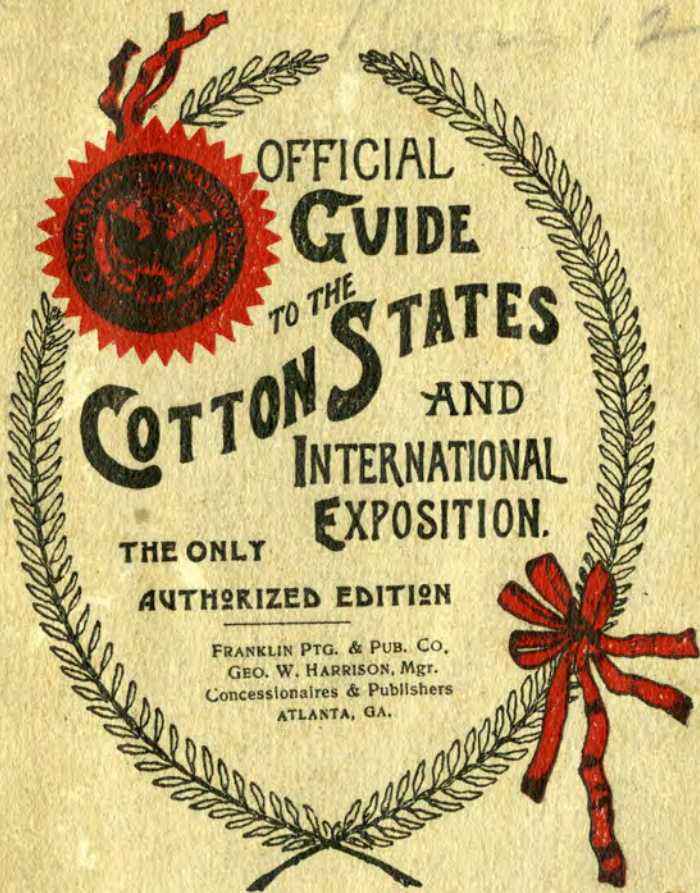


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Cotton States & International Exposition Company.

Exposition to be held in Atlanta, Ga. Nov. 1st to Dec. 31st 1895.

OFFICE OF
EDMUND A. FELDER,
Assistant to the President

Atlanta, Ga. June 19th, 1895.

To Whom it May Concern:-

This Company, pursuant to the authority in it lawfully vested, has granted unto the Franklin Printing Company of Atlanta, Ga. the sole and exclusive right and privilege to print, issue, publish and sell, both on and off the grounds of this Company, a guide to, of and for The Cotton States and International Exposition to be held at Atlanta, Ga. in the year 1895; and also the exclusive right to solicit, contract for and secure advertisements for publication in such guide.

This Company will protect the said Franklin Company in the exercise and enjoyment of said right and privilege to the exclusion of all other persons whomsoever

E. A. Felder
Assistant to the President.

OFFICIAL GUIDE
TO THE
COTTON STATES
AND
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

HELD AT

ATLANTA, GA., U. S. A., SEPTEMBER 18 TO DECEMBER 31, 1895

CONTAINING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUNDS, BUILDINGS
AND NOTABLE EXHIBITS. ALSO A BRIEF HISTORY OF
THE ORIGIN, OBJECTS AND MANAGEMENT OF
THE EXPOSITION, AND

**A mass of general information, respecting all features of the
Exposition, of interest to the public and
assistance to the visitor.**

ILLUSTRATED.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION COMPANY.

COMPILED BY P. S. DODGE.

[SECOND EDITION.]

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
FRANKLIN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY
65-71 IVY STREET

Plan of Piedmont Park (189 Acres)

Scheme:

Amphitheatrical effect, by grouping Buildings around Lake and Plaza.

Buildings without Galleries. Architectural effect by Lines rather than Ornamentation.

Material for Buildings: Wood, Glass and Shingles.
Color of Buildings: Gray body, White Trimmings.

Mass green Roof.

Planting: Evergreen Shrubs and Grass.
Covering for Slopes and Terraces: Running Honeysuckle.

Walkway: Pavement Crushed Limestone.

Masonry: Rustic Rockwork.

Steps: Wood, colored same as Walkways.

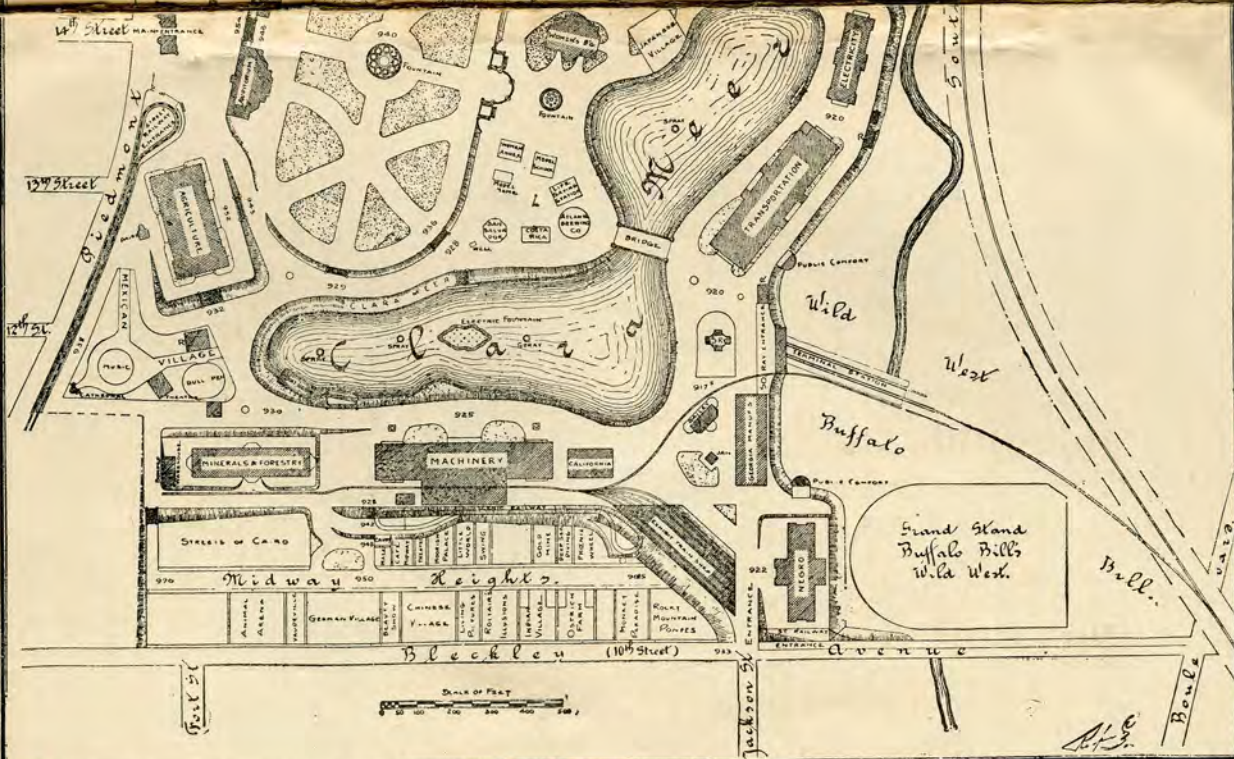
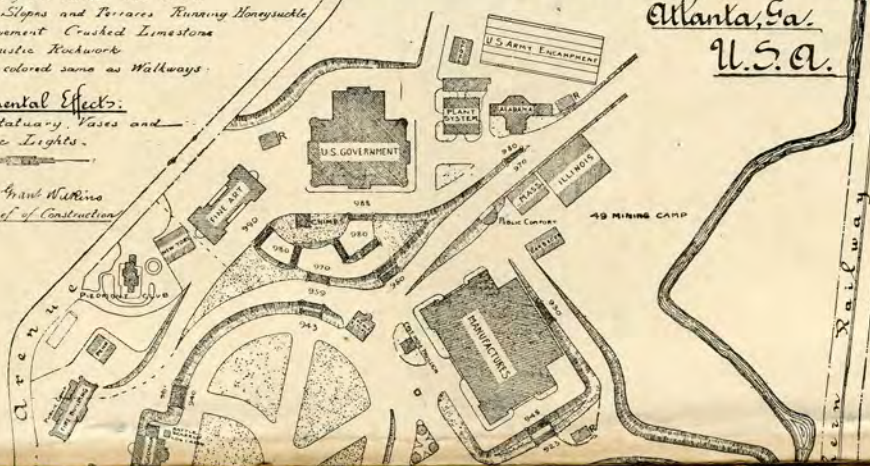
Ornamental Effects:

Fountains, Statuary, Vases and Electric Lights.

Showing Layout of Grounds,
Grouping of Buildings, with Scheme
of Development, as made by Grant
Wilkins, C.E. for the Cotton
States & International Exposition Co.

Atlanta, Ga.

U.S.A.



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PREFACE.

The inconveniences to the stranger attending a visit to a large city, where large numbers of people are assembled on a special occasion is fully realized only by those who have experienced them. They are numerous and annoying, and sometimes more serious.

To avoid these and make the visit of all to the Exposition as agreeable as possible, the Exposition Company and city officials have taken every precaution and made every possible arrangement. The employees of the company are selected with the utmost care, and are well organized and instructed in their duties, among which are to be attentive, accommodating, courteous, and polite to visitors on all occasions and under all circumstances.

The authorities have striven to foresee all of the needs and difficulties of their guests and provide for them in advance. It is only left for the visitor to inform himself of these provisions and avail himself of them to make his visit both pleasant and profitable.

One of the most important of these provisions is the "Official Guide," in which all of these provisions are believed to be fully set forth, and the publishers submit it with the hope that it will be found a safe and reliable companion during your visit at the Exposition, and a cherished souvenir when the Cotton States and International Exposition shall be a thing of the past.

SPECIAL DAYS.

PROGRAMME.

September 18th.—Opening Day.

The exercises for the opening day will be held at 1:30 P. M. in the Auditorium. The full programme for the exercises at the grounds is as follows:

"Salute to Atlanta"—composed for the occasion by Victor Herbert—Gilmore's Band

Prayer—Bishop C. K. Nelson.

Address—President C. A. Collier.

Address on Behalf of Women—Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President of the Women's Board.

Music, Chimes—"Columbia."

Address, Presentation of the Negro Exhibit—Professor Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial College.

Address of Welcome on Behalf of the State—Governor Atkinson.

Address of Welcome on Behalf of the City—Mayor Porter King.

Music—Gilmore's Band.

Exposition Oration—Hon. Emory Speer.

Music—Gilmore's Band.

Pressing of the button which starts the machinery by President Cleveland, at Gray Gables.

Benediction—Bishop Becker.

National Salute.

September 19th.—Georgia Editors' Day; Opening of Woman's Building.

September 21st.—Blue and Gray Day, and Kansas City (Mo.) Day.

September 25th.—Kentucky Press Association.

September 26th, 27th, and 28th.—Concerts by Women.

October 1st.—Missouri Press Association; Southern Mining Convention; Texas Press Association.

October 2d.—Georgia Bar Association; Southern Mining Convention; Minnesota Day; Minnesota Press Association.

October 3d.—Georgia Bar Association; South Carolina Press Association; Concerts by Women.

October 4th.—Georgia Bar Association; South Carolina Press Association.

October 7th.—National Irrigation Congress; North Carolina and Tennessee Day; National Council of Women.

October 8th.—National Irrigation Congress; National Council of Women.

October 9th.—Chicago Day, subject to change; National Irrigation Congress; National Council of Women.

October 10th.—Farmers' National Congress; Woman's National Council; American Institute of Mining Engineers; Virginia Press Association; Alabama Press Association.

October 11th.—Farmers' National Congress; Woman's National Council; Virginia Press Association.

October 12th.—Farmers' National Congress; Woman's National Council.

October 14th.—Farmers' National Congress; King's Daughters.

October 15th.—Mothers' and Children's Day; Farmers' National Congress.

October 16th.—Woman's National Council; Bankers' Association of America; Maryland Day; National Editorial Association; Baltimore Day; Hospitals and Charities Association; North Carolina Editorial Association.

October 17th.—Road Parliament; Woman's Suffragists.

October 18th.—Commercial Travelers' Day; Daughters of the Revolution; Road Parliament.

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EXPOSITION.

Origin of the Exposition.

Exposition has followed Exposition as decade has followed decade. While all thought the climax had been reached as each exhibition closed, it has been discovered that the march of human progress is ever onward. Each preceding effort has been uniformly eclipsed by that which followed. There is no cause to think the verdict of history will now be reversed. On the contrary, the Cotton States and International Exposition will shine as the brightest star of the constellation until another comes to claim the honors.

Col. Wm. A. Hemphill is credited with being the originator of this stupendous enterprise, and is one of the most ardent and active among its many enthusiastic promoters. After long and careful deliberation, accompanied by many misgivings, he confided his vision (for such he seems to have feared it might be regarded by others) to a few of his brethren of the press on Christmas day, 1893. To his great relief and satisfaction, his proposition met with favor. The press took it up at once with unanimity, and presented the idea to the public, by whom it was received as a magnificent gift, suited to the season. Approval and encouragement came from every quarter; the general acclamation was, Amen!

Public meetings were held, a temporary organization was effected, proper committees appointed, and a popular subscription started. All was enthusiasm and activity from the start.

Objects of the Exposition.

The original idea, as to the object and scope, gradually broadened until a Cotton States and International Exposition, to be opened on September 18th and closed December 31st, 1895, was decided upon, and the world invited to participate; the prime object being to cultivate closer trade relations with South, Central, and Latin American republics.

To clearly state the object and necessity for holding this great Exposition, we cannot do better than quote from an article from the pen of Mr. Clark Howell, published in a recent number of the *Review of Reviews*. On this subject, Mr. Howell says:

"The movement for an increase of foreign trade, which springs from necessity, has been stimulated by recent information, showing the extent to which American products have been manufactured abroad, and resold in other foreign countries. For instance, England sold to Japan in a year, \$17,000,000 worth of goods, and of this amount \$14,000,000 consisted of cotton goods. Almost every pound of this came from the Southern States, but comparatively a small proportion of the \$14,000,000 was paid to the Southern States for the cotton, four-ounce goods having been sold to Japan for as much per yard as England paid us per pound for cotton. This shows what the South could do to add to the profits of the cotton crop if the whole of it was manufactured in the neighborhood of the cotton fields. In view of these facts, an important movement by New England cotton spinners has developed within the past few months for the erection of extensive cotton mills in Georgia and other Southern States. Every week brings the news of some new enterprise of this kind, and if the present rate of investment is continued the bulk of cotton spinning and

weaving will soon be done in the Southern States. This prospect has suggested the opportunity for a new conquest in the markets of South America, where Great Britain has, up to this date, held sway in the sale of cotton goods—the line which we should have monopolized.

“The United States is the largest customer for the products of Latin America, but Latin America buys much less from this country than of Great Britain or France. The hand-book of American republics, issued by the bureau operated in connection with the State Department at Washington, gives a compilation of the exports of the Latin American countries by destinations, and of the imports by sources, as follows :

“EXPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES BY DESTINATIONS.

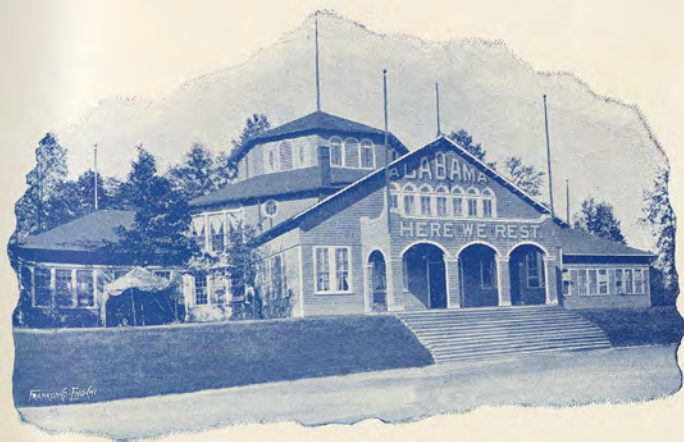
United States	\$207,384,389
United Kingdom	89,484,508
France	127,015,687
Germany	86,513,714
Spain	15,425,278
Italy	6,093,294
Belgium	44,604,167
Total	\$576,521,037

“IMPORTS INTO LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES BY SOURCES.

United States	\$ 90,804,640
United Kingdom	177,241,778
France	109,952,100
Germany	52,237,906
Spain	28,774,150
Italy	13,649,925
Belgium	33,209,666
Total	\$505,868,165



ELECTRICITY BUILDING.



ALABAMA BUILDING.

“Thus it will be seen that while this country buys more than a third of the surplus products of Latin America, it sells those countries little more than a sixth of what they buy. We are their best customer, but we come in third for their patronage. England sells them nearly twice as much, and France a fifth more, though we buy about as much of Latin America as England and France together. This is an unnatural condition. It is to the interest of these countries to trade with those who trade with them.

“‘One good turn deserves another,’ is a principle as good in international trade as it is in the every-day life of individuals, and when unnatural or artificial conditions prevent or delay such reciprocity of trade, it tends to assert itself in spite of those obstacles. A tendency in this direction is clearly traceable in the growth of imports into Latin America.

“The export of breadstuffs from the United States to Latin America grew from \$10,501,066 in 1870 to \$17,407,693 in 1891. The total exports from the United States to Latin America in 1885 were only \$61,787,949. In 1891 they were \$87,879,124, and in 1892, \$90,804,640. These figures cover the trade of twenty-seven countries. Each of these, excepting four, show an increase of imports from the United States. These are the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, which bought fewer goods on account of the financial depression; Colombia, whose purchasing power was decreased by the stoppage of work on the Panama Canal, and Ecuador, which suffered from a failure of the cocoa crop.

“These figures are especially encouraging when the extent of the field and the magnitude of the opportunity are considered. With an area of more than eight million square miles and a population of sixty millions, Latin America,

with trade relations inviting her people here, should furnish the most liberal patron of American manufacturers. In spite of the great opportunity shown by the above statistics, there has been comparatively slow progress in the increase of trade between South American countries and the United States."

The Exposition Company.

Once started, the project of holding a great exposition moved so rapidly that the first week of 1894 saw it take permanent form. A company was organized with two hundred thousand dollars capital and a charter was obtained from the State of Georgia. The officers of the company, the organization of the various departments, and committees are given elsewhere.

The city of Atlanta, as a corporate body, contributed \$75,000, fire and police protection, and water supply to the enterprise. Fulton county contributed \$75,000; the several railroads centering at Atlanta contributed an aggregate of \$50,000 and guaranteed low freight and passenger rates.

Commissioners to other States and foreign countries were appointed and entered actively upon the work of interesting the other States and American, European, and Asiatic Nations.

Recognition of the United States Government was secured and an appropriation of \$200,000 obtained for the purpose of constructing buildings and making an exhibit. Georgia appropriated \$20,000 for the same purpose. Various other States followed the example of the National Government. Numerous foreign nations also recognized the importance of the enterprise, and appropriated money, appointed commissioners, and made other arrangements to accept Atlanta's invitation and participate in the Expo-

sition; to what extent will fully appear in subsequent pages of this book. The support has been enthusiastic, liberal, and active on every hand.

The wonderful success with which the promoters of the enterprise met is shown by the world-wide area from which the exhibits came, and the various magnificent buildings erected to house them. The response has been far beyond the most sanguine expectations. This Exposition has never had an equal among International Expositions, with the single exception of the Columbian Exposition, on which the whole energies of the greatest nation of the world, supplemented by the energies of one of the greatest cities, were concentrated.

The company's charter makes ample provision for the government of the Exposition. This duty falls directly upon the Executive Committee, but the labor is divided up among the various committees and department heads, who share the burden. The organization is complete and perfect, and everything "moves like clock-work."

Departments and Department Chiefs.

The Exposition is divided into seventeen general departments, each fully organized and equipped for that portion of the work specially committed to its charge. The work has been carried on under the special direction of the Chiefs of Departments, who have worked with untiring energy and zeal. The full measure of their success will become apparent as the reader studies these pages and views the exhibits that have come from every country and every clime.

The Departments and Department Chiefs are as follows:
Executive.—C. A. Collier, President and Director-General, Atlanta, Ga.

Transportation.—E. L. Tyler, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.
Admissions and Concessions.—E. A. Felder, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Publicity and Promotion.—W. G. Cooper, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Machinery.—J. H. Allen, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Electricity.—H. M. Atkinson, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Agricultural.—J. R. Wylie, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Live Stock.—H. L. Wilson, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Manufactures.—E. P. Chamberlin, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Forestry.—B. E. Fernow, Chief, Washington, D. C.

Public Comfort.—Alex. W. Smith, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Education.—W. J. Northen, Chief, Atlanta, Ga.

Minerals.—David T. Day, Chief, Washington, D. C.

Woman's.—Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President Woman's Board, Atlanta, Ga.

Negro.—I. Garland Penn, Chief, Lynchburg, Va.

Fine Arts.—Horace Bradley, Chief, New York, N. Y.

Exposition Grounds.

The grounds are located north of the city of Atlanta, two miles from the Union Passenger Depot, and were formerly known as Piedmont Park. They were acquired early in 1894, by a lease, of the Piedmont Park Co., for a nominal sum, with the privilege of purchase within a given time at a stated price, and will probably pass to the Exposition Company or to the city of Atlanta before the option expires. The latter "is a consummation devoutly wished for" by Atlantians.

The Exposition is reached from the city by electric car lines and the Southern Railway, furnishing ample and cheap means of conveyance to and from the grounds. For carriages, the fine pavements of Peachtree and Jackson streets furnish easy and agreeable approaches.

The improvements, aside from buildings, have cost the Exposition Company the snug sum of \$2,000,000.

Before reaching the Exposition the visitor should have a fair general knowledge of the grounds to enable him to economize time and yet see the various exhibits and attractions to advantage. Those who may not attend, will fully appreciate a clear word picture from which they can see, in their mind's eye, one of the most picturesque spots that the art of the landscape gardener, supplementing the work of nature, has ever produced.

For the two purposes we offer the reader, in connection with a map of grounds found elsewhere, such a description.

Let the reader go with us to the Fine Arts building and take a seat on the steps in front of the great portico, where we can view the landscape at our ease.

At first the eye involuntarily wanders at considerable distance to the south, east and west (the north is at our backs) and takes in the general surroundings.

We behold a beautiful undulating country, with shady dells and wooded hills rising one above another on every hand.

After drinking in the beauties of the natural surroundings, the range of vision is narrowed down and the eye becomes fixed upon the 189 acres within the Exposition gates, when an ideal picture of harmony and beauty bursts upon the view.

Our point of observation is the highest on the grounds and gives us an unobstructed view of nearly all the Exposition buildings and grounds, spread out before us like a grand pano-



rama. The scene is a great amphitheater, in the production of which nature and art have vied with each other, and finally combined their efforts to please and make glad the heart of the spectator.

Fifty feet below us is the Plaza, the elevation of which we will take as the basis of our comparative heights. It is a level piece of ground, bounded by a broad walk-way, oblong in form, a half mile in circumference.



The grounds within are divided by wide walks, paved with crushed limestone, into ten parts of different shapes and sizes, all of which are covered with green sward, and ornamented with various kinds of plants, shrubs and evergreens. The various shades of green and golden yellow combine with the gray paving of the walk-ways and the silver of the great fountain, ever playing in the center of the Plaza, producing a very agreeable and striking effect. We look upon the scene with growing admiration, and, having taken a general view of the grounds and surroundings, we cannot resist the temptation to go down by the great fountain in the midst of this lovely scene to

make further observations.

Having now changed our position, all other points will be described from our new location by the Plaza fountain.

To the west of us, and twelve feet above, stands the Auditorium, the Agricultural and Georgia State buildings. The ascent is made either by the gentle slope of the walk-way, or up a terrace by broad, easy steps bounded by balustrades of rustic rock masonry.

Further to the west is the main entrance and the Administration building (at the foot of Fourteenth street), the Pennsylvania building to the right of the latter, and the Fire building near by, all twenty-eight feet above us. Skirting the Plaza on the south, and twelve feet below it, is a broad walk-way, just beyond which reposes beautiful Clara Meer, whose placid surface is twenty-five feet below us. Clara Meer covers thirteen acres, and her greatest depth is twenty-five feet. In form the lake reminds us of an immense

Christmas stocking, with the toe pointing to the west and the leg northward, slightly contracted at the ankle, where the bridge spans it. At the instep plays a magnificent electric fountain. The location of this is the best that could have been obtained. It can be seen from almost any point. No more beautiful effects can be produced by the contrivance of man than by this electric fountain that glitters over beautiful Clara Meer like a rainbow of the night. The water presents the appearance of a mass of gorgeous flowers rising to a height of one hundred and fifty



feet and rapidly changing their colors as they fall. The central part of this mass is a mammoth geyser, a stream of water emitted from a two-inch pipe and descending in a spray around the fountain. Around it are placed wheat sheaves, ring curtains, rings of geysers, oscillators, large and small paraboli, and a mist bank. All of these will be formed by the arrangement of the water-pipes. The mist-bank is an entirely new effect in hydraulics. It envelops the fountain in a dense mist of spray, illuminated with colored lights in endless combinations.

The effects of the playing lights reflected on the bosom of the lake are unique

On the bosom of the lake gaily bedecked gondolas, electric launches, and other craft flit here and there. Clara Meer is entirely surrounded by a broad walk-way three feet above the water at the lowest point, and thirteen at the highest.

To the south of Clara Meer, across the walk-way, thirteen feet above the water line, is the Machinery building, west of which twenty-one feet above the lake, is the Mineral and Forestry building with its bold lines clothed with a natural coat of bark.

South of the Machinery and Mineral and Forestry buildings, are the Midway Heights, thirty-five to fifty-one feet above the surface of the lake.

Clara Meer and the Plaza are surrounded by a broad walk, varying in height from twenty-three feet below to twenty-eight feet above the Plaza, about which the various buildings are so grouped as to lend the architect's skill to heighten the effects of the landscape gardener's work, all facing

the observer at the Plaza fountain as he turns from point to point.

Directly east of the Machinery building stands the Georgia Manufacturers' building; south and a little east of this is the Negro building. Across the lake and east from the Plaza fountain, and north of the Georgia Manufacturers' building, is the Transportation building, north of which stands Electricity building, all of which are twenty-three feet below the observer.

Between the observer and the Electricity building, half way between the Plaza and the lake, stands the Woman's building.



ten feet below the Plaza and fifteen feet above the lake, in front of which plays a beautiful fountain. North of this, thirty feet above the lake, stands the Manufacturer's building, reached from the eastward by terrace steps, and from the walk-way level at other points.

North of the Plaza stands the United States Government building, the Chinese Tower, and Fine Arts Building, fifty feet above and overlooking the entire grounds—a most appropriate site. A rise of fifty feet is made in two hundred feet horizontal, and the engineer's skill was taxed not a little to make it, preserve the harmony, and at the same time consult the convenience of the visitor; all of which he accomplished in a very skillful and satisfactory manner by a succession of terraces and levels.

The first level and walk-way is twenty-two feet, the second level thirty feet, the third level forty feet, and the fourth level and walk-way fifty feet above the Plaza. These several levels are reached by numerous easy flights of steps in different directions, all of which are bordered by massive balustrades

of rustic rock masonry. The Newel posts of these balustrades, as well as those of like construction in various parts of the grounds, and they are numerous, serve as pedestals for bronze, terra-cotta and other statuary and vases for plants and shrubs, and also for electric light supports. The numerous terrace slopes, found on every hand, are clothed with grass and running vines of sweet scented, ever-blooming, white and yellow honeysuckles. The bold lines, appropriate coloring, massive proportions and arrangement of the buildings; the placing of statuary, fountains



and vases; the location and outlines of parks and lakes, graceful grass and vine-covered terraces, all combine to produce a most superb effect.

A complete water system, with three miles of water mains, furnishes an abundant supply of cool water for all purposes. A model electric light plant banishes night. Ample and efficient provision is made for the public comfort while a complete

system of sewers, four and a half miles in extent, and other measures guarantee perfect sanitary conditions.

While pointing out the main features of the landscape we have passed over many minor details which every visitor will find agreeable and interesting.

East of the Plaza and near the Woman's Building is a semi-circular stone terrace which cannot fail to attract attention. It is one of the most attractive pieces of work on the grounds. Its capacious level border is defined by rustic rock railings, that merge into balustrades flanking the broad walk with pedestals at convenient intervals supporting statuary, vases, and other objects which combine to produce a symmetrical and beautiful structure.

Architecture.

The main buildings of the Exposition were designed by Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, of New York, Supervising Architect, with the following exceptions:

The Fine Arts Building, designed by Mr. Walter D. Downing, of Atlanta, Ga.; the Woman's Building, designed by Miss Elise Mercer, of Pittsburg, Pa.; and the United



States Government Building, designed by Mr. Charles S. Kemper, one of the government architects.

It was the aim of Mr. Gilbert to secure architectural effects entirely by constructional outlines and the omission of any gaudy detail work. The general motive adopted

was that of the early Romanesque and while each building bears a family likeness, so to speak, to the general design adopted, it shows an individuality appropriate to the purpose for which it was erected, thus affording variety as well as harmony in the group. The United States Government Building is in harmony with this plan, which was also followed in the other structures and while the Fine Arts and the Woman's Buildings may be called classical-colonial, their general



outlines have been made to blend with Mr. Gilbert's suggestions.

The main buildings are constructed of Georgia pine. Heavy two-inch planking forms the base line to a height of about twelve feet, and yellow pine shingles cover the entire sides and roofs, broken only by band moulds of constructional work. The buildings are practically perma-

ment, resting upon masonry foundations. The shingles on the sides are covered with "creosote" stain of a dark silvery gray and the roofs are stained moss green with the trimmings and moulding a dull white. This color scheme and style of architecture is observed throughout all the buildings, with four exceptions, and is most effective in combination with the luxuriance of the surrounding foliage and the general contour of the site which contains 18 acres, differing in height at various points many feet.

The coats-of-arms of the United States Government, the Seal of the Exposition Company, the City of Atlanta and the eleven Cotton States modeled in staff are used in connection with exterior designs.



Classification of Main Buildings.

It is not our purpose to go into details in this connection, but to point out, in a general way, what lines of exhibits the visitor may find in any particular building; or, if he seeks some particular line of exhibits, to indicate in what building the object of his search is on display. Also to designate where the Exposition officials may be found should he have occasion to see them on business of any kind. To better serve the purpose above indicated the various buildings are arranged alphabetically rather than in successive order from any point.

Administration.—As the name suggests, this building is used for general administration offices. Here the visitor can find any particular official with whom he may have business, or readily ascertain his whereabouts.

Auditorium.—The body of this building is a grand amphitheatre devoted to entertainment purposes. The express, telegraph, postoffice, and police headquarters occupy portions of the Auditorium.

Agricultural.—Here may be found exhibits of all, or most, of the agricultural and horticultural products and appliances.

Electricity.—This new industry now takes on individuality for the second time in the history of expositions and in the large and elegant building, erected expressly for it, this juvenile industrial giant displays all his magnificent proportions to better advantage than ever before. Here are shown the tiny truths given to the world by Franklin and Morse which, in the hands of the wizards of later days, have become the levers that move and light the world.

Fire.—In this building the visitor will find an exhibit of the most modern appliances and methods devoted to that humane object, the preservation of life and property from destruction.

Fine Arts.—This veritable palace is devoted to a display of the works of art from all quarters of the globe. Here the lover of the beautiful and artistic may revel in satisfaction.

Woman's.—Here are displayed all those branches of industrial advancement in which woman has become especially prominent. The range, however, is wide, covering literature, music, science, and art, not the least of which is the art of home-making.

Manufactures and Liberal Arts.—This building contains the finished product of the various manufacturing processes that carry the lamp of human progress.

Machinery.—The whole mechanical world seems to be assembled in miniature in this building. Here is a grand exhibition of machinery and manufacturing processes from the raw material to the finished product. The ingenuity of the inventor and skill of the mechanic are shown in all their varied phases.

Georgia Manufactures.—In this building are grouped exhibits showing the progress and extent of the manufacturing industries of Georgia. Many are the surprises that here await the visitors from other States or countries. The Manufacturers' Association of Georgia has put its best foot forward and left nothing undone.

Transportation.—This building contains specimens of all vehicles used in transportation, from the bicycle to the locomotive. While the present predominates, the past is there for comparison.

Negro.—This is the first instance in the history of ex-

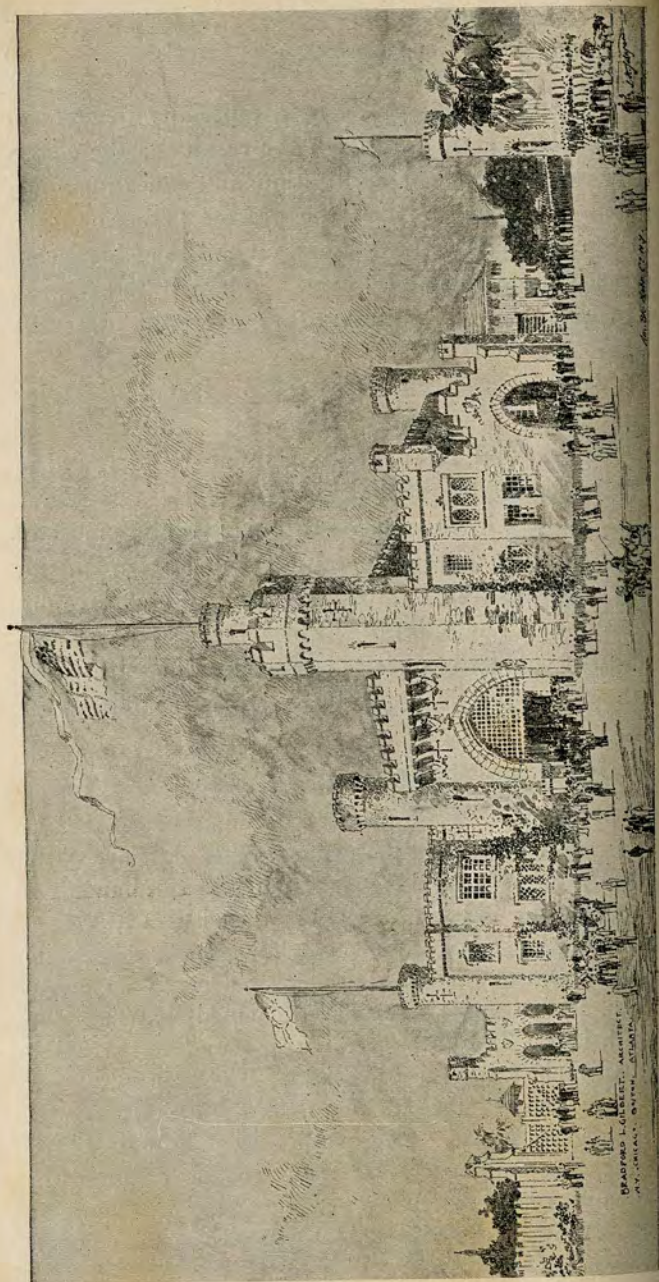
positions where a building has been especially devoted to the Negro race. Here are shown the results of the efforts of the race in the arts of civilization and educational advancement. The effect is all the greater because of the comparison of the past with the present and the illustration of the race's progress step by step. Few will find the exhibits in this building uninteresting or regret the time spent there.

Minerals and Forestry.—Here the product of the mine and forest are shown in all their forms. The miner and woodsman will find those things familiar to him, and in which he is possibly most interested.

United States Government.—In this building most of the varied exhibits of the general government are housed. In many respects the exhibit is novel and excels any former exhibit. The relics of historic interest are numerous, and instructive when viewed in connection with modern methods and appliances. The visitor will tarry long here.

Administration Building.

At the foot of Fourteenth street, the terminus of the Peach-tree street car line, is located the main entrance gateway, which is combined with the Administration building. This building is 48 feet in width by 132 feet in length; total height 31 feet 6 inches; the height of body of main building being 44 feet to the top of battlement. The main tower or dome is 78 feet 6 inches high, 19 feet at the base and surmounted by a flag staff 32 feet in height. There are several other towers on the building ranging from 28 to 43 feet in height. The main entrance is located in the center of the building, flanked on either side by exit gates and turnstiles. The area of main floor is 6,336 square feet. The building cost \$8,178. The material used in construction is blended together in such an attractive manner as to immediately catch the visitor's eye. The composite design



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.



MACHINERY HALL.

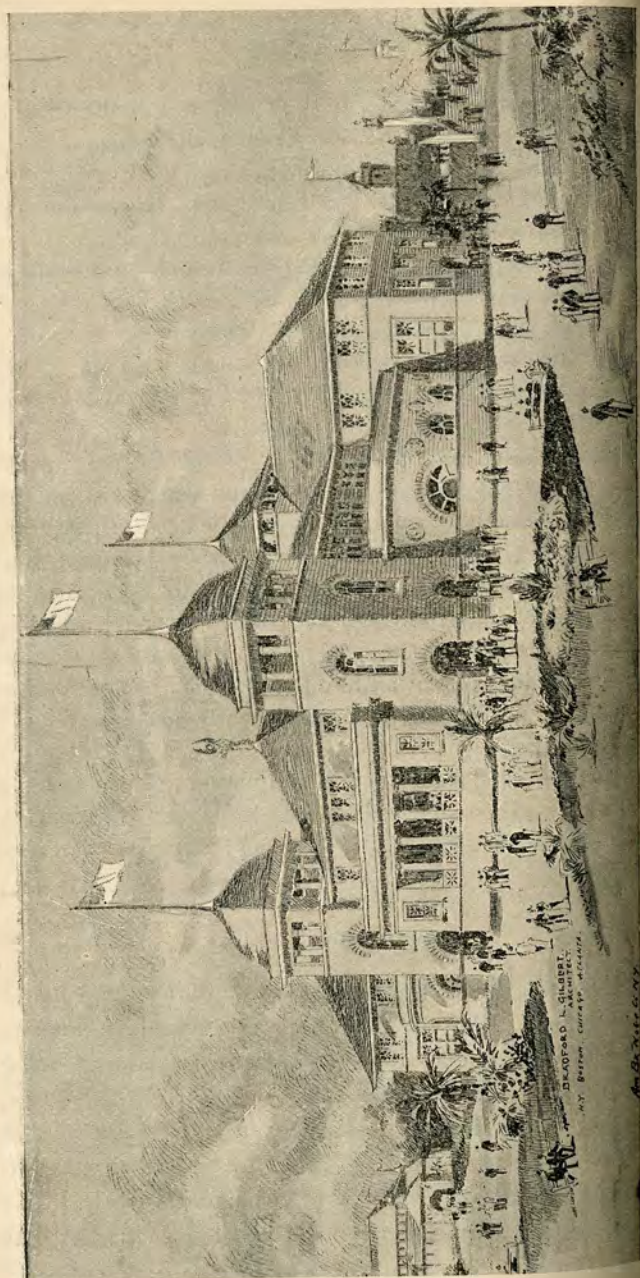
adopted for the main entrance gateway and this building combines a reproduction of portions of the famous Blarney Castle in Ireland, Tower of London, Warwick Castle in England, the Rheinstein in Germany, and the famous St. Michaels on the coast of Brittany in France. Over the entrance archway is a frowning iron spiked portcullis. The deeply imbedded windows and loopholes, the castellated turrets and battlements represent the rough hewn stone and the primitive construction of mediaeval days. Old fashioned quarried, leaded glass is used for all the windows in this building and every detail is carried out in harmony with the general antique design.

The building is given up entirely to offices for the various branches of the administration department, where visitors can obtain the information they desire from the official in charge of the department to which their business naturally belongs. The first floor is used by the various officials of the department of concessions and admissions. On the second floor the offices of the president and the director-general and his assistants may be found. The finance committee also has rooms on this floor. The apartments are neat, roomy and conveniently arranged for the uses made of them.

The partitions and walls are lath and plaster and the finish in natural woods. The outer walls of the building are covered with staff and ornamented with relief figures and patterns in harmony with the general design.

Auditorium.

Directly east from the Administration Building is located the Auditorium, 104 feet in width by 194 feet in length, and 42 feet high; height of body of main building being 241 feet. The base of the main tower is 54 feet square, and its height 74 feet. The two corner towers are 19 feet square at base, and 66 feet high. Construction is of wood, iron and glass, with staff of ornamental work. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It



has an amphitheatre arrangement of floor and seating capacity for 3,000 people. Cost, \$13,500.

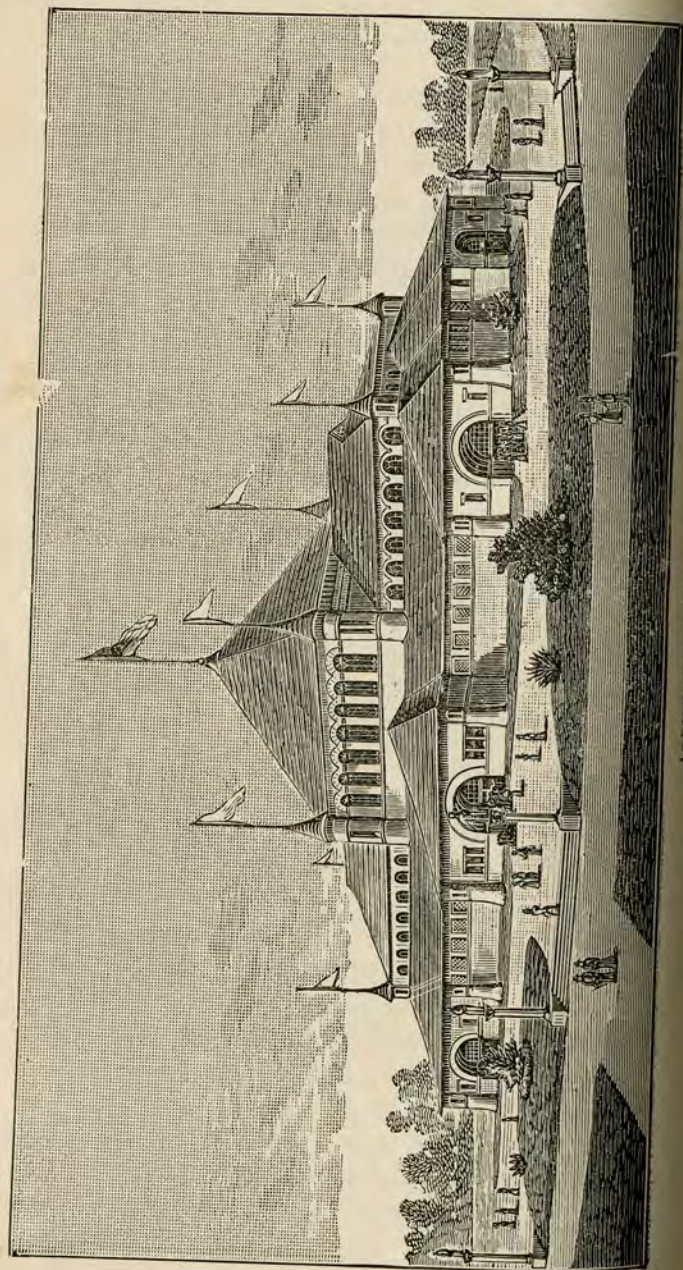
Café and restaurant accommodations are provided for and a special feature is the setting aside of large private boxes for parties or the entertainment of distinguished guests. The police department and express offices also occupy a portion of this building.

The location is an excellent one, fronting east on the Plaza. The building is utilized for a variety of purposes. Lectures, musical entertainments, receptions and convention hall. Its acoustic properties are scientifically accurate, and the building is large, commodious and airy. The music dias stands at the east end of the building, and along the sides cafés open into the main hall, arranged so that people seated at the tables have a full view of the music dias, and can hear everything that is going on. The exterior is highly ornamented with bas-relief designs.

Agricultural Building.

Directly to the south and right of the main entrance, is the Agricultural Building, 160 feet wide by 305 feet in length, and 108 feet in height. Height of body of main building is 64 feet. There are four towers at the principal corners and one at either corner of the clear stories. The building is constructed of wood, iron and glass. Main floor area is 48,800 square feet. Cost \$17,000.

At a distance this building is suggestive of a great pyramid. The six entrances are protected by arched porticos and vestibules. The outer walls are of shingles stained gray, with white trimmings, giving a light effect. The roof is stained moss green, pursuant to the general color scheme. There is no outward ornamentation, but an agreeable architectural effect is secured by broken lines



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

harmoniously disposed. The building stands on a high terrace which adds materially to its appearance when viewed from the east or south. The structure is really imposing for a one-story building. It has been the design of the Exposition management, from the first, to leave nothing undone that would tend to give the subject of agriculture the position it is justly entitled to in all great expositions. As agricultural products, natural or manufactured, form about 90 per cent. of the country's exports, it might well be supposed to be of first importance—a claim fully recognized by the Cotton States and International Exposition. That such is the fact seems demonstrated by the magnificent building and other provisions made for the exhibit.

There has been a wonderful growth in the importance of this industry within the last few years. Only recently the subject has become one of the principal departments in the government and its Chief has been elevated to a place in the President's cabinet.

Nearly all of the States maintain fine educational institutions devoted exclusively to agricultural progress, and experimental stations under the management of experts appointed by the general government. The objects of these stations is to make careful tests of soil, climate, and all conditions affecting the growth of different products. The subject of irrigation has received a great deal of attention from both the general and State governments, and important results have followed the investigations along that line. Large tracts of arid land have been brought under cultivation and made productive by this process within the last few years.

In this department most of the Southern States have made a special effort to demonstrate the progress made by their section in this industry. Their efforts seem to have

been crowned with signal success. The Northern and Western States are not behind. Their products and methods were never shown to better advantage. A large number of foreign countries are also admirably represented in this department. Among these are Mexico, Guatamala, Venezuela, Argentine Republic. Here are assembled the best results obtained by intelligent thought, systematic effort, and the scientific discoveries in agriculture and kindred industries.

Aisles leading from the four main entrances cross in the center of the building dividing the floor space into quarters. These aisles are again crossed by others near the sides and ends. The building is thus divided into sections lettered from A to N, in a conspicuous manner. The aisles are ten feet in width and afford ample passage room for visitors. They are lined on either side by beautifully constructed and ornamented pavilions and booths with their exhibits. On entering the building at the center of the front façade and turning to the right, the visitor finds himself in the midst of the collective exhibits of the States of Arkansas and Florida, to which most of this quarter of the building (section B K and C) is given up. Arkansas occupies 5,010 feet, and Florida 3,780 feet of space. The booths are decorated with cotton on black background, with varicolored bunting draped ceilings. The designs are very appropriate and the effect is beautiful.

The decorations consist of the various parts of corn and the other cereals. They are blended in a wonderful harmony of color and make many unique designs. The variety of grains, grasses, and parts of corn used is wonderful. Many whole ears of corn are split, sawed in two lengthwise, and nailed upon boards. In this exhibit the decorative possibilities have been most fully realized, and have

taken the most delicate form. A prominent feature are pictures wrought wholly in cereals, which in design, execution, and color, are close rivals of the expert artist's brush. Cotton is also considerably used, with strikingly good effect.

Continuing along the same aisle, across the central aisle to the opposite side of the floor, the collective exhibits of the States of Louisiana and South Carolina are reached. The former occupies 5,097 feet and the latter 3,960 feet of space. They occupy sections D M and E on either side of the aisles. Here the varied products of these States are appropriately grouped so as to be shown to best advantage. The decorative designs form an interesting feature, and attract especial notice as the visitor lingers to view the things peculiar to the soil and climate of these widely separated sections of the country. Proceeding in the same direction across the central transverse aisle, section F is at your right and K at your left. The first exhibit on your right is that of Walter Baker & Co., who show a fine collection of chocolate, cocoa, and preparations of the same. The next is an extensive display of chewing tobacco, occupying 354 feet, made by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of North Carolina, and an exhibit of manufactured tobacco by Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, of North Carolina. The next is that of Vatterlein Bros., of Philadelphia, Pa., consisting of a line of cigars of their manufacture. Near the last exhibit is a display of cigars and leaf tobacco made by Cuesta, Ballard & Co., of Tampa, Fla. Next on the same side is an exhibit of the water from the famous Lithia Springs, S. C., made by Harris Lithia Water Company. That part of section L just across the aisle from the exhibit just considered, and fronting section G, is an extensive exhibit of cottolene by N. K. Fairbank & Co. of

Chicago, occupying 952 feet. Next beyond the cottolene exhibit is an exhibit of canned and prepared meats and fruits by Curtis Bros. & Co., Rochester, N. Y. Next adjoining this exhibit is an extensive collection of beans and similar products, exhibited by the Illinois Canning Company, occupying 255 feet. Just beyond this is the exhibit of the products of North Carolina made by the Seaboard Air-Line. This collection is very extensive, and important, as it illustrates, in part, the resources of that State. The exhibit occupies one-half of sections L and J, being on both sides of the central longitudinal aisle and abutting on the central transverse aisle.

On the central longitudinal aisle, between the Cottolene and North Carolina exhibits, the Pure Food Product Company of Chicago make a fine display of the products of cocoanut oil. Also an exhibit of pickles, etc., by J. H. Heins & Co. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Section N is the center of the building, and is occupied by an exhibit of potash, etc., made by the German Kali Works of New York.

Section G is at the south end of the building. Here will be found an interesting collection of sugar-cured meats by The John C. Rath Packing Company of Cincinnati, and ginger ale by the Keystone Jamaica Ginger Ale Company, also of Cincinnati. The Hammond Packing Company of South Omaha have an extensive and varied exhibit of prepared meats, lard, extracts, oils, etc., in this section, occupying 420 feet space.

Section H is located in the southeast corner of the building, and is for the most part given up to baking powder, yeast, flavoring extracts, etc. The C. F. Sauer Company of Richmond, Va., have an extensive display of baking powder, glycerine, and flavoring extracts, occupying 180

feet of space. Fleischman & Co. of Cincinnati occupy the same amount of space with their yeast exhibit. Directly in the corner is the exhibit of the New York Condensed Milk Company, occupying 420 feet space. It consists of condensed milk and evaporated cream in cans, and condensed coffee. The W. J. M. Gordon Chemical Company of Cincinnati also make an exhibit of glycerine in this section. Here also will be found the Standard Oil Company's exhibit of petroleum oil products, which is varied and interesting. The space occupied is 420 feet.

In section J, facing the central longitudinal aisle, is the American Cereal Company's booth, occupying 810 feet of floor space. This booth is a handsome structure, artistically built and beautifully decorated. It was designed by Mr. Wm. Booth, the celebrated New York artist. The booth of N. K. Fairbank & Co., of Chicago, is also a product of his skill. The exhibit is very extensive and interesting.

The southern portion of section J, facing the eastern longitudinal aisle, is occupied by an extensive exhibit of whisky and similar products. People's Sons Company of Cincinnati exhibit whiskies, wines, etc.; the Live Oak Distilling Company of the same place, whiskies; Mellwood Distilling Company of Louisville, Ky., whisky in barrels. Between the whisky exhibits above mentioned and the Seaboard Air-Line exhibit is the exhibit of flour, etc., made by the Charles Tiedman Milling Company of Illinois.

In section A, opposite the similar exhibits in section J, Hiram Walker & Sons of Canada make a fine display of their celebrated whiskies, and S. Grabfelder & Co. display whiskies, wines, etc. A little farther along toward the main entrance is an exhibit of lager beer by the Mayer Brewing Company of New York, and similar exhibits by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company of St. Louis, Mo., and the Moerlin Brewing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Minerals and Forestry Building.

To the south of the Agricultural Building, across "Clara Meer," at the west end of the lake the Minerals and Forestry Building is located. It is 110 feet in width, and 350 feet in length. The height of body of main building is 32 feet. There is a central octagonal turret 80 by 80 feet and 28 feet high, surmounted by a subturret 40 by 40 feet and 20 feet high. The building is constructed entirely of natural Southern woods, all of which are found in Georgia. These include the following varieties: Long-leaf yellow pine, hickory, scaly bark hickory, beech, black gum, poplar, sweet gum, willow, maple, iron wood, white oak, red oak, spanish oak, tupalo gum, black jack, ash, wild cherry, dog wood, cypress, and other woods. Wahoo and black wood bark are used to cover the outside of the building, between the structural timbers, the whole design being of rustic work.

The exhibits consist of a variety of forest products, in the shape of logs, and sections of trees, ornamental and fancy woods in veneers, as well as an extensive collection of minerals, all very effectively and beautifully arranged. The main floor area of 25,600 feet gives ample room for the exhibits.

The roof of the building is used as a complete roof garden, where all sorts of tropical plants and foliage are shown. Around the principal stairway there is a comprehensive exhibit of minerals. This building, perhaps the most unique in appearance, was erected at a cost of \$12,000.

The Government exhibit in this building is the most complete and comprehensive exhibition of the flora of the South ever gathered together. The Chief of the National Bureau of Forestry has charge of this exhibit, which covers 3,000 square feet in the center of the building. This

MINERALS AND FORESTRY BUILDING.

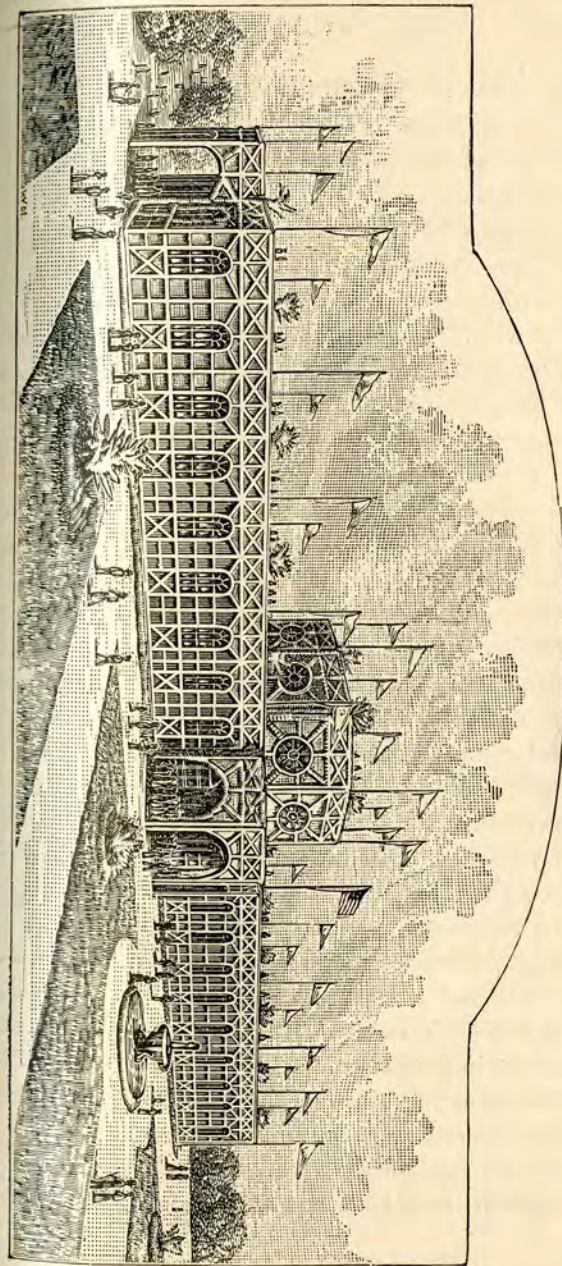


exhibit is one of the most instructive lessons of the Exposition. All kinds of economically important trees and plants are shown, and methods of forest cultivation and preservation are practically illustrated. The different results obtained by good and bad forestry are illustrated by models, and one of the most instructive exhibits is a set of three models, representing a 160-acre farm in the hill lands of the South. The first shows how, by bad forest management, the farm has become gullied and silted over; the next shows how, with bush dams, terracing, sodding, etc., it may be recovered, and the third shows the farm restored by proper forestry to good condition. It is an object lesson of untold value.

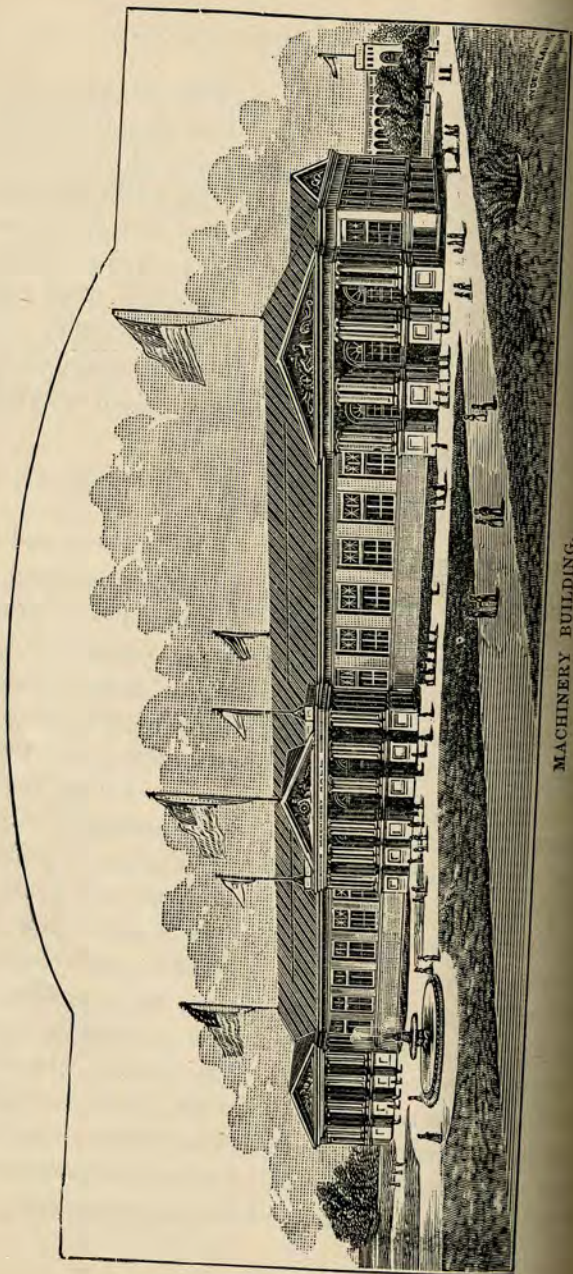
The forest resources of the South are further shown by sections of wood, with botanical specimens, and descriptive labels of more than 180 different kinds of Southern trees. The lumber interests of the South are fully shown, and many illustrations show valuable trees which may be profitably introduced. Altogether the forestry display is one of the most comprehensive and interesting of the Government exhibits. Minerals, rocks, and ores are displayed with reference to their practical uses, and so as to illustrate particularly the geological resources of the Southern Appalachians. It is believed that this exhibit will give to the public a better notion of the extent and variety of mineral wealth of the South than has been heretofore possible.

At night the entire building is brilliantly illuminated with Welesbach's incandescent gas light system, which is in itself an important and interesting exhibit. The principal feature is the lamp or burner, which is made from a peculiar mineral, monazite sand, found only in North Carolina. With this burner a powerful, soft blue light is produced and, it is claimed, with a great saving of gas.

The following are some of the varieties of wood exhibited: South side, beginning at the south entrance—fibres, moss, etc., ash, oak, finished panels, poplar, cottonwood, gum, ash; north side, beginning at the north entrance—wood panels, cypress, red cedar, long-leaf pine, North Carolina pine, Missouri pine; the central portion of the east half of the building, is devoted to exhibits of wood manufactures. In the extreme east end of the building a fine exhibit is made by the Argentine Republic, which occupies a large amount of space. The west half of the building is devoted almost entirely to mine products.

Machinery Building.

Having completed our sojourn in the Minerals and Forestry Building, let us proceed on our journey eastward. We come next to the Machinery Building, an imposing structure 500 feet in length by 98½ feet in width, rising to a height of 58 feet. Its interior construction is designed to give a great deal of space. The front façade is relieved by three large porticos, one in the center and one near either end, enclosed by colonnades of great Corinthian columns, with freize and pediment richly and appropriately ornamented with staff figures and patterns in relief. The principal pediments, about 75 feet in length, contain beautiful staff figure work in appropriate design. The outer walls are planked to the window-sills and shingles above. The general color scheme has been carried out in the painting and a pleasing effect secured. Porticos, similar to those in front, also protect the two entrances at the south. The broad expanse of floor, which is constructed to sustain a load of 200 pounds to the square foot, is free from posts or other obstructions, and the area is 48,034 square feet. Underneath the floor is a large basement, where all the main and countershafting is oper-



ated, thus securing the utmost safety to the visitor as he makes his rounds viewing the multitude of machines performing their various operations.

In the rear of and adjoining the main building is an annex 70 by 232 feet. This annex is used for the boiler-house. Here you can find four batteries of boilers of enormous size, which furnish steam for the ponderous engines in the main building, running almost noiselessly as they perform the herculean task of supplying the power necessary for all the purposes of the Exposition. The capacity of these engines is equal to 2,250 horse-power.

A broad aisle, communicating with the entrances, extends entirely around this building, 18 feet from the walls. The longitudinal portions are connected by four transverse aisles crossing the enclosed portion of the floor. The floor space is thus divided into sections. The sections are designated by letters conspicuously posted, in order that the visitor can readily identify them.

Section B, to the right of the main entrance, is a cotton-seed oil mill, the exhibit of the Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, of Dayton, Ohio. Beyond this, occupying 1,800 feet, is an extensive display of wood-working machinery by J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati. The machinery is adapted to a multitude of operations, many of which are both intricate and interesting. Then comes the wood-working machinery exhibit of S. H. Woods Machine Company, of Boston, which adds to the interest already created in this line of machinery by demonstrating the extent to which it has been developed. Many of the machines are novel both as to construction and use. The saws, knives, etc., exhibited in this section by the Simonds Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, make a very fine showing. At the end of the section, near the northwest entrance, Messrs.

Brooks & Miller, of Paterson, N. J., have a Jaquard loom on exhibition. This machine is an object of general interest.

In section C, at the west end of the building, a corkscrew machine, straw-hat machines, card clothing, and machines for setting card clothing and ice machines are exhibited. The exhibit of Messrs. Butterworth & Sons Co., of Philadelphia, in this section, occupies 540 feet space and consists of machines for sizing and calendering and other operations in paper making.

Section G and part of section H, across the aisle from section C, is occupied by cotton-working machinery of various kinds, exhibited by the Woonsocket Machine and Press Co., Woonsocket, R. I., A. A. Bringham, of Boston, and the Whitin Machine Co., of Whitinsville, Mass. These exhibits are the center of attraction to those especially interested in the subject of cotton manufactures. The remainder of section H is occupied by several distinct exhibits. An exhibit of optical guides and machinery by Sol. Fischel, of St. Louis, where the machinery is in full operation, making the exhibit especially attractive and instructive. A display of split pulleys is made by the Reeves Pulley Company, of Columbus, Ind., and of twist drills and machinists' tools by the Cleveland (Ohio) Twist Drill Company.

Section O consists of the western half of the space between the wall and the south aisle. At the west end, next the entrance, is a group of leather belting exhibits by Charles A. Schieren & Co., of New York, J. E. Rhoads & Sons, Wilmington, Del., and Anderson Bros., of Paterson, N. J. Beyond comes the fine display of sewing machines made by the Singer Company, which is one of the most extensive in the building and has special attractions for the lady visitors. It occupies 1,080 feet of space. The next is an exhibit of petroleum lubricants by the Harris Oil Company.



NEGRO BUILDING.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING

of Providence, R. I. A little past the center of the section the Dodge Manufacturing Company, of Mishawaka, Ind., displays its celebrated wood split-pulleys and rope transmitters. Next in order is the display of optical goods and machinery by J. J. Mannion, of Chicago, whose exhibit is varied and interesting and requires 360 feet of space. The Bacon air-lift pumps occupy the last space in this section, near the entrance to the annex. The exhibit is made by Knowls Steam Pump Works, of New York.

Near the entrance to the annex a hydraulic elevator is exhibited by the Warner Elevator Company, of Cincinnati.

Section N is across the aisle, leading to the annex from section O, and extends thence to the entrance at the southeast corner of the building. The first exhibit, next to the entrance to the annex, is that of J. H. McGowan Co., Cincinnati. They display a variety of pumps and tobacco machinery. The next is a group of steam engines, boilers and water-wheels, by Jas. Leffel & Co., of Springfield, Ohio. Beyond this group is a pulverizing machine exhibit by the Newell Universal Mill Co., of New York. Near the center of the section will be found, to many minds, the most interesting exhibit in this section. It is a display of silk handkerchiefs, tidies, mats, scarfs and book work and the machines for making the same, by Messrs. Anderson Bros., of Paterson, N. J. The next 810 square feet are occupied by an exhibit of cotton mill machinery, by J. T. Weedales & Smalley, of Castleton, England. Coming as it does from the greatest cotton making country in the world, it attracts general attention and is a prominent factor in comparisons. Adjacent to this important exhibit, cotton gins are exhibited by rival builders, the Chase Cotton Gin Company, Milford, Mass., and the Universal Cotton Gin and Wool Burrer Company, of Boston.

Adjoining the cotton-working machinery above mentioned, an electric motor exhibited by the Cavel Electric Dynamo Company, of Cincinnati, is driving a power printing press, which is the exhibit of the Miehle Press Company, of Chicago. Adjacent to this the Campbell Printing Press Company, of New York, has one of its well known Pony presses on exhibition. Perhaps the member of this group of machines pertaining to "the art preservative," which excites most general interest is the type-setting machine, which seems to think, so manifold and intelligent are its operations. It is the exhibit of the Thorne Type-Setting Machine Company, of Hartford, Conn. None appreciate the importance of this and kindred machines so much as printers, upon whom they have made serious inroads in the last decade. This machine stands near the entrance at the southeast corner of the building.

Sections L and D are on the eastern block of the central portion of the building between the aisles. Only some of the most prominent exhibits on these sections will be noted here. The Mason Machine Works, of Massachusetts, have a large and varied exhibit, consisting of looms, cards, spinning frames, drawing frames, mules, etc. The exhibit occupies 1,396 feet space and is very important. At the corner of section L, near the southeast entrance, stands a machine in which the general public take a lively interest. It is for making envelopes and is kept in active operation turning out finished envelopes at a rapid rate. It is the exhibit of J. C. Blair Company, of Huntington, Pa.

Section M is the extreme eastern portion of the floor, between the wall and transverse aisle. It contains a variety of exhibits, the more important or prominent of which are given below. At the south end of the section, in the extreme southeast corner of the building, stands a Hoe

printing press and type-setting machine, occupying 396 feet of space. The exhibit is made by that enterprising newspaper, the *Atlanta Journal*, Atlanta, Ga. To the east of the above is an exhibit of knitting and box machines, by the Standard Machine Company, of Philadelphia, Pa. About the middle of the section Messrs. George Draper & Sons, of Hopedale, Mass., exhibit a loom, warper, twister and spooler. The exhibit requires 600 feet space and is very important. At the north end of the section, near the northeast entrance, the Cross Manufacturing Company, Washington, D. C., a delinting machine, which is the subject of considerable interest.

Section A is that portion of the floor east of the main entrance between the wall and the first longitudinal aisle. The eastern end of this section is devoted to soap and machines for manufacturing the same. There are two prominent exhibitors, Andrew Jergens & Co., Cincinnati, and Ralschman Bros., of Philadelphia.

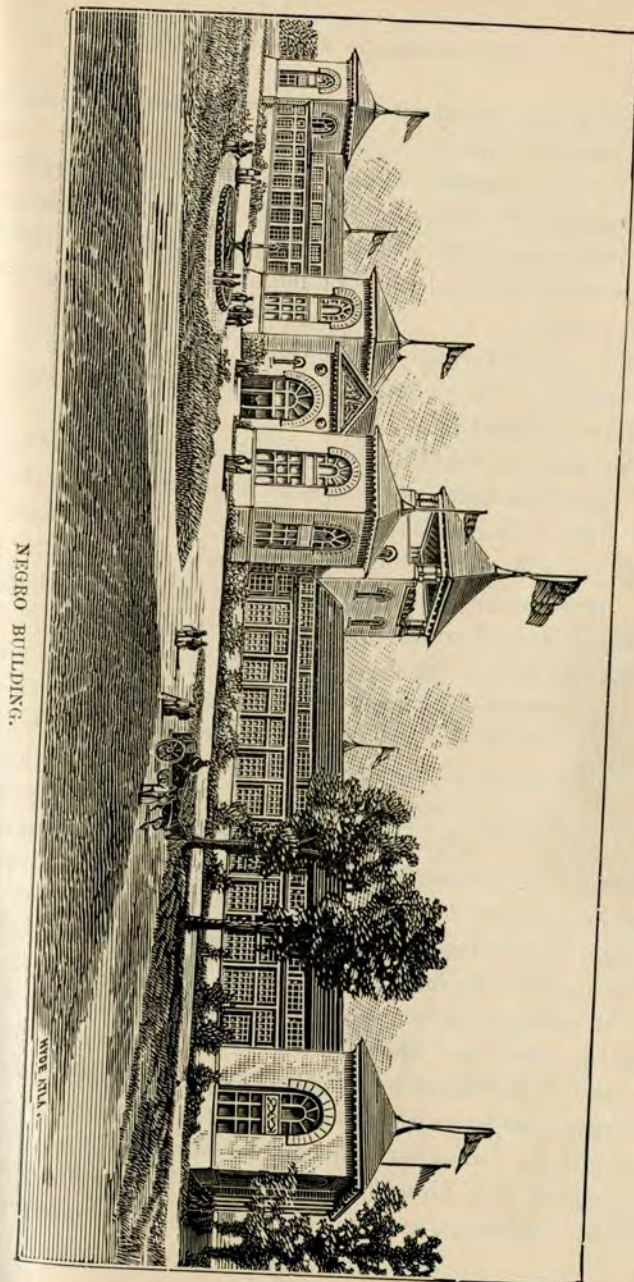
North of the above exhibit and next the wall, machines for binding, ribbing and looping are displayed by the Hodgson & Holt Manufacturing Company, of Laconia, N. H. These interesting machines are seen in operation. Adjacent to the above and fronting the main aisle, the latest machines for roasting coffee, etc., are exhibited by the Bartholomew Company, of Des Moines, Iowa. There is a wide difference between the old and new methods. Near the center of the section, Henry Disston & Sons, of Philadelphia, make a fine display of their celebrated goods, saws, files and tools, while the Niles Tool Works, of Hamilton, Ohio, make an elaborate display of their no less popular machine tools, occupying 900 feet space, which is among the largest allotments in the building.

Negro Building.

Still further to the right and east is found the Negro Building, near the Jackson street entrance. The building is 140 feet in width and 270 feet in length. The height of main structure is 24 feet and its total height is 36 feet. This is the only building ever erected at an exposition for the sole purpose of demonstrating the progress of the negro race in the arts of civilization. The exhibit covers a period of over fifty years. The building has a central tower 30 feet at the base by 70 feet in height. Jubilee singers and banjo players perform in the pavilion of the tower at stated hours. The main entrance is flanked by two smaller towers 40 feet in height, and there are in addition four corner towers of the same height. The main floor has an area of 23,998 feet. The building is constructed of wood, iron, and glass and was erected at a cost of \$9,922.

The outer covering is of shingles. The color is gray, white, and green in harmony with the other structures. Glass has been used liberally and no building on the ground is better lighted. Handsome medallions in terra-cotta and staff over the entrances, pediments ornamented with the same material in relief, and the breaking up of the broad stretches of the facade with towers produce a decidedly agreeable architectural effect.

The attractive exterior is enhanced by figures in ornamental staff work in the pediment contrasting the condition of the negro of fifty years ago with the present day. On one side is seen a picture of the primitive log cabin and the face of an old negro mammy, her head covered with the characteristic bandana. On the other side in contradistinction to this view appears the face of a representative negro of this day and generation, the late Frederick



NEGRO BUILDING.

Douglass, who represented his people in important positions of honor and trust.

The many splendid exhibits shown in their own building demonstrate the fact that they have availed themselves of the opportunities offered and show a constantly increasing advancement along the line of moral, intellectual and material progress.

The negroes throughout the South have great interest in this building. The contractors and laborers employed were all of the colored race.

The floor of this building, the same as other buildings, is divided into sections by aisles. There are two longitudinal aisles a short distance from either wall with transverse aisles in the center and at either end. This divides the floor space into sections, each of which is designated by letters. The exhibits are educational and industrial throughout.

Section B is in the vestibule of the front entrance and is first met with on entering the building. The first exhibits are those of the Howard University and the Sumner School, Washington, D. C., occupying the whole of this section.

Section C is to the right of B facing the first longitudinal aisle. It is occupied by the exhibits of the Board of Missions for Freedmen, St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, United Order of Reform Savings Bank, W. H. Grant, L. C. Baily, Eatonville Art Association, and the Florida State Normal and Industrial College.

Section J is on the opposite side of the building. Arkansas has a fine exhibit in the corner, then comes the exhibits of the Philander Smith College, Central Tennessee College, the South Carolina Banking Association, Darlington School, Greenleaf College, and Morgan College.

Section H is along the same aisle as section J across the central transverse aisle. The Gammon Theological Semi-

nary makes the first exhibit in this section. The other exhibits are the Clark University, Atlanta University, Spelman Seminary, Atlanta Baptist Seminary, Morris Brown College, and the Colored Orphan Home, all of Atlanta. Bishop A. M. Turner makes a fine exhibit of American curios in this section; there are likewise fine exhibits of Georgia needlework and Georgia art.

Section A is to the left of the main entrance next the wall. The first exhibit in the corner is that of Talladega College. The other exhibits in order are Montgomery Industrial School, Alabama State Normal and Industrial School, Tuskegee (Alabama) Normal and Industrial Institute (the exhibit also occupies a large part of section E across the aisle), Amateur Art Society, United States Patent Office.

Sections E and F occupy the north half of the central portion of the floor between longitudinal aisles. The exhibits are as follows: Tuskegee (Alabama) Normal and Industrial Institute, Lincoln School, Tawick Farm, Pulaski county, Georgia State Industrial College, Spelman Seminary, Atlanta and Clark Universities.

Sections G and D, the south half of the central portion of the floor, is occupied by the following institutions: Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute, Christianburg Institute, Claflin University, and colored Knights of Labor.

The exhibits in this building are all of importance reflecting great credit upon the negroes, by whom and in whose behalf they are made. It is doubtful if there is a more interesting and truly valuable exhibit on the ground. Valuable in that it illustrates what the colored people are doing for themselves towards elevating the race into the estate of good citizenship.

ATLANTA.

Atlanta is situated in the midst of the great Georgia plateau, known as the Piedmont Region, the high rolling land constituting the foot hills of the southern extremity of the Appalachian chain of mountains. Her average altitude is 1,050 feet above the sea. Her position is such that she has been properly styled the "Gate City." Like Chicago, she stands directly in the pathway of travel and traffic, and all must pass her way.

She is not only the capital of the Empire State of the South, but the metropolis of the Southeast. She is surrounded by one of the richest agricultural and mineral regions in the world. While she is not favored with any great natural highway of commerce, she is the center of a railway system second to none, which compensates for the seeming forgetfulness of nature in locating her great waterways. Thirteen railroads radiate from here in every direction, making the city a great distributing point.

The city of Atlanta is known to the people of the world. Even school children are familiar with her, for is she not one of the few cities with a page—yes, with pages—devoted to her in the history of the world? Yes, she bought her place at fearful cost; but it is hers, and it has proven to be the best possible investment she could have made. The free cities of ancient Europe shine no brighter in history than does Atlanta. She is proud of her name and fame, and has just cause therefor.

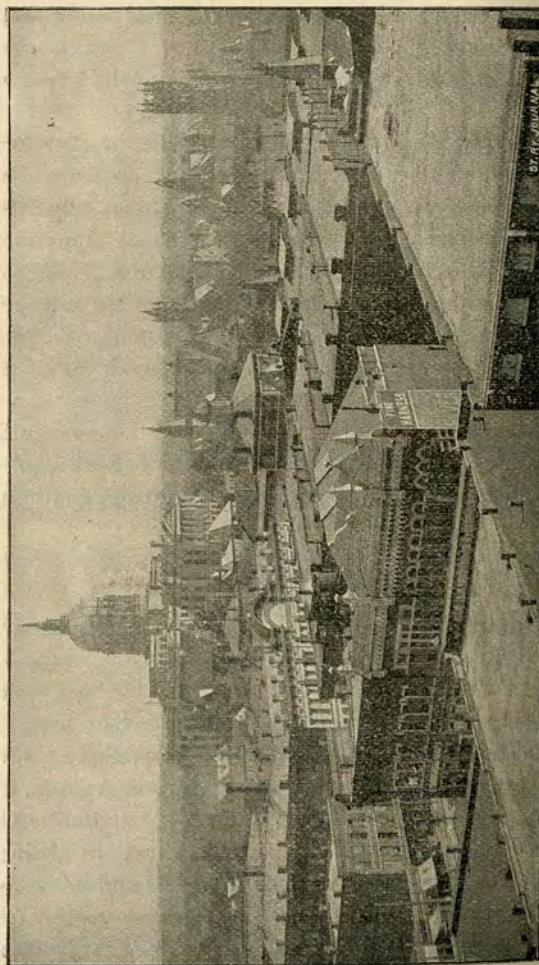
The growth of Atlanta has been marvelous, and her prosperity wonderful, since the fateful days in '64 when Sherman's army left nothing here but ashes and smouldering ruins; everything was gone but hope and energy. From that time she has been carried along on the mighty and irresistible current of human progress. No circumstances nor conditions could have hastened or retarded her. It was intended from the beginning

that a great city should rise above these foothills, for before Atlanta was known or dreamt of, the great avenues of stage and wagon traffic between the North and South and East and West, crossed each other here. This cross-roads meeting place in time demanded an inn. First known as Terminus for years, in 1843 the name was changed to that of Marthasville, in compliment to the daughter of ex-Governor Wilson Lumpkin. In 1846 the name Atlanta was chosen. When the dark days of '61 and '64 had passed, she sprang into new life and took on more vigorous growth. From that time she has taken sturdy strides, until to-day she stands forth with 110,000 souls in the palm of her hand.

Among the great cities of America she claims distinction of the highest rank, and her claims are neither empty nor fraudulent. They have been investigated by committees, commissions and delegations appointed and sent out from the leading cities of the country for that purpose. The universal verdict is that her claims are well founded. Every report has read, "Atlanta is one of the cleanest, best paved, best drained, best sewered, best lighted and best governed cities on the continent, if not in the world." Her streets are well kept and clean from one year's end to another. Writers have even used the boulevards of Paris, London and New York for purposes of comparison.

She has sixty miles of streets paved with asphalt, vitrified brick, and granite blocks from Stone Mountain. From her suburban limits, excellent roads lead to the various suburbs and the country beyond.

The city has a natural and an artificial sewerage system which has been pronounced perfect by sanitary engineers. Her principal trunk sewers are large enough to permit the passage of a horse and wagon. The drainage and sewerage system is so arranged that it carries off rapidly and completely the floods resulting from heavy rainfalls peculiar to this section at certain seasons of the year, and these rainfalls, flushing the drains and sewers as they do, assist very materially in maintaining the splendid sanitary condition of the city. Her lateral sewers,



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and other northern cities," says an authority. It is mentioned as a remarkable fact that there has never been a case of sun-stroke in Atlanta. Her great altitude, perfect natural and artificial drainage, pure, bracing air, and pure, soft water, combine to make epidemics and malaria impossible. During one of the greatest epidemics of yellow fever that has ever scourged the south, when all other cities quarantined against it, Atlanta's gates were thrown wide open to refugees, and she was none the worse for her hospitality. Pulmonary and kidney diseases are almost unknown. In 1894, the death rate was but 16.38 to the thousand.

Commerce and Manufacturing.

Commercially, as in other things, Atlanta accepts no second place. The valuation of her property is set down at \$78,700,000. Her trade and manufactures exceed \$160,000,000 annually. The engines of commerce are at work on every hand. Her manufactured products find their way to every clime, and the demand for them is continually increasing. Her towering places of trade are unsurpassed by any city of her size, and her streets are always a scene of life and activity. Her factories are never idle, and smoke is ever curling heavenward from their stacks. Her streets are lined with as beautiful and stately residences, and as handsome grounds as can be found anywhere. Notably, Peachtree street, leading directly to the Exposition grounds, is lined with magnificent homes.

What Atlanta Wants.

Atlanta desires, most of all, to cultivate, extend and retain her friendly relations with every quarter of our common country, the first and greatest in the world. She bids her kindred welcome.

Points of Interest.

Among the many places of interest to the visitor to Atlanta, may be mentioned the following:

The Exposition.—Reached by Consolidated cars, *via* Peachtree and Jackson streets, and Southern Railway.

Athletic Park (Baseball Grounds).—Boulevard and Jackson street; take Consolidated cars on Marietta street, *via* Edgewood avenue.

Aragon Roof Garden.—Aragon Hotel, corner Peachtree and and Ellis streets.

Capitol Building, on the square bounded by Washington street, Capitol place, Capitol avenue, and East Hunter street.—Visitors are admitted to the roof from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., where a fine view of the city can be had. The building is reached by Capitol avenue, Hunter and East Fair street cars.

Chamber of Commerce.—Corner South Pryor and East Hunter streets.

County Court House.—The building is located opposite the Chamber of Commerce, and both buildings are reached by the South Pryor street car line, or the same line of cars running to the Capitol building.

Custom House, Post Office, and Government Building.—Corner Marietta, Forsyth and Fairlie streets.

City Waterworks.—Reached by Atlanta and Chattahoochee river cars.

A visit to any of the following Cemeteries will prove interesting:

Oakland.—Take Decatur or East Fair street cars.

West View.—Walker street cars.

Hollywood.—Reached by the Chattahoochee river cars.

Battlefields.

Battle of Peachtree Creek, July 19, 1864.—Reached by the S. A. L. Railway from Union Passenger Depot.

Battle of Atlanta, July 21, 1864.—Take Grant Park cars.

Battle of Ezra Church, July 23, 1864. Walker street cars to Westview cemetery; Ezra Church near by.

Fort McPherson, three miles from Union Passenger Depot, on Central Railroad, and A. and W. P. Railroad, is a most interesting point. It is the second largest army post in the United States, and is well worth a visit. Band concerts every Thursday and Friday evening at 8 P. M.; a dress parade every afternoon, except Saturday and Sunday, at 6:15, and drills every day, except Sunday, at 10 A. M., are some of the attractions. To all of these visitors are welcome. The ground can also be reached by the Atlanta Railway line, street cars running every fifteen minutes.

Atlanta Boasts of Beautiful Parks.

Grant Park.—This is a delightful spot, with shady walks, good drives, lakes, fine Zoological Garden, etc. The cyclorama building, in which is displayed an immense oil painting of the Battle of Atlanta, is located near the main entrance. The visitor should not fail to see this park, which is reached by the Fair street, or Georgia avenue cars, Consolidated, Grant Park line, and the Atlanta Railway cars.

Inman Park.—A private residence park, reached by the Edgewood avenue, or Atlanta Railway cars.

Lakewood Park.—This is four miles from the city, has a beautiful lake with good boating and bathing facilities; also a music and dancing pavilion. The Atlanta Railway cars run every fifteen minutes.

Little Switzerland, a very picturesque and attractive retreat, adjoining Grant Park, and reached by the same lines of cars.

Ponce de Leon Springs.—The Ponce de Leon cars will carry you to this attractive spot, where you will find shaded walks, a pure sparkling spring, good boating, bowling alley, and a dancing and concert pavilion.