

IN CAMERA: Hollywood Scandals, Legal Truths
EPISODE 4: The Architect, The Model, and The Heir –
Murder in the Gilded Age

SHOW NOTES, RESOURCES & CITATIONS

KEY DATES

- **November 9, 1853** – Stanford White born, New York City
- **December 25, 1884** – Florence Evelyn Nesbit born, Tarentum, Pennsylvania
- **February 12, 1871** – Harry Kendall Thaw born, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- **1879** – Architectural firm McKim, Mead & White established, New York
- **1900** – Evelyn Nesbit and her mother arrive in New York; Evelyn begins modeling career
- **1901** – Stanford White meets Evelyn Nesbit after seeing her perform in the Broadway musical *Florodora*; assaults her at his Madison Square Garden apartment
- **1901–1902** – Evelyn and White in a relationship; he finances her education and her family's expenses
- **1901** – Evelyn briefly takes up with actor John Barrymore; White intervenes at the request of Evelyn's mother to end the relationship
- **1905** – Evelyn Nesbit marries Harry Kendall Thaw
- **June 25, 1906** – Harry Thaw shoots Stanford White three times at the Madison Square Garden rooftop theater; White dies at the scene
- **January 23, 1907** – First Thaw murder trial opens; Judge James Fitzgerald presiding; prosecutor William Travers Jerome
- **April 12, 1907** – First trial ends in mistrial; jury deadlocked 7 for conviction, 5 for acquittal after 47 hours of deliberation
- **January 6, 1908** – Second Thaw trial begins; Judge Victor J. Dowling presiding
- **February 1, 1908** – Second trial ends; jury returns verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity; Thaw committed to Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminally Insane
- **1913** – Thaw escapes from Matteawan; flees to Canada; extradited and returned

- **July 1915** — Harry Thaw declared sane; discharged from Matteawan
- **1915** — Evelyn Nesbit and Harry Thaw divorce
- **1916** — Evelyn marries dancer Jack Clifford
- **December 1916** — Thaw lures nineteen-year-old Frederick Gump to a New York hotel room; beats him severely and holds him prisoner overnight
- **January 1917** — Gump assault reported on front pages; Thaw flees to Philadelphia, attempts suicide
- **1917** — Pennsylvania Commission on Lunacy declares Thaw insane; committed to Pennsylvania state hospital, blocking New York extradition
- **1918** — Jack Clifford leaves Evelyn Nesbit; divorce finalized 1933
- **1924** — Thaw declared sane for the second time; released; Gump criminal charges later dismissed after civil settlement
- **1955** — 20th Century Fox releases *The Girl in the Red Velvet Swing*; Evelyn hired as consultant for \$10,000; Joan Collins plays Evelyn, Ray Milland plays Stanford White
- **February 22, 1947** — Harry Kendall Thaw dies, age seventy-five
- **January 17, 1967** — Evelyn Nesbit dies in a nursing home in Santa Monica, California, age eighty-two; buried at Holy Cross Cemetery, Culver City, California

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Stanford White (1853–1906)

Born November 9, 1853, New York City. Partner in the architectural firm McKim, Mead & White, one of the most prominent Beaux-Arts firms in American history. Designed the original Madison Square Garden, the Washington Square Arch, the Metropolitan Club, and homes for New York's wealthiest families. Known for a flamboyant personal style and an open secret of predatory behavior toward young women and girls. Shot and killed at age fifty-two by Harry Thaw on June 25, 1906.

Evelyn Nesbit (1884–1967)

Born Florence Evelyn Nesbit on Christmas Day, 1884, in Tarentum, Pennsylvania. Her father's death left the family destitute; by her early teens she was the primary breadwinner, working as an

artists' model in Philadelphia and New York. Became one of the most recognizable faces of the Gilded Age, widely identified as the inspiration for Charles Dana Gibson's "Gibson Girl" illustrations. Raped by Stanford White in 1901 at age fourteen or fifteen. Married Harry Thaw in 1905. Testified at both trials. Struggled with morphine addiction and made two suicide attempts after the trials. Spent her later years teaching ceramics in Los Angeles. Died January 17, 1967, in Santa Monica, California.

Harry Kendall Thaw (1871-1947)

Born February 12, 1871, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to one of the largest coal and railroad fortunes in Pennsylvania. Documented history of cocaine use and sadistic violence toward women. Received a monthly allowance structured by his father to limit access to funds; his mother repeatedly expanded it. Obsessed with Stanford White and fixated on avenging Evelyn Nesbit's assault. Shot White at Madison Square Garden on June 25, 1906. Found not guilty by reason of insanity at his second trial in 1908. Committed to Matteawan State Hospital; escaped 1913; declared sane 1915; recommitted to Pennsylvania after the Gump assault 1917; released 1924. Died February 22, 1947, age seventy-five, without facing meaningful criminal accountability.

Delphin Delmas (1844-1928)

Born in France; raised in California. Lead defense counsel at the first Thaw trial. Known as the "Napoleon of the California Bar" for his physical resemblance to the French Emperor and his theatrical courtroom presence. Invented the "dementia Americana" defense specifically for the Thaw case. Brought four co-counsel to assist, including Clifford Hartridge, John B. Gleason, Hugh McPike, and George Peabody. Replaced by new counsel after the first trial ended in mistrial.

Martin W. Littleton

New York attorney. Lead defense counsel at the second Thaw trial, together with co-counsel Daniel O'Reilly and Russell Peabody. Replaced the *dementia Americana* theory with a conventional not guilty by reason of insanity defense grounded in hereditary mental illness. Secured the acquittal that Thaw neither wanted nor appreciated.

William Travers Jerome

New York District Attorney. Prosecuted both Thaw trials. A former judge with political ambitions, he pursued conviction aggressively across both proceedings but was unable to overcome the jury's emotional response to Evelyn Nesbit's testimony and the defense's framing of White as the real villain. Reportedly had ambitions for the governorship.

Mary Copley Thaw

Harry Thaw's mother. Heir to and manager of the Thaw family fortune. Publicly declared she would spend the family's forty-million-dollar fortune to free her son. Funded both defense teams, replaced Delmas after the first mistrial, and spent years and hundreds of thousands of dollars in legal fees seeking Harry's release from Matteawan. After his release and the Gump assault, engineered his commitment to Pennsylvania to block New York extradition.

John Barrymore (1882-1942)

Stage and film actor; one of the most celebrated performers of his generation. Briefly involved with Evelyn Nesbit circa 1901-1902. Known for erratic personal behavior. Grandfather of actress and talk-show host Drew Barrymore.

GILDED AGE CONTEXT

The Thaw-White case is inseparable from the social world that produced it.

- **The press machine:** By 1906, New York City was served by dozens of competing dailies, many controlled by William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer. Both men understood that sex, money, and death sold papers. The Thaw trial was reported with a volume and intensity that had not been seen before, including daily front-page coverage, courtroom illustrations, and church-group attempts to censor reporting — which only intensified public demand.
- **The Gibson Girl:** Illustrator Charles Dana Gibson's idealized American woman — tall, independent, and effortlessly beautiful — defined aspirational femininity in the 1900s. Evelyn Nesbit was widely identified as Gibson's primary model, making her one of the most recognizable faces in America before she was old enough to fully cope with that level of fame.

- **The open secret:** Stanford White's predatory behavior toward young women was well known among New York's social elite and was tolerated because of his wealth, prominence, and professional connections. The Thaw trials forced that tolerance into public view for the first time.
- **Class and accountability:** Both Thaw and White were wealthy men whose money insulated them from normal consequences. Thaw's family had bought silence around his violence toward women for years. White's social circle had looked the other way for longer. The trial did not resolve this dynamic but shed light on it.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

Dementia Americana

Dementia Americana was not a recognized medical or psychiatric diagnosis. It did not appear in any psychiatric literature before or after the Thaw trial. Delphin Delmas invented it for the case. By his definition, it was a form of temporary insanity unique to American men, triggered by the defilement of a wife's honor – rendering the husband incapable of legal responsibility for violence against the offender.

The theory was legally significant for what it was not: it was not a standard insanity defense. It was a cultural argument dressed in medical language, designed to invite the jury to acquit on the grounds that any right-thinking American man would have done the same. This is sometimes described as a jury-nullification strategy.

The jury deadlocked 7-5 for conviction after forty-seven hours of deliberation. Delmas was replaced after the mistrial.

Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity

At the second trial, Martin Littleton abandoned dementia Americana and argued a conventional NGRI defense: that Thaw suffered from a hereditary mental illness that prevented him from appreciating the wrongfulness of his actions at the time of the shooting.

The jury agreed. What Thaw did not appreciate – and what his defense team arguably failed to adequately explain – is that NGRI is not freedom. It is commitment. An NGRI verdict does not fix the length of confinement. In many cases, including Thaw's, it results in indefinite institutionalization that can exceed

what a fixed prison sentence would have been. Thaw spent seven years in Matteawan, fought for years to get out, and then – within eighteen months of release – demonstrated exactly why confinement had been appropriate.

Jury Nullification

The *dementia Americana* defense was, at its core, an invitation to nullify – to ask jurors to ignore the law as given and vote their conscience based on a personal sense of justice. Delmas did not argue that Thaw was innocent. He argued that White deserved it and that any husband would have done the same.

No U.S. court today permits defense counsel to explicitly argue jury nullification. Most courts treat it as grounds for mistrial or sanctions. But the practical reality is that skilled defense attorneys know how to lead a jury to that conclusion without ever using the word.

Client Control of Defense Strategy

Harry Thaw did not want an insanity defense. He wanted a jury to affirm that he was sane, justified, and right. The insanity defense was imposed over his objection by his mother's chosen counsel.

Under modern bar rules – specifically, Model Rule 1.2 – the client controls the objectives of the representation, including whether to assert a particular defense. An attorney today cannot impose an insanity defense over a competent client's explicit objection. In Thaw's era, the ethical framework gave attorneys considerably more paternalistic authority over strategy. Whether the client would have been better served by following his own wishes is, at minimum, an open question.

The Pennsylvania Jurisdiction Maneuver

After the Gump assault in late 1916, Thaw faced criminal charges in New York. His mother arranged for the Pennsylvania Commission on Lunacy to declare him insane – a deliberate strategic choice. A Pennsylvania insanity adjudication blocked extradition to New York, where the criminal charges were pending. Thaw was committed to a Pennsylvania state hospital for seven years, avoiding criminal prosecution entirely. The Gump charges were ultimately dismissed after a civil settlement.

Note on Delmas's Nickname

Delmas's nickname is rendered as the "Napoleon of the California Bar" in this episode. Some secondary legal archives, including Encyclopedia.com and JRank, use "Napoleon of the Western Bar." The California Bar formulation is supported by primary research and is the version used throughout this episode.

BIBLIOGRAPHY & SOURCES

Primary and Reference Sources

- Nesbit, Evelyn. *The Story of My Life*. New York: The Authors Press, 1914.
- Nesbit, Evelyn. *Prodigal Days: The Untold Story*. New York: Julian Messner, 1934.
- Uruburu, Paula. *American Eve: Evelyn Nesbit, Stanford White, the Birth of the 'It' Girl, and the Crime of the Century*. New York: Riverhead Books, 2008.
- Lessard, Suzannah. *The Architect of Desire: Beauty and Danger in the Stanford White Family*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1997. (Written by White's great-granddaughter.)
- White, Samuel G., and Elizabeth White. *Stanford White, Architect*. New York: The Monacelli Press, 2008.

Legal Sources

- Model Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 1.2 (client control of objectives and means).
- New York Penal Code (1906) – murder and insanity defense provisions applicable at time of trial.

Biographical and Encyclopedia Sources

- "Harry Thaw Trials: 1907-08." Encyclopedia.com / Great American Trials. Accessed March 2026.
- "Harry Thaw Trials: 1907-08." JRank Articles (law.jrank.org). Accessed March 2026.
- "Evelyn Nesbit." Wikipedia. Accessed March 2026.
- "Stanford White." Wikipedia. Accessed March 2026.
- "Stanford White." Encyclopaedia Britannica. Accessed March 2026.
- "Stanford White." U.S. National Park Service (nps.gov). Accessed March 2026.
- "Evelyn Nesbit (1884-1967)." Encyclopedia.com / Women in World History. Accessed March 2026.

- "Harry Kendall Thaw." Wikipedia. Accessed March 2026.
- "McKim, Mead & White." Wikipedia. Accessed March 2026.
- "Delphin Delmas." Multiple secondary sources cross-referenced via Encyclopedia.com and JRank legal archives.

Note on Evelyn's Age at the Time of the Assault

Evelyn Nesbit testified at both trials that she was sixteen at the time Stanford White assaulted her. Multiple biographers and historians, including Paula Uruburu in *American Eve*, have placed her age closer to fourteen or fifteen based on the 1901 timeline and her December 25, 1884, birthdate. Her mother was known to add years to Evelyn's age for professional purposes. The script reflects the historical consensus rather than the trial testimony.

Note on Trial Dates

Sources vary on certain specific dates within the first trial. The first trial opened January 23, 1907, and ended in mistrial on April 12, 1907. The second trial ran January 6 - February 1, 1908. These dates are consistent across the Encyclopedia.com and JRank legal archive entries on the Thaw trials.

Photo Attributions (In Appearance Order)

All photographs used in this episode were sourced from Wikimedia Commons, the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, or contemporaneous U.S. press publications. The majority are in the public domain in the United States, having been published before 1928, or between 1928 and 1977 without a copyright notice. Entries are listed in the order in which the images appear in the final script. Items marked with a verification note should have their specific Wikimedia Commons or LOC file URLs confirmed before final publication.

1. headline.jpg

Description: Full newspaper front page: "HARRY THAW KILLS STANFORD WHITE IN JEALOUS RAGE OVER ACTRESS WIFE." Composite page includes oval portrait photographs of Stanford White (upper left), Evelyn Nesbit Thaw (center), and Harry K. Thaw (upper right), an illustration of the rooftop shooting, and secondary portraits including Charles F. McKim (identified as White's

business partner) and Mrs. Harry Thaw at the time of her marriage. Subheads include "TRAGIC CLIMAX ON ROOF GARDEN BEFORE CROWD." Publication and date not fully legible; consistent with New York-area dailies, June 26, 1906.

Source: U.S. newspaper, June 26, 1906. Photographer and publication unidentified.

License: Public domain. U.S. newspaper photograph or illustration published without copyright notice.

2. stanford_white.jpg

Description: Stanford White (1853-1906), architect, partner of McKim, Mead & White. Portrait photograph showing White with his characteristic large upturned mustache, informal open collar, grey-brown suit. Likely taken circa 1890s-1900s.

Source: Wikimedia Commons. Photographer unidentified. Widely reproduced in press coverage following White's murder in 1906.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928-1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

3. mansion.jpg

Description: Residence of Isaac D. Fletcher, Fifth Avenue and 79th Street, New York City. Photograph by Wurts Brothers. Architect: C.P.H. Gilbert (not Stanford White / McKim, Mead & White). Gilded Age Fifth Avenue mansion, representative of the era's architectural grandeur.

Source: Wikimedia Commons. Photograph by Wurts Brothers. Originally published in an architectural survey of New York residences.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928-1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

4. nesbit.jpg

Description: Evelyn Nesbit, portrait titled "A Bud," copyright 1901 by Archway. Nesbit is shown holding a bouquet of roses, with long dark hair loose, wearing a dark lace-trimmed dress. One of the most widely reproduced photographs from her early New York modeling career. Photograph by Rudolf Eickemeyer Jr.

Source: Wikimedia Commons / Library of Congress. Rudolf Eickemeyer Jr., photographer. Copyright 1901, Archway.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928-1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

Note: Published 1901. In the public domain in the United States.

5. nesbit_profile.jpg

Description: Evelyn Nesbit, profile portrait holding a rose, circa 1902. Copyright notice partially legible on original: "Copyright 1902." One of the widely reproduced early artistic portraits of Nesbit from her New York modeling career.

Source: Wikimedia Commons. Photographer unidentified; likely Rudolf Eickemeyer Jr. or another New York commercial photographer of the period.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928-1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

6a. nesbit_playing_card.jpg

Description: Cover of Puck magazine, Vol. LXXV, No. 1934, week ending March 28, 1914. "The Queen of Hearts." Illustration by Walter Dean Goldbeck depicting a woman's face on a Queen of Hearts playing card, with small male figures in top hats at the sides. Copyright: CLB 299773, March 25, 1914. Evelyn Nesbit has been identified as the model for this cover in multiple historical sources, though the caption does not name her explicitly.

Source: Wikimedia Commons – [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Puck_magazine_-_The_Queen_of_Hearts_\(1914\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Puck_magazine_-_The_Queen_of_Hearts_(1914).jpg). Library of Congress stamp visible on original.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928-1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

Note: Published 1914. In the public domain in the United States.

6b. nesbit_ad.jpg

Description: Advertisement for Kerkoff's "Djer-Kiss" (Dear Kiss) parfum, Paris. Features a portrait photograph of Evelyn Nesbit in an oval frame with Art Nouveau floral border. Text: "The final Touch of a Dainty Toilette is Kerkoll's Djer-Kiss." Circa 1910s.

Source: Wikimedia Commons. Published advertisement; photographer unidentified.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928-1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

7. barrymore_1.jpeg

Description: John Barrymore (1882-1942), American stage and film actor. Profile portrait in suit, early career photograph, circa 1910s.

Source: Wikimedia Commons. Photographer unidentified. Held in multiple public archives.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928-1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

8. white_2.jpg

Description: Stanford White (1853-1906), architect. Second portrait photograph, showing White in a grey suit with his characteristic large mustache, slightly turned pose. Likely taken circa 1890s-1900s. Complements the primary White portrait (stanford_white.jpg).

Source: Wikimedia Commons. Photographer unidentified.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928-1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

9. barrymore_2.jpg

Description: John Barrymore (1882-1942), American stage and film actor. Three-quarter portrait in dark suit and tie, early career photograph, circa 1900s-1910s. Barrymore is shown in a clean studio setting with his characteristic strong jaw and refined profile, consistent with his early New York stage career before his rise to Hollywood stardom.

Source: Wikimedia Commons. Photographer unidentified. Widely reproduced in contemporary press coverage of the trials.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928-1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

10. harry_thaw.jpg

Description: Harry Kendall Thaw photographed wearing a boater hat and pince-nez glasses. Press photograph, circa 1913-1915, likely taken during the period of his legal proceedings to secure release from Matteawan State Hospital.

Source: Wikimedia Commons. Photographer unidentified. Widely reproduced in contemporaneous press coverage.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928–1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

11. thaw_mother.png

Description: Mary Copley Thaw, mother of Harry Kendall Thaw. Elderly woman photographed in later years, white hair, lace collar. NEA (Newspaper Enterprise Association) wire service photograph.

Source: NEA wire service photograph. Publication and date unidentified. Likely from the 1910s–1920s period of Harry Thaw's legal battles.

License: Public domain. U.S. newspaper photograph or illustration published without copyright notice.

Note: NEA wire photographs published in U.S. newspapers without copyright notice are in the public domain. This image appears twice in the script – at Part Three (introduction of Harry's mother) and at Part Six (Pennsylvania gambit). The same file is used for both appearances.

12. nesbit_thaw.jpeg

Description: Evelyn Nesbit and Harry Kendall Thaw. Postcard photograph, circa 1905–1906, captioned "Mr. & Mrs. Thaw." One of the widely circulated press postcards produced around the time of the murder and trials.

Source: Wikimedia Commons / press postcard. Photographer unidentified. Published and widely distributed circa 1906–1907.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928–1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

Note: Watermark from a postcard dealer visible on the image.

13. thaw_in_jail.jpg

Description: Harry Kendall Thaw seated at a white-cloth-covered table with food and a water pitcher, in his cell at the Tombs (Manhattan Detention Complex) or the jail adjacent to the New York County Courthouse, circa 1907. Iron bars and arched window visible in background.

Source: Wikimedia Commons. Press photograph, circa 1907. Photographer unidentified.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928-1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

14. delphin_delmas.jpg

Description: Delphin Michael Delmas (1844-1928), lead defense counsel at the first Harry Thaw trial, 1907. Formal sepia portrait.

Source: Wikimedia Commons. Photographer unidentified. Held in historical archives.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928-1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

15. nesbit_court.jpg

Description: Evelyn Nesbit (Mrs. Harry Thaw), photographed outside the courthouse during the Thaw murder trial, 1907. She is wearing a white jacket and an elaborate hat with a pompom. Caption on original: "MRS. HARRY THAW." Bain News Service photograph.

Source: Wikimedia Commons / Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, George Grantham Bain Collection. Bain News Service, 1907.

License: Public domain. Bain News Service photographs were published without copyright notice and are in the public domain in the United States. Held by the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.

Note: LOC call number: LC-B2-2587-3 (verify). Direct LOC URL: <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/ggbain/>

16. martin_littleton.jpg

Description: Martin W. Littleton, lead defense counsel at the second Harry Thaw trial, 1908. Formal portrait, arms crossed.

Source: Wikimedia Commons / Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. Photographer unidentified.

License: Public domain. U.S. government or Library of Congress holding published without copyright notice.

17. gump.webp

Description: Frederick Gump Jr., identified by caption in the original newspaper reproduction. Grainy halftone portrait clipped from a U.S. newspaper, circa January 1917, in connection with reporting on the Thaw assault case.

Source: U.S. newspaper, January 1917. Photographer unidentified.

License: Public domain. U.S. newspaper photograph or illustration published without copyright notice.

18. gump_headline.jpg

Description: Newspaper clipping reporting the assault on Frederick Gump Jr. by Harry Thaw. Headline: "WHIPPING OF BOY STARTS HUNT FOR HARRY K. THAW." Subheads note Thaw's indictment for kidnapping and offenses recalling the Stanford White murder trial and report the assault at the Hotel McAlpin on Christmas Eve. Source publication unidentified; consistent with New York-area dailies, January 1917.

Source: Alamy stock image (watermark visible). Original source: U.S. newspaper, January 1917. Photographer/illustrator unidentified.

License: Public domain. U.S. newspaper photograph or illustration published without copyright notice.

19. thaw_mother.png

Description: Mary Copley Thaw – second appearance of this image, at the Part Six discussion of the Pennsylvania Commission on Lunacy maneuver. Same file as entry 13. See entry 13 for full attribution.

Source: See entry 11.

License: See entry 11.

20. nesbit_film_poster.jpg

Description: Fox Film Corporation trade advertisement for Evelyn Nesbit's Standard Pictures contract, circa 1917–1920. Text: "MOST ADVERTISED WOMAN IN WORLD! ... EVELYN NESBIT ... Signed for Five Standard Pictures ... BOOK STANDARD PICTURES – FOX FILM CORPORATION." Features a circular portrait photograph of Nesbit.

Source: Wikimedia Commons. Fox Film Corporation trade press advertisement, circa 1917–1920.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928–1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

21. nesbit_film_poster_2.jpg

Description: Film poster / trade advertisement for A Fallen Idol (Fox Film Corporation, circa 1919–1920). Directed by Kenean Buel; story by E. Lloyd Sheldon. Features a profile portrait of

Evelyn Nesbit and billing text: "EVELYN NESBIT in A FALLEN IDOL – A William Fox Production."

Source: Wikimedia Commons. Fox Film Corporation trade advertisement or lobby card, circa 1919-1920.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928-1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.

22. velvet_swing_poster.jpg

Description: Original theatrical release poster for The Girl in the Red Velvet Swing (20th Century-Fox, 1955). CinemaScope. Starring Ray Milland, Joan Collins, and Farley Granger. Produced by Charles Brackett; directed by Richard Fleischer; written by Walter Reisch and Charles Brackett. Tagline: "The Rise – The Fall of the most beautiful Floradora chorine from penniless model to mistress of \$40,000,000."

Source: Wikimedia Commons – [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Girl_in_the_Red_Velvet_Swing_\(1955_film_poster\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Girl_in_the_Red_Velvet_Swing_(1955_film_poster).jpg). 20th Century-Fox publicity material, 1955.

License: Public domain. U.S. film promotional material published in 1955 without copyright notice.

23. nesbit_16_yo.jpg

Description: Evelyn Nesbit, early modeling portrait, circa 1901-1902. Young Nesbit photographed with sheer veil and long dark hair, in a soft-focus artistic style typical of the period. One of several widely reproduced early portraits. Used at the close of Part Seven, accompanying the final reflection on Evelyn's fate.

Source: Wikimedia Commons. Photographer unidentified; possibly Rudolf Eickemeyer Jr. or James Carroll Beckwith studio.

License: Public domain in the United States. Published before 1928 (or between 1928-1977 without copyright notice). No known copyright restrictions.