committee.

May 21, 2008: Formally introduces his "Roadmap for America's Future," a plan to remake the nation's entitlement programs. It gains only eight so-sponsors.

2008: Facing a new opponent for the first time since he was re-elected, defeats Democrat Marge Krupp (64%-35%). Democratic presidential nominee Barack Obama carries Wisconsin while sweeping to the White House.

January 2009: Obama takes office.

April 1, 2009: Ryan introduces his alternative to the 2010 budget, including major reforms to Medicare

2010: Gets national attention for tough questioning of Obama at a GOP retreat.

2010: Modifies the "Roadmap" plan and campaigns for it, but emphasizes it is not the official GOP plan. The proposal takes heat from Democrats in mid-term elections.

November 2010: Re-elected, defeating John Heckenlively (68%-30%); named 9th most influential conservative by The Daily Telegraph.

January 2011: Ryan delivers the Republican response to Obama's State of the Union address.

April 15, 2011: Republican-controlled House passes Ryan budget plan, 235-193.

March 2012: Endorses Mitt Romney for president, days before the Wisconsin presidential primary.

August 11 2012: Selected as Romney's running mate

Video

Exhibit 21



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Highlights



Trademark Application and Post-Registration Process Timelines

Applying to register your trademark with the USPTO begins a legal process. Legal requirements and deadlines must be met and fees may be required throughout the process. Not all applied-for trademarks register.

Every trademark application must have a legal basis for filing. The filing bases under federal trademark law are: Section 1(a) Use; Section 1(b) Intent-to-Use; Section 44(d) Foreign application; Section 44(e) Foreign registration; and Section 66(a) Madrid Protocol.

If your trademark registers, additional legal requirements, fees, and deadlines must be met to maintain your registration and keep your trademark registered.

The timelines below provide an overview of the process steps and time frames for filing a trademark application with a particular filing basis and for maintaining a trademark registration.

Section 1(a) Timeline: Application Based on Use in Commerce



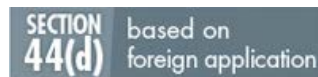
A Section 1(a) filing basis applies when you are currently using your trademark in commerce with all the goods/services in your application. You must provide the date you began using your trademark and a specimen (real-use sample) showing how the mark is actually being used with the goods/services.

Section 1(b) Timeline: Application Based on Intent to Use



A Section 1(b) filing basis applies when you have not yet started using your trademark. You must use the trademark and pay an additional fee prior to registration.

Section 44(d) Timeline: Application Based on a Foreign Application



A Section 44(d) filing basis applies when you have filed for the mark in a foreign country.

Section 44(e) Timeline: Application Based on a Foreign Registration



A Section 44(e) filing basis applies when you have been granted a foreign registration for the same mark.

Section 66(a) Timeline: Application Based on the Madrid Protocol



A Section 66(a) filing basis applies when you have filed an Extension of Protection under the Madrid Protocol.

Post-Registration Timeline for all Registrations Except Registrations Based on the Madrid Protocol



After a registration issues, to keep the registration "alive" or valid, the registration owner must file specific documents and pay fees at regular intervals. Failure to file these documents will result in the cancellation of your registration.

Post-Registration Timeline for Registrations Based on the Madrid Protocol

POST-REGISTRATION based on Madrid Protocol

After protection is granted to the international registration and a U.S. registration issues, to keep protection in the U.S., the U.S. registration owner must file specific documents and pay fees at regular intervals. Failure to file these documents will result in the cancellation of your U.S. registration and the invalidation of protection of the international registration by the USPTO.



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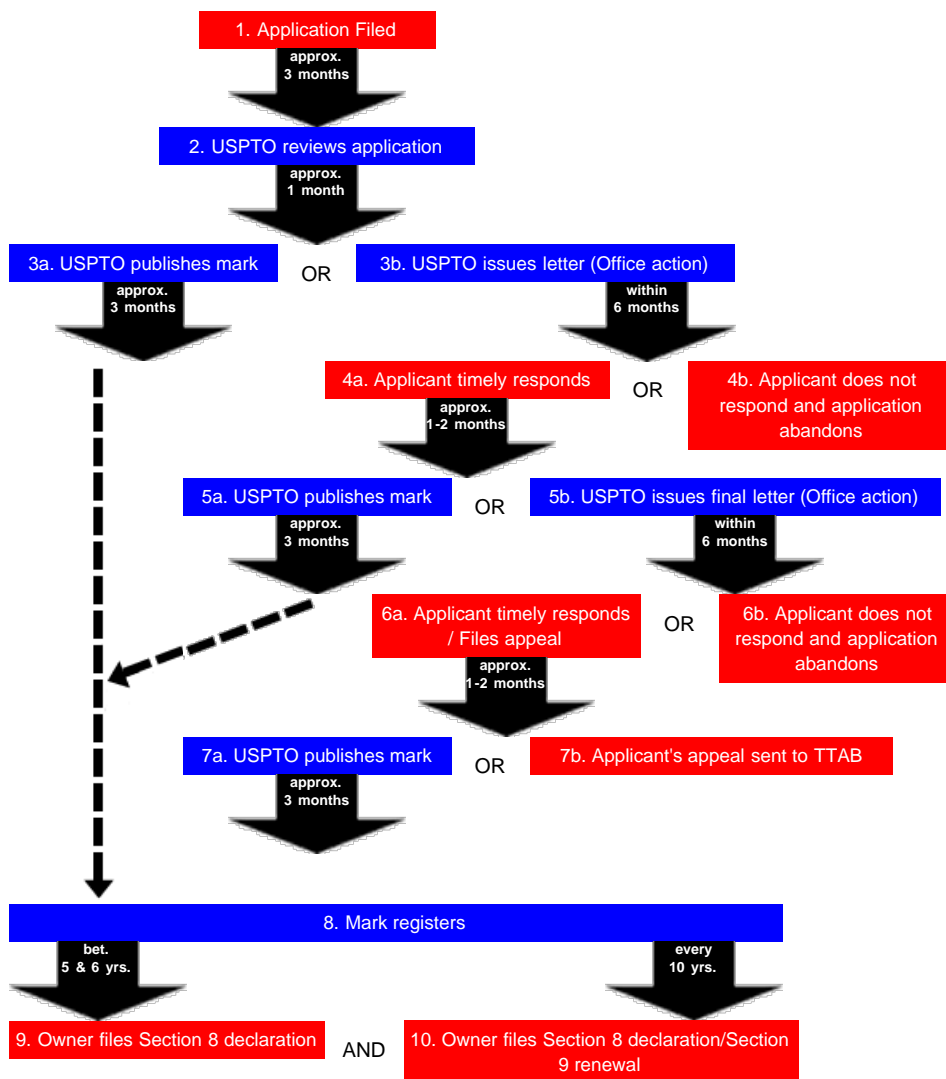
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Section 1(a) Timeline: Application based on use in commerce

Place your mouse over the steps for more information on each step.



This timeline does not cover every application scenario. If you find that you are well outside of the listed timeframes, call your assigned examining attorney or the Trademark Assistance Center (TAC) at 571.272.9250.

Step 1. Application filed: The filed application is assigned a serial number. This number should always be referenced when communicating with the USPTO. The applicant can check the status of any application throughout the entire process by entering the application serial number at <http://tsdr.uspto.gov/> or by calling the trademark status line at 571-272-5400. Approximately 3 months go to [step 2](#).

Step 2. USPTO reviews application: If the minimum filing requirements are met, the application is assigned to an examining attorney. The examining attorney conducts a review of the application to determine whether federal law permits registration. Filing fee(s) will not be refunded, even if the application is later refused registration on legal grounds. Approximately 1 month go to [step 3a](#) or [step 3b](#).

Step 3a. USPTO publishes mark: If no refusals or additional requirements are identified, the examining attorney approves the mark for publication in the *Official Gazette* (OG). The OG, a weekly online publication, gives notice to the public that the USPTO plans to issue a registration. Approximately 1 month after approval, the mark will publish in the OG for a 30-day

opposition period. Any party who believes it would be harmed by the registration may file an objection (opposition) within that 30-day period with the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. No further action is taken until the opposition is resolved. Approximately 3 months go to [step 8](#).

Step 3b. USPTO issues letter (Office action): If refusals or requirements must still be satisfied, the examining attorney assigned to the application issues a letter (Office action) stating the refusals/requirements. Within 6 months of the issuance date of the Office action, the applicant must submit a response that addresses each refusal and requirement. Within 6 months go to [step 4a](#) or [step 4b](#).

Step 4a. Applicant timely responds: In order to avoid abandonment of the application, the applicant must submit a timely response addressing each refusal and/or requirement stated in the Office action. The examining attorney will review the submitted response to determine if all refusals and/or requirements have been satisfied. Approximately 1 to 2 months go to [step 5a](#) or [step 5b](#).

Step 4b. Applicant does not respond and application abandons: If the applicant does not respond within 6 months from the date the Office action was issued, the application is abandoned. The term "abandoned" means that the application process has ended and the trademark will not register. Filing fees are NOT refunded when applications abandon. Abandoned applications are "dead," since they are no longer pending or under consideration for approval. To continue the application process, the applicant must file a petition to revive the application within 2 months of the abandonment date. If more than 2 months after the abandonment date, the petition will be denied as untimely and the applicant must file a new application with the appropriate fee(s).

Step 5a. USPTO publishes mark: If the applicant's response overcomes the refusals and/or satisfies all requirements, the examining attorney approves the mark for publication in the *Official Gazette* (OG). The OG, a weekly online publication, gives notice to the public that the USPTO plans to issue a registration. Approximately 1 month after approval, the mark will publish in the OG for a 30-day opposition period. Any party who believes it would be harmed by the registration may file an objection (opposition) within that 30-day period with the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. No further action is taken until the opposition is resolved. Approximately 3 months go to [step 8](#).

Step 5b. USPTO issues final letter (Office action): If the applicant's response fails to overcome the refusals and/or satisfy the outstanding requirements, the examining attorney will issue a "Final" refusal letter (Office action). The Office action makes "final" any remaining refusals or requirements. An applicant may respond to a final office action by a) overcoming the refusals and complying with the requirements or b) appealing to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. Within 6 months go to [step 6a](#) or [step 6b](#).

Step 6a. Applicant timely responds and/or files appeal: To avoid abandonment of the application, the applicant must submit a timely response addressing each refusal and/or requirement stated in the "Final" refusal letter (Office action). Alternatively, or in addition to the response, the applicant may also submit a Notice of Appeal to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB). The examining attorney will review the submitted response to determine if all refusals and/or requirements have been satisfied. If the applicant's response fails to overcome the refusals and/or satisfy the outstanding requirements, the application will be abandoned unless the applicant has filed a Notice of Appeal, in which case the application is forwarded to the TTAB. The term "abandoned" means that the application process has ended and the trademark will not register. Filing fees are not refunded when applications abandon. Abandoned applications are "dead," since they are no longer pending or under consideration for approval. Approximately 1 to 2 months go to [step 7a](#) or [step 7b](#).

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Step 7a. USPTO publishes mark: If the applicant's response overcomes the refusals and/or satisfies all requirements of the "Final" refusal letter (Office action), the examining attorney approves the mark for publication in the *Official Gazette* (OG). The OG, a weekly online publication, gives notice to public that USPTO plans to issue a registration. Approximately 1 month after approval, the mark will publish in the OG for a 30-day opposition period. Any party who believes it would be harmed by the registration may file an objection (opposition) within that 30-day period with the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. No further action is taken until the opposition is resolved. Approximately 3 months go to [step 8](#).

Step 7b. Applicant's appeal sent to TTAB: If the applicant's response does not overcome the refusals and/or satisfy all of the requirements and the applicant has filed a Notice of Appeal with the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB), the appeal will be forwarded to the TTAB. Information about the TTAB can be found at www.uspto.gov.

Step 8. Mark registers: Within approximately 3 months after the mark published in the *Official Gazette*, if no opposition was filed, then the USPTO issues a registration. If an opposition was filed but it was unsuccessful, the registration issues when the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board dismisses the opposition. After a registration issues, to keep the registration "alive" the registrant must file specific maintenance documents. Between 6 to 7 years go to [step 9](#) and every 10 years go to [step 10](#).

Step 9. Registration owner files Section 8 declaration: Before the end of the 6-year period after the registration date, or within the six-month grace period after the expiration of the sixth year, the registration owner must file a Declaration of Use or Excusable Nonuse under Section 8. Failure to file this declaration will result in the cancellation of the registration.

Step 10. Registration owner files Section 8 declaration/Section 9 renewal: Within one year before the end of every 10-year period after the registration date, or within the six-month grace period thereafter, the registration owner must file a Combined Declaration of Use or Excusable Nonuse/Application for Renewal under Sections 8 & 9. Failure to make these required filings will result in cancellation and/or expiration of the registration.

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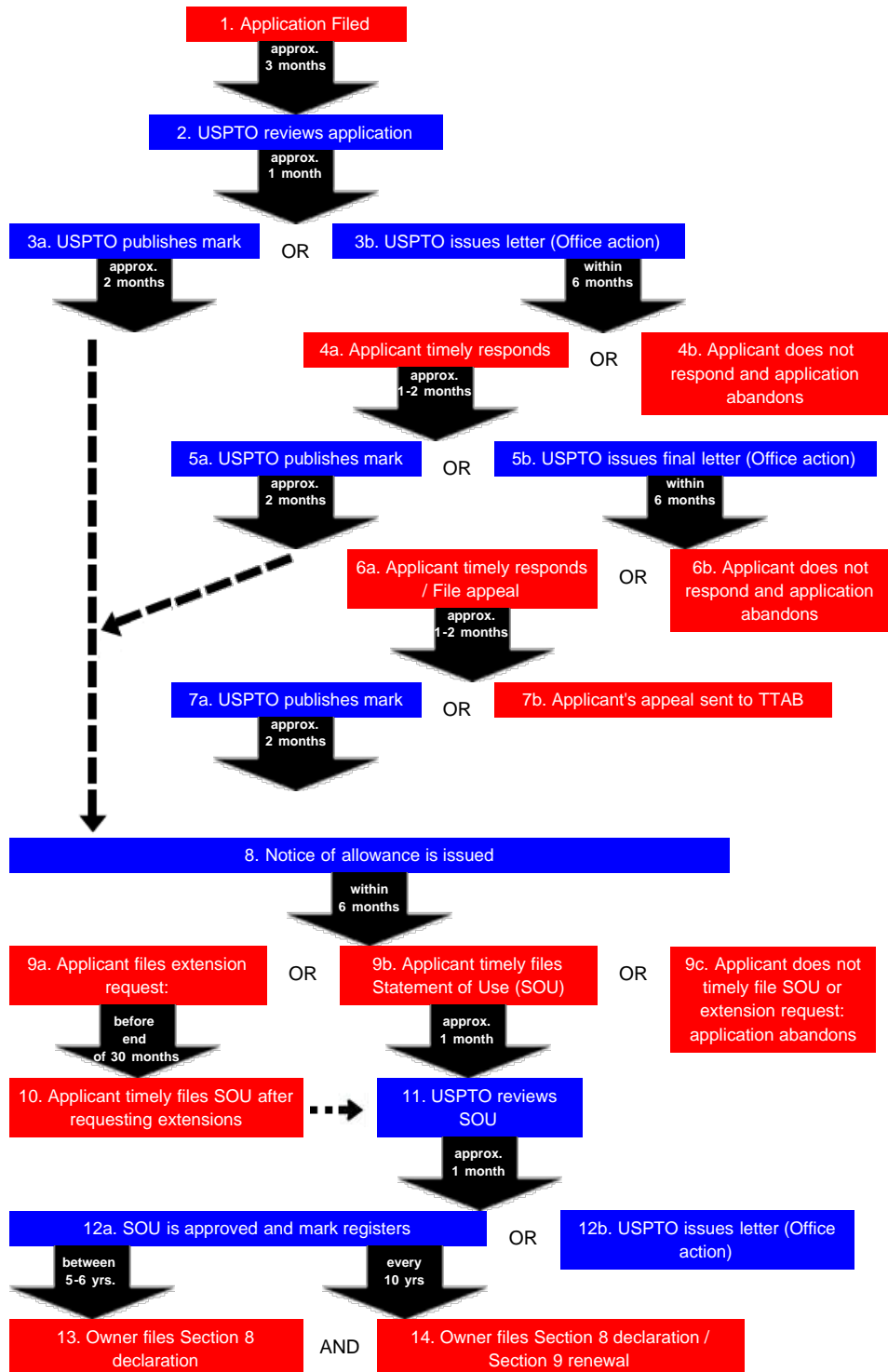


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Section 1(b) Timeline: Application based on intent to use

Place your mouse over the steps for more information on each step.



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Step 3b. USPTO issues letter (Office action): If refusals or requirements must still be satisfied, the examining attorney assigned to the application issues a letter (Office action) stating the refusals/requirements. Within 6 months of the issuance date of the Office action, the applicant must submit a response that addresses each refusal and requirement. Within 6 months go to [step 4a](#) or [step 4b](#).

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Step 5b. USPTO issues final letter (Office action): If the applicant's response fails to overcome the refusals and/or satisfy the outstanding requirements, the examining attorney will issue a "Final" refusal letter (Office action). The Office action makes "final" any remaining refusals or requirements. An applicant may respond to a final office action by a) overcoming the refusals and complying with the requirements or b) appealing to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. Within 6 months go to [step 6a](#) or [step 6b](#).

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Step 7b. Applicant's appeal sent to TTAB: If the applicant's response does not overcome the refusals and/or satisfy all of the requirements and the applicant has filed a Notice of Appeal with the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB), the appeal will be forwarded to the TTAB. Information about the TTAB can be found at www.uspto.gov.

Step 8. Notice of Allowance (NOA) is issued: A NOA is issued to the applicant within 2 months after the mark is published in the *Official Gazette*. The NOA is not a registration, but indicates that the mark will be allowed to register after an acceptable Statement of Use (SOU) is filed. The deadline for filing an SOU or request for extension of time (extension request) to file an

SOU is calculated from the date the NOA issued. If the applicant does not file an SOU or extension request within 6 months of the date the NOA issued, the application will abandon. Within 6 months go to [step 9a](#) or [step 9b](#) or [step 9c](#).

Step 9a. Applicant files extension request: If the applicant is not using the mark in commerce on all of the goods/services listed in the NOA, the applicant must file an extension request and the required fee(s) to avoid abandonment. Because extension requests are granted in 6 month increments, applicant must continue to file extension requests every 6 months. A total of 5 extension requests may be filed. The first extension request must be filed within 6 months of the issuance date of the NOA and subsequent requests before the expiration of a previously granted extension. Before the end of 30 months go to [step 10](#).

Step 9b. Applicant timely files Statement of Use (SOU): If the applicant is using the mark in commerce on **all** of the goods/services listed in the NOA, the applicant must submit an SOU and the required fee(s) within 6 months from the date the NOA issued to avoid abandonment. Applicant cannot withdraw the SOU; however, the applicant may file one extension request with the SOU to provide more time to overcome deficiencies in the SOU. No further extension requests may be filed. Approximately 1 month go to [step 11](#).

Step 9c. Applicant does not timely file SOU or extension request: application abandons: If the applicant does not file an SOU or extension request within 6 months from the date the Notice of Allowance issued, the application is abandoned (no longer pending/under consideration for approval). To continue the application process, the applicant must file a petition to revive the application within 2 months of the abandonment date.

Step 10. Applicant timely files SOU after requesting extensions: If the applicant is using the mark in commerce on **all** the goods/services listed in the NOA, the applicant must submit an SOU and the required fee(s) within 6 months from the previous extension to avoid abandonment. Applicant cannot withdraw the SOU; however, the applicant may file one extension request with the SOU to provide more time to overcome deficiencies in the SOU. No further extension requests may be filed. Go to [step 11](#).

Step 11. USPTO reviews SOU: If the minimum filing requirements are met, the SOU is forwarded to the examining attorney. The examining attorney conducts a review of the SOU to determine whether federal law permits registration. The applicant cannot withdraw the SOU and the filing fee(s) will not be refunded, even if the application is later refused registration on legal grounds. Approximately 1 month go to [step 12a](#) or [step 12b](#).

Step 12a. SOU is approved and mark registers: If no refusals or additional requirements are identified, the examining attorney approves the SOU. Within approximately 2 months after the SOU is approved, the USPTO issues a registration. To keep the registration "live," the registrant must file specific maintenance documents. Between 5 to 6 years go to [step 13](#) and every 10 years go to [step 14](#).

Step 12b. USPTO issues letter (Office action): If refusals or requirements must still be satisfied, the examining attorney assigned to the application issues a letter (Office action) stating the refusals/requirements. This is the same process that occurs prior to publication of the mark if the examining attorney determines that legal requirements must be met. The process and timeframes remain the same, except that if issues are ultimately resolved and the SOU is approved, the USPTO issues a registration within approximately 2 months. If all issues are not resolved, the application will abandon.

Step 13. Registration owner files Section 8 declaration: Before the end of the six-year period after the registration date, or within the six-month grace period after the expiration of the sixth year, the registration owner must file a Declaration of Use or Excusable Nonuse under Section 8. Failure to file this declaration will result in the cancellation of the registration.

Step 14. Registration owner files Section 8 declaration / Section 9 renewal: Within one year before the end of every 10-year period after the registration date, or within the six-month grace period thereafter, the registration owner must file a Combined Declaration of Use or Excusable Nonuse/Application for Renewal under Sections 8 and 9. Failure to make these required filings will result in cancellation and/or expiration of the registration.



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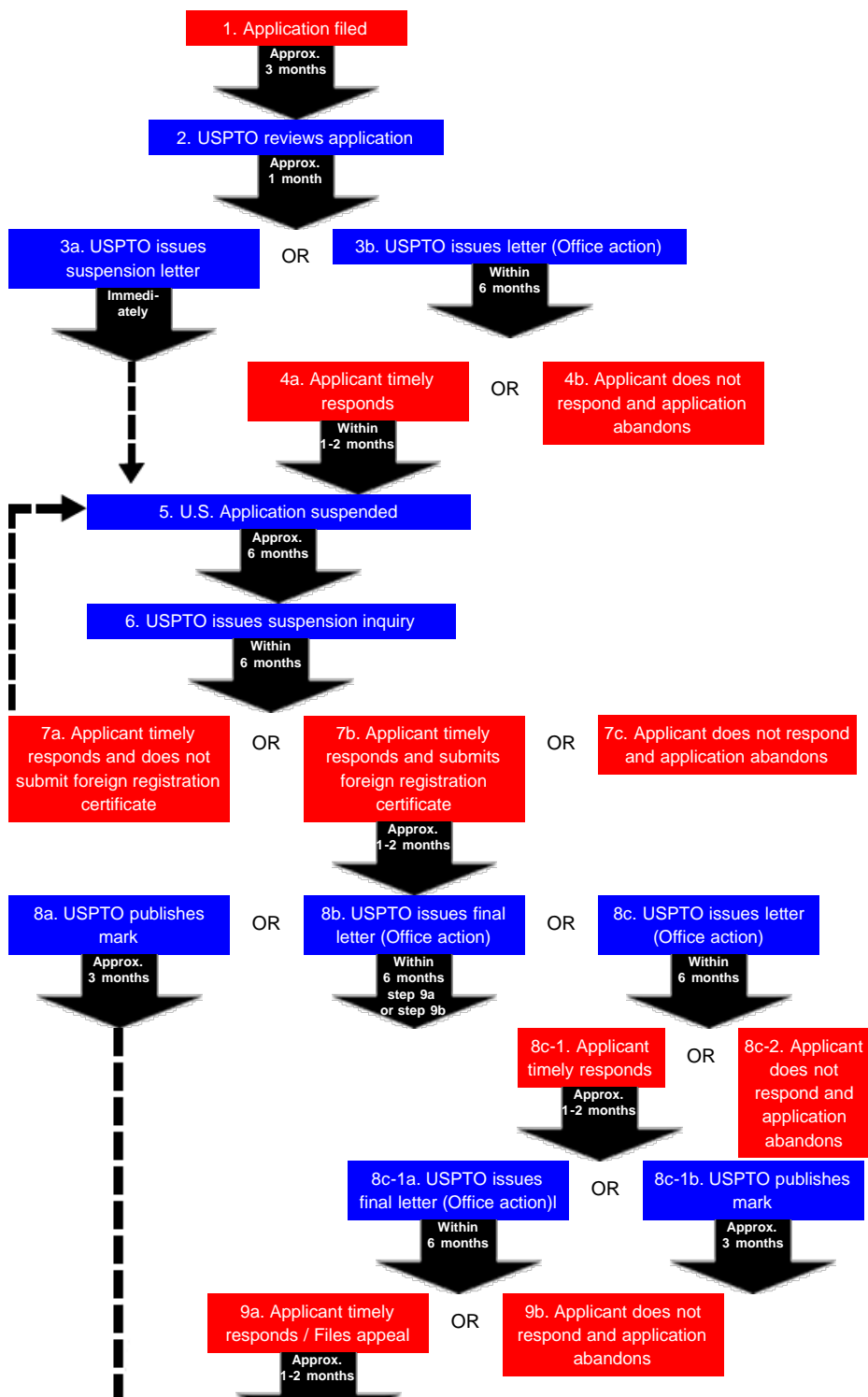


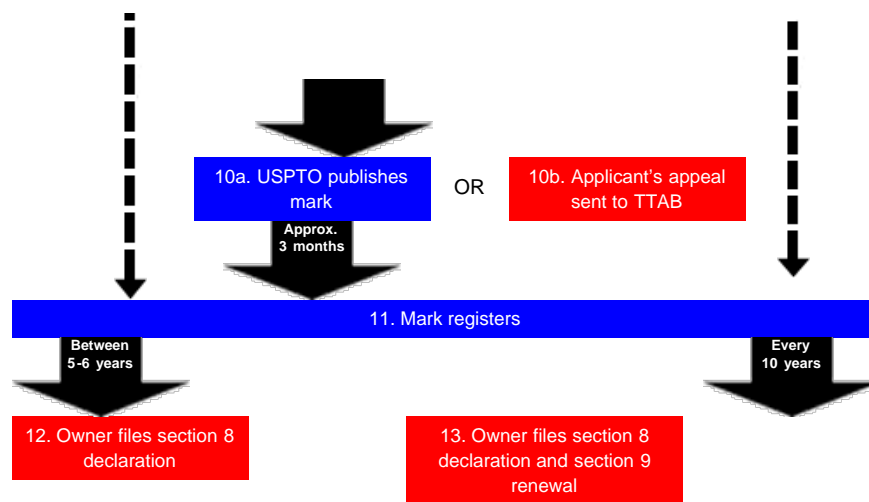
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Section 44(d) Timeline: Application based on a foreign application

Place your mouse over the steps for more information on each step.





This timeline does not cover every application scenario. If you find that you are well outside of the listed timeframes, call your assigned examining attorney or the Trademark Assistance Center (TAC) at 571.272.9250.

Step 1. Application filed: The applicant filed its U.S. application within 6 months of filing its foreign application in a country that is party to a treaty or agreement with the United States. The applicant's country of origin must also be a party to a treaty or agreement with the United States. However, the foreign application relied upon does not have to be from the applicant's country of origin. Section 44(d) alone does not provide a basis for publication or registration and the applicant must later provide a Section 1(b), Section 1(a), and/or Section 44(e) basis. Approximately 3 months go to [step 2](#).

Step 2. USPTO reviews application: If the minimum filing requirements for the U.S. application are met, the application is assigned to an examining attorney to determine whether federal law permits registration. Filing fee(s) will not be refunded, even if the application is later refused registration on legal grounds. Approximately 1 month go to [step 3a](#) or [step 3b](#).

Step 3a. USPTO issues suspension letter: If no refusals or requirements are identified, the examining attorney issues a letter suspending the action pending the submission of the foreign registration certificate and an English translation thereof. Go to [step 5](#).

Step 3b. USPTO issues a letter (Office action): If the examining attorney identifies any refusals or requirements, the examining attorney issues a letter (Office action). Within 6 months of the issue date of the Office action, the applicant must submit a response that addresses each refusal and/or requirement. Within 6 months go to [step 4a](#) or [step 4b](#).

Step 4a. Applicant timely responds: To avoid abandonment of the application, the applicant must submit a timely response addressing each refusal and/or requirement stated in the Office action. The examining attorney will review the submitted response and will issue a letter suspending the application pending submission of the foreign registration certificate and English translation thereof and continuing any refusals and/or requirements. No action by the applicant, other than periodic status checks every 3 – 4 four months of the U.S. application (see <http://tsdr.uspto.gov>), is required until the examining attorney issues a letter inquiring as to the status of the foreign application. Within 1 to 2 months go to [step 5](#).

Step 4b. Applicant does not respond and application abandons: If the applicant does not respond within 6 months from the date the Office action issued, the application is abandoned. The term "abandoned" means that the application process has ended and the trademark will not register. Filing fees are not refunded when applications abandon. Abandoned applications are "dead," since they are no longer pending or under consideration for approval. To continue the application process, the applicant must file a petition to revive the application within 2 months of the abandonment date. If more than 2 months after the abandonment date, the petition will be denied as untimely and the applicant must file a new application with the appropriate fee(s).

Step 5. U.S. application suspended: No action by the applicant, other than periodic status checks every 3 – 4 months of the U.S. application (see <http://tsdr.uspto.gov>), is required. The application remains suspended until the examining attorney issues a letter inquiring as to the status of the foreign application. Approximately 6 months go to [step 6](#).

Step 6. USPTO issues suspension inquiry: If the foreign registration certificate has not been submitted, the examining attorney will issue a letter inquiring as to the status of the foreign application. This cycle will continue every 6 months until the applicant submits its foreign registration certificate and English translation thereof. Within 6 months go to [step 7a](#) or [step 7b](#) or [step 7c](#).

Step 7a. Applicant timely responds and does not submit foreign registration certificate: To avoid abandonment of the application, the applicant must submit a timely response indicating the status of the foreign application. If the foreign application is still pending, the examining attorney will issue a letter re-suspending the U.S. application. Go to [step 5](#).

Step 7b. Applicant timely responds and submits foreign registration certificate: When the applicant has submitted its foreign registration certificate and English translation thereof, the U.S. application is removed from suspension and the examining attorney reviews the foreign registration to determine if the mark, owner, and goods/services agree with those in the U.S. application. Approximately 1 to 2 months go to [step 8a](#) or [step 8b](#) or [step 8c](#).

Step 7c. Application does not respond and application abandons: If the applicant does not respond within 6 months from the date the Office action was issued, the application is abandoned. The term "abandoned" means that the application process has ended and the trademark will not register. Filing fees are not refunded when applications abandon. Abandoned applications are "dead," since they are no longer pending or under consideration for approval. To continue the application process, the applicant must file a petition to revive the application within 2 months of the abandonment date. If more than 2 months after the abandonment date, the petition will be denied as untimely and the applicant must file a new application with the appropriate fee(s).

Step 8a. USPTO publishes mark: The examining attorney approves the mark for publication in the Official Gazette (OG).

The OG, a weekly online publication, gives notice to the public that the USPTO plans to issue a registration. Approximately 1 month after approval, the mark will publish in the OG for a 30-day opposition period, which may be extended upon request by a potential opposer. No further action is taken until the opposition period (including any extensions of time) has expired and any oppositions are resolved. Approximately 3 months go to [step 11](#).

Step 8b. USPTO issues final letter (Office action): If the foreign registration certificate is acceptable but previously raised issues remain, the examining attorney will issue a "final" Office action to which the applicant must respond within 6 months, an applicant may respond to a final Office action by (a) overcoming the refusals and complying with the requirements, or (b) appealing to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. Within 6 months go to [step 9a](#) or [step 9b](#).

Step 8c. USPTO issues letter (Office action): If the foreign registration is not acceptable, the examining attorney will issue a letter (Office action) to which the applicant must respond within 6 months. Within 6 months of the issue date of the Office action, the applicant must submit a response that addresses each refusal and/or requirement. Within 6 months go to [step 8c-1](#) or [step 8c-2](#).

Step 8c-1. Applicant timely responds: In order to avoid abandonment of the application, the applicant must submit a timely response addressing each refusal and/or requirement stated in the Office action. The examining attorney will review the submitted response to determine if all refusals and/or requirements have been satisfied. Approximately 1 to 2 months go to [step 8c-1a](#) or [step 8c-1b](#).

Step 8c-2. Applicant does not respond and application abandons: If the applicant does not respond within 6 months from the date the Office action was issued, the application is abandoned. The term "abandoned" means that the application process has ended and trademark will not register. Filing fees are refunded when applications abandon. Abandoned "dead," since they no longer pending or under consideration for approval. To continue process, applicant must file a petition revive within 2 months of abandonment date. If more than after date, be denied as untimely new with appropriate fee(s).

Step 8c-1a. USPTO publishes mark: The examining attorney approves the mark for publication in the Official Gazette (OG). The OG, a weekly online publication, gives notice to the public that the USPTO plans to issue a registration. Approximately 1 month after approval, the mark will publish in the OG for a 30-day opposition period, which may be extended upon request by a potential opposer. No further action is taken until the opposition period (including any extensions of time) has expired and any oppositions are resolved. Within 6 months go to [step 9a](#) or [step 9b](#).

Step 8c-1b. USPTO issues final letter (Office action): If the applicant's response fails to overcome the refusals and/or satisfy the outstanding requirements, the examining attorney will issue a "Final" refusal letter (Office action). The Office action makes "final" any remaining refusals or requirements. An applicant may respond to a final office action by a) overcoming the refusals and complying with the requirements or b) appealing to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. Approximately 3 months go to [step 11](#).

Step 9a. Application timely responds / Files appeal: To avoid abandonment of the application, the applicant must submit a timely response addressing each refusal and/or requirement stated in the "final" Office action. Alternatively, or in addition to the response, the applicant may also submit a Notice of Appeal to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB). The examining attorney will review the submitted response to determine if all refusals and/or requirements have been satisfied. If the applicant's response fails to overcome the refusals and/or satisfy the outstanding requirements, the application will be abandoned unless the applicant has filed a Notice of Appeal, in which case the application is forwarded to the TTAB. The term "abandoned" means that the application process has ended and the trademark will not register. Filing fees are not refunded when applications abandon. Abandoned applications are "dead" since they are no longer pending or under consideration for approval. Approximately 1 to 2 months go to [step 10a](#) or [step 10b](#).

Step 9b. Applicant does not respond and application abandons: If the applicant does not respond within 6 months from the date the Office action was issued, the application is abandoned. The term "abandoned" means that the application process has ended and the trademark will not register. Filing fees are not refunded when applications abandon. Abandoned applications are "dead," since they are no longer pending or under consideration for approval. To continue the application process, the applicant must file a petition to revive the application within 2 months of the abandonment date. If more than 2 months after the abandonment date, the petition will be denied as untimely and the applicant must file a new application with the appropriate fee(s).

Step 10a. USPTO publishes mark: If the applicant's response overcomes the refusals and/or satisfies all requirements, the examining attorney approves the mark for publication in the Official Gazette (OG). The OG, a weekly online publication, gives notice to the public that the USPTO plans to issue a registration. Approximately 1 month after approval, the mark will publish in the OG for a 30-day opposition period, which may be extended upon request by a potential opposer. No further action is taken until the opposition period (including any extensions of time) has expired and any oppositions are resolved. Approximately 3 months go to [step 11](#).

Step 10b. Applicant's appeal sent to TTAB: If the applicant's response does not overcome the refusals and/or satisfy all of the requirements and the applicant has filed a Notice of Appeal with the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB), the appeal will be forwarded to the TTAB. Information about the TTAB can be found at www.uspto.gov.

Step 11. Mark registers: Within approximately 3 months after the mark published in the Official Gazette (OG), if no opposition was filed, the USPTO issues a registration. If an opposition was filed but it was unsuccessful, the registration issues when the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board dismisses the opposition. After a registration issues, to keep the registration "alive," the registrant must file specific maintenance documents. Between 5 to 6 years go to [step 12](#) or every 10 years go to [step 13](#).

Step 12. Registration owner files section 8 declaration: Before the end of the 6-year period after the registration date, or within the 6-month grace period after the expiration of the sixth year, the registration owner must file a Declaration of Use or Excusable Nonuse under Section 8. Failure to file this declaration will result in the cancellation of the registration.

Step 13. Registration owner files section 8 declaration/section 9 renewal: Within 1 year before the end of every 10-year period after the registration date, or within the 6-months grace period thereafter, the registration owner must file a Combined Declaration

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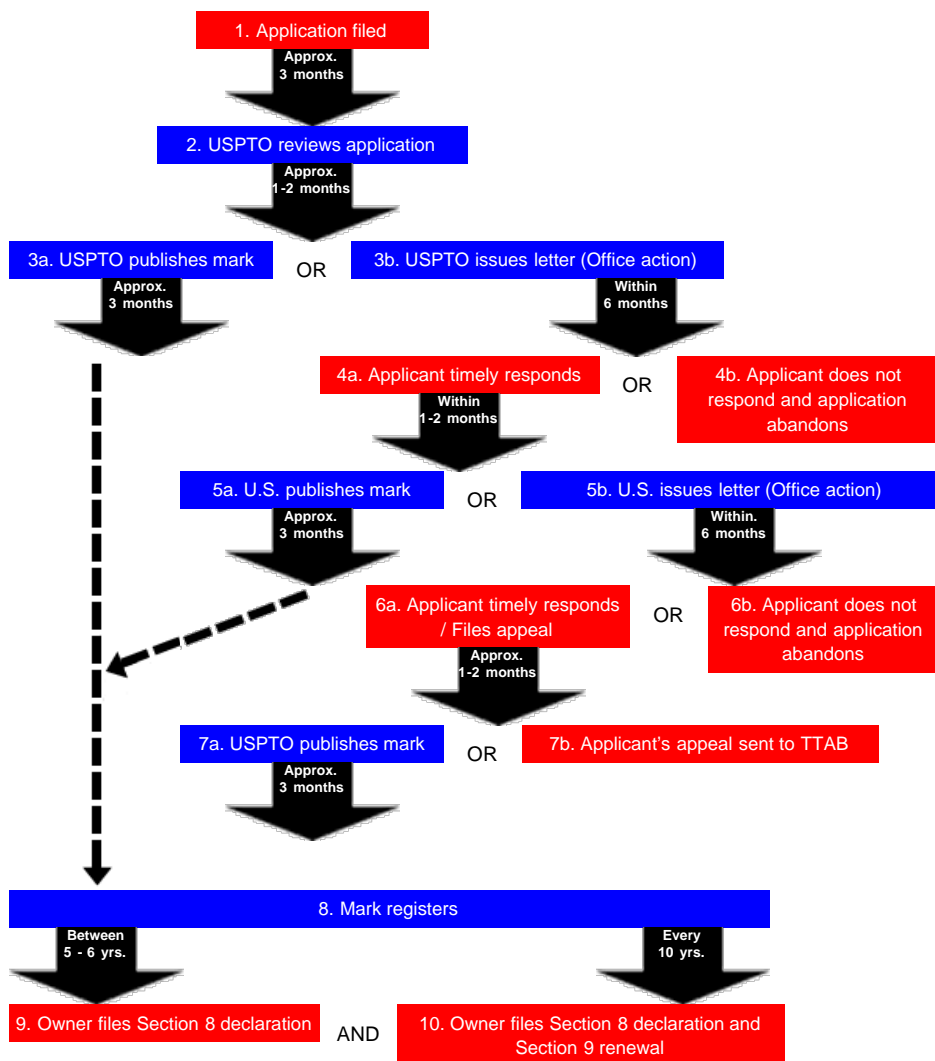
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Section 44(e) Timeline: Application based on a foreign registration

Place your mouse over the steps for more information on each step.



This timeline does not cover every application scenario. If you find that you are well outside of the listed timeframes, call your assigned examining attorney or the Trademark Assistance Center (TAC) at 571.272.9250.

Step 1. Application filed: The applicant files its U.S. application and relies on ownership of a foreign registration. The foreign registration does not have to be submitted with the U.S. application, but when the foreign registration is submitted it should meet all of the following criteria: 1) issued by a country that is a party to a treaty or agreement with the United States; 2) from the applicant's country of origin; 3) owned by the applicant that filed the U.S. application; 4) the mark must be the same as the mark in the U.S. application; and 5) the goods/services must encompass the goods/services in the U.S. application. Approximately 3 months go to [step 2](#).

Step 2. USPTO reviews application: If the minimum filing requirements for all applications are met, the application is assigned to an examining attorney who determines whether federal law permits registration. Filing fee(s) will not be refunded, even if the application is later refused registration on legal grounds. Approximately 1 to 2 months go to [step 3a](#) or [step 3b](#).

Step 3a. USPTO publishes mark: If no refusals or additional requirements are identified and the foreign registration certificate and English translation thereof was included in the application, the examining attorney approves the mark for

publication in the *Official Gazette (OG)*. The *OG*, a weekly online publication, gives notice to the public that the USPTO plans to issue a registration. Approximately 1 month after approval, the mark will publish in the *OG* for a 30-day opposition period, which may be extended upon request by a potential opposer. No further action is taken until the opposition period (including any extensions of time) has expired and any oppositions are resolved. Approximately 3 months go to [step 8](#).

Step 3b. USPTO issues letter (Office action): If refusals or requirements are identified the examining attorney issues a letter (Office action) requiring the applicant to address the issues. For example if the U.S. application does not meet the 44(e) requirements the applicant must either correct the deficiencies or provide another filing basis, such as Section 1a (use in commerce) or Section 1b (intent to use). Additionally, if the application fails to provide a foreign registration certificate, the examining attorney will require the application to submit a foreign registration certificate and English translation thereof. Applications are not suspended pending submission of a copy of the foreign registration certificate, unless the applicant establishes that it cannot obtain a copy of the foreign registration due to extraordinary circumstances (e.g., war or natural disaster). Within 6 months go to [step 4a](#) or [step 4b](#).

Step 4a. Applicant timely responds: In order to avoid abandonment of the application, the applicant must submit a timely response addressing each refusal and/or requirement stated in the Office action. The examining attorney will review the submitted response to determine if all refusals and/or requirements have been satisfied. If an applicant fails to submit a copy of the foreign registration certificate in its response, the applicant has failed to respond to an outstanding requirement. Accordingly, the examining attorney will issue a "final" Office action. The Office action makes final any remaining refusals or requirements. An applicant may respond to a final office action by (a) overcoming the refusals and complying with the requirements, or (b) appealing to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. Within 1 to 2 months go to [step 5a](#) or [step 5b](#).

Step 4b. Applicant does not respond and application abandons: If the applicant does not respond within 6 months from the date the Office Action was issued, the application is abandoned. The term "abandoned" means that the application process has ended and the trademark will not register. Filing fees are not refunded when applications abandon. Abandoned applications are "dead," since they are no longer pending or under consideration for approval. To continue the application process, the applicant must file a petition to revive the application within 2 months of the abandonment date. If more than 2 months after the abandonment date, the petition will be denied as untimely and the applicant must file a new application with the appropriate fee(s).

Step 5a. USPTO publishes mark: If the applicant's response overcomes the refusals and/or satisfies all requirements including the submission of the foreign registration certificate and English translation thereof, the examining attorney approves the mark for publication in the *Official Gazette (OG)*. The *OG*, a weekly online publication, gives notice to the public that the USPTO plans to issue a registration. Approximately 1 month after approval, the mark will publish in the *OG* for a 30-day opposition period, which may be extended upon request by a potential opposer. No further action is taken until the opposition period (including any extensions of time) has expired and any oppositions are resolved. Approximately 3 months go to [step 8](#).

Step 5b. USPTO issues final letter (Office action): If the applicant's response fails to overcome the refusals and/or satisfy the outstanding requirements, the examining attorney will issue a "Final" refusal letter (Office action). The Office action makes "final" any remaining refusals or requirements. An applicant may respond to a final office action by a) overcoming the refusals and complying with the requirements or b) appealing to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. Within 6 months go to [step 6a](#) or [step 6b](#).

Step 6a. Applicant timely responds / Files appeal: To avoid abandonment of the application, the applicant must submit a timely response addressing each refusal and/or requirement stated in the "final" Office action. Alternatively, or in addition to the response, the applicant may also submit a Notice of Appeal to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB). The examining attorney will review the submitted response to determine if all refusals and/or requirements have been satisfied. If the applicant's response fails to overcome the refusals and/or satisfy the outstanding requirements, the application will be abandoned unless the applicant has filed a Notice of Appeal, in which case the application is forwarded to the TTAB. The term "abandoned" means that the application process has ended and the trademark will not register. Filing fees are not refunded when applications abandon. Abandoned applications are "dead," since they are no longer pending or under consideration for approval. Approximately 1 to 2 months go to [step 7a](#) or [step 7b](#).

Step 6b. Applicant does not respond and application abandons: If the applicant does not respond within 6 months from the date the Office Action was issued, the application is abandoned. The term "abandoned" means that the application process has ended and the trademark will not register. Filing fees are not refunded when applications abandon. Abandoned applications are "dead," since they are no longer pending or under consideration for approval. To continue the application process, the applicant must file a petition to revive the application within 2 months of the abandonment date. If more than 2 months after the abandonment date, the petition will be denied as untimely and the applicant must file a new application with the appropriate fee(s).

Step 7a. USPTO publishes mark: Applicant has satisfied all the refusals and/or requirements. Accordingly, the examining attorney approves the mark for publication in the *Official Gazette (OG)*. The *OG*, a weekly online publication, gives notice to the public that the USPTO plans to issue a registration. Approximately 1 month after approval, the mark will publish in the *OG* for a 30-day opposition period, which may be extended upon request by a potential opposer. No further action is taken until the opposition period (including any extensions of time) has expired and any oppositions are resolved. Approximately 3 months go to [step 8](#).

Step 7b. Applicant's appeal sent to TTAB: If the applicant's response does not overcome the refusals and/or satisfy all of the requirements and the applicant has filed a Notice of appeal with the Trademark trial and Appeal Board (TTAB), the appeal will be forwarded to the TTAB. Information about the TTAB can be found at www.uspto.gov.

Step 8. Mark registers: Within approximately 3 months after the mark published in the *Official Gazette (OG)*, if no opposition was filed, then the USPTO issues a registration. If an opposition was filed but it was unsuccessful, the registration issues when the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB) dismisses the opposition. After a registration issues, to keep the registration "alive," the registrant must file specific maintenance documents. Between 5 to 6 years go to [step 9](#) or every 10 years go to [step 10](#).

Step 9. Owner Files Section 8 declaration: Before the end of the 6-year period after the registration date, or within the 6-month grace period after the expiration of the sixth year, the registration owner must file a Declaration of Use or Excusable Nonuse under Section 8. Failure to file this declaration will result in the cancellation of the registration.

Step 10. Owner files Section 8 declaration and Section 9 renewal: Within 1 year before the end of every 10-year period after the registration date, or within the 6-month grace period thereafter, the registration owner must file a Combined Declaration of Use or Excusable Nonuse/Application for Renewal under Sections 8 and 9. Failure to make these required filings will result in cancellation and/or expiration of the registration.



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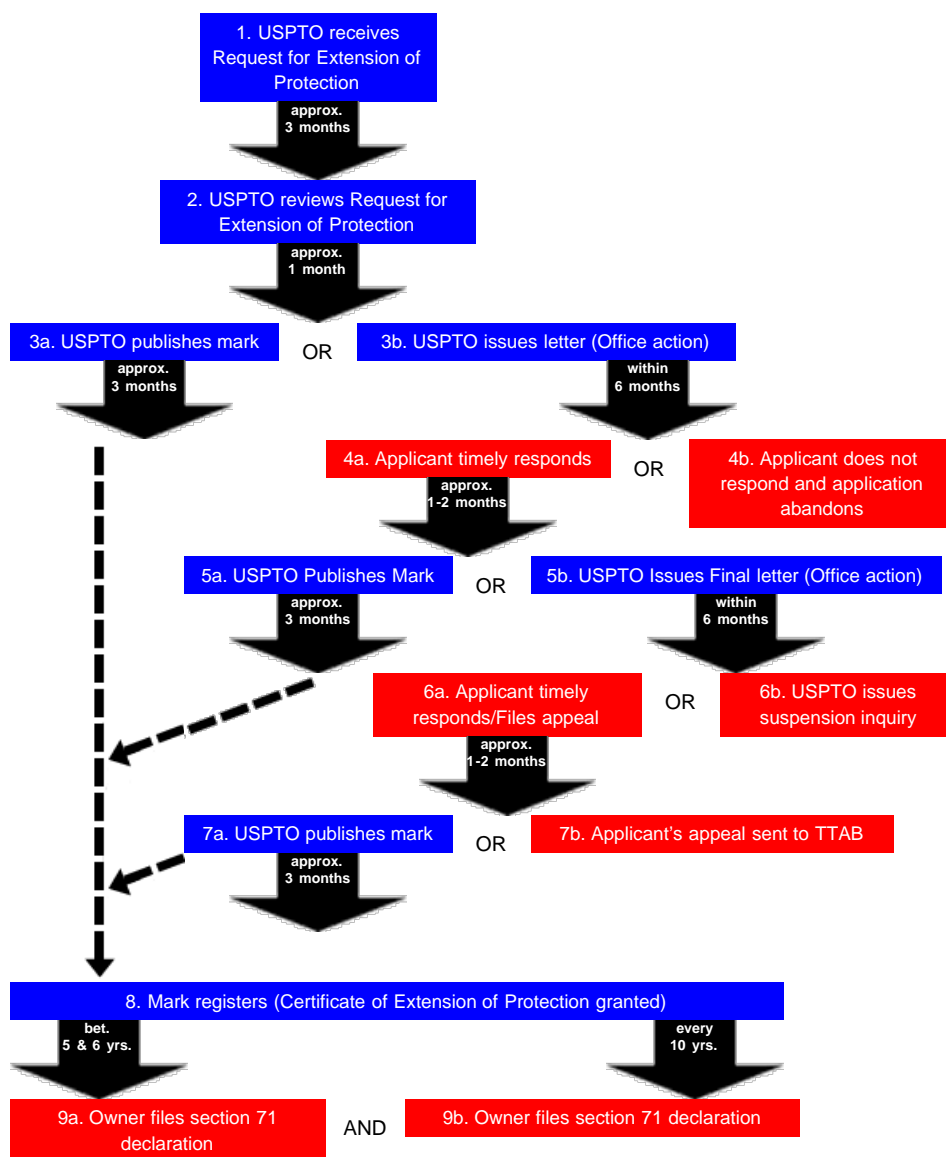
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Section 66(a) Timeline: Application based on the Madrid Protocol

Place your mouse over the steps for more information on each step.



This timeline does not cover every application scenario. If you find that you are well outside of the listed timeframes, call your assigned examining attorney or the Trademark Assistance Center (TAC) at 571.272.9250, or the Madrid Processing Unit at 571.272.8910.

Step 1. USPTO receives Request for Extension of Protection: The World Intellectual Property Organization's International Bureau (IB) transmits the Request for Extension of Protection (REP) to the USPTO. The actual transmission to the USPTO could be weeks or months after the applicant's submission of the REP to its "Office of Origin." Applicants may not request protection directly, but must file such requests through a "home country" intellectual property office.

Step 2. USPTO reviews Request for Extension of Protection: The Request for Extension of Protection is examined under the same standards as any other application for registration on the Principal Register. The USPTO examining attorney determines whether U.S. law permits registration. Filing fee(s) will not be refunded, even if the application is later refused

registration on legal grounds.

Step 3a. USPTO publishes mark: If no refusals or additional requirements are identified, the USPTO examining attorney approves the mark for publication in the *Official Gazette (OG)*. The *OG*, a weekly online publication, gives notice to the public that the USPTO plans to issue a registration. Approximately 1 month after approval, the mark will publish in the *OG* for a 30-day opposition period, which may be extended upon request by the potential opposer.

Step 3b. USPTO issues letter (Office action): If refusals and/or requirements exist, the USPTO examining attorney issues a letter (Office action, referred to by the International Bureau (IB) as a Provisional Refusal) explaining the refusals and/or requirements. This letter is sent to the IB, which forwards the action to the applicant. The refusal is either "total," meaning it applies to all goods/services/classes, or is "partial," meaning it applies to certain goods/services/classes. Within 6 months of the date the Office action was sent to the IB (USPTO mailing date), the applicant must submit a response to the USPTO that addresses each refusal and/or requirement in a "total" refusal. If the refusal is "partial," and the applicant does not respond within 6 months of the USPTO mailing date, the USPTO will abandon only those goods/services/classes refused and approve the mark for publication in the *Official Gazette (OG)*.

Step 4a. Applicant timely responds: To avoid abandonment of the application, the applicant must submit a timely response addressing each refusal and/or requirement stated in the Office action. The examining attorney will review the submitted response to determine if all refusals and/or requirements have been satisfied. If the applicant's response fails to satisfy any of the refusals and/or requirements, the examining attorney will issue an Office action making any remaining refusals and/or requirements "final." An applicant may respond to a final Office action by (a) overcoming the refusals and complying with the requirements, or (b) appealing to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board.

Step 4b. Applicant does not respond and application abandons: If the applicant does not respond within 6 months from the date the Office action was issued in a "total" refusal, the application is abandoned. If the refusal is "partial," and the applicant does not respond within 6 months of the USPTO mailing date, the USPTO will abandon only those goods/services/classes refused and approve the mark for publication in the *Official Gazette (OG)*. See Step 5a USPTO publishes mark.

The term "abandoned" means that the application process has ended and the trademark will not register. Filing fees are not refunded when applications abandon. Abandoned applications are "dead," since they are no longer pending or under consideration for approval. To continue the application process, the applicant must file a petition to revive the application within 2 months of the abandonment date. Applications with partially abandoned goods/services/classes may petition to revive within 2 months of the date of the examiner's amendment abandoning/deleting those goods/services/classes. If more than 2 months after the abandonment date, the petition will be denied as untimely and the applicant must file a new application with the appropriate fee(s) or designate the United States for protection again in a "Subsequent Designation" of the International Registration of the mark.

Step 5a. USPTO publishes mark: If no refusals or additional requirements are identified, the USPTO examining attorney approves the mark for publication in the *Official Gazette (OG)*. The *OG*, a weekly online publication, gives notice to the public that the USPTO plans to issue a registration. Approximately 1 month after approval, the mark will publish in the *OG* for a 30-day opposition period, which may be extended upon request by the potential opposer.

Step 5b. USPTO issues final letter (Office action): The examining attorney will issue a "final" Office action directly to the applicant or applicant's U.S. attorney. The Office action makes "final" any remaining refusals or requirements. The applicant may respond to a final Office action by (a) overcoming the refusals and complying with the requirements; (b) appealing to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board; or (c) filing a petition to the Director in limited circumstances where review by the Director is allowed.

Step 6a. Applicant timely responds/Files appeal: To avoid abandonment of the application, the applicant must submit a timely response addressing each refusal and/or requirement stated in the "final" Office action. Alternatively, or in addition to the response, the applicant may also submit a Notice of Appeal to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB). The examining attorney will review the submitted response to determine if all refusals and/or requirements have been satisfied. If the applicant's response fails to overcome the refusals and/or satisfy the outstanding requirements, the application will be abandoned, either in "total" or in "part" if specified, unless the applicant has filed a Notice of Appeal, in which case the application is forwarded to the TTAB. The term "abandoned" means that the application process has ended and the trademark will not register. Filing fees are not refunded when applications abandon. Abandoned applications are "dead," since they are no longer pending or under consideration for approval. For goods/services/classes partially abandoned after "final" refusal, such goods/services/classes are no longer part of the application.

Step 6b. Applicant does not respond and application abandons: If the applicant does not respond within 6 months from the date the "final" Office action was issued, and the action does not specifically state that certain goods/services/classes will be "allowed" (or that certain goods/services/classes will be "deleted") if no reply is received, the entire application is abandoned. The term "abandoned" means that the application process has ended and the trademark will not register. Filing fees are not refunded when applications abandon. Abandoned applications are "dead," since they are no longer pending or under consideration for approval. To continue the application process, the applicant must file a petition to revive the application within 2 months of the abandonment date. If more than 2 months after the abandonment date, the petition will be denied as untimely and the applicant must file a new application with the appropriate fee(s) or designate the United States for protection again in a "Subsequent Designation" of the International Registration of the mark.

Step 7a. USPTO publishes mark: If no refusals or additional requirements are identified, the USPTO examining attorney approves the mark for publication in the *Official Gazette (OG)*. The *OG*, a weekly online publication, gives notice to the public that the USPTO plans to issue a registration. Approximately 1 month after approval, the mark will publish in the *OG* for a 30-day opposition period, which may be extended upon request by the potential opposer.

Step 7b. Applicant's appeal sent to TTAB: If the applicant's response does not overcome the refusals and/or satisfy all of the requirements and the applicant has filed a Notice of appeal with the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB), the appeal will be forwarded to the TTAB. Information about the TTAB can be found online at <http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/process/appeal/index.jsp>.

Step 8. Mark registers (Certificate of Extension of Protection granted): Approximately 3 months after the mark is published in the *Official Gazette (OG)*, if no opposition was filed, then the USPTO issues a certificate of registered extension of protection, referred to as a U.S. registration. If an opposition was filed but it was unsuccessful, the registration issues after the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board terminates the opposition.

Step 9a. Owner files Section 71 declaration: Between the 5th and 6th year after the date on which the USPTO issues the U.S. registration, or within the 6-month grace period with an additional fee, the holder of the international registration

must file directly with the USPTO a Section 71 Affidavit of Use or Excusable Nonuse. Failure to file this declaration will result in the cancellation of the U.S. registration. The USPTO will then notify the International Bureau of the cancellation and invalidation of protection in the United States. The holder of the international registration may again designate the United States for protection in a "Subsequent Designation" of the international registration of the mark.

Step 9b. Owner files Section 71 declaration: Within 1 year preceding the end of every 10-year anniversary of the U.S. registration, or within the 6-month grace period with an additional fee, the holder of the international registration must file directly with the USPTO a Section 71 Declaration of Use or Excusable Nonuse. Failure to make these required filings will result in cancellation of the U.S. registration. The USPTO will then notify the International Bureau of the cancellation. In addition, to the USPTO maintenance requirements, the holder must also renew the international registration with the International Bureau every 10 years from the date of international registration (<http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/filing/renewal.html>). Failure to renew the international registration will result in cancellation by the International Bureau, which will notify all designated contracting parties that protection need no longer be afforded to the mark.



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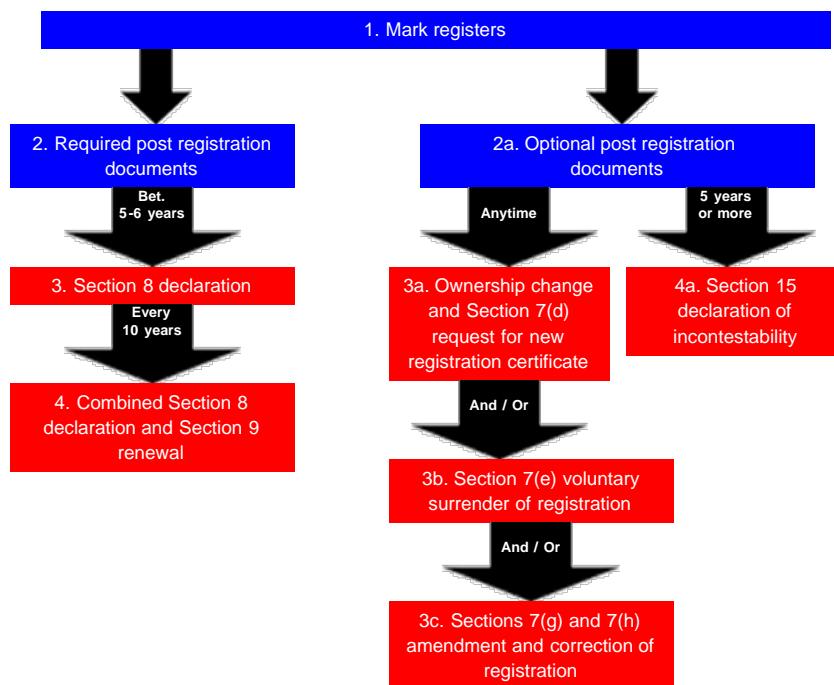
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Post Registration Timeline for all Registrations except Madrid Protocol-Based Registrations

Place your mouse over the steps for more information on each step.



This timeline does not cover every post-registration scenario. If you need additional assistance, call the Trademark Assistance Center (TAC) at 1-800-786-9199.

Step 1. Mark registers: After a registration issues, to keep the registration “alive” or valid, the registration owner must file specific documents and pay fees at regular intervals. The deadlines for filing these documents are calculated from the registration date shown on the registration certificate. Failure to file these documents will result in the cancellation and/or expiration of your registration. The USPTO does not issue reminders of these deadlines. Go to step 2 for required post registration documents and go to step 2a for optional post registration documents.

Step 2. Required post registration documents: The following documents must be timely filed to maintain a registration. Go to step 3.

Step 2a. Optional post registration documents: The following documents are not mandatory to maintain a registration. For optional documents that may be filed anytime go to step 3a and for optional documents that may be filed every 5 years or more go to step 4a.

Step 3. Section 8 declaration: Between the 5th and 6th year after the registration date the owner must file a Declaration of Use or Excusable Nonuse under Section 8. This declaration requires a fee. The filing may also be made within a 6-month grace period after the expiration of the 6th year with the payment of an additional fee. Failure to file this declaration will result in the cancellation of the registration. The USPTO does not issue a reminder of these deadlines. The Section 8 declaration may be combined with an optional Section 15 declaration of incontestability. Go to step 4.

Step 3a. Ownership change and Section 7(d) request for new registration certificate: An owner may transfer or assign a registered mark to a new owner. The new owner is encouraged to record the assignment with the USPTO. If the owner would like a new registration certificate, the owner must submit a separate request showing that the assignment has been recorded with the USPTO. A fee is required. Go to Step 3b.

Step 3b. Section 7(e) voluntary surrender of registration: The owner of a registration may voluntarily surrender the registration, in its entirety or for a portion of the goods and/or services. No fee is required. Go to Step 3c.

Step 3c. Sections 7(g) and 7(h) amendment and correction of registration: A registration owner may file a Section 7 request to amend or correct the registration at any time. The amendment may not materially alter the mark or broaden

the goods and/or services. A fee is required, except for corrections due to USPTO error.

Step 4. Combined Section 8 declaration and Section 9 renewal: Between the 9th and 10th year after the registration date and every 10 years thereafter, the owner must file a Combined Declaration of Use or Excusable Nonuse and Application for Renewal under Sections 8 and 9. This filing requires a fee. The filing may also be made within a 6-month grace period after the 10th year with the payment of an additional fee. Failure to file this declaration will result in the cancellation and/or expiration of the registration. The USPTO does not issue a reminder of these deadlines.

Step 4a. Section 15 declaration of incontestability: A Section 15 declaration may only be filed for a mark on the Principal Register that has been in continuous use in commerce for a period of 5 years after the date of the registration and there is no adverse decision(s) or pending proceeding(s) involving rights in the mark. "Incontestability" enhances the legal presumptions the registration receives. This declaration requires a fee.



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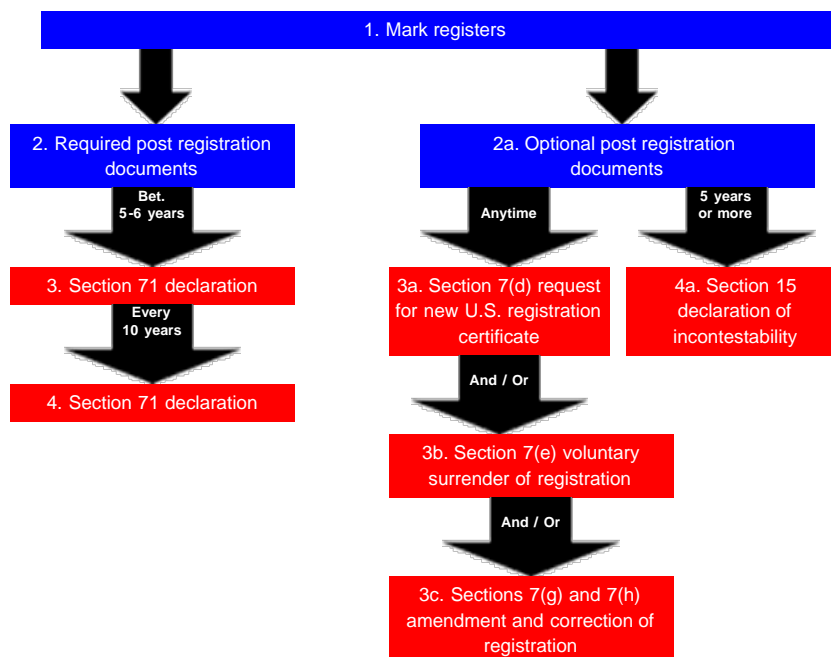
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Post Registration Timeline for Madrid Protocol-Based Registrations

Place your mouse over the steps for more information on each step.



This timeline does not cover every post-registration scenario. If you need additional assistance, call the Trademark Assistance Center (TAC) at 1-800-786-9199.

Step 1. Mark registers: After a U.S. registration issues, to keep the registration “alive” or valid, the U.S. registration owner must file specific documents and pay fees at regular intervals. The deadlines for filing Section 71 declarations of use and excusable nonuse are calculated from the registration date shown on the U.S. registration certificate. However, the deadlines for renewing the international registration with the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization are calculated from the international registration date. Failure to file both of these documents will result in the cancellation of your U.S. registration. The USPTO does not issue reminders of these deadlines. Go to step 2 for required post registration documents and go to Step 2a for optional post registration documents.

Step 2. Required post registration documents: The following documents must be timely filed to maintain a registration. Go to Step 3.

Step 2a. Optional post registration documents: The following documents are not mandatory to maintain a registration. For optional documents that may be filed anytime go to Step 3a and for optional documents that may be filed every 5 years or more go to Step 4a.

Step 3. Owner files Section 71 declaration of use or excusable nonuse: Between the 5th and 6th year after the USPTO issues the U.S. registration, the U.S. registration owner must file directly with the USPTO a declaration of use or excusable nonuse. This declaration requires a fee and specimens of use. The filing may also be made within a 6-month grace period after the expiration of the 6th year with the payment of an additional fee. Failure to file this declaration will result in the cancellation of the U.S. registration and invalidation of the extension of protection of the international registration to the United States. The USPTO does not issue a reminder of this deadline. Go to Step 4.

Step 3a. Section 7(d) request for new U.S. registration certificate: The owner of a registered extension of protection to the U.S. may only request a new U.S. registration certificate for the unexpired part of the registration period after filing the appropriate change request with the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization. Any change in ownership, such as by assignment, transfer, or change of name, must first be recorded at the International Bureau (IB). The IB will notify the USPTO of any changes of ownership that affect the extension of protection to the United States, including partial changes of ownership of less than all of the goods and/or services. The USPTO will update its electronic records to reflect the change. If the owner would like a new U.S. registration certificate, the owner must submit a separate request and pay the required fee. Go to Step 3b.

Step 3b. Section 7(e) voluntary surrender of U.S. registration: A U.S. registration owner may voluntarily surrender

the U.S. registration, in its entirety or for a portion of the goods and/or services. No fee is required. Go to Step 3c.

Step 3c. Sections 7(g) and 7(h) amendment and correction of U.S. registration: A U.S. registration owner may file a request to amend or correct the U.S. registration at any time, but only in limited circumstances where the change will affect only the extension of protection to the United States. No amendments to the mark or to broaden the goods and/or services are allowed. A fee is required, except for corrections due to USPTO error.

Step 4. Owner files Section 71 declaration of use or excusable nonuse: Between the 9th and 10th year after the registration date and every 10 years thereafter, the U.S. registration owner must file directly with the USPTO a declaration of use or excusable nonuse. This declaration requires a fee and specimens of use. The filing may also be made within a 6-month grace period after the 10th year with the payment of an additional fee. Failure to file this declaration will result in the cancellation of the U.S. registration and invalidation of the extension of protection of the international registration to the United States. In addition, the international registration must be renewed with the International Bureau every 10 years from the date of international registration. Failure to file this renewal will result in the cancellation of the U.S. registration. The USPTO does not issue a reminder of these deadlines.

Step 4a. Section 15 declaration of incontestability: A Section 15 declaration may be filed for a mark on the Principal Register that has been in continuous use in commerce for a period of 5 years after the date of the U.S. registration and there is no adverse decision(s) or pending proceeding(s) involving rights in the mark. "Incontestability" enhances the legal presumptions the U.S. registration receives. This declaration requires a fee.



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The Crusades
 Thirty Years War
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 American Revolution - Revolutionary War
 War of 1812
 American Civil War
 Mexican-American War
 Spanish-American War
 World War 1
 World War 2
 Concentration Camps
 Holocaust
 Nuremberg Trials
 Korean War
 Cold War
 Cuban Missile Crisis
 Vietnam War
 Gulf War (1990-1991)
 Iraq War (2003-2009)
 Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

American History Timelines

Colonial America
 Plymouth Colony
 Massachusetts Bay Colony
 Pequot War
 King Philip's War
 Slavery
 Civil Rights Movement
 Compromise of 1850
 Louisiana Purchase
 Gadsden Purchase
 Alaska Purchase - Seward's Folly
 States Admitted to the Union
 Presidential Inaugurations
 Women's Suffrage
 Illinois Politics
 Health Care Reform
 Watergate Scandal

Timelines of Bands and Music

AC/DC
 Aerosmith
 Anthrax
 Aretha Franklin
 Beyonce Knowles
 Bono

Timelines of Famous People

27 Club – Famous People Who Died at Age 27
 Abraham Lincoln
 Adolf Hitler
 Agatha Christie
 Al Capone
 Albert Einstein
 Alexi Giannoulias
 Amelia Earhart
 Andrew Jackson
 Anne Frank
 Babe Ruth
 Barack Obama
 Bernard (Bernie) Madoff
 Bill Clinton
 Bill Gates
 Charles Darwin
 Charles Dickens
 Charlie Chaplin
 Edgar Allan Poe
 Edward (Ted) Kennedy
 Elizabeth Blackwell
 Ferdinand Magellan
 Fidel Castro
 Franklin Delano Roosevelt – FDR
 Frederick Douglass
 General P.G.T. Beauregard
 General William T. Sherman
 George H.W. Bush
 George W. Bush
 George Washington
 Gerald Ford
 Hillary Clinton
 Jackie Robinson
 James E. Longstreet
 Jane Addams
 Jefferson Davis
 Jesse Owens
 Jimmy Carter
 Joe Biden
 John Dillinger
 John F. Kennedy
 John Hughes
 J.R.R. Tolkien
 Lance Armstrong
 Larry Bird
 Magic Johnson

Video Game Timelines

Atari
 Fighting Games
 King of Fighters Series
 Massive Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games (MMORPG)
 Nintendo
 Nintendo DS
 Nintendo Gamecube
 PlayStation 2
 Sega
 SNK
 Video Game Consoles
 Video Games
 Wii
 Worst Video Games of All Time
 Xbox
 Xbox 360

Technology Timelines

Apple Computer
 Dot-Com Bubble

Internet Timelines

Rifftrax
 Internet Memes
 Viral Video

Sports Timelines

Baseball
 Basketball
 Boston Red Sox
 Brett Favre
 Final Four (College Basketball)
 Football
 Heisman Trophy
 Major Golf Championships
 Olympics
 PGA Championship
 Special Olympics
 Stanley Cup
 Super Bowl
 Tiger Woods
 Ultimate Fighting Championship (UFC)
 US Open (Golf)
 World Cup
 World Series

Religious Timelines

Coldplay
 David Bowie
 Electric Prunes
 Elvis Presley
 Frank Sinatra
 Frank Zappa
 Glastonbury Festival
 Grateful Dead
 Hard Rock
 Heavy Metal
 Helloween
 Hip Hop
 Instrumental Rock
 Iron Maiden
 Jay-Z
 Joe Satriani
 John Mayer
 Jonas Brothers
 Kiss
 Lollapalooza
 Louis Armstrong
 Madonna
 Metallica
 Miley Cyrus
 Music
 Nas
 Nirvana
 Pink Floyd
 Pop Music
 Psychedelic Music
 Punk Rock
 Radiohead
 Rap Music
 Rascal Flatts
 R&B Music
 Red Hot Chili Peppers
 Rock Music
 Steve Vai
 Stevie Wonder
 Taylor Swift
 Love
 The Beatles
 U2
 Virtuoso Guitarists
 Yngwie J. Malmsteen

Mahatma Gandhi
 Malcolm X
 Marco Polo
 Mark Twain
 Maya Angelou
 Michael Jackson
 Michael Jordan
 Michael Vick
 Muhammad Ali
 Nathan Bedford Forrest
 Nelson Mandela
 Norman Hsu
 Oprah Winfrey
 Queen Anne Boleyn
 Richard Nixon
 Robert E. Lee
 Rod Blagojevich
 Roland Burris
 Ronald Reagan
 Rosa Parks
 Samuel Kent
 Sonia Sotomayor
 Stephen A. Douglas
 Stephen King
 Stonewall Jackson
 Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt
 Ulysses S. Grant
 Wayne Gretzky
 Walt Disney
 William "Buffalo Bill" Cody

Entertainment Timelines

Action Movies
 Animations
 Comedy Movies
 Disney
 Entourage
 Hannah Montana
 Harry Potter
 James Bond
 Lord of the Rings
 Miley and Mandy Show
 Movies
 MST3K
 Opeth
 Patrick Swayze
 RKO Radio Pictures
 Saturday Night Live
 Seinfeld
 SNL Digital Short
 South Park
 Star Trek
 Star Wars

Islam
 Christianity
 Jewish History
 Catholicism
 Protestantism
 Prophet Muhammad

Great Painters and Painting

Artists
 Renaissance
 Dutch Baroque
 Johannes Vermeer
 Leonardo Da Vinci
 Michelangelo
 Rembrandt
 Titian

Other Interesting Timelines

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 2009 Iranian Presidential Elections
 Air Disasters
 Apollo Missions
 Assassinations
 BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill
 Chicago
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 Deaths
 Disasters
 Dole Food Company
 Gay Pride Parades
 Guantanamo Bay
 Mercedes-Benz Cars
 Naval Battles
 New Seven Wonders of the World
 Nissan Cars
 Nobel Peace Prize
 Nuclear Proliferation
 Ponzi Schemes
 Porsche
 RailsConf
 Swine Flu H1N1
 Taste of Chicago
 Cars
 Ford Motor Company
 Popes
 Seven Wonders of the Ancient World
 Seven Wonders of the Medieval World
 Volvo Cars

Medical Treatments

Arthritis
 Breast Cancer
 Colon Cancer
 Depression

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Tyra Banks
TV Series
Wrestlemania

Diabetes
Eczema
Edema
Hypertension
Insomnia
Lung Cancer
Multiple Sclerosis
Psoriasis
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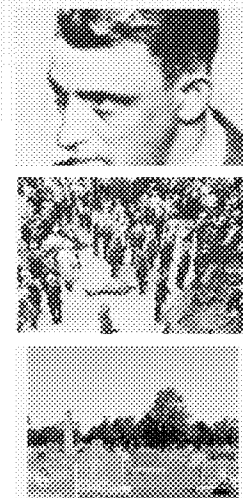


11 Oct 1926

Gangster Hymie Weiss killed by Capone's Mob

Hymie Weiss was suspected of having formed an alliance with South Side beer baron Joe Saltis, who went on trial for murder in October 1926. It was widely rumored that Weiss would buy off the jury in order to ensure an acquittal for Saltis. Jury selection began on October 11, 1926, and Hymie and four of his men were sighted there. At 4 o'clock that afternoon, Weiss and his pals left for their State Street headquarters, the old Schofield flow...

View Event



Al Capone Timeline

1894 Al Capone's parents (Gabriele and Teresa) immigrate to the United States
Gabriele was a barber from Castellammare di Stabia, a town about 15 miles (24 km) south of Naples, Italy. Gabriele and Teresina had 8 children: James Capone (1892 – October 1, 1952), R...



1899 Jan 17 Al Capone Born
Alphonse Gabriel Capone was born in Garden City, New York to Gabriel (December 12, 1864 – November 14, 1920) and Teresina Capone (December 28, 1867 – November 29, 1952), on January 17, 18...



1913 Al Capone Expelled From School
Al did quite well in school until the sixth grade when his steady record of B's deteriorated rapidly. At fourteen, he lost his temper at the teacher, she hit him and he hit her back. He...



1917 Al Capone Becomes "Scarface" From Knife Fight
Back in 1917 young burly Al Capone was working in the Harvard Inn on Coney Island for Frankie Yale. Frankie Yale was a mob boss in New York. On one particular evening back in 1917 ...



1918 Dec 30 Al Capone Marries Mae Josephine Coughlin

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In 1918 Capone married Mae Coughlin, an Irish girl, who gave him a son that year, Albert "Sonny" Francis Capone. The couple lived in Brooklyn for a year. In 1919 he lived in Amityville, L...



1920 Al Capone Moves From New York to Chicago

Capone's departure from New York, with his family, to Chicago is believed to have occurred in 1921. Capone purchased a modest house at 7244 South Prairie Ave. in the Park Manor neighborho...



1923 Al Capone moves his gang's headquarters to Cicero, Illinois

After the 1923 election of reform mayor William Emmett Dever, Chicago's city government began to put pressure on the gangster elements inside the city limits. To put its headquarters outs...



1925 Feb Johnny Torrio Retires, Puts Al Capone In Charge

The Torrio-Capone duo soon was on the move, taking over mobs that bowed to their entreaties or threats and going to war with those that wouldn't cooperate. Their most impressive coup was ...



1926 Sep 20 Hymie Weiss and Bugs Moran Assassination Attempt Of Al Capone

However, the violence that lead to this unprecedented level of criminal success drew the retaliation from Capone's rivals, particularly his bitter rivalries with North Side gangsters lead...



1926 Oct 11 Gangster Hymie Weiss killed by Capone's Mob

Hymie Weiss was suspected of having formed an alliance with South Side beer baron Joe Saltis, who went on trial for murder in October 1926. It was widely rumored that Weiss would buy off ...



1928 Al Capone buys 14 room mansion in Palm Island, FL

Sometime in 1928, Al Capone purchased a 14 room mansion in Palm Island, Florida.



1929 Feb 14 St. Valentine's Day Massacre

Capone's most notorious killing was the St. Valentine's Day Massacre. On February 14, 1929, four Capone men entered a garage at 2122 N. Clark Street. The building was the main liquor head...



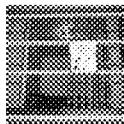
1929 May 18 to 1930 Mar 17 Al Capone jailed for first time in Philadelphia's Eastern State Penitentiary for carrying concealed deadly weapons

On May 17, 1929, Al Capone and his bodyguard were arrested in Philadelphia for carrying concealed deadly weapons. Within 16 hours they had been sentenced to terms of one year each. Capone...



1931 Oct 18 Al Capone Convicted Of Federal Tax Evasion

The U.S. Treasury Department had been developing evidence on tax evasion charges - in addition to Al Capone, his brother Ralph "Bottles" Capone, Jake "Greasy Thumb" Guzik, Frank Nitti and...



1932 Apr 9 "Scarface" Is Released

Scarface (also known as Scarface: The Shame of the Nation and The Shame of a Nation) is a 1932 American gangster film, directed by Howard Hawks and starring Paul Muni, Ann Dvorak, Karen M...



1934 Aug 11 First Prisoners Arrive at Alcatraz Prison (Likely Including Al Capone)

On August 11, 1934, a group of federal prisoners arrived at Alcatraz Island, a twenty-two-acre rock outcropping one-and-a-half miles offshore in San Francisco Bay. The Alcatraz Federal ...



1939 Nov 16 Al Capone paroled and returns home to Palm Island, Florida

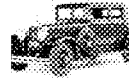
Al Capone was paroled on November 16, 1939 from the Federal Correctional Institution at Terminal Island in California, spent a short time in a hospital, then

returned to his home in Palm...

1941 Dec 8

Al Capone's old armored Cadillac used as Franklin D. Roosevelt's limousine

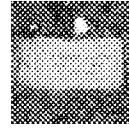
"I hope Mr. Capone won't mind." —**FDR, when a reporter told him where the car came from**



1947 Jan 25

Al Capone Dies

Physical decline and death Capone's control and interests within organized crime diminished rapidly after his imprisonment, and he was no longer able to run the Outfit after his releas...



1983 Dec 9

"Scarface" Is Released

Scarface is a 1983 epic crime drama film directed by Brian De Palma, written by Oliver Stone, and starring Al Pacino as Tony Montana. Based on Howard Hawks' original 1932 film of the same...



1986 Apr 21

Geraldo Rivera opens up Al Capone's safe on live TV

The Mystery of Al Capone's Vault was a one-time live American television special broadcast in syndication in April 1986 hosted by Geraldo Rivera. The program was centered around the openi...



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Exhibit 24

Internet Explorer window showing the website: <http://www.timeline.com/1862/BattleOfBullRun>

Battle Of Bull Run Timeline


1861 "Blind Tom" Wiggins composes "The Battle of Manassas"

Battle of Manassas was written by Thomas Wiggins (aka "Blind Tom") at the age of 12. It is a programmatic work which describes the first major battle of the Civil War. As with many of his...




1861 Jul 21 First Battle of Bull Run

Other Names: First Bull Run Location: Fairfax County and Prince William County Campaign: Manassas Campaign (July 1861) Date(s): July 21, 1861 Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. ...




1862 Aug 28 Second Battle of Bull Run - Braxton's Farm (Day 1)

"Our men on the left loaded and fired with the enemy of madmen, and the 8th worked with equal desperation. This stopped the rush of the enemy and they halted and fired upon us their dead..." --Baj. Rufus R. Dawes, 8th Wisconsin




1862 Aug 29 Second Battle of Bull Run - Jackson Defends Stony Ridge (Day 2)

Jackson had initiated the battle at Braxton's farm with the intent of holding Pope until Longstreet arrived with the remainder of the Army of Northern Virginia. Longstreet's 20,000 men he



1862 Aug 30 Second Battle of Bull Run - Longstreet Counterattack & Union Retreat (Day 3)

"A splendid army almost demoralized, millions of public property given up or destroyed, thousands of lives of our best men sacrificed for no purpose. I dare not trust myself to speak of it..." --Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams (II Corps division commander)

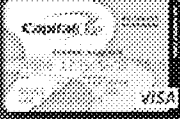


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[Slavery](#)
[Civil Rights Movement](#)
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[Louisiana Purchase](#)
[Gadsden Purchase](#)
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Women's Suffrage
Illinois Politics
Health Care Reform
Watergate Scandal

Bands and Music

AC/DC
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Anthrax
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Beyonce Knowles
Bono
Coldplay
David Bowie
Electric Prunes
Elvis Presley
Frank Sinatra
Frank Zappa
Glastonbury Festival
Grateful Dead
Hard Rock
Heavy Metal
Halloween
Hip Hop
Instrumental Rock
Iron Maiden
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Miley Cyrus
Music
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Nirvana
Pink Floyd
Pop Music
Psychedelic Music
Punk Rock
Radiohead

Jesse Owens
Jimmy Carter
Joe Biden
John Dillinger
John F. Kennedy
John Hughes
J.R.R. Tolkien
Lance Armstrong
Larry Bird
Magic Johnson
Mahatma Gandhi
Malcolm X
Marco Polo
Mark Twain
Maya Angelou
Michael Jackson
Michael Jordan
Michael Vick
Muhammad Ali
Nathan Bedford Forrest
Nelson Mandela
Norman Hsu
Oprah Winfrey
Queen Anne Boleyn
Richard Nixon
Robert E. Lee
Rod Blagojevich
Roland Burris
Ronald Reagan
Rosa Parks
Samuel Kent
Sonia Sotomayor
Stephen A. Douglas
Stephen King
Stonewall Jackson
Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt
Ulysses S. Grant
Wayne Gretzky
Walt Disney
William "Buffalo Bill" Cody

Entertainment

Action Movies

Major Golf Championships
Olympics
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Special Olympics
Stanley Cup
Super Bowl
Tiger Woods
Ultimate Fighting Championship (UFC)
US Open (Golf)
World Cup
World Series

Religion

Islam
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Jewish History
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Prophet Muhammad

Great Painters and Painting

Artists
Renaissance
Dutch Baroque
Johannes Vermeer
Leonardo Da Vinci
Michelangelo
Rembrandt
Titian

Other Interesting Topics

Academy Awards
2009 Iranian Presidential Elections
Air Disasters
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Assassinations
BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill
Chicago
Chrysler Cars
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Disasters

Rap Music
Rascal Flatts
R&B Music
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Yngwie J. Malmsteen

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Seinfeld
SNL Digital Short
South Park
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TV Series
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Dole Food Company
Gay Pride Parades
Guantanamo Bay
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Naval Battles
New Seven Wonders of the World
Nissan Cars
Nobel Peace Prize
Nuclear Proliferation
Ponzi Schemes
Porsche
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Swine Flu H1N1
Taste of Chicago
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Popes
Seven Wonders of the Ancient World
Seven Wonders of the Medieval World
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Medical Treatments

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Topic Al Capone

Related Topics

Chicago Mobs, Chicago Gangsters, Scarface, Crime, Chicago, Alcatraz, Hymie Weiss, George Bugs Moran, New York City, Paul Muni

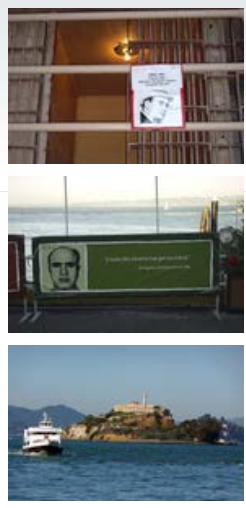
SHARE [social media icons]



18 Oct 1931 Al Capone Convicted of Federal Tax Evasion

The U.S. Treasury Department had been developing evidence on tax evasion charges - in addition to Al Capone, his brother Ralph "Bottles" Capone, Jake "Greasy Thumb" Guzik, Frank Nitti and other mobsters were subjects of tax evasion charges. On June 16, 1931, Al Capone pled guilty to tax evasion and prohibition charges. He then boasted to the press that he had struck a deal for a two-and-one-half year sentence, but the pr...

View Event



Al Capone Events

1894 **Al Capone's parents (Gabriele and Teresa) immigrate to the United States**

Gabriele was a barber from Castellammare di Stabia, a town about 15 miles (24 km) south of Naples, Italy. Gabriele and Teresina had 8 children: James Capone (1892 – October 1, 1952), R...



1899 Jan 17 **Al Capone Born**

Alphonse Gabriel Capone was born in Garden City, New York to Gabriel (December 12, 1864 – November 14, 1920) and Teresina Capone (December 28, 1867 – November 29, 1952), on January 17, 18...



1913 **Al Capone Expelled From School**

Al did quite well in school until the sixth grade when his steady record of B's deteriorated rapidly. At fourteen, he lost his temper at the teacher, she hit him and he hit her back. He...



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1917

Al Capone Becomes "Scarface" From Knife Fight

Back in 1917 young burly Al Capone was working in the Harvard Inn on Coney Island for Frankie Yale. Frankie Yale was a mob boss in New York. On one particular evening back in 1917 ...



DEGREE

IN 18 MONTHS

Colorado Christian
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1918 Dec 30

Al Capone Marries Mae Josephine Coughlin

In 1918 Capone married Mae Coughlin, an Irish girl, who gave him a son that year, Albert "Sonny" Francis Capone. The couple lived in Brooklyn for a year. In 1919 he lived in Amityville, L...



1920

Al Capone Moves From New York to Chicago

Capone's departure from New York, with his family, to Chicago is believed to have occurred in 1921. Capone purchased a modest house at 7244 South Prairie Ave. in the Park Manor neighborho...



1923

Al Capone moves his gang's headquarters to Cicero, Illinois

After the 1923 election of reform mayor William Emmett Dever, Chicago's city government began to put pressure on the gangster elements inside the city limits. To put its headquarters outs...



1925 Feb

Johnny Torrio Retires, Puts Al Capone In Charge

The Torrio-Capone duo soon was on the move, taking over mobs that bowed to their entreaties or threats and going to war with those that wouldn't cooperate. Their most impressive coup was ...



1926 Sep 20

Hymie Weiss and Bugs Moran Assassination Attempt Of Al Capone

However, the violence that lead to this unprecedented level of criminal success drew the retaliation from Capone's rivals, particularly his bitter rivalries with North Side gangsters lead...



1926 Oct 11

Gangster Hymie Weiss killed by Capone's Mob

Hymie Weiss was suspected of having formed an alliance with South Side beer baron Joe Saltis, who went on trial for murder in October 1926. It was widely rumored that Weiss would buy off ...



1928

Al Capone buys 14 room mansion in Palm Island, FL

Sometime in 1928, Al Capone purchased a 14 room mansion in Palm Island, Florida.



1929 Feb 14

St. Valentine's Day Massacre

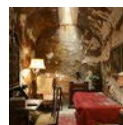
Capone's most notorious killing was the St. Valentine's Day Massacre. On February 14, 1929, four Capone men entered a garage at 2122 N. Clark Street. The building was the main liquor head...



1929 May 18
to 1930 Mar 17

Al Capone jailed for first time in Philadelphia's Eastern State Penitentiary for carrying concealed deadly weapons

On May 17, 1929, Al Capone and his bodyguard were arrested in Philadelphia for carrying concealed deadly weapons. Within 16



hours they had been sentenced to terms of one year each.
 Capone...

1931 Oct 18 [Al Capone Convicted of Federal Tax Evasion](#)
 The U.S. Treasury Department had been developing evidence on tax evasion charges - in addition to Al Capone, his brother Ralph "Bottles" Capone, Jake "Greasy Thumb" Guzik, Frank Nitti and...



1932 Apr 9 ["Scarface" Is Released](#)
 Scarface (also known as Scarface: The Shame of the Nation and The Shame of a Nation) is a 1932 American gangster film, directed by Howard Hawks and starring Paul Muni, Ann Dvorak, Karen M...



1934 Aug 11 [First Prisoners Arrive at Alcatraz Prison \(Likely Including Al Capone\)](#)
 On August 11, 1934, a group of federal prisoners arrived at Alcatraz Island, a twenty-two-acre rock outcropping one-and-one-half miles offshore in San Francisco Bay. The Alcatraz Federal ...



1939 Nov 16 [Al Capone paroled and returns home to Palm Island, Florida](#)
 Al Capone was paroled on November 16, 1939 from the Federal Correctional Institution at Terminal Island in California, spent a short time in a hospital, then returned to his home in Palm...

1941 Dec 8 [Al Capone's Armored Cadillac Used as Franklin D. Roosevelt's Limousine](#)
 "I hope Mr. Capone won't mind." —**FDR, when a reporter told him where the car came from**



1947 Jan 25 [Al Capone Dies](#)
 After his release, Capone spent a short time in the hospital. He returned to his home in Palm Island where the rest of his life was relaxed and quiet. His mind and body continued to deter...



1983 Dec 9 ["Scarface" Is Released](#)
 Scarface is a 1983 epic crime drama film directed by Brian De Palma, written by Oliver Stone, and starring Al Pacino as Tony Montana. Based on Howard Hawks' original 1932 film of the same...



1986 Apr 21 [Geraldo Rivera opens up Al Capone's safe on live TV](#)
 The Mystery of Al Capone's Vault was a one-time live American television special broadcast in syndication in April 1986 hosted by Geraldo Rivera. The program was centered around the openi...



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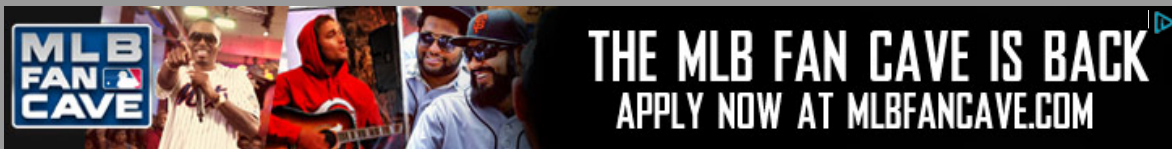
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TRIVIA QUIZZES

Topic
Amelia Earhart

Related Topics

Aviation, Aviatrrix, Frank Hawks, Los Angeles, American History, U.S. Navy, Ben Howard, Ruth Nichols, Bendix Trophy Race, New Jersey

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1935

Amelia Earhart is first woman in Bendix Trophy Race



Earhart again participated in long-distance air racing, placing fifth in the 1935 Bendix Trophy Race, the best result she could manage considering that her stock Lockheed Vega topping out at 195 mph (314 km/h) was outclassed by purpose-built air racers which reached more than 300 mph (480 km/h). [89] The race had been a particularly difficult one as one competitor, Cecil Allen, died in a fiery takeoff mishap and rival Jacqueline Cochran was for...

View Event

Amelia Earhart Events

1897 Jul 24

Amelia Earhart is born

Amelia Mary Earhart, daughter of Samuel "Edwin" Stanton Earhart (March 28, 1867) and Amelia "Amy" Otis Earhart (1869–1962), was born in Atchison, Kansas, in the home of her maternal grand...



1920 Dec 28

Amelia Earhart experiences her first flight with Frank Hawks

By 1919 Earhart prepared to enter Smith College but changed her mind and enrolled at Columbia University signing up for a course in medical studies among other programs. She quit a year l...



1921 Jan 3

Amelia Earhart takes first flying lesson

Earhart had her first lessons, beginning on January 3, 1921, at Kinner Field near Long Beach but to reach the airfield Amelia took a bus to the end of the line, then walked four miles (6 ...



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1921 Jul **Amelia Earhart buys her first plane**
She hired Neta Snook, the first woman instructor to graduate from the Curtiss School of Aviation, to teach her. She paid for the first lessons by driving a sand and gravel truck. After o...



1922 Oct 22 **Amelia Earhart sets altitude record for female pilots**
On October 22, 1922, Earhart flew the Airster to an altitude of 14,000 feet (4,300 m), setting a world record for female pilots. On May 15, 1923, Earhart became the 16th woman to be issue...



1928 Jun 17 **Amelia Earhart becomes first woman to fly across the Atlantic**
After Charles Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic in 1927, Amy Phipps Guest, (1873–1959), expressed interest in being the first woman to fly (or be flown) across the Atlantic Ocea...



1929 Aug **First Women's Air Derby, Powder Puff Derby**
Earhart subsequently made her first attempt at competitive air racing in 1929 during the first Santa Monica-to-Cleveland Women's Air Derby (later nicknamed the "Powder Puff Derby" by Will...



1931 Feb 7 **Amelia Earhart marries George Putnam**
For a while she was engaged to Samuel Chapman, a chemical engineer from Boston, breaking off her engagement on November 23, 1928. During the same period, Earhart and Putnam had spent a gr...



1932 May 20 **Amelia Earhart becomes first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic**
On May 20-21, 1932, Earhart accomplished her goal of flying solo across the Atlantic Ocean. She took off from Newfoundland, Canada, at 7:12 p.m. on May 20, in her Lockheed Vega. Her fligh...



1932 Aug 24 to 1932 Aug 25 **Amelia Earhart Becomes the First Woman to Fly Solo from Coast-to-Coast**
On August 24-25, 1932, she flew from Los Angeles, California, to Newark, New Jersey, in a record 19 hours, 5 minutes, flying a Lockheed Vega, also becoming the first woman to fly solo coa...



1935 **Amelia Earhart is first woman in Bendix Trophy Race**
Earhart again participated in long-distance air racing, placing fifth in the 1935 Bendix Trophy Race, the best result she could manage considering that her stock Lockheed Vega topping out...



1935 Jan 11 **Amelia Earhart becomes first person to fly solo from Hawaii to California**
On January 11, 1935, Earhart became the first person to fly solo from Honolulu, Hawaii to Oakland, California. Although this transoceanic flight had been attempted by many others, most no...



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IN 18 MONTHS
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1935 Apr 19

Amelia Earhart becomes first person to fly solo from Los Angeles to Mexico City

That year, once more flying her faithful Vega which she had tagged "old Bessie, the fire horse," Earhart soloed from Los Angeles to Mexico City on April 19. The next record attempt was a ...



1937 Mar 17

Amelia Earhart's first attempt to fly around the world

On St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1937, they flew the first leg from Oakland, California to Honolulu, Hawaii. In addition to Earhart and Noonan, Harry Manning and Hollywood stunt pilot Paul...



1937 Jun 1

Amelia Earhart's second attempt to fly around the world begins

While the Electra was being repaired Earhart and Putnam secured additional funds and prepared for a second attempt. This time flying west to east, the second attempt began with an unpubli...



1937 Jul 2

Amelia Earhart disappears near Howland Island

On July 2, 1937 (midnight GMT) Earhart and Noonan took off from Lae in the heavily loaded Electra. Their intended destination was Howland Island, a flat sliver of land 6,500 ft (2,000 m) ...



1937 Jul 19

Search for Amelia Earhart is called off

Beginning approximately one hour after Earhart's last recorded message, the USCG Itasca undertook an ultimately unsuccessful search north and west of Howland Island based on initial assum...



2008 Apr 6

USNS Amelia Earhart is Launched

USNS Amelia Earhart (T-AKE-6), a Lewis and Clark-class dry cargo ship is the only ship of the United States Navy to be named for noted American aviation pioneer and women's rights advocat...



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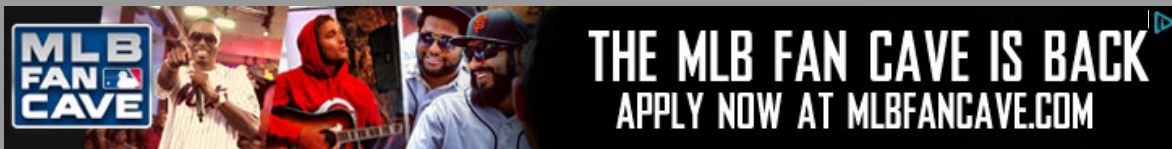
A promotional banner for MLB Fan Cave. It features the MLB Fan Cave logo on the left, a collage of fans in the middle, and the text "THE MLB FAN CAVE IS BACK APPLY NOW AT MLBFAECAVE.COM" on the right.

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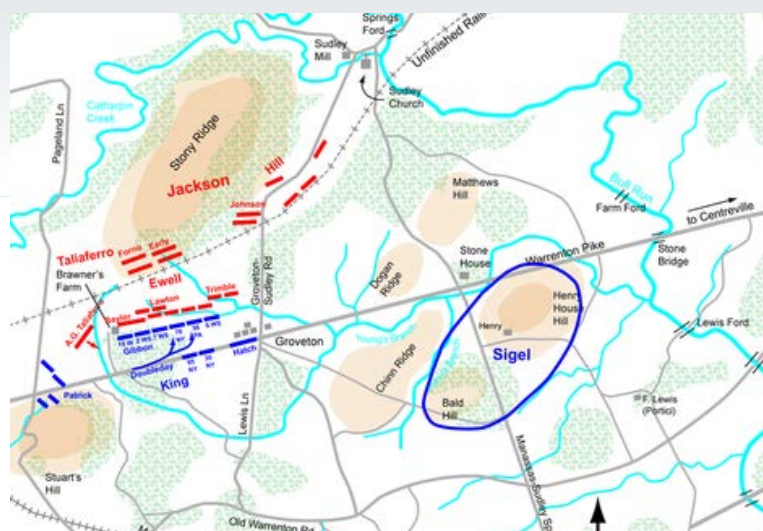
TRIVIA QUIZZES

Topic
Battle Of Bull Run

Related Topics

American Civil War, Virginia, Eastern Theater Of The American Civil War, Irvin McDowell, John Pope, Northern Virginia Campaign, James E. Longstreet, Robert E. Lee, Fitz John Porter, Stonewall Jackson

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28 Aug 1862

Second Battle of Bull Run - Brawner's Farm (Day 1)

“Our men on the left loaded and fired with the energy of madmen, and the 6th worked with equal desperation. This stopped the rush of the enemy and they halted and fired upon us their deadly musketry. During a few awful moments, I could see by the lurid light of the powder flashes, the whole of both lines. The two ... were within ... fifty yards o...”

— Maj. Rufus R. Dawes, 6th Wisconsin



[View Event](#)

Battle Of Bull Run Events

1861

"Blind Tom" Wiggins composes "The Battle of Manassas"

Battle of Manassas was written by Thomas Wiggins (aka "Blind Tom") at the age of 12. It is a programmatic work which describes the first major battle of the Civil War. As with many of his...



1861 Jul 21

First Battle of Bull Run

Other Names: First Bull Run Location: Fairfax County and Prince William County Campaign: Manassas Campaign (July 1861) Date(s): July 21, 1861 Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. ...



1862 Aug 28

Second Battle of Bull Run - Brawner's Farm

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(Day 1)

"Our men on the left loaded and fired with the energy of madmen, and the 6th worked with equal desperation. This stopped the rush of the enemy and they halted and fired upon us their deadl..." —**Maj. Rufus R. Dawes, 6th Wisconsin**



1862 Aug 29

Second Battle of Bull Run - Jackson Defends Stony Ridge (Day 2)

Jackson had initiated the battle at Brawner's farm with the intent of holding Pope until Longstreet arrived with the remainder of the Army of Northern Virginia. Longstreet's 25,000 men be...




1862 Aug 30

Second Battle of Bull Run - Longstreet Counterattack & Union Retreat (Day 3)

"A splendid army almost demoralized, millions of public property given up or destroyed, thousands of lives of our best men sacrificed for no purpose. I dare not trust myself to speak of th..." —**Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams (II Corps division commander)**



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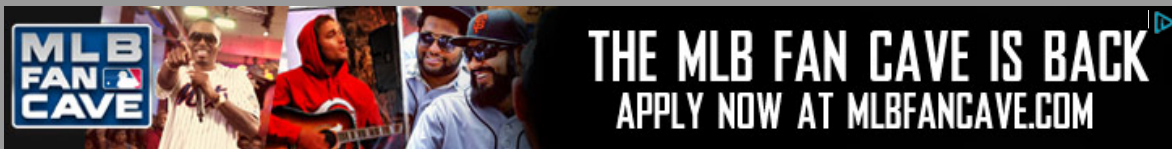
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POPULAR TOPICS

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TRIVIA QUIZZES

20 Apr 2009

Google Labs Launches Google News Timeline

Topics: [Google](#), [Google History](#)

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Timelines are becoming an increasingly popular user interface. Today, Google Labs launched a new product called Google News Timeline, which lays out the top stories from Google News in columns for each day. You can scroll down to see more stories or, of course, can search for specific topics or keywords. (It also launched similar image search).

PERMALINK LIKE (0) DISLIKE (0) COMMENTS (0) FLAG

Added by [Brian Hand](#)

Source: [Erick Schonfeld](#)
<http://www.techcrunch.com/2009/04/20/live-at-th...>



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timelines

Archive for 2008

The end of the year – a time to reflect and say thank you

In **All Posts** on **31 December 2008** tagged **enhancements, new year, timelines** with **no comments**

It's been an exciting 2008 for us at LifeSnapz. The end of the year is often an opportunity to reflect on year that has passed and look forward to the upcoming year.

In 2008, we (among other things)

- built and launched our site;
- made the semi-finals in Mashable's Open Web Awards;
- have been covered by numerous (and international) bloggers; [...]

Scrooge and The Ghost of Christmas Past

In **All Posts** on **19 December 2008** tagged **christmas carol, ghosts, scrooge, timelines, video** with **no comments**

My family and I recently attended the Goodman Theatre's production of

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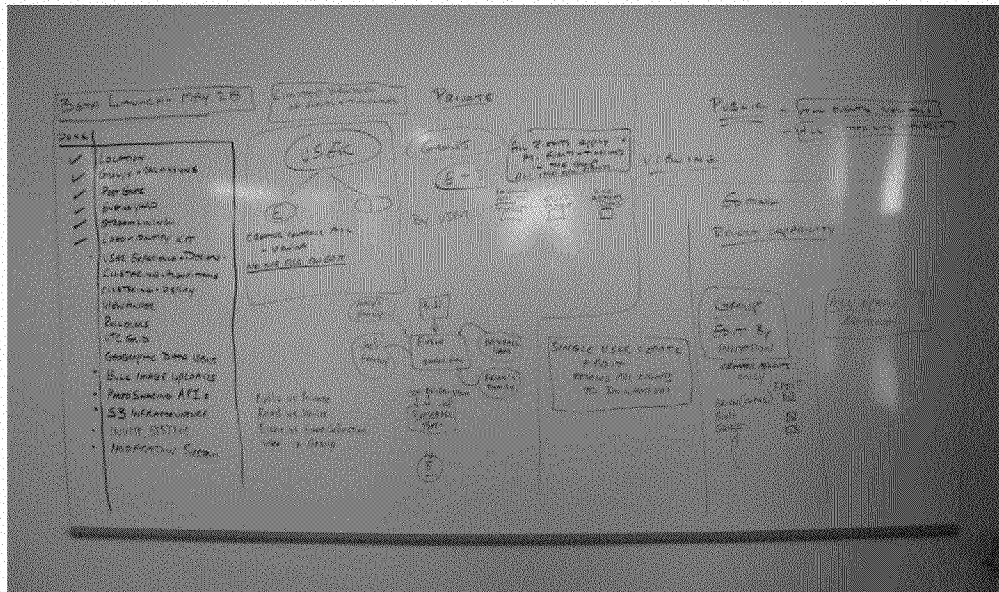
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timelines

Ripping Out Our Guts

In **All Posts** on 5 September 2008 with no comments

April 17, 2008 – After a week of discussions, Geoff, Scott and I have decided to rip out the guts of our permission system and go down a different path. It wasn't an easy decision given the long hours that we (a.k.a. Geoff) spent building it. It works great. Events can be shared with multiple people and on multiple timelines. Each person or timeline can have various edit and viewing rights. Events and timelines can be shared publicly or privately.



Unfortunately, after using it for a few months and putting a couple hundred events up, we have come to realize that it is too difficult to explain to people, and it's too hard to keep track of which events were shared with whom and who has edit rights to what. Another problem is that we allow public and private events to be mixed on a timeline, which

Exhibit 31

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timelines

Archive for 2009

2009: An Eventful Year of Firsts, Wackiness, and a Transgression or Two

In **All Posts** on **28 December 2009** tagged **bernie madoff, blagojevich, conan, federer, sotomayor, healthcare, kanye west, michael jordan, obama, serena williams, steven tyler, taylor swift, tiger woods, timelines** with **no comments**

There are three more days until the first decade of the 2000s is over. That is hard to believe, especially because Y2K and all its predicted doom seems like it happened just last year. But before we dive headlong into decade number two, let's take a quick look back at 2009 (using events posted on [...])

TV Holiday Classics with Rudolph, Charlie Brown, the Grinch (and Chewbacca???)

In **All Posts** on **16 December 2009** tagged **charlie brown, chewbacca, christmas, grinch, rudolph the red nosed reindeer, star wars, tv holiday specials** with **no comments**

This time of year always brings great memories of childhood - gift-giving,

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timelines

"So, who should use Timelines.com?"

In **All Posts** on 14 July 2009 tagged **bloggers, events, fans, history, history buffs, history teachers, journalists, timelines** with no comments

This post is the latest in our semi-regular posts to answer questions that we get about our site.

"So, who should use **Timelines.com**?"

Generally speaking, anyone that wants to record or learn about an event or a series of events. We launched Timelines with the belief that regular people, not just designated "historians" – whoever these people are – should be able to record and piece together history easily – local history, recent history, ancient history, world history, business history... any history. What's unique about our site is how it is structured – Timelines.com enables people to understand how events relate to each other in time, place and topic.

Specifically, there are 4 types of people who use Timelines.com – maybe you are one of them...

1. History Buffs. If you are a history buff or expert (or even just a wanna be buff), you will love our site. (Incidentally, if you know why "**buff**" is defined as it is, please contact me. I'm baffled by this word). Not only can you learn about the topics you love, Timelines.com gives you the ability to contribute your knowledge so that others can learn from it. Here's a sample of timelines that might interest you—

Jack the Ripper (with some very spooky photos! But be prepared...)

World War 1

John Dillinger

American Civil War

Leonardo da Vinci (learn about some amazing inventions here)

Olympics

Not finding enough about your interest or specialty area on the site? Do something about it! **Register** and start contributing your knowledge now! You don't need to write anything (though we'd certainly love your opinion). Do you write a blog now? Provide an excerpt on Timelines.com with a link back to your site. Spread the word of your site and knowledge. If you know of a good video or article or photo or web site that would help chronicle an event, contribute that. If you attended an event, load up your photos or provide a quick description of what you experienced. Don't just keep your knowledge and experience bottled up – share it on Timelines.com!

2. History teachers. Much like the History Buff (yes, I'm still baffled by this word) above, if you (and your students) want to learn about a topic in an event by event manner, or potentially in the case of a current event get a feel for what an event was like from the perspective of someone there, then Timelines.com is for you. Here are some timelines that may be interesting to you:

Civil Rights Movement in US

American Revolution

Iranian Presidential Election

Korean War

George Washington

Abraham Lincoln

Also, if the project you are working on is on the web, feel free to share some or all of your information on our site with links back to yours. Help others learn what you've learned. After all, to quote the **New Radicals**, you only get what you give.

3. Journalists (professional journalists, citizen journalists and bloggers). As a journalist (or occasional blogger), you want to keep your readers up-to-date with the latest information about a particular subject. You also want to keep them educated about how the most current event fits with the events that have lead up to it. Or maybe you want to show where different but related events happened. Timelines.com can help you do all of these things. You can publish out your articles (or excerpts) on Timelines.com, link them together using the same topic and – voila! – you have a timeline to which you can link. So, your readers get a better understanding of the history of a topic and you can drive awareness and traffic to your site or blog. Anything that you cover or write about, as long as it is event-related, is fair game. Maybe

you write about a **local town happening**, or **state politics**, or **little league parades**, or **crime**, or **international music**- all of this and much, much more is applicable on Timelines.com.

4. Fans. Fans of sports teams (like my beloved **Boston Red Sox**), fans of bands (like **Coldplay**), fans of celebrities (like **Miley Cyrus??**), fans of singers (like the **late Michael Jackson**), fans of books (like **Harry Potter**), fans of TV shows (like **Star Trek**). Fans, fans and more fans – the list goes on and on. If you are passionate about something, you can learn about it on Timelines.com. Or better yet, express your knowledge on the site. Build the definitive timeline of your subject and share it. Did you attend a **cool concert** or an **amazing game** or the opening of your favorite movie series? Tell everyone about it on Timelines.com, and it becomes part of the "History of Us" (that's our tag line, just in case you hadn't noticed). Share your pictures and videos from those events. Find something on the web that describes an event about the topic that you are fan of, contribute that. Do you maintain a fan site or a blog about your particular interest? Use **Timelines.com** to distribute it and link back to it. We want your descriptions, photos, videos and recommended resources. Express your love now on Timelines.com!

Or maybe you are none of these. If that's the case, no worries – you could use Timelines.com to surprise yourself and learn **something new about something random**. And there's nothing wrong with that.

So visit **Timelines.com** now, contribute where you can, enrich your knowledge and be sure to let us know what you think.

Posted by Bob Armour

No Comments Yet

There are no comments yet. You could be the first!

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timelines

A timeline full of humor: SNL Digital Shorts

In **All Posts** on 4 June 2009 tagged **Andy Samberg**, **Saturday Night Live**, **SNL Digital Shorts**, **timelines** with no comments



Need a few laughs courtesy of Saturday Night Live? Check out a **[developing timeline of Andy Samberg's SNL Digital Shorts](#)** - enjoy!

Posted by Bob Armour

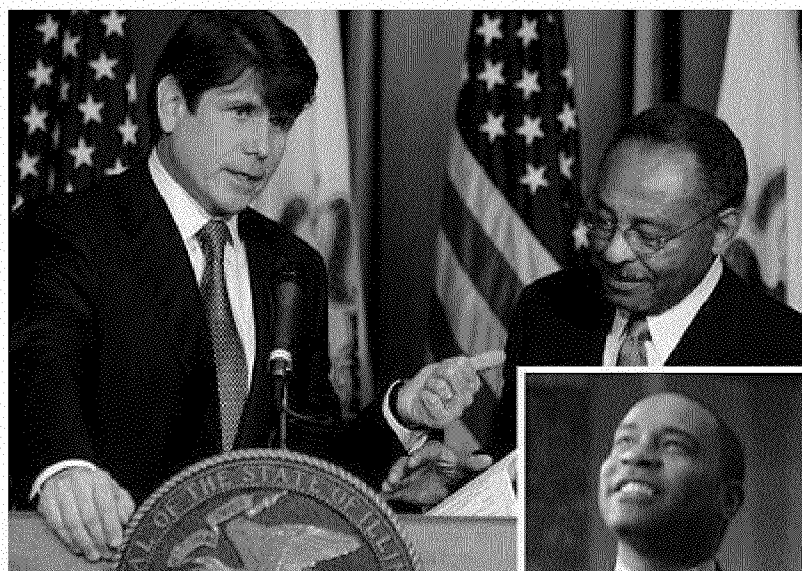
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timelines

Some interesting Illinois Politics' timelines unfolding on Timelines.com

In **All Posts** on 27 May 2009 tagged **illinois politics**, **rod blagojevich**, **roland burris**, **timelines** with no comments



If you follow Illinois politics, you know that the action and happenings with **Rod Blagojevich** and **Roland Burris** are unfolding fast and furious. The following timelines help to keep things in order and perspective. Feel free to add to and/or share these.

[Rod Blagojevich Timeline](#)

[Roland Burris Timeline](#)

Posted by Bob Armour

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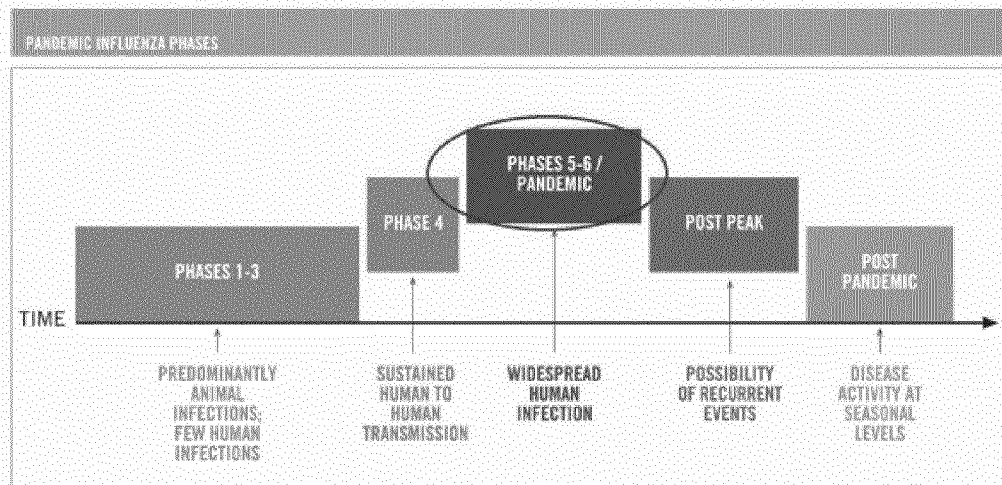
timelines

Swine Flu Timeline

In **All Posts** on 30 April 2009 tagged **swine flu**, **timeline** with 1 comment

Check out a **timeline of the Swine Flu** that is developing on Timelines.com. If you have videos, pictures or events to add to it, please do – Timelines.com enables people to collaboratively record history.

Chart of Phases of Pandemic Influenza



Posted by Bob Armour

1 Comment