

East Falls
Historical Society

Chadwick Papers

Volume 68

**Sesqui-Centennial
Exposition-1926**

PHILADELPHIA'S SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

EXPOSITION-----

WHICH EVENTUALLY TURNED OUT TO

BE A FAILURE--FINANCIALLY AND

OTHERWISE.

ARRANGED AND COMPILED

BY

A. C. CHADWICK, Jr.

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.

On the 23rd of May, 1926---a Sunday---Mary, Bill, Eleanor and I, decided to go down to look over the erection of the buildings in the Sesqui-Centennial grounds.

When we left home, early in the morning, the sun was shining brightly so we took the camera along to take pictures of some of the interesting things we expected to see. But after climbing to the upper deck of the "bus", at Twenty Ninth and Allegheny Avenue, the wind started to blow in fitful gusts and fleazy clouds began to appear in the heavens. It grew colder, as we went down through Fairmount Park and along the Parkway.

The central section of Philadelphia was taking on a new appearance, for the reception of the expected influx of visitors from all over the Nation. Broad, Chestnut, Market Street and Penn Square were scenes of the greatest activity.

Hundreds of flags had already made their appearance along the curbstones of many of the streets and many of the business houses were decorated with bunting.

Broad Street from Sansom Street to Spruce was tranformed into an Egyptian colonnade, for the convention of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the first of the great Sequi Centennial conclaves.

Columns, approximately 40 feet in height, painted with queer Egyptian and Arabic characters---ala "King "Tut"--lined the curbs. From one to the other, were festoons of electric lights. Accross the street hung huge signs welcoming the Shriners.

The girls were glad that they had worn their winter coats, by the time we approached the main entrance of the "Sesqui" grounds at Broad Street and Oregon Avenue.

At the entrance to the grounds we were astonished at the size of the monster representation of the old Liberty Bell, which was in the course of construction.

3

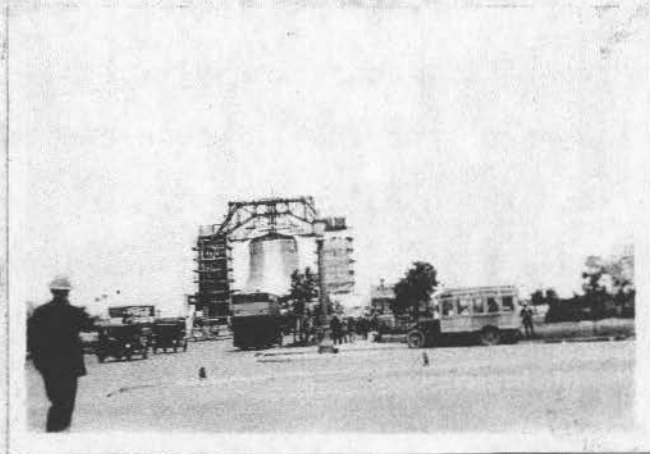
It was about 75 percent completed when we first saw it, that day. Its steel framework was already towering in the air, far above the street level. The lower part had received a coat of stucco and the bell had been painted. Wiring for the colored lights, thousands of which it is to be equipped with, for night illumination was still to be installed. We noticed that the bottom of the huge "gong" was more than 35 feet above the street paving, which would permit ~~the~~ even the large double-decked busses to pass under it with safety. We also observed that the word "Pennsylvania" was spelled with but two "N's":--thus:"Pensylvania",--on the bell. Whether this was an error, or the old-fashioned way of spelling the name of our State, I do not know.

No single feature of the Sequi-Centennial was more impressive than the celerity of construction. The spectator, who a few weeks before, had saw the bare ground, or at most a skeleton of steel would be surprised at what we saw. The steel structure had received a tinted stucco surface and apparently looked completed.

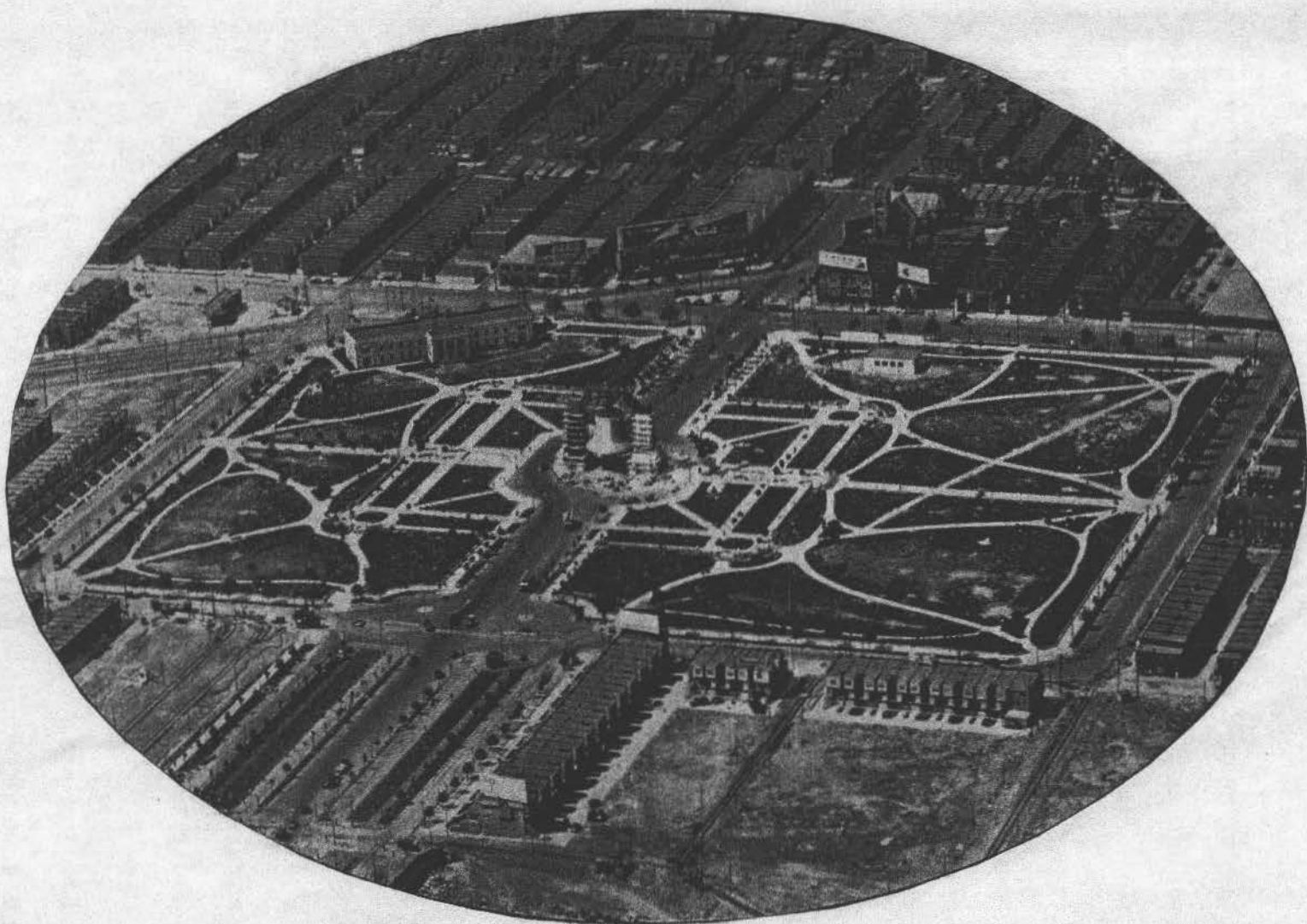
On Friday morning May 14th the seventy foot Liberty Bell, at the entrance was a fourstoried cylinder of sentlings and its supporting toers were nothing but sketchy basket-work. By the evening of the following day, the bell was rimmed, blocked in and partly surfaced, while heavy timbers had been added to the towers and the cantilever, overhead.

That is but one relatively insignificant illustration of the way the whole work went forward like a motion picture between Oregon Avenue and the Back Channel.

That is why, when the general alarm was expressed over the size of the task and the shortage of time, the men on the job refused to be panic-stricken. They would have liked years instead of months, but they knew they commanded labor-saving and labor-speeding devices, neither in the grasp nor in the forecast of



The huge Liberty Bell at the Entrance to
the Sesqui-Centennial Grounds, looking
north on Broad Street.---May 23rd 1926
Before completion.



LIBERTY BELL SQUARE WITH THE GREAT BELL IN
THE CENTER.

By night this huge reproduction of the Republic's most cherished relic was illuminated by 26,000 electric lights, a blazing, dazzling beacon, beckoning vast crowds to the Exposition grounds.

those workmen who, using the best science of their day, walled and roofed the exhibits of the Centennial, fifty years before.

Hundreds of workers, piles of sub-soil and top-soil, carts and horses, huge mounds of cinders, ~~shrub~~bery and trees; from 3 feet to 50, tightly wrapped in burlap to protect their roots, some being planted and watered and others ready to be planted in a new location, pipes, tool carts, steam shovels, road grading machinery, concrete mixers, rolls of wire, in single strands and meshed, piles of lumber, and everything conceivable building material and device greeted our eyes on all sides.

Haste! Haste! Haste! was to be witnessed in it all. And the wind rose and the dust whirled about us.

The colors of the rainbow were borrowed to spray-paint the stucco and plaster of the buildings. Pink, green, purple, gold, brown, red, yellow, orange and bronze in all their tints were in evidence.

Huge barrels, laid on their sides---16 feet high and 25 feet long, on a guess-- had been erected by a root beer company, along the paths and roadways. They were already doing a rushing business.

Hordes of trolley wiremen and trackmen were preparing a monstrous street-car system, in the grounds, making haste to provide adequate transportation facilities for the expected crowds. Miles of wire were being stretched, twice as many miles of ^{rails} ~~tracks~~ were being laid, numberless heavy work-cars were running back and forth with loads of railroad ties and ballast. The main trolley station was ~~xxx~~ capable of loading and unloading thousands of passengers each hour. It was ~~being~~ erected directly in front of the open end of the great Municipal Stadium, which ^{at the time} seated 100,000 spectators at the games and field meets that were to be held there.

Horses, laborers, plaster and dirt!, Dirt! Dirt!

The Connecticut Building was a brick structure, with an old Colonial, four-columned, building -high, front porch which faced on Broad Street.

"High Street", Philadelphia's old-time Market Street was almost completed, but was still a mass of scaffolding. All of the houses were constructed of wood and represented the homes of old Revolutionary Philadelphians. The policeman, on duty, pointed out, the stable which was used by General Washington's trusty steeds and also the Robert Morris house. Some of the buildings were supposed to be of brick, but which were ingenious imitations. The brick-like appearance was molded in white plaster, ~~and~~ detailed even to the pitted and cracked bricks, and then painted the requisite color. Even the new boards of the buildings were painted to appear as weather-beaten.

Further down Broad Street, across from the Philadelphia Department of Public Welfare's picket-fenced playground, for children, was the New Jersey State building, ~~evidently~~ a permanent structure for it was constructed of stone. It was square-"U" shaped and had a queer, peaked slate roof. The inner part of the huge "U" was equipped with a double-decked porch. I believe it was supposed to represent the barracks of the soldiers, at Trenton, ~~at~~ the time of the Revolution.

It has often been said that the current exhibition, while meant to represent the apex of human attainment, was not ~~intended~~ intended to surpass in physical dimension every preceeding exhibition.

But an examination of the comparative figures are illuminating. The area covered by the Centennial of fifty years ago was 285 acres. That of the Sesqui Centennial is nearly four times as great--1010 acres. If to this we add the remainder of League Island Park, the Flying Field, the parking space for motor cars, which is an item of 400 acres in itself, and the Navy Yard which will be one of

8

the paramount attractions for visitors, the Sesqui Centennial area is almost doubled, reaching a total of 2010 acres.

The largest preceding exhibition in this country, that of St. Louis, in 1904, used 1142 acres. The acreage covered by others was: World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, 666 acres; the Panama-Pacific in San Francisco in 1915, 635 acres; and the Pan-America in Buffalo in 1901, 350 acres.

Within a radius of 500 miles of Philadelphia is, this year, a focal center of 50, 100,000 persons. The closest approach to this figure is offered among the World's Fair cities, by St. Louis in 1904, which within the same radius had 32,548,488 persons.

Because of the enormous growth of the automobile industry, there is another phenomenal contrast in transportation facilities to be recorded. At the time of the San Francisco Expositions, eleven years ago, there were 385,649 motor cars registered within 1000 miles. But today, within 500 miles of Philadelphia there are 5,434,219 automobiles registered. It is seen that with the improved roads that came with the cars, the automobile has become a factor of the first magnitude in making an estimate of the attendance.

The authorities, taking every possible means of access into account, feel justified in predicting a total patronage of for the 183 days of about 36,000,000; and it is felt that this is a conservative figure. Chicago in 1893 reached 27,548,000. It is interesting to note that this figure very nearly coincides with the number of people living within a radius of 500 miles at that time--- which was 27,313, 324.

The demand for maps now pouring in at the Administration Building at Broad and Oregon Avenue shows how many persons intend to take advantage of the highways that have resulted from Philadelphia's program of improved road-building.

The Sesqui Centennial will write its autograph in light, in a

manner altogether beyond the reach of the longest and most powerful antennae not merely of the Centennial but of any other exhibition.

For example, the battery of fourteen super-power searchlights combined will reach an aggregate of 6,300,000,000 candle-power and their illumination will be visible in New York, far out at seas and at far ~~inland~~ distant inland points.

The Corliss-engine, the main-spring of power for the larger buildings ~~was~~ was a wonder of wonders at the Centennial. But its total potency was puny, set against the performances of the several types of Diesel engines that were seen in 1926.

It was noon time. Odd-looking, little, hastily-built road kitchens ~~were~~ besieged ~~with~~ by the laborers, who, worked nights, days and Sundays, in the mad rush to complete the buildings and grounds in time for the opening day, ~~Nov~~ Nov 31st.

Frankfurters and soda water seemed to be the popular articles ~~things~~ to banish the pangs of hunger among these men, many of whom were italians and negroes.

We noticed an old colored woman who had a huge kettle of baked lima beans, serving them out, army-fashion, on tin plates, among a group of her dark-skinned brethern. The men seemed to relish the crude fare.

Piles were being driven for the 200-foot Tower of Light, which was to be surmounted by two 62-inch searchlights, the largest anywhere, and at the very threshold of the grounds the giant LibertyBell will have its 25,000 lamps of 100 watts apiece. Among the marvels of communication to be seen will be the most recent process of transmarine telegraphy whereby photographs are sent and received for newspaper publication. If there is one unifying idea governing this vast and various exhibit, it is to show how applied sciences are today bringing the races, whatever their tongue, wherever their home, not merely into contact, but into closer fellowship day by day.

10

The very name of the neighborhood of League Island Park is auspicious for such an enterprise.

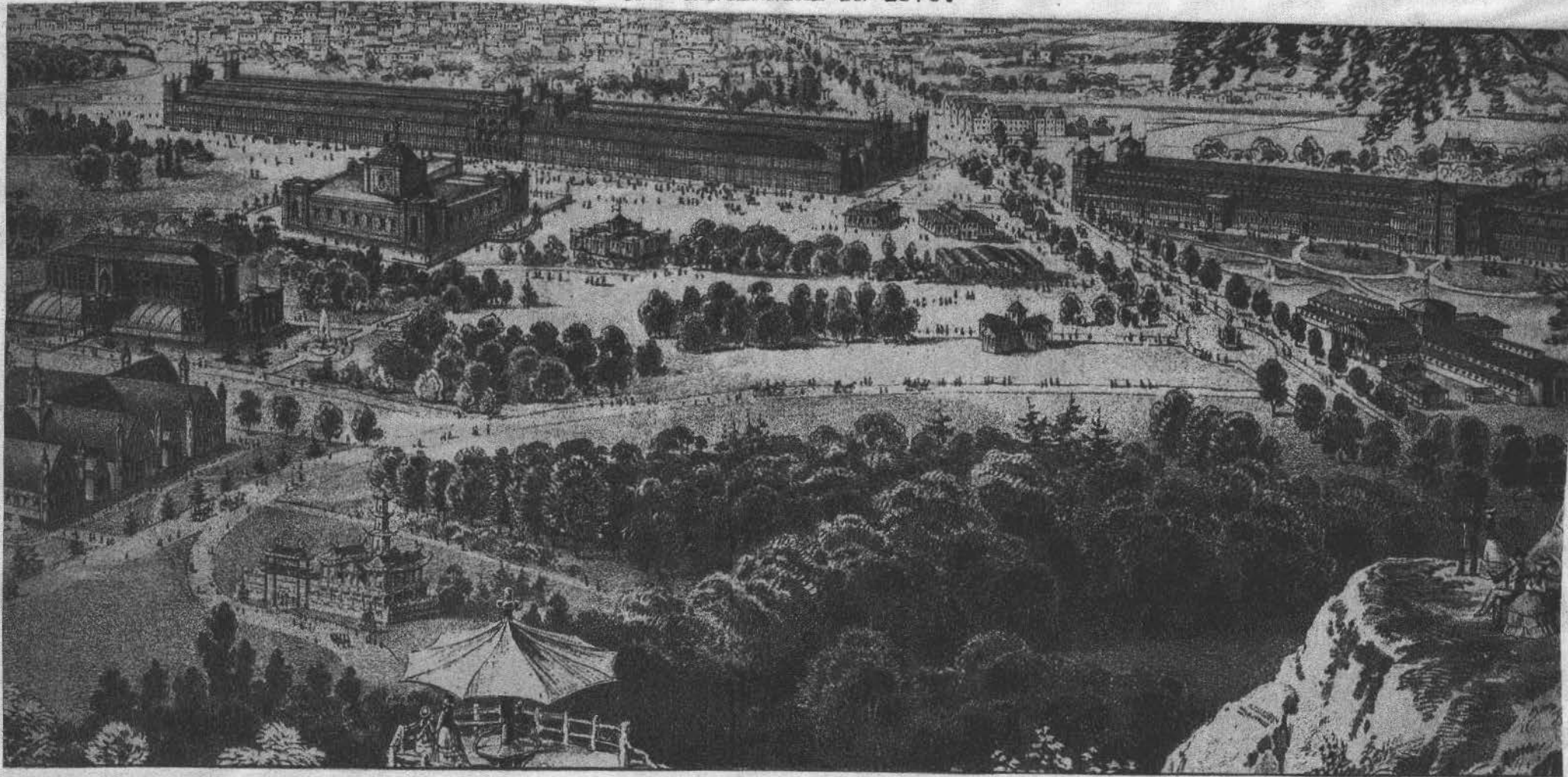
May 28th 1926.

Yes, there are only two "N's" in the word "Pennsylvania" on the Liberty Bell, at the entrance to the Sequi-Centennial grounds. The answer is simple. The wrought iron of the genuine Liberty Bell hanging in Independence Hall has the same spelling in the word. There in the bronze that carried the message of American liberty throughout all the colonies the name of the Keystone State was immortalized as "Pensylvania".

The history of the incident is as follows: The Liberty Bell was cast in England in 1752. The word was spelled "Pensylvania" and when the bell was brought to this country and recast in 1753 popular opinion was against changing anything that had been done in the mother country of Pennsylvania. The bell was recast with the letters in the same mold and stands without change.

Additional Notes: June 4th 1926.

PHILADELPHIA'S FIRST GREAT EXPOSITION.
THE CENTENNIAL IN 1876.



A birdseye view of the Centennial Exhibiton of 1876, which was held in Fairmount Park. The two buildings in the left centre, Horticultural Hall and Memorial Hall, are still standing. The comparison of the architecture with that of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition is interesting.

Picture taken from Public Ledger,
May 30th 1926.

who was very cold, said laconically, 'Ga-lop' and the drivers cracked their whips.

"Arrived at the Main Building, both General Grant and Mr. Childs were offered some whisky, for they were both thoroughly chilled.

"President Grant enjoyed his drink and had a second. Mr. Childs took only a couple of sips, making a wry face, for he hated liquor.

"General Grant laughed quietly at Mr. Childs manifest dislike of the whisky.

"It was 10 o'clock when the great exposition was declared open, which meant the turning on of steam in the great Corliss engine, which started all the machinery on the grounds.

"President Grant and the Emperor Dom Pedro, of Brazil, each grasped a lever, and on the second stroke of 10 o'clock, with great care, slowly turned on the steam.

"At the last stroke of 10, with its mighty piston rod, the engine started every wheel and piece of machinery on the grounds, including 'Baldwin's Bull' and 'Cramps' Siren'.

"They were the prize noise-makers. The latter had a gamut-roar whistle that could be heard far beyond the grounds.

"As the siren ceased with a wailing shriek Henry Ward Beecher removed his broad-brimmed felt hat and said gratefully: 'Well, I never! I have had enough of that for a year'.

"At this point Professor Widdows started the great organ in the Main Building with 'The Voice of the Old Bell', which was written for the occasion.

"The vast audience inside and outside the building listened in silence until the organist began playing, 'Yankee Doodle' in accelerated time, then everybody cheered and applauded.

"At the close of the Exposition Mr. Childs bought the Corliss engine and had it set up in the basement of his news-

paper plant, at 6th & Chestnut Streets.

"It remained there and finished its famous career as a powerful aid to getting out the Childs newspaper.

"The Corliss engine and the 'butter head' were the objects of most interest to all visitors.

"The latter was the work of Caroline S. Brooks, of Arkansas, and was on exhibition in the Women's Pavilion.

"It was an artisically carved head and bust, in butter, of a woman. It was entitled 'Iolanthe Dreaming'.

"A steady stream of cold air passing over blocks of ice kept it from melting, in the summer.

"At the Wembley Empire Exposition, in London in 1924, and 1925, a Canadian sculptor copied this Centennial idea.

"A life-size figure of the Prince of Wales on horseback was molded from tons of butter and exhibited in a huge glass-fronted refrigerator.

"Two great money-making attractions of the Centennial, were the popcorn machine and Carl Edelheim's Vienna Bakery.

"The popcorn machine kept up a constant shower of hot, popping corn rising inside a glass chamber.

"It was caught in an endless chain of molds, formed into balls a bit larger than a baseball, saturated with honey and delivered wrapped in paper.

"They soon became a nuisance. The wrappers were sticky, and when thrown indiscriminately on the floor they stuck to shoes and often to clothing.

"The Vienna Bakery marked the introduction of Vienna bread to Philadelphia. The delicious odor of rolls and bread-baking drew people like flies.

"It was a curious and laughable sight to see visitors, rich and poor, trudging homeward, with two or three long, thin loaves of bread under an arm.

21

"I recall Mayor Stokely going home with five loaves tied in a bundle with a thick cord and minus wrapping around them.

"The paper gave out", he said, in explanation when I poked fun at him about his democratic handling of his purchases"

In contrast with the great Corliss engine there was exhibited the smallest engine in the world.

"It stood on a platform of the Corliss giant and rested on a gold 25 cent piece.

"Many of its parts were so small that they could only be distinguished by the aid of a magnifying glass.

"It was made of gold, steel and platinum.

" Wonderful, it was certainly, for the entire machine weighed only seven grains, the engine itself weighing but four grains.

"the stroke of the piston rod was one-twenty-fourth of an inch and the cutoff one-sixty-fourth.

"It was fifty years ago", said the Old Fellow, "that the 'New York and Philadelphia New Line', now a part of the Reading System made its debut with excursions in both directions between Philadelphia and New York!"

"There were three links; the so-called North Pennsylvania Railroad, via Jenkintown to Yardleyville---as Yardley was then called--, about twenty-seven miles; the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, making the connections at that point and continuing to Bound Brook, twenty-seven miles further on, and finally the Central Railroad of New Jersey accounting for the rest of the distance to Jersey City, nearly thirty-three miles-- a total of about eighty-eight and one-half miles."

"The new portions of the line, thereafter operated as a unit, came between Jenkintown and Bound Brook, a stretch of about forty-seven and one-half miles. A proud boast of the superintendents,--Solomon Roberts, R. E. Ricker and Francis Saylor, who governed the three links, severally,---was that in the fourteen miles between the Delaware river and Bound Brook there was not a curve, that the highest grade was thirty-six feet to the mile and that the Maximum curvature had a 2800-foot radius. It was deemed a great advantage that the line ran through 'fertile and populous country'---the Huntingdon Valley in Pennsylvania and the Hopewell valley in New Jersey"

"Another heralded feature was that the road was double-tracked with steel rails and was entirely stone-ballasted. The bridges were of iron. An attempt had been made to eliminate grade crossings as far as feasible, in response to an agitation scarcely less vehement in 1876 with the horse-drawn vehicles than in 1926 with speeding motor cars. Of twenty-nine crossings on the new line in New Jersey, only eight were at grade, and on the Pennsylvania side the ~~entire~~ engineers had done equally well.

The traveling public was gratified to learn that the railroad was joined directly with the 'Centennial Railroad', that afforded direct access to the exhibition grounds.

"Rolling stock was the best procurable; the cars were built in Wilmington, the locomotives came from the Baldwin plant. The Hudson ferries then as now had uptown as well as downtown slips on the New York side.

"Each excursion train on the great day consisted of eight passenger cars and a flat car, and conveyed 250 persons. Flags and bunting glorified the caravan from the headlight to the rear platform, and all along the route the countryside was en fete, with the people crowding to the rails and stations to greet the lucky pioneers who were making the first trip. With an outburst of cheering the trains met and passed at Hopewell, New Jersey. Leaving Philadelphia at 8.50, the Philadelphians reached the Communipaw Ferry at 12.25.

"There the excursionists swarmed aboard the steamship Jesse Hoyt for a pleasant junket up the river to the northern end of Manhattan Island; then they turned about and voyaged downstream to Staten Island. At 3.10 the ferry was regained. The time on shipboard was devoted to a sumptuous feast and nobody paid much heed to the view. At that time, anyway, New York's most imposing skyscraper was a six-story soap factory near the foot of Liberty Street, and a shipboard luncheon of business men, with its potable garnishings, was an affair that called for concentration.

" The return trip to the depot at Berks and American Streets, took three hours and ten minutes.

"For the New Yorkers, the primary objective when they arrived in this city was the Centennial, then on the eve of the official opening. The 'Connecting Railroad' brought them to the main building at 1.00 o'clock. There they were met by

R. J. Dobbins, John Welch and other zealous officials. After an inspection of this building and the labyrinth of Machinery Hall, they were escorted to Horticultural Hall, 'which was much admired'. After that they took a drive through Fairmount Park and then were delivered to the United States Hotel, where a 'collation' was served.

"The opportunity for fraternal oratory with a strong intercity accent was, of course, not missed. The president of the Delaware and Bound Brook sector gratified the banqueters when he held out the dazzling prospect of a regular service of five trains a day each way, beginning four days later. This was even better than the service to Bryn Mawr, three trains a day.

"It was pointed out with exuberance that no happier time could be chosen than the Centennial for forging the new iron link that would bind the great cities of the seaboard in a closer alliance than ever. Erastus Brooks, of the New York Evening Express, voiced the sentiments of the assembled wise men of Gotham and the company gave hearty indorsement to his statement that the interests of the two cities were so intertwined that it would never be possible to create too many avenues of communication between them.

"In the local newspapers were queer advertisements of the steamships lines and their schedule of rates. Thus the American Line ----'the only steamships carrying life rafts'---- offered a weekly mail service between Philadelphia and Liverpool, with a sailing each Thursday noon, from Philadelphia, at \$75 for a one-way first class passage.

"The Anchor Line, with a minimum first-class rate of \$50 and several other companies offered trans-Atlantic sailings to and from the port of Philadelphia for the benefit of Centennial visitors from abroad

Railroads entering Philadelphia are forehanded and foresighted to care for the converging caravans from everywhere that will make the Sesqui-Centennial their objective. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading are arranging to bring the city's guests over their lines to a station on Oregon Avenue near 18th Street, and the Pennsylvania Railroad intends to bring their passengers to a terminus at Broad Street and Packer Avenue.

Twice a week the Baltimore and Ohio will fetch excursionists from Pittsburgh; eleven times each morning before 10 o'clock the Reading will have fast trains reaching its Camden terminal from the Shore.

And the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company running its trolleys to the grounds on several lines, into them at 6th and 7th Streets and through them over an extension from 12th Street announced its ability to handle 52,000 persons an hour, to say nothing of 10,000 on motor busses coming to the trolley terminal beside the Stadium.

It is interesting to compare these arrangements with what was done at the Centennial, when traffic managers could not call on electric power to help them and steam and horse had to do it all.

As late as January 1, 1888, there were but forty-eight miles of electric railway in the whole of the United States plus Canada. Frank J. Sprague, who received the Elliott Cresson gold medal of the Franklin Institute, had equipped thirteen miles of track for the Union Passenger Railway, of Richmond Virginia, not long before and this installation is regarded as the first conspicuous landmark in the history of trolley traction.

At the time of the Centennial, the railroads needed no reminder of the heavy load that would be imposed in addition

to their ordinary burdens.

The Pennsylvania Railroad built a new bridge over the Schuylkill and established its terminal at 32nd and Market Streets. With this station was combined the West Chester depot, formerly at 18th & Market Streets.

The freight station at 13th & Market Streets, had been given up after an industrial exposition held by the Franklin Institute and the famous revival meetings of ~~the~~ Moody and Sankey in the winter of 1875 and 1876.

The "new" Girard Avenue bridge for foot passengers and vehicles was one of the most important approaches to the Centennial grounds. It had been begun at Phoenixville in 1872 and was formally opened, July 4th 1874.

With a width of 100 feet and wide sidewalks, it was a cynosure, and the proud boast was that it cost neither more nor less than a million dollars.

When by railway, carriage-way or footway the grounds were reached there was a narrow-guage railway to convey the visitors to all points of interest. It had a length of about five and one-half miles. There was a station at each of the larger buildings. The fare was 5 cents.

The late Charles E. Pugh, afterward first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, managed the arrivals and departures at the grounds in behalf of the railroad, and it is greatly to his credit that 3,000,000 passengers were handled without a single fatal accident. Nor was there a fatality on the belt line within the grounds.

The Pennsylvania planted its passenger depot in an excellent strategic site opposite the middle of the south side of the triangle made by the exhibition grounds. Visitors could go directly across the "Passenger Railroad Concourse" to the garden plot between Machinery Hall, on the left, and the Main

Exhibition Building, on the right. Along the north side of these buildings ran the narrow-gauge line. 27

Flanking the Pennsylvania depot were the Globe Hotel and the Transcontinental Hotel, outside the grounds on Elm Avenue. There was a Pennsylvania railway line passing along the entire south side of the grounds and making a loop at the west end, and it was joined by a line approaching from the south and passing between the two hotels. The arrangement of tracks, in part triangular, in part circular, enabled trains to be brought in and turned about or shunted off with the utmost celerity, as part of the scheme of Mr. Pugh.

The Reading Railroad had its depot on the eastern side of the triangle of the exhibition grounds on the River Road, half way between the Lansdowne Drive and the Schuylkill. It was an advantageous situation, offering an attractive prospect of the Park and the river, and near at hand to the north, was a landing for small excursion steamers.

The American crowd, in 1876, was not less docile and good-humoured than the populace of the twentieth century, and it came in holiday mood and fettle, ready to be pleased rather than to cavil. With an admission of 50 cents, there were 7,250,620 who paid this sum, while 753,654 enjoyed the concession of a special 25 cent rate, and 1,906,692 --which seems a very large number--- were allowed to enter free of charge. This made a total of 9,910,966 admissions.

In the first three months the average attendance was 25,000 a day; in November the figure reached 99,000. The big day of the entire period was Pennsylvania Day, September 28th, when 275,000 persons flocked into the grounds.

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION.

28

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, today, outlined its comprehensive plan, which has involved an expenditure of \$2,000,000, for extensions of service to meet the requirements of the millions of visitors who will attend the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition.

The company's facilities have been arranged to serve the Sesqui at the rate of 100,000 passengers an hour. Street cars, the subway, elevated, motorbus and Yellow Cab will all aid.

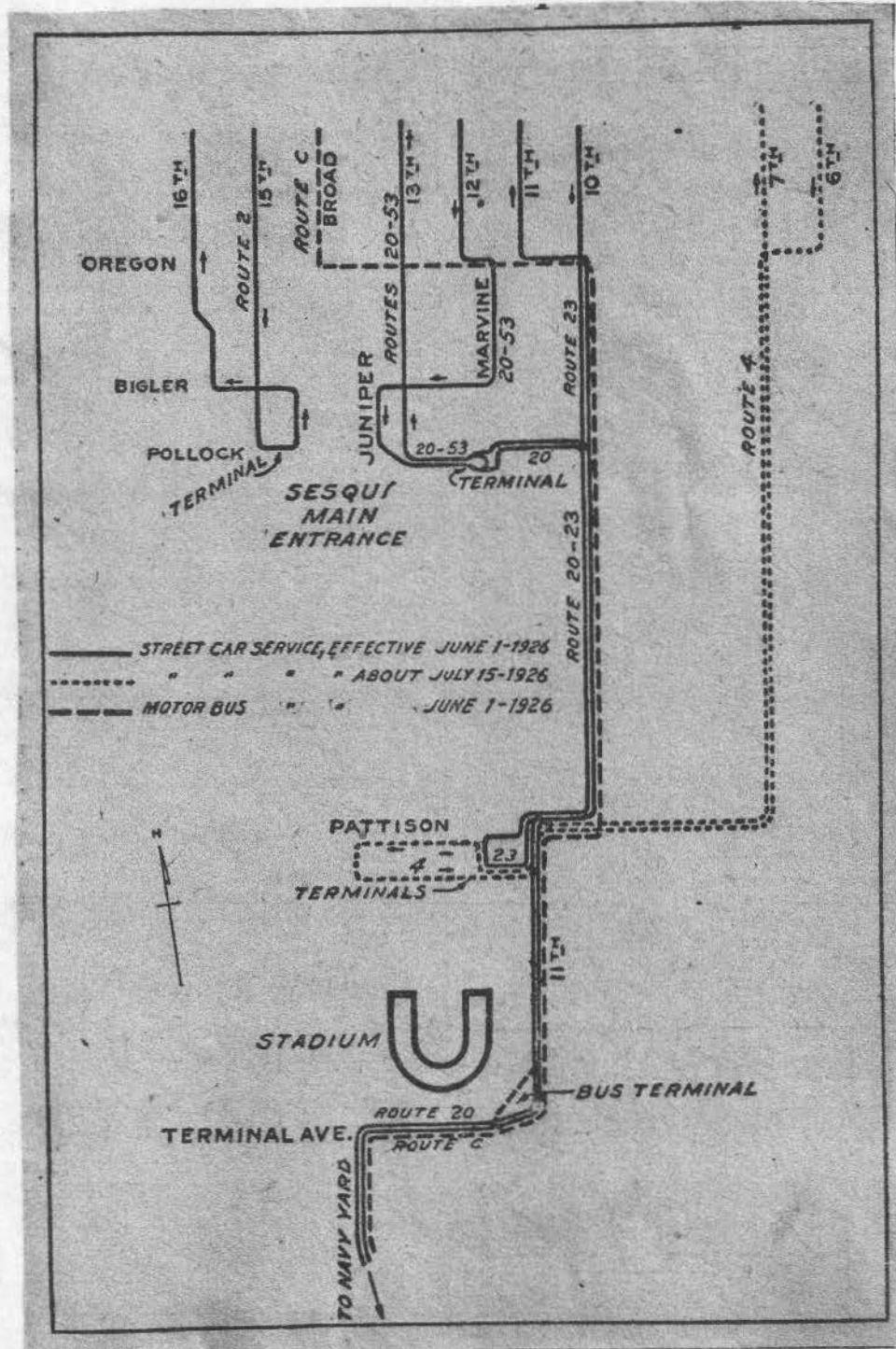
The P. R. T. Company will accomodate 10,000 passengers an hour by motorbus and 52,000 an hour by trolley.

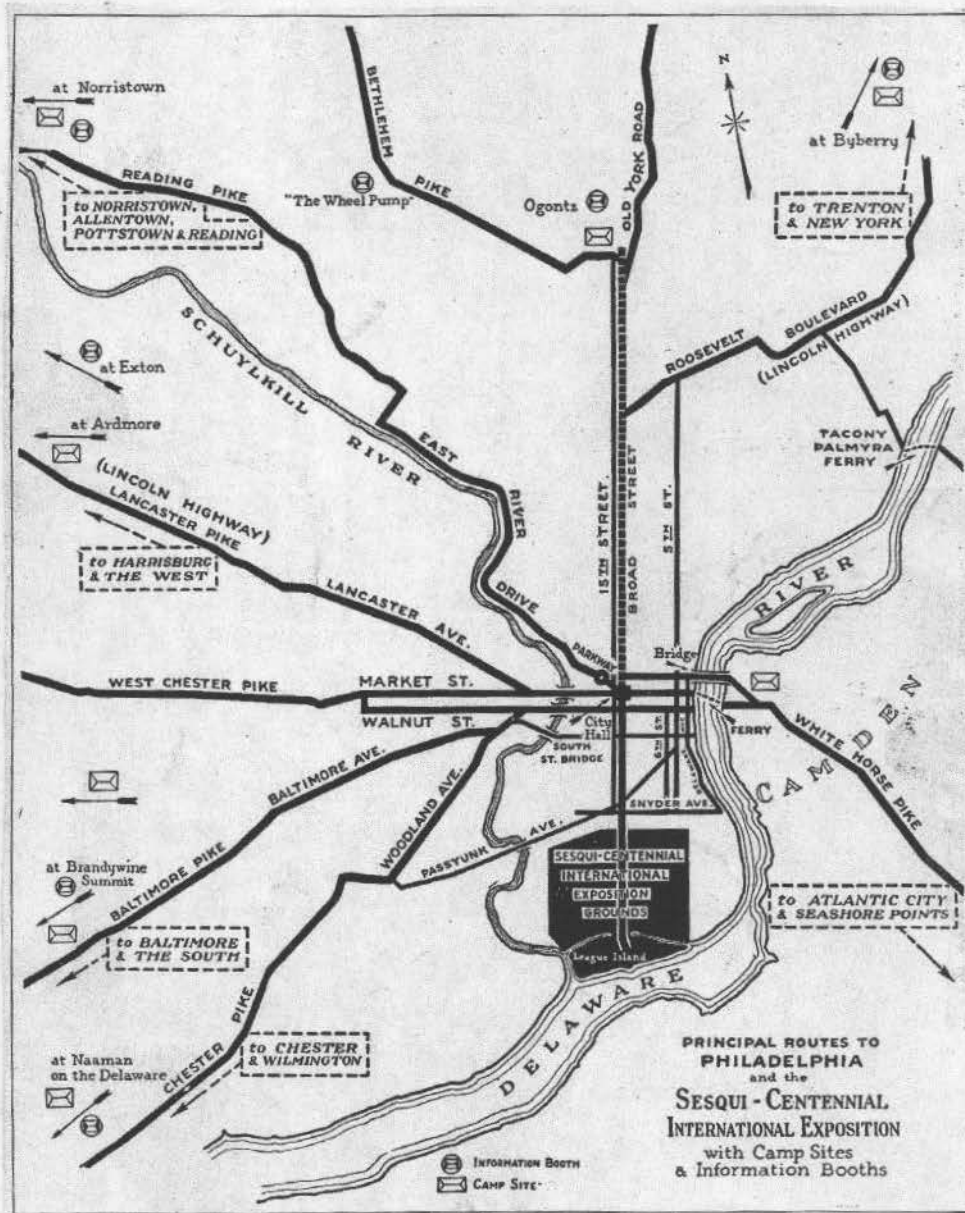
At each of its terminals in the Sesqui-Centennial Grounds the company will maintain information booths, conducted by a personnel chosen for its knowledge of the P. R. T. System.

A special electrically driven rubber-tired car, seating forty persons, has been developed by the transit company for use within the Grounds. Two longitudinal seats are placed back to back, with an aisle between for the conductor's convenience.

May 29th 1926

HOW THE SESQUI WAS REACHED.





"Half a century ago, there wandered through the grounds of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, thousands of small boys, wide-eyed with wonder at the marvels they saw there displayed. The years have passed and saw the boys grow into manhood. North, South and West they traveled, to bear their part in the tremendous work of development which this country has seen in the intervening years. And now as the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition opens formally in Philadelphia, many of them are returning to see the new marvels of progress". The Old Fellow was a real good humor, this the Sunday before the official opening of the Sesqui.

We sat listening to him intently, as he continued with his story, "The Sesqui-Centennial Exposition celebrates the 150th Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, as the Centennial celebrated the 100th anniversary of that epoch-making document. Within those fifty years has occurred a period of advancement in science, in industry, in invention, probably never approached in any equal span of time. Within the lifetime of those who saw the first Exposition as boys, and who will visit the second as grayed and matured men, the human race has taken strides unprecedented in history.

"Since 1876 has been fought the greatest war the world has ever known. Since the Centennial the United States has become a World Power, Japan has entered the group of great Nations, Germany has found and lost her place in the sun, Imperial Russia has fallen, the ancient Empire of Austria-Hungary has been dissolved, Turkey has collapsed and recovered, a League of Nations has been formed.

"Since the Centennial a new literature and a new poetry have been born, the hidden recesses of the human mind have been explored and the political awakening of women has won for them the

vote in the greatest nations of the world.

"These are only a few of the events concerned with history and art which the boys who visited Philadelphia in 1876 have seen occur. But when those boys, now long grown into man's estate, enter the gates of the new Exposition in the Quaker City, they will find on every hand the evidences of a new era which mechanical genius has introduced since they gazed in wonder at the Centennial exhibits. The incandescent lights which glitter overhead, the batteries of typewriters with which business of administration is conducted, the motorcars which whiz to and through the grounds; the motion-picture cameras which record the progress of events---these are all incidentals, commonly accepted. Yet at the Centennial Exposition any one of them, in its present state of development, would have been a thing of wonder.

"Will these men ponder, I wonder, over the marvels that have been wrought in that time by our increasing knowledge of physics and its offspring--invention. Before 1876 mankind had progressed in this field to the use of the steam-engine, the telegraph, photography as developed by Daguerre, and the knowledge of the fundamental uses of electricity. But the internal combustion engine, which has rivaled and in certain fields supplanted the use of steam, was not invented by Dr. Otto until the actual year of the Centennial.

"It was in that year, too, that Bell patented and exhibited the telephone. Not until three years later did Edison exhibit the incandescent light. The phonograph was yet to be born. Mergenthaler's linotype machine, the automobile, the X-ray, wireless, communication, the heavier-than-air flying machine had not yet emerged from the inventor's workshop. The North and South Poles were yet untouched. Radio activity, the quantum

for surely seeing is believing. The educational value of the motion picture will be demonstrated daily in various sections of the Grounds.

'The various machanisms and conveniences on exhibition will not fail to remind and earlier visitor that the Centennial period was without radium, aluminum, iceless refrigerators, cash registers, various health foods, canned heat, fountain pens, electric householdappliances and a variety of other equipment which the housewife , as well as the business man and mechanic, today considers indispensable.

'Probably no exhibit of the celebration shows more clearly the wide gaps between 1876 and 1926 than the Diesel engine display. Invented in 1893, the Diesel engine is one of the significant contemporary advances in power-engine construction. At the Sesqui it is represented by the greatest assemblage of its types ever displayed, including Diesel-driven and direct connected engine generator sets.'

In many others ways the Sesqui Centennial Exposition is representative of progress in the liberal and mechanical arts in the last fifty years. All phases of advancement in machinery and in the electric transportation field are shown by the great manufacturers in this country. The paper industry shows the manufacturing of all varieties of paper and has reproduced the old Rittenhouse Paper Mills, of the Wissahickon Creek, in Philadelphia, which was in operation before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The printing and tyopthetae associations portray all phases of the pranting industry from its inception in this country to the present day. Leading book publishers compare present methods of book making and binding with those of along ago. Furniture and textile manufaturers show the advances of their crafts. A specially equipped bakery demonstrates old and modern methods of

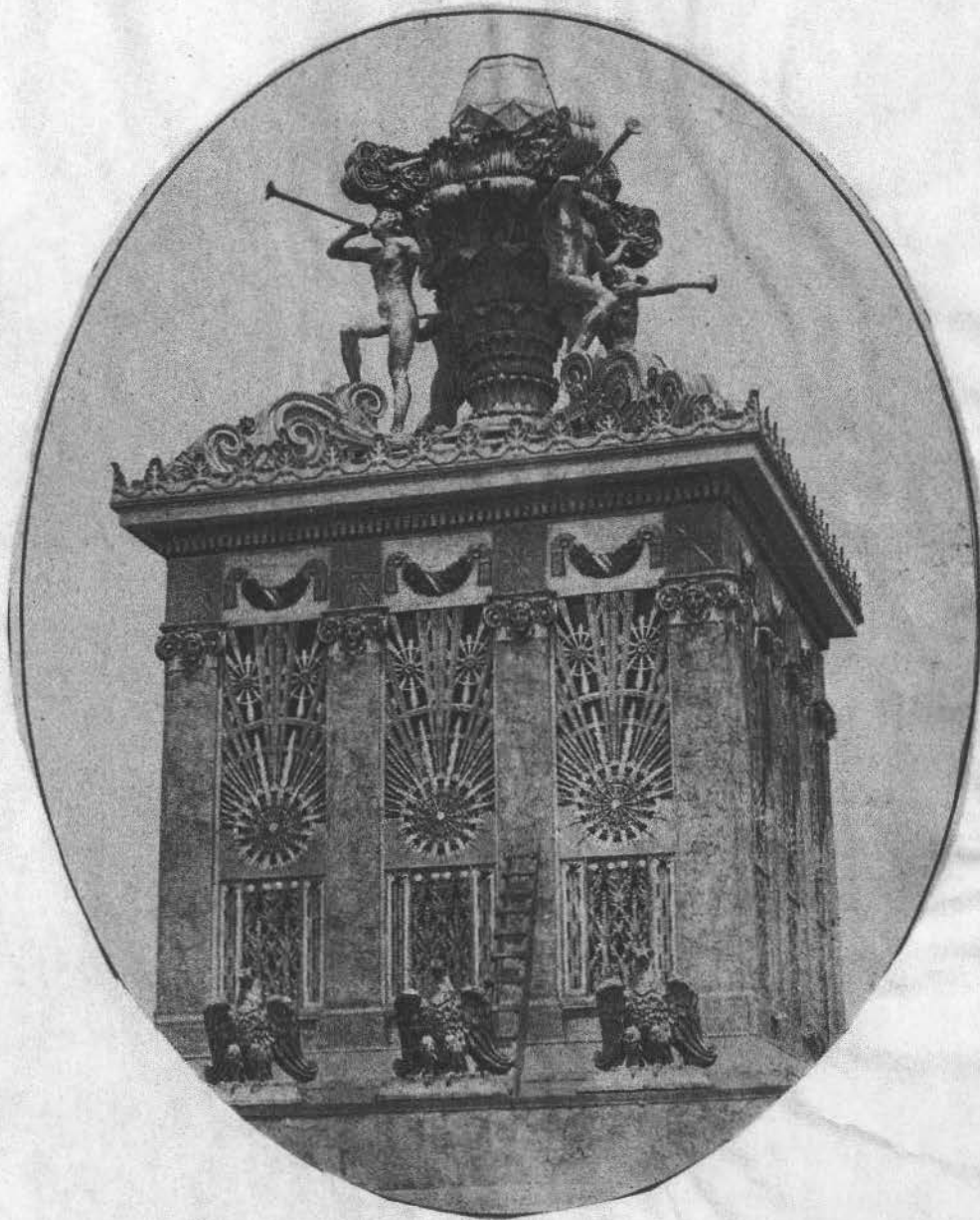
grinding and preparing flour. Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables under scientific and hygeinic conditions are shown by the canning industry.

"Great has been man's advance within the last half century, thus illustrated, still greater progress is expected in the years to come.

"Perhaps some boy, now gazing in wonder at the accomplishments of man as shown in the Sesqui Centennial International Exposition, may in 1976, recall them with the same condescending tolerance with which we look back on the crude telephone that was the star exhibit a short half century ago."

And thus ended the reminiscent mood of the Old Fellow for the time, at least.

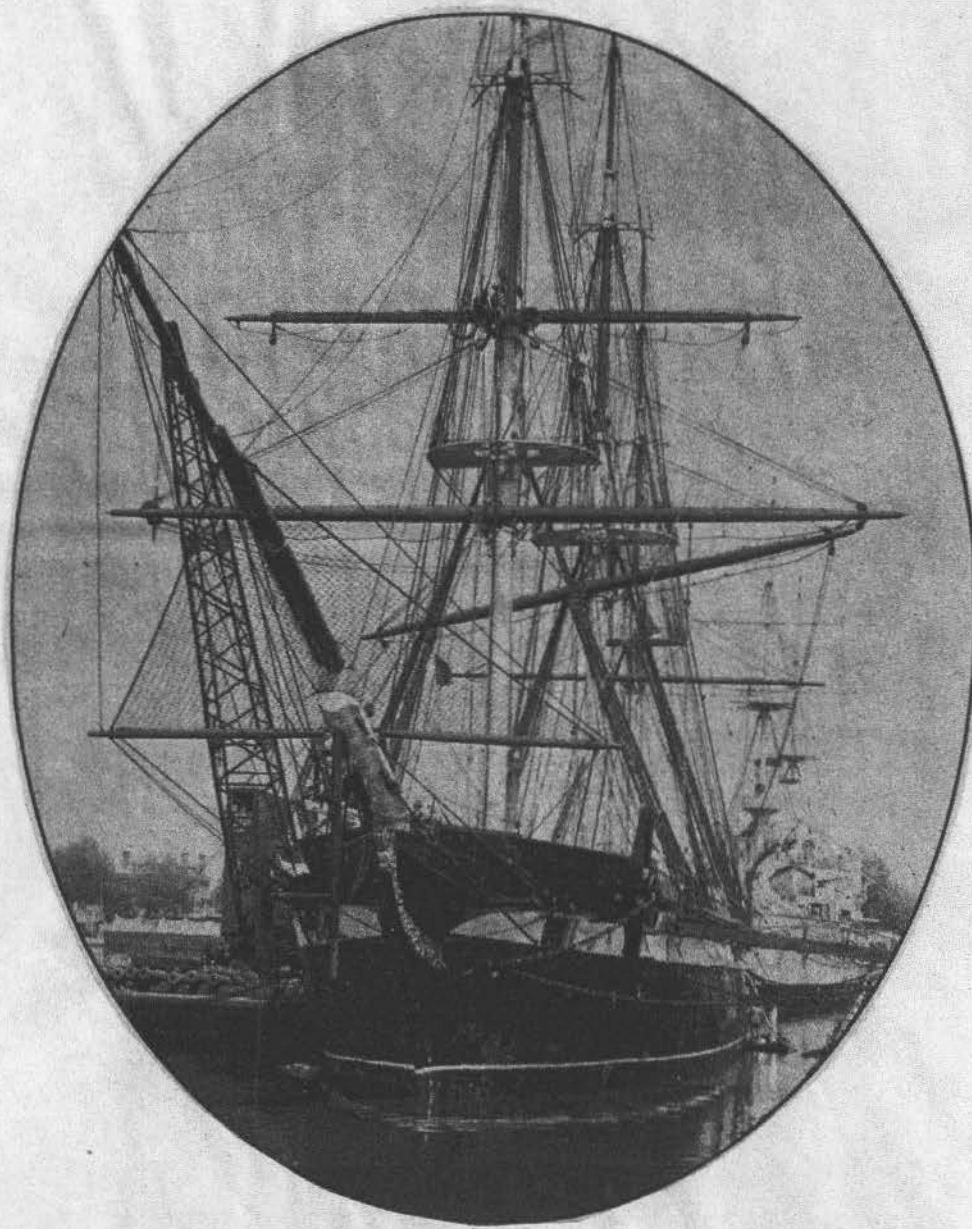
May 30th 1926.



ONE OF THE TOWERS ON THE PALACE OF
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTS.

The statuary and the ornamentation of the tower were worked out in rich golden tones, giving a particularly striking effect.

The Building also housed the Foreign exhibits.



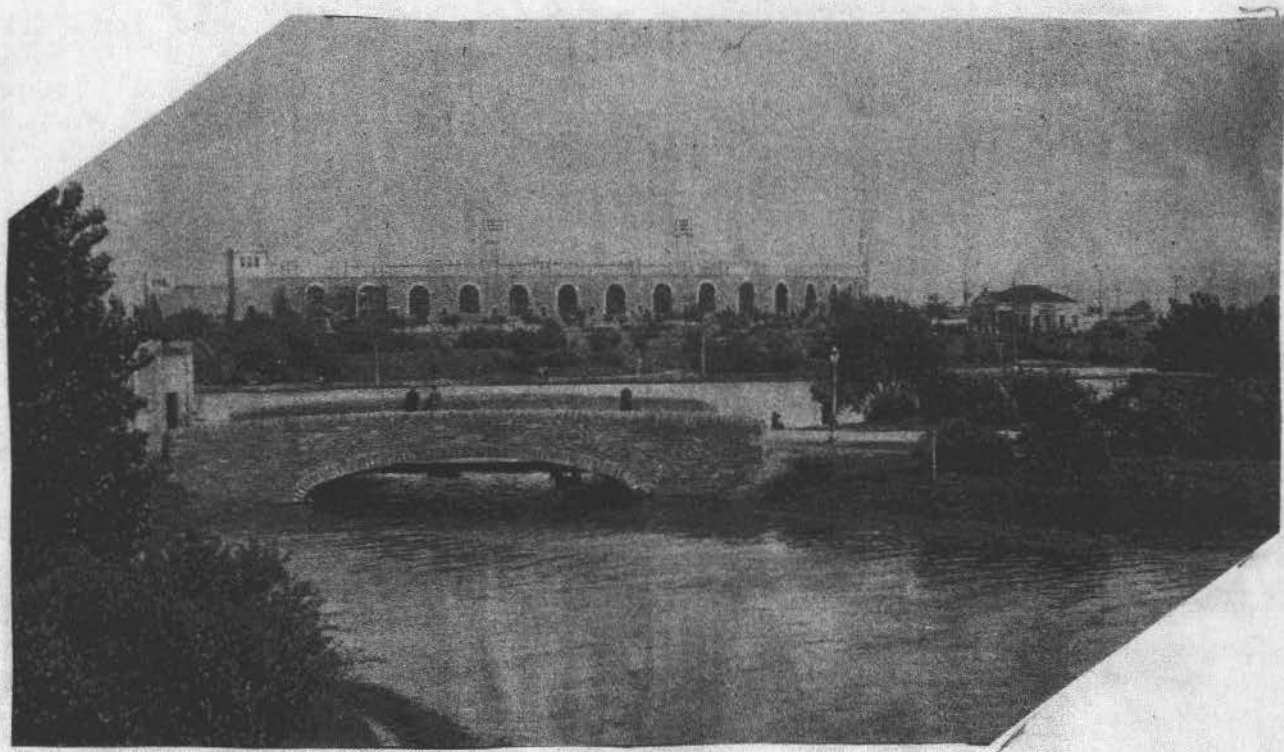
THE OLD UNITED STATES FRIGATE "CONSTELLATION".

Built in 1798, she had a distinguished record in the war with the Barbary pirates and our brief and almost forgotten war with France in 1790-1800.

She was towed from Boston and was on exhibition at the nearby Navy Yard, during the Sesqui-Centennial.



SULGRAVE MANOR, THE ANCESTRAL HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, IN ENGLAND. Exact reproduction of the American shrine on British soil, erected by the Colonial Dames of America.



A distant view of the great Stadium from League Island Park.

44

ORATORY, CANNON AND PAGEANTRY
MARK OPENING OF SESQUI. May 31st 1926.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL!

A courtly phrase defining 150 years' possession by this Nation of priceless gifts which uncounted heroes struggled through uncounted ages to obtain.

A potent phrase defining those gifts as liberty, freedom, hope, love and never-ceasing prayer for peace.

A prophetic phrase forecasting for a world bowed in reverence at the Shrine of America happier life in the light of benignant tolerance and fraternal understanding.

Philadelphia, today,---yea and the Nation---spread before the world an exposition of vast proportions in commemoration of what was done in that old hall in Chestnut Street, where the dreams of men of long ago took definite form and the United States was born.

When Mayor Kendrick pronounced the words which officially opened the Sesqui-Centennial, and when Secretaries Kellogg and Hoover, in stirring addresses spoke in the name of the National Government there was stirred in the hearts of the multitude present at the opening ceremonies a deeper affection for their country.

Forty thousand men and women beat a responsive throb to the sincerity of Mayor Kendrick in his earnest hope that this Exposition will result in "a determination on the part of the men and women of the world to live in peace and cast behind them the black abyss of war so that the Declaration of Independence will be supreme, not only here but throughout the world".

Among those 40,000 persons, who sat in wrapt attention throughout the opening exercises were Ambassadors and selected representatives of all the Powers which constitute the controlling forces in the concert of nations. There, too, were the lowly,

the humble and poor, seated with the rich and powerful.

Mayor Kendrick spoke for Philadelphia, Frank Billings Kellogg, Secretary of States and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce spoke for the United States.

But quite apart from what was said, apart from the gala display, the crash of applause, colorful pageantry and the brave display of military prowess there was an undefinable sentiment that could not be expressed in language.

The spirit of the day was the spirit of festivity, of carnival, but nevertheless the men who spoke did not permit themselves to forget that the Nation faces trials and problems which require unceasing vigilance and sound thought.

It was a day, too, of noble music--The Sesqui-Centennial Chorus--5000 voices--uplifted in Gounod's masterly song "Unfold Ye Portals", contributed beautifully to the ceremony of opening the Exposition.

The morning broke with rain falling in a steady downpour. The outlook for the day was not very bright, but as noon neared the sun was observed making heroic efforts to burst through the clouds. Finally, about 12,30, Old Sol came forth and the crowds were overjoyed, for the it appeared that the ceremonies would proceed as planned.

The journey of the Mayor and his party from City Hall to the Sequi grounds was one of triumph. Thousands lined the streets rows deep from South Penn Square to the great illuminated Liberty Bell, which hung at the gateway of the Exposition, as a symbol of its great purpose. These thousands cheered and roared approval as the Mayor in the van of the procession of automobiles proceeded slowly down the four-mile course. Philadelphia gave a fine evidence of its appreciation of the day and of its significance.

When the Mayor's car passed under the great bell the first

46

of 150 guns--a salute in honor of the Nation's birth--boomed and re-echoed through the Exposition grounds. The guns crashed in rapid succession while the Mayor was conducted to the tribune in the Stadium.

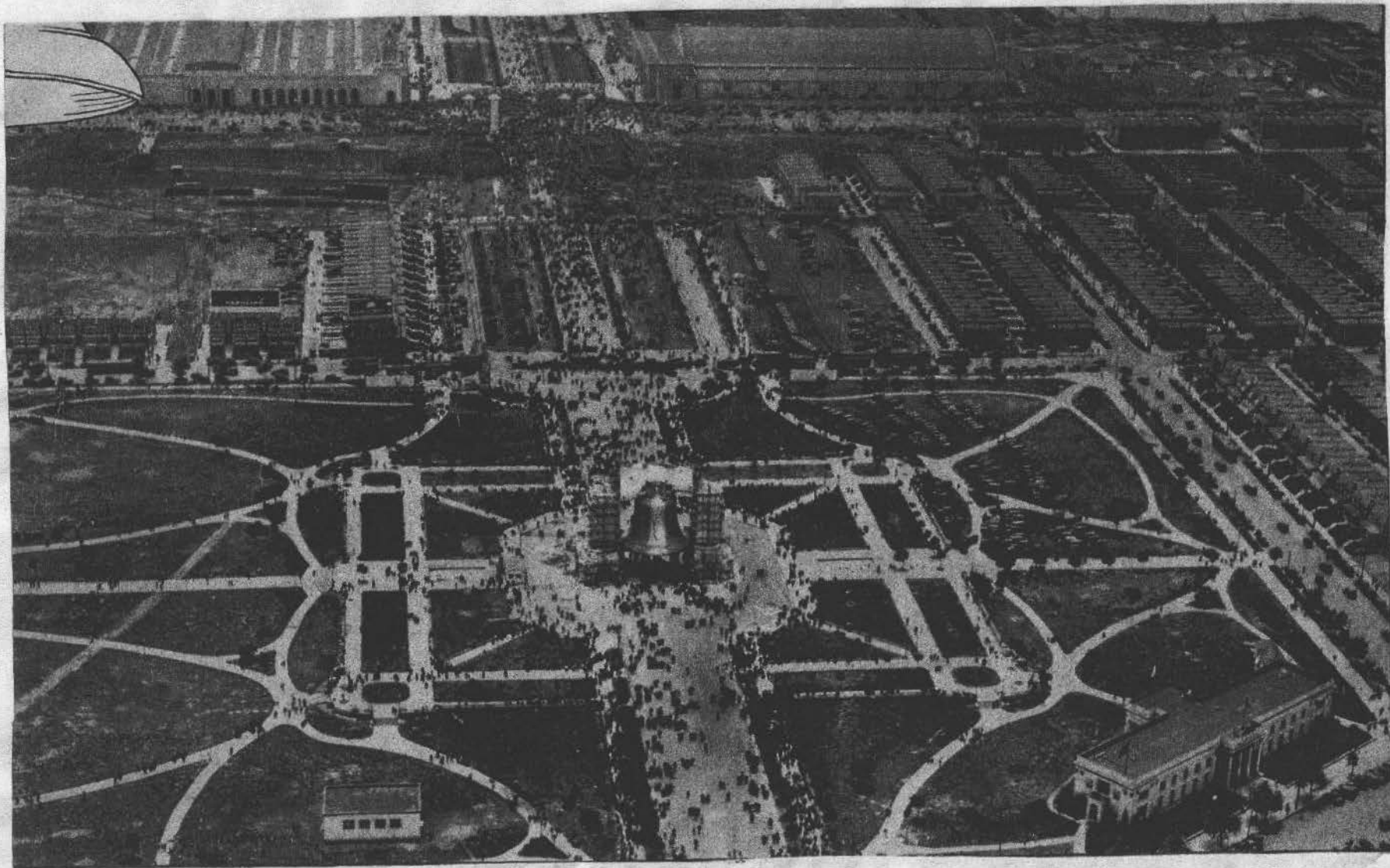
The procession had been escorted down Broad Street by the 103rd Cavalry and the Second City Troop. When the Exposition grounds were reached the troopers stood at salute as the Mayor passed through the gates. He then proceeded through files of artillerymen, marines, and sailors of the regular United States service.

Under the command of iron-jawed officers, the artillerymen, stood immobile as sculptured warriors--the pick of the Nation's troops who fired guns in Flanders. Here would be observed here and there, a youth, firm of jaw, steady of eye, with a would stripe, or perhaps two; over there you saw a sergeant, grown old in the service, his arm covered with "hash"--the doughboy's inelegant but expressive designation of the service-stripe decoration.

On the right, the artillerymen, on the left the Marines--the fighting men of the sea. The first in khaki, the second in blue. Then the "tars"; the men who man the ships which go down to the sea.

All at salute. The guns booming.

When the Mayor entered the tribune he was flanked by Secretary Kellogg and Secretary Hoover, the Ambassadors and Ministers and guests of his party. Mrs. Kenrick sat beside the Mayor, the Secretaries sat on either side of him and about him was grouped Don Juan Irano y Gayangos, Ambassador of Spain; Sir Esme Howard, Ambassador of Great Britain; Nobile Giacomo di Martino, Ambassador of Italy; Tsuneo Matsudaira, Ambassador of Japan; Lord Stradbroke, Admiral and Mrs. H. O. Stickney, Bishop and Mrs. Garland and Monsignor Joseph A. Whitaker and an assemblage of other dignitaries.



A SUGGESTION OF THE MILLING THOUSANDS WHO THRONGED THE EXPOSITION.
Liberty Bell Square and the giant Bell photographed on the opening day.

MEMORIES OF AN EXHIBITOR AT THE CENTENNIAL

[For The Independent Gazette]

"The world do move," but it is truly surprising in contrasting the Sesqui with the last Centennial Exposition, to note how little progress can be made in fifty years.

At the time of the 1876 Exhibition, our country, crowned with the vast and marvelous achievements of its first century, was eager to show the world what it had accomplished in its first 100 years as a nation. It was a grand year—a year filled with the proud and tender memories of the past; with sacred legends of liberty; a year in which the sons of men drank from the fountains of enthusiasm. And this year is just as good if we would make it so.

The 1876 Show was practically a Germantown accomplishment, its main factors, living here or in our immediate vicinity.

Those Who Helped

John Welsh, of Springbank, at Wisahickon and Westview avenues, was chairman of the finance committee, and it may be said in credit to his memory that those who generously subscribed to its bonds, looking on their subscription as a patriotic gift to the enterprise, were at its conclusion reimbursed to the extent of 77 cents on the dollar. These figures are accurate, for I have it from my friend, George Dengler, who still survives, that he cashed in his \$100 bond for the snug sum of \$77.

Amos R. Little, of Pomona, at East Washington lane and Baynton street, was Chairman Welsh's right hand man on the finance committee and devoted his entire time that year to the enterprise.

Charles H. Miller and his after-

ward partner, David G. Yates, were both actively employed at the Exposition grounds every day it was open. It was closed on Sunday.

William Paul, a survivor and once the conductor of Paul's Orchestra, was connected with the admission bureau of the show, and with his distinguished penmanship filled out the admission cards of the distinguished visitors who were entitled to them.

Richard Dobbins, who lived at the brown stone mansion on Old York road, which of late years stood idle and unoccupied, was the builder of the Main Building of the show, and his superintendent was Charles Lukens Jones, who for many years lived on West Cheltenham avenue, a few doors from the home of the late Philip Weber, the eminent landscape painter.

The swimming pool and skating rink recently alluded to in your columns was opposite on the site of the present Pennsylvania Railroad station. How treacherous memory is! Your informant about the location was evidently confusing it with Kelley's Dam, which did not reach the dignity of being an enclosed "park." The water was quite as fine, however.

Joseph R. Hawley, imported from New England, was the titular director general, but he was "alien" to Philadelphia, and the men here mentioned were the men who did the work.

A Singer Then and Now

Regarding the Woman's Committee of which the Man on the Corner writes so entertainingly, we recall that at the opening musical exer-

cises, financed by that body, Arthur L. Church, who lived then at Knox and Penn streets, was a singer in the chorus, and by virtue of that effort, but more particularly by his sturdy manhood, still surviving, is the honorary chairman of the present Sesqui chorus. He was long organist for St. Stephen's Methodist Church, near Germantown avenue and Brighthurst street.

Mrs. N. S. Peterson, mentioned in your article, was a sister-in-law of the active manager, Amos R. Little, and lived on East Price street, on the site now occupied by St. Vincent's Hall.

Arthur Church writes me:

"There will be a lot of people in Philadelphia who will be remembering incidents connected with the Centennial and setting them forth, because many thousands of people living today saw that Exposition."

This is true, for longevity, "three score and ten," is the rule rather than the exception.

His Exhibit

F. Edmund Stutz, too, saw the show, and we were talking to him recently about our title to "the only surviving exhibitor" from Germantown and he told us to try it out and see if we could raise a challenger.

The fact is we were assigned to the task of drawing a map of Norway and Sweden for the Educational Building, and, take it from us, it was, and is a dandy, for as the fellow says in the vernacular, "We done it ourself." P. A. Nilson, himself an immigrant from Sweden, made the frame for it, and still survives. He was then in business on

the Linton site, on West Cheltenham avenue. We intend to exhibit the map again at the Sesqui as soon as the Educational Building is safe to receive it, and again at the next Centennial, in 1976, when we will have attained the ripe old age of 116 years.

Little That is New

Faking these Centennial shows is conducive to longevity. But what we started out to write is that one world's fair is as good as another, and while the 1876 was practically complete on the day of opening, the management of the present exposition were there with the goods on July 5, the official opening—the President of the United States, the governor of the Keystone State, the Bedouin Arabs, the French Restaurant, the imitation Leader's restaurant without its lager beer, the Oriental rugs made in Little or in Great Britain, and all the paraphernalia of a world's fair, but nothing strikingly new but airplanes, and even these are but a development for 150 years ago Thomas Paine, the master mechanic, the Thetford weaver, had an explosive engine which if harnessed to a kitchen table with its wings spread out, would have projected it through the air.

Writing about warfare, there was at the Centennial of 1876 a Krupp gun capable of hurling a ball weighing 2000 pounds through eighteen inches of solid steel. Modern warfare is more subtle. "The world do move" but very, very slowly.

J. G. S.

Alumnus 1876 Show.



Representing the City
and Republic at the
Opening Ceremonies.

Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick,
director general of the
Exposition; Secretary of
State Frank B. Kellogg,
spokesman for the President;
and Secretary of Commerce
Herbert Hoover in the
speaker's stand.

50

MAYOR KENDRICK'S SPEECH AT THE
OPENING OF THE SEQUI-CENTENNIAL.

MAY 31st 1926.

"Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence was written and signed, where the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted, the home of the Liberty Bell and the birthplace of the American flag, extends a cheerful greeting and a hearty handclasp to the men, women and children of this glorious Nation and of foreign countries who are assembled here, and bids them tarry with us in this memorable year, making the 150th anniversary of the birth of our great Nation.

"Philadelphia, the workshop of thw world, welcomes those who would be entertained , those who would be instructed by and those who would be inspired by the great program of events which we will present in our efforts to adequately, and in a dignified manner, commemorate the most momentous event in the world's history.

"Philadelphia, the model American and world city, has a message which it desires to broadcast to the world and, in so doing, make thw two hemispheres happier, better and brighter.

"As Mayor, of this great city of Philadelphia and as president of the Sequi-Centennial International Exposition, I now declare formally opened the celebration which we are sure will establish an epoch in world history.

"One hundred and fifty years ago accredited representatives of the original thirteen states assembled in Philadelphia and after mature deliberation, brought forth the document which asserted the right of this Nation to be numbered among the sovereign countries of the world.

"When our Liberty Bell was rung on July 4th, 1776, proclaiming liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof, there was only one nation---the Netherlands---which

approached a republican form of government. Today the voice of the people prevails and the message of that historic document has been written into the principles underlying the governments of the nations of thw world which today are stable and free form disorder.

"That underlying doctrine of patriotic idealism was sponsored and indorsed by an inspired group of our forbears and very fitting, indeed, the 100th anniversary of Independence was celebrated in Philadelphia with the Centennial Exposition. And so the Sesqui-Centennial birthday of that great occasion is now about to be celebrated with a program which we believe will appropriately mark for this generation and for all time the event which has been so far-reaching, which has been so productive of such glorious results and which, I am sure, will have a controlling influence until the end of time.

"The Declaration of Independence was signed and adopted in the Old States House in Philadelphia, but so great has been its influence that, figuratively speaking, it belongs to the world. Today, the document itself,,reposes in Washington, the capital city of the United States, and although the script upon the parchment is growing dim with the passing of years, its message is deeply written in the heart of the world and will never be forgotten so long as men and women live and breathe.

"This celebration to be successful however, must have an ideal and a spiritual side as well as a materialistic. I firmly believe that in America to day there beats the religious and spiritual determination to be properly guided at all times. Our success, in a very large measure, can be attributed to the spiritual guidance which has been handed down from generation to generation and which our forberas wrote into the Declaration of Independence.

"This great Nation does not need an international exposition

to celebrate the 150th anniversary of its birth, because this country is an international exposition of civilization, but what we do wish to demonstrate to the world is that the spirit of righteousness and independence, which prevailed during the dark days of the period one century and one-half ago, is the dominant influence today in our national life.

"I wish to state, however, that while the plans for this great Exposition were formulated and made possible by the public spirited citizens of Philadelphia, and also that the practical aid in the way of finance and industry was contributed largely by men and women who are citizens of this glorious municipality, we stand today only as hosts to the world. This is your celebration.

"I am very happy today, to be able to state that in this great Stadium are represented more than two-score foreign countries, the Government of the United States, the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and virtually every civilized group in the world.

"Two members of the Cabinet of President Coolidge---Secretary Kellogg, of the Department of State and Secretary Hoover, of the Department of Commerce---have honored us with their presence and shortly you will hear their addresses.

"In this great undertaking we have had the support, I am proud to say, of the President of the United States, the Government of the United States, the State of Pennsylvania, and of course the City Council of Philadelphia.

"There has been a splendid spirit of co-operation shown by all of these governmental agencies, and on this spacious area you will find exhibited the wares and products of the nations of the world.

"The legislative branches of the national, state and city governments particularly had aided us in these great undertakings

53
and I feel I would be neglecting my duty were I not to pay a tribute during this brief address to the City Council of Philadelphia, which to a very large extent, has made this great exposition possible.

"The Exposition has been planned and will be carried out with the thought in mind that it should be , and properly so, a visualization of the spiritual, artistic, industrial, scientific and economic progress that has been made in America and in the world during the last 150 years.

"Mere steel and stucco will not tell the entire story. On such an occasion as this material expression must be overshadowed by spiritual influence. The story of American freedom--both the opening chapters of struggle and the closing pages of accomplishment---will be set forth in pageantry and parade as it has never been before.

"On a 1000-acre tract of land the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition will be a visualization of progress made effective by buildings and exhibits.

"Permit me to remind you that adjacent to and the south of this tract is the great Philadelphia Navy Yard, which is a very important adjunct to this Exposition. The Government participation is one of our features and to this we are indebted to the President of the United States and his Cabinet and the national Congress.

"The struggle for freedom waged from the time of the Battle of Lexington and down through the various wars in which this country has engaged--through the World War---will not only be depicted in pageantry form and emphasized but the vicissitudes of our people will be placed before the world in an educational entertaining and inspiring manner.

"Appropriately, indeed, the opening of the Sequi-Centennial Exposition falls on a day set aside to pay fitting tribute to

54

those who laid down their lives in the great war between the States three-score years ago. The tale of that struggle is re-splendid with sacrifices and heroisms, a glorious repetition of the deeds and exploits of the men and women of America, who carved a nation out of the wilderness in the eighteenth century, and who fought in 1812, 1846 and in the early sixties.

"We stand with bowed heads today, reverently commemorating the passing of the Boys in Blue, and we also remember with feeling and with fervor those who bled and died in all the other wars in which this country has engaged--from Lexington to the Argonne.

"It is my earnest hope, and I am sure that I voice the wishes of all liberty-loving people everywhere, far and near, that out of this celebration may come a new declaration of momentous importance to all the world, a declaration of peace on earth, good will to men.

"We hope that the outstanding accomplishment of this Exposition will be a determination on the part of the men and women of the world to live in the future in sunshine and peace, and cast behind them the black abyss of war, so that the message of the Declaration of Independence will be supreme--not only in the United States of America---but over the world.

"We welcome you here, today, and for the months to come, we will be your hosts and the hosts of your fellowmen and women. We trust that you will return to your homes, whether they be in the large cities or in the towns and hamlets which make up this universe, with the message that this Nation--through the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition and Philadelphia---is attempting to lead the world along a quieter and less dangerous path, and that in emphasizing the spiritual side of American life we are combining material development and showing, as it has never been shown before, the progress in the sciences and the humanities.

55

"This typical American city hopes that its message will be heard and understood throughout the world, and in this great undertaking we trust that the men and women now assembled here will act as envoys of peace and carry away with them in their hearts and on their tongues the message of world peace.

"At all times, however, it is for us and our posterity to cherish and protect as the fundamental principles of this Government of the people the expression to be found in the closing sentence of the documents, the signing of which we now celebrate. This immortal idealism is:

" ' And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor' .

"I bid you welcome".

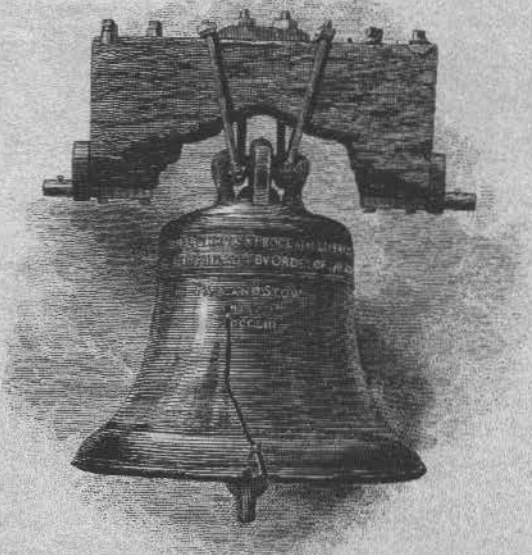
May 31st 1926.



THE OPENING DAY PARADE ENTERING THE GATE
WITH SEVENTH ARMY 1926.

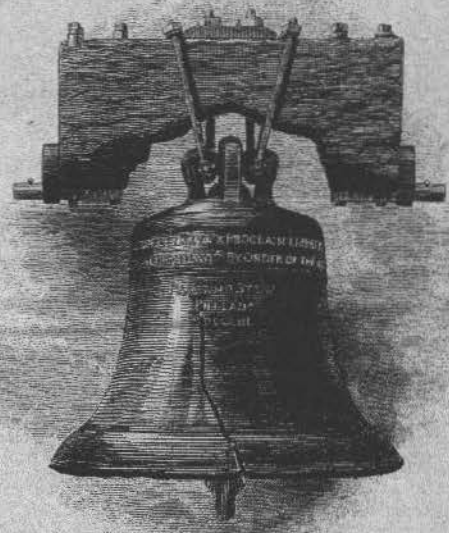
Presented to William John Chadwick,
August 24th 1926; at the booth of
The Bureau of Engraving and Print-
ing, at the Sesqui-Centennial Ex-
position.

A. C. Chadwick Jay



SCOTT & BOWNE

Presented to Eleanor Christine Chadwick,
August 24th 1926,
by the printer at the booth of the
Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition.



This impression was struck off as we
watched and was the only one printed
at that time, a huge pile having been
printed for distribution, sometime
previously.

A.C. Chadwick Jr

59

SECRETARY OF STATE FRANK B. KELLOGG
AND SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HERBERT
HOOVER AT THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.

MAY 31st 1926.

The spiritual and material growth of the American Nation was assessed by Secretary of State Kellogg and Secretary of Commerce Hoover, in their addresses at the opening of the Sesqui-Centennial.

To Secretary Kellogg the Exposition was "a rededication of the Nation to American ideals, a fresh acceptance of America's burdens and a renewed gratitude for the bounty of America's blessings.

It meant to Secretary Hoover an opportunity for a warning that America's dangers "lie in the possible submergence of the moral and spiritual by our great material success".

Mr. Kellogg said, in part:

"We have assembled in celebration of the formal opening of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition of the City of Philadelphia, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the birth of our Nation.

"I like to think of this ceremony as the inauguration of the edifice which this Exposition typifies. It is an edifice which has its foundations in the pride and history of 150 years, and which will represent in its completion the achievement of a virile and versatile people, dedicated to the peaceful pursuits of art, commerce and industry.

"Citizens of Philadelphia, I congratulate you on this mighty conception. I congratulate you on the energy and patriotism which have made it possible. I congratulate you on marking by your civic effort the great milestones of the Nation's history, the 100th and the 150th anniversaries of the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence.

"But beyond all, I congratulate you on being citizens of that city that can truthfully be called the birthplace of the United

60

States. It earned the right to that title when on the sultry afternoon of July 4th 1776, the members of the Continental Congress assembled in the old State House in all solemnity adopted the Declaration of Independence.

"The greatest value to the people of the United States of celebrations such as this, commemorating great moments in our history, lies in the fact that they keep alive the spirit which animated our ancestors in their struggle for independence and that they constantly bring to mind of the present generation the benefits of that representative democracy under which for nearly a century and a half we have enjoyed that blessing of liberty and the stability and security of law.

"I have been reading recently which was said by the speakers at the opening of your other celebration, just fifty years ago. They were amazed at the mighty progress of the Nation in its first 100 years. We are no less amazed at the extraordinary development of our scientific and industrial life, in the development of our resources, in the exploitation of our potentialities above all, in the increased ease and comfort which has come to our common citizens during our own lifetime.

"What is more difficult to assess is the spiritual quality of our people. Are those rugged virtues still in us, that unshaken belief in the efficacy of law which is the heritage of our civilization, that love of country and devotion to duty which animated that quiet group of men on July 4th, 150 years ago.

"We recently took part in a great war, a soul-stirring event; millions of our people went abroad, millions more gave up their normal occupations and undertook strange tasks, all of us were thrown with violence from the routine of our daily thought by the rush of great emotion. For some the pendulum swung back, life was flat and had lost its savor, and in that

60

States. It earned the right to that title when on the sultry afternoon of July 4th 1776, the members of the Continental Congress assembled in the old State House in all solemnity adopted the Declaration of Independence.

"The greatest value to the people of the United States of celebrations such as this, commemorating great moments in our history, lies in the fact that they keep alive the spirit which animated our ancestors in their struggle for independence and that they constantly bring to mind of the present generation the benefits of that representative democracy under which for nearly a century and a half we have enjoyed that blessing of liberty and the stability and security of law.

"I have been reading recently which was said by the speakers at the opening of your other celebration, just fifty years ago. They were amazed at the mighty progress of the Nation in its first 100 years. We are no less amazed at the extraordinary development of our scientific and industrial life, in the development of our resources, in the exploitation of our potentialities above all, in the increased ease and comfort which has come to our common citizens during our own lifetime.

"What is more difficult to assess is the spiritual quality of our people. Are those rugged virtues still in us, that unshaken belief in the efficacy of law which is the heritage of our civilization, that love of country and devotion to duty which animated that quiet group of men on July 4th, 150 years ago.

"We recently took part in a great war, a soul-stirring event; millions of our people went abroad, millions more gave up their normal occupations and undertook strange tasks, all of us were thrown with violence from the routine of our daily thought by the rush of great emotion. For some the pendulum swung back, life was flat and had lost its savor, and in that

of our Republic longed for we still long for in so far as they ⁶² have not been attained, that what they strove for we will still strive for, that we are willing when necessary to fight to maintain those things which they fought for.

"However, in the last analysis, this meeting in Philadelphia is the sort of an international gathering that we really prefer. When nations come together to show their products and wares in friendly rivalry, endeavor to stimulate their mutual trade and try to make themselves understood by their neighbors through their exhibits and friendly intercourse, that indeed is the happiest form of international gathering.

"Secure then in the permanence of the faith of early America, grateful for the material progress of this Nation, lest us consider this Exposition the tangible evidence of our 150th anniversary, as the rededication of the Nation to American ideals, a fresh acceptance of America's burdens and a renewed gratitude for the bounty of America's blessings".

Secretary Hoover said, in part:

"It is fitting that a nation dedicated to peace should celebrate the milestones of national history by a display of the march of industries, of arts and of sciences. Fifty years ago there was held at this, the birthplace of the Nation, a great celebration. The Centennial Exposition in 1876 marked with high distinction the progress of our people in the first century of our Nation. That exposition of fifty years ago was the first exhibition of its kind held on these shores.

"Another half century has passed. We are gathered here to open another exposition to celebrate again with high distinction the progress of our people over the full century and a half of our Nation.

61

dullness and dis-illusion agitators arose and are still active who questioned those institutions and that civilization which is ours and which had been accepted previously without question. Demands were made for changes in the fundamental law of our Government which would sweep away the guarantees of personal liberty, security of property, and stability of Government.

"Even through these days, however, the great mass of our people held fast to their faith, the rugged virtues persisted and even in the complexities of our modern life Americans looked with direct gaze through sophistry and distortion and held with simple faith to the ideals of our fathers.

"Through the life of our country there have been the greatest changes in the economic and social conditions of the world ever recorded in history in a similar period. There have been revolutions and upheavals in society which have imperilled the very existence of stable Governments, but our people have held fast to those declarations of liberty and human rights and those principles of Government enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and promulgated in the Constitution of the United States.

"Nations stand out in history as animated by one straight and inflexible purpose, but this is seldom the case. We often forget that in other periods than our own, men have doubted, internal struggle has been rife, Some of men's greatest works have been the result of the bitterest struggle. The Constitution of the United States, itself, was fought with intense bitterness, and it was only the overwhelming personality of Washington which obtained its acceptance in the Legislatures of certain of the colonies.

"This questioning of our institutions was then but a normal thing. So we may stand secure in the belief that at heart this Nation has not changed, that the things which the founders

of our Republic longed for we still long for in so far as they ⁶²
have not been attained, that what they strove for we will still
strive for, that we are willing when necessary to fight to main-
tain those things which they fought for.

"However, in the last analysis, this meeting in Philadel-
phia is the sort of an international gathering that we really
prefer. When nations come together to show their products
and wares in friendly rivalry, endeavor to stimulate their
mutual trade and try to make themselves understood by their
neighbors through their exhibits and friendly intercourse, that
indeed is the happiest form of international gathering.

"Secure then in the permanence of the faith of early
America, grateful for the material progress of this Nation,
lest us consider this Exposition the tangible evidence of our
150th anniversary, as the rededication of the Nation to Ameri-
can ideals, a fresh acceptance of America's burdens and a ren-
ewed gratitude for the bounty of America's blessings".

Secretary Hoover said, in part:

"It is fitting that a nation dedicated to peace should
celebrate the milestones of national history by a display of the
march of industries, of arts and of sciences. Fifty years ago
there was held at this, the birthplace of the Nation, a great
celebration. The Centennial Exposition in 1876 marked with high
distinction the progress of our people in the first century of
our Nation. That exposition of fifty years ago was the first
exhibition of its kind held on these shores.

"Another half century has passed. We are gathered here to
open another exposition to celebrate again with high distinction
the progress of our people over the full century and a half of
our Nation.

"It is appropriate on this occasion that we spend a moment in review of this progress of the fifty years between these two great expositons. For this Nation had been greatly blessed by an Almighty Providence. And nay recounting of these blessings must be addressed in gratitude to that guidance given to our people.

"We have in this half century more than doubled in our population, we have multiplied ten times in national wealth. We have progressed vastly in science, in invention, in art and in industry and in our social and national life.

"In the field of science the discoveries of fifty years ago were comparatively only upon the borderland of the great unknown continent of nature. The explorations of that day were set out here in a richness of exhibits--which gave wonder and interest to our people for a decade.

"But since that time the men of science have pushed deeper and deeper into the unknown lands of nature and have brought new discoveries and inventions. And a multitude of blessings to humanity have flowed from their labors.

"In the field of industry I would recall to you that the greatest tool then known to man was shown at that exposition of fifty years ago--the 1400 horse-power Corliss steam engine. Here, too, was the first appearance of Bell's telephone. They were wonders of the time.

"Today we build a single steam engine of 70,000 horsepower---fifty times as large. The transmission of power and electrical devices for relief of human labor were just in their infancy; the gasoline engine, the automobile. the airplane and the radio were unknown.

"Vast progress marks our chemical industires; we have advanced in the construction of bualdings and homes, in the

manufacture of textiles, and a thousand other things.

64

"And today, we are on the threshold of other great discoveries, the bare beginnings of which will again form a part of these exhibits. From the inventions of this half century and the control of the powerful forces of nature men have been able to produce vastly more; to diffuse the benefits more widely; to decrease the sweat of man; to lift the standards of living; to increase the comforts of all our people to a higher level than ever before in the history of the world. With it all poverty and fear have become less, happiness has increased.

"We may be proud of the educational progress of our people in the fifty years span between these expositions.

"Progress in art is not to be measured by spans of fifty years, but we may recount the important advance in commercial architecture as an outstanding accomplishment. Moreover, we have wider diffusion of the finer arts of decoration, music and literature through our people.

"In our social life we are steadily finding a better adjustment between our industrial and social systems. The rights of the people in the development and use of the great tools of power, transportation and industry are better controlled; the relations of employe and employer are upon a juster basis, we have gained greatly in spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness in each community. Our frictions are growing less. All of which shows fundamental social progress.

"Politically we have gained greatly in national unity. This great experiment in democracy is demonstrating the hopes, the prayers and the wisdom of its founders. Our national institutions have grown stronger and the resolute spirit for a democracy dedicated to an equality of opportunity among men has not diminished but has gained in strength. We have risen in power and influence among nations until no foreign danger threatens

our shores.

"Morally we have made gains toward higher planes in the conduct of our commercial relations. In many particulars we show improvements in our conduct of our national and local Government, though we suffer a national misfortune in the growing disrespect for law. (Evidently Mr. Hoover here referred to the attitude of the American people towards the 18th Amendment to the Constitution)

"Our dangers today are not economic or foreign; they lie in the possible submergence of the moral and spiritual by our great material success. And if this Exposition, and the many conferences and congresses to be held here, serve to stimulate the moral and spiritual sense of our people, it will have served a great and lasting purpose.

May 31st 1926.

EVENING LEDGER

JUNE 26, 1926

HAITIAN PRESIDENT PAYS VISIT TO SESQUI GROUNDS

Honored by 21-Gun Salute After Officials Learn of His Presence

Louis Borno, President of the Republic of Haiti, accompanied by Madame Borno, visited the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition this afternoon.

The Haitian Executive arrived by automobile from Washington this morning, accompanied by Frank C. Higgins, special agent of the Department of State, who has been with him during his stay in this country. With the party were Captain Roeche Roche and Lieutenant Phillippi Cham, of the Haitian army.

When the visitors arrived at the Sesqui-Centennial grounds this afternoon no official preparations had been made to receive them. President Borno smilingly paid admission to the grounds while officials were scurrying about to pay him official honors. Once within the gates, the party strolled about, and were next located by officials lunching on "hot dogs" at a refreshment stand. Later a twenty-one-gun salute was fired at the navy yard.

"The unparalleled advance in human progress and invention in the last fifty years has rendered obsolete many of the mechanical and electrical appliances which were curiosities of that time," said the Old Fellow, as he lighted up his pipe and gave a few short puffs before proceeding.

"I previously mentioned a miniature steam engine exhibited by an Iwoa man. Many of its parts were visible only by the aid of a magnifying glass. It was constructed of gold, steel and platinum and occupied a space the size of a small pearl shirt button of that period.

"In the realm of the microscopic, a companion piece to it was a gold penholder of Swiss manufacture. Three tiny dials were inset, each three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. Each dial was a timepiece. One indicated the time of the day, another the day of the week and the third the day of the month.

"Another remarkable display of Swiss mechanical skill was a small, costly gold snuff box. A spring opened a part of the lid, inside of which was a bird, half an inch in length and of brilliant plumage, which sang clearly, opening and closing its mouth and fluttering its wings. The song concluded, the lid closed so suddenly that the observer could scarcely realize that the bird had disappeared.

"Prototypes of certain universal appliances of today, curios then, were a Russian typewriter, which compared not unfavorably with American typewriters, then just coming into use, and an electrical recording appliance. The typewriter wrote in Russian and English characters, in small and capital letters, figures and even French accent marks. The "Magneto Printing Telegraph" instrument had a keyboard between that of a typewriter and a linotype printing machine of today.

"Something which will be missing at the Sesqui-Centennial

will be the gorgeous array of wines and liquors shown in 1876, as products of every country in the world that was represented.

"Towering and artistic pyramids of cordials, liquors and every kind of spirituous and vinous products covered hundreds of feet of exhibition space.

"Mexico, one of the leading oil-producing countries of the world today, had imposing displays of bituminous and anthracite coal, but no oil. That product was to come later. Peru essayed the extraordinary with a rare but rather ghastly exhibit of Inca mummies.

"They were taken from mines and rock tombs and were accompanied by weapons and implements of the Stone Age.

"Argentine varied the universal curio show with a handsome camp and traveling trunk. It was three feet long, two feet wide, a foot and a half deep and was covered and lined with leather. It could be instantly converted into a dining-room outfit. When fully opened it formed a sofa to accommodate four persons. Other combinations created by pressing springs were a wardrobe, a writing-desk, a table, a cabinet with cutlery, delftware and clothing. Finally it was changed into a comfortable bed by simply turning down the back. It was valued at \$600.

"Among the rare and costly articles, aside from hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of jewels and uncut precious stones, was a mantel executed by a Russian firm. It was made of solid malachite. The front was ornamented with mosaics of semi-precious stones and clusters of fruit in relief, carved from amethysts, agates, carnelians and crystal. Its value was fixed at \$6500, equal to about \$15,000 to day.

"Few thefts or accidents were reported to the exposition authorities. China suffered possibly the greatest loss in broken articles, due to their long journey to this city. One of

the unfortunate disaster happened on this section, due to the carelessness or nervousness of a Philadelphia woman. Before being placed in position the Chinese director engaged several women to dust some of the articles. While employed in this work, one of the women dropped a rare and beautiful vase, which was shattered to bits on the floor. It was valued at \$1500. The accident was the sensation of the hour.

"It is said that the Rodgers groups of statuary are in vogue again. During the Centennial they were in the full flush of their first popularity. A "Century Clock" was an unusual feature. It required to be wound but once in a hundred years, according to its inventor. The weight fell less than an inch in a year.

"Daniel Webster's plow was an agricultural feature. It was made by the statesman in 1837 and was used by him on the farm. Its total length was thirteen feet. beam nine feet and handles six feet four inches.

"The unique method of all locomotion on show was a French "Cynophore Carriage". It had two large wheels, to which were attached circular cages for two dogs---the operative power. The passenger sat on a high seat between the wheels and guided the machine by a small third wheel in front.

May 31st 1926

OPENING PROGRAM OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.

MAY 31st 1926.

- 9.00 A.M. Gates to Exposition officially open
- 10.30 A.M. Cavalry escort formed at City Hall. Distinguished guests meet Mayor in City Hall.
- 11.30 A.M. Mayor and guests leave City Hall for Exposition Grounds.
- Noon. Mayor and guests, including Secretary Hoover and Secretary Kellogg enter Exposition gates. Caninet officre's salute of 19 guns fired.
- 12.25 P.M. Mayor and guests review 3rd U.S Cavalry. Troop "G", First Squadron, 103rd P. M. G. and details from U.S. Naval and Marine Corps in the Stadium.
- 12.30 P.M. Presidential salute of 21 guns, by Army, Navy and Marine
- 12.38 P. M. "America", Sesqui Chorus of 5000 voices.
- 12.42 P.M. Invocation. Bishop Thomas J. Garland, of the Protest- ant Episcopal Church.
- 12.44 P.M. Minutes of silence for Nation's dead. Flowers dropped in Stadium from airoplane.
- 12.45 P.M. Mayor opens Sesqui. Reads message from President.
- 1.00 P.M. Speech. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State.
- 1.15 P.M. Sesqui Chorus: "Unfold Ye Portals".
- 1.20 P.M. Speech. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.
- 1.35 P.M. Sesqui Chorus: "Halleujah Chorus". Bugle call.
- 1.40 P.M. Benediction. Monsignor Joseph Whitaker, rector of Church of Our Lady of Mercy.
- 1.42 P.M. "Star Spangled Banner" by massed bands.
- 2.00 P.M. Buffet luncheon in Auditorium.
- 3.00 P.M. Band concert in Stadium
- 4.00 P.M. Daylight fireworks, north of Stadium.
- 9.00 P.M. Inaugural Ball in the Auditorium.
- 9.30 P.M. Aerial Exhibiton.
- 10.00 P.M. Fireworks.

The Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, marking 150 years of American Independence, which opened, in Philadelphia, on Monday, May 31st 1926, was an outgrowth of about ten years of somewhat troubled negotiations and planning.

It derived its first inspiration from the notable success of the first great world's fair held in America, the Centennial Exposition, of 1876, in commemoration of a century of independence, which likewise was held in the Quaker City, and the proposal for a 1926 exposition first attracted general attention in 1916.

After that time, there were periods of serious doubt that any exposition would result, alternating with times when the most elaborate plans were projected, involving "the greatest exposition in history" and expenditures figured as high as \$40,000,000.

But once a definite, clear-cut plan was outlined for a dignified exposition on a moderate scale, public support became apparent and the project moved forward rapidly.

Various suggestions that it would be well to plan far in advance for a fitting celebration of the 150th year of American independence crystallized October 13th 1916, in a proposal that a great international exposition be held for the purpose. This came in an address by the late John Wanamaker, at a luncheon in the Adelphia Hotel, at 13th & Chestnut Streets.

Recalling the success of the Centennial of 1876, of which he had been one of the creators, Mr. Wanamaker urged that a similiar fair be planned for 1926, "the greatest the world has ever seen".

That was the germ of the idea planted, but it lay more or less dormant for four years, except for occasional discussions in business organizations of the city. Eventually this took the form of resolutions endorsing the suggestions and asking that public

The Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, marking 150 years of American Independence, which opened, in Philadelphia, on Monday, May 31st 1926, was an outgrowth of about ten years of somewhat troubled negotiations and planning.

It derived its first inspiration from the notable success of the first great world's fair held in America, the Centennial Exposition, of 1876, in commemoration of a century of independence, which likewise was held in the Quaker City, and the proposal for a 1926 exposition first attracted general attention in 1916.

After that time, there were periods of serious doubt that any exposition would result, alternating with times when the most elaborate plans were projected, involving "the greatest exposition in history" and expenditures figured as high as \$40,000,000.

But once a definite, clear-cut plan was outlined for a dignified exposition on a moderate scale, public support became apparent and the project moved forward rapidly.

Various suggestions that it would be well to plan far in advance for a fitting celebration of the 150th year of American independence crystalized October 13th 1916, in a proposal that a great international exposition be held for the purpose. This came in an address by the late John Wanamaker, at a luncheon in the Adelphia Hotel, at 13th & Chestnut Streets.

Recalling the success of the Centennial of 1876, of which he had been one of the creators, Mr. Wanamaker urged that a similiar fair be planned for 1926, "the greatest the world has ever seen".

That was the germ of the idea planted, but it lay more or less dormant for four years, except for occasional discussions in business organizations of the city. Eventually this took the form of resolutions endorsing the suggestions and asking that public

and official cognizance be taken of it in ample time to permit fruition.

In the fall of 1920, the then Mayor, J. Hampton Moore, called a meeting for consideration of a sesqui-centennial observance, announcing the call was "in response to requests growing out of conferences and suggestions from the Chamber of Commerce, Franklin Institute and other public-spirited organizations."

At the meeting a resolution was passed empowering the Mayor to name a committee of 100 citizens to work out a plan. The resolution stands today among the first minutes of the official Sesqui-Centennial Association records.

A little more than two months later Mayor Moore's message to Common Council asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 and on April 4th 1921 the ordinance passed, becoming effective in May. Thus was the first financial move consummated exactly five years in advance of the opening of the celebration.

The Committee of 100 appointed by the Mayor had begun to function in the meantime? In February it had decided to obtain a State charter for an association to be known as "The Sesqui-Centennial Exposition Association". This, however, like many other features of the plans, was changed later, the word "EXHIBITION" being substituted for "Exposition".

Accordingly there appeared before Recorder of Deeds. James M. Hazlett, on April 8th 1921, Mayor Moore, Alba B. Johnson, then president of the Chamber of Commerce, and John Frederick Lewis, president of the Academy of Fine Arts, with a petition to the Governor for a charter. Other subscribers to the papers of incorporation were Mrs. Lucretia Blankenburg, the widow of a former Mayor, and Mrs. Caroline Tyler Lea.

Twenty directors in addition to the five named were listed, as follows: John Hampton Barnes, Edward W. Bok, Judge Eugene C.

Bonniwell, Colonel J. Howell Cummings, Agnew T. Dice, president of the Reading Railroad; Colonel James Elverson Jr, of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Ellis A Gimbel, Colonel John Gribbel, John S. W. Holton, Mrs. J. Willis Martin, John H. Mason, George W. Norris, governor of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve district; William Potter, former Minister to Italy; Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; the then Governor William C. Sproul, Andrew F. Stevens, Edward T. Stotesbury, former Governor Edwin S. Stuart, John Wanamaker and E. A. VanValkenburg, of the old Philadelphia North American. Several of these died before the opening of the Sesqui-Centennial and others resigned. Of the original twenty-five, only eight remained on the board on May 31st 1926. They are: Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Lea and Messrs. Dice, Holton, Lewis, Sproul, Gimbel and Stotesbury.

The Legislature's first important step toward aiding the Sesqui plans came on April 28th 1921, when it adopted a resolution declaring "the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should prepare for and participate in" the celebration, and requesting that the Federal government "approve the holding of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1926, and appropriate steps be taken to invite the participation and co-operation of the nations of the world".

Another important Legislative work was to amend Acts of 1887 and 1917, relating to incorporation of non-profit making companies for encouragement of arts, sciences, agriculture and horticulture, in such a way as to give the Sesqui-Centennial Association the right of eminent domain and thus make it possible to take over private property for its purposes, and to permit the Association to obtain loans through the issuance of bonds. Later this was made use of in the sale of \$3,000,000 worth of bands.

The charter and by-laws of the Association were approved

and adopted June 3rd 1921 and Mayor Moore became the first president.

The United States government first took official notice of the plans on June 13th 1921, when Congressman George P. Darrow introduced a bill in the House providing for the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial. It provided for co-operation of the government with a committee of Philadelphians and authorized the President and Secretary of State to invite foreign nations to participate.

The Mayor and executive committee of the Association called upon city Council by invitation on December 29th 1921, and asked for financial support.

Three weeks later, January 19th 1922, Council pledged an appropriation of \$5,000,000 and " as much more as may be required" for the exhibition. The aims of the association also were officially endorsed.

The problem of where to hold the exhibition next came up. A resolution was adopted on March 14th 1922, unanimously selecting Fairmount Park, as the site. This, however was ordained to change.

President Warren G. Harding, in a special message on March 24th, emphasized the importance of the celebration and urged recognition and sanction by Congress. Shortly after, the Board of Directors, resolved to have the exposition formally dedicated on July 4th 1926, the President to be invited.

Mayor Moore resigned on May 9th 1922 and on May 16th, John Frederick Lewis was elected president of the Association. He in turn resigned June 26th having agreed to take it only three weeks until another man could be found to carry on the work. The latter turned out to be Colonel Franklin D'Olier, who took office August 2, 1922.

A mass meeting to stimulate interest in the Sesqui was held

in the Academy of Music, October 25th 1922.

Colonel D'Olier quit as head of the association October 23rd 1923, almost one year after taking office. The Sesqui-Centennial Executive Committee carried on advance work during the final months of Mayor Moore's administration and in January 1924, the latter was succeeded by Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick. In the following May the association turned over its entire plans to the new Mayor with full authority to proceed.

Two weeks later, June 2nd, he called a meeting and was elected president. A new board of directors was named the following week, of which the Mayor was selected as head. Victor Rosewater a former newspaper proprietor of Omaha, who had been serving as executive of the association now resigned and was succeeded by George W. B. Hicks.

A little later, Colonel David C. Collier, San Diego, California, who already had experience with the San Diego Exposition, and as head of the American section of the World's Fair at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was made director general.

As one of the first acts of the new administration, Colonel Collier, Mr. Lewis, James M. Beck, Senator George Wharton Pepper and others, visited President Coolidge, who on February 14th 1925, sent a special message to Congress asking support for the exposition.

In rapid order a number of actions took place. First the originally selected site in Fairmount Park, and other sites, including one adjacent to the Park, and another in West Philadelphia were tossed over in favor of League Island Park, in South Philadelphia.

March 19th 1925, President Coolidge issued a proclamation inviting all foreign governments and the States to take part in the exposition.

During this month also, it was decided to run the Sesqui six

months---from June until December.

Ground for the first exposition building was broken on April 18th 1925, and a week later Governor Pinchot signed a bill appropriating \$750,000 as the State's share in the exposition.

Secretary Kellogg, of the State Department, issued a formal invitation, on May 20th, to the foreign nations to participate.

The next step was the enlisting of the citizens' aid by getting them to subscribe to a bond issue for \$3,000,000. In ten days October 1st to 10th, the issue was oversubscribed.

Elaborate plans were prepared under Colonel Collier. The plans also proposed a postponement of the Exposition until 1927.

This resulted in a definite break between the Mayor and Collier and the latter's resignation on October 29th 1925.

The cause of the break between the Mayor and the Director was stated to be the slashing of the latter's minimum outlay plans, which sought \$12,000,000 to a point where he was to carry on with \$3,000,000.

The Mayor was now in complete and direct charge of the Sesqui again. He continued to act until November 23rd 1925, when Captain Asher C. Baker, an experienced exposition man, was appointed Director General. Captain Baker had toured Europe as director of exhibits previous to this and had obtained pledges from foreign governments to send exhibits.

October 22nd 1925, found the Department of State forwarding a list of Advisory Commissioners, named by the President.

January 20th 1926, the National Advisory Commission came to Philadelphia, met the Mayor and Sesqui officials in Independence Hall, visited the Sesqui site, and a decision was announced at a banquet that the exposition would open as planned, June 1st 1926.

Meantime several changes and shifts were happening in the machinery of the association. In October 1925, William Abrahams,

director of concessions, was shorn of his responsibilities after a mix-up involving the sale of stock in a concession right.

The United States Government, on March 4th 1926, appropriated \$2,186,500 toward Federal participation and \$1,000,000 for building purposes.

Word came from Europe warly in April that Captain Baker, due to continued illness, would resign as Director. April 27th L. R. Meisenhelter, director of exhibits, resigned as a result of differences with E. L. Austin, then comptroller of the association. Axel Malm, a subordinate succeeded him.

Captain Baker, quit as active director because of illness on May 25th 1926, and although nominally head of the exposition was succeeded by E. L. Austin, who was Director when the Sesqui-Centennial opened on May 31st 1926.

Meantime, after a rather lethargic winter of construction, the spring saw a movement toward putting the grounds in shape for the opening date.

During the last six weeks the speed of construction, at the exposition site, eclipsed all building records in the city.

June 1st 1926



Where 100,000 spectators, at one time, could watch the pageantry of the Exposition. A close view of the \$3,000,000 Stadium. Just across Broad Street the large square white building is the India Pavilion. Back of it is the reproduction of High Street. North of the stadium are the main exposition buildings.



A distant view of one of the Sesqui Towers. Giving an idea of the glimpses of architectural beauty that were frequently met with on the Exposition grounds.

The foreunner of the vast crowds that visited the Sequi-Centennial, was Jacob J. Hendrickson of Woodbury, New Jersey, who was the first man to pay for admission to the great Exposition.

Mr. Hendrickson who was sixty years old paid a fifty-cent admission fee at 9.01 A.M. Monday May 31st 1926.

A business man of Philadelphia, by day, the old gentleman was a resident of the New Jersey town by night. He came to Sesqui area at 7.30 o'clock in the morning, "to avoid the crowds", but his wait through the ceaseless downpour was rewarded in a manner which overwhelmed him.

Straight-shouldered and erect, carrying his sixty years bouyantly, the "initial visitor" stepped jauntily through the gateway and wlked briskly down the paved pathway toward the Exposition buildings.

A battery of cameras faced Mr. Hendrickson, who turned and faced the photographers smilingly.

"This is a great honor, boys," he said, "I'm glad I got here today".

He said that he had no idea when he got there in the morning that he would be the first to enter the Exposition.

Hendrickson lived at 60 Red Bank Avenue, in Woodbury.

Miss Margaret G. Brown, of Cambridge Ohio, was the first woman to pay the admission fee and pass through the gateway of the Exposition.

Miss Brown came to Philadelphia to visit a friend who had been ill and said, "I only had a few hours to remain in Philadelphia before returning home, and I thought it would be a good idea to take in the Sesqui-Centennial."



Where 100,000 spectators, at one time, could watch the pageantry of the Exposition. A close view of the \$3,000,000 Stadium. Just across Broad Street the large square white building is the India Pavilion. Back of it is the reproduction of High Street. North of the stadium are the main exposition buildings.



A distant view of one of the Sesqui Towers. Giving an idea of the glimpses of architectural beauty that were frequently met with on the Exposition grounds.

Pausing often to pay homage to the memory of those who fought for American independence and the rugged Swedish settlers who settled in Pennsylvania long before the days of William Penn, Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus and Crown Princess Louise Alexandra made a triumphant tour of Philadelphia and the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, today.

A crowd of several thousand persons accorded them an ovation after the laying of the cornerstone of the John Morton Memorial Hall, at the Sesqui grounds---the climax of the day's public program.

The royal couple, enthusiastically young, visited Independence Hall, where they were officially welcomed to Philadelphia by Mayor Kendrick. They pilgrimaged to Gloria Dei---Old Swede's Church---on the waterfront and at the Sesqui they honored the memory of the little band of Swedes who settled along the Delaware at the dedication of the Wicaco blockhouse and the memory of John Morton, the only American of Swedish ancestry who signed the Declaration of Independence.

Prince Gustavus said that he and the Princess were delighted with their visit to Philadelphia and were greatly impressed with the warm hospitality shown them.

After a thorough inspection of the old room ^{in Independence Hall} the Prince and Princess viewed the Liberty Bell. While Princess Louise stood before the shrine in silent reverence, Prince Gustavus viewed the bell from every angle and placed his fingers in the crack on the side. He stooped to peer under the bell and felt of the iron supports, asking several questions of James Lennon and John Kenny, veterans guards on duty in the lobby.

The royal couple afterward motored to Old Swede's Church, where they studied the inscriptions on the tombstones in the Churchyard. They stood in silence before the graves of Nells

81

Lawkor and William Williamson, both of whom died in 1721, according to the deeply carved inscriptions on the weather-beaten head stones.

Bishop Garland offered prayer, asking God's blessing on the Prince and Princess and for their safe return to their native country, and Dr. Addison A Ewing, rector of the church thanked the Prince for the support of the royal Government in carrying on Swedish religious work here. He then presented the royal young couple with an old etching of the church which had been veiled with the Swedish national colors.

In accepting the picture the Prince said that he was "deeply touched and moved to stand upon this sacred ground so full of holymemories to both Americans and Swedes".

"Words are futile to express pur pleasure" he said, "in standing here in a place fostered by the Swedish Crown and Church, fostered that the little children in the early centuriss might be taught in the Swedish tongue and learn the Swedish liturgy. The old spirit is being nurtured under the care of the Episcopal See of Pennsylvania."

Upon leaving the old church, the Prince reviewed the city troopers as they stood at attention in the street in front of the old building. He paused to thank Captain Clement B. Wood, the troop commander, for the courtesy the organization had shown in escorting the party. After the troop had been dismissed the entire party sped to the Sesqui grounds, where a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired in their honor.

June 2nd 1926.



PRINCE GUSTAVUS
ADOLPHUS.

At the time of
his appearance
at the Sesqui.



PRINCESS LOUISE ALEX-
ANDRA.

At the Sesqui-Cen-
Tennial June 1926.

June 2nd 1926---7 to 12 o'clock P.M.---Shriners---the first of the 300---or more--Sesqui-Centennial conventions. Night parade--so Eleanor, Bill, Mary and myself--determined to go---and take in---the sights.

Traffic jam---street cars crowded--- so we were---compelled---to go down--8th street---through Little Italy--with all its--queer shops--with European names---on the windows---and gaudily-dressed---noisy children---to Wolf Street--from where we walked---down Moyamensing Avenue---to the junction---of Broad Street and Oregon Avenue---where the parade---started.

The Shriners marched---down Broad street---under the huge---Liberty Bell---aglow---with its 26,000 lights---and into the ---Sesqui-grounds---and then into the Stadium---to drill--- for the spectators.

We watched---the marchers---from just north--of the "Big Gong".

There must---have been--about 500,000---people---looking on. Hundreds of policemen--on traffic duty---men coining money ---guarding automobiles---empty taxicabs---by the score---bound uptown--for fresh loads. The streets---were bordered---with squealing youngsters---and before 9 o'clock--the Stadium was--crammed ---with folks.

Slaty clouds---Beyond the Bowl---the blackness is spotted---with yellow. Procession was---to have started---at eight---but it was nine---and after--when the rain came-- and it sprinkled the crowd---in sprightly fashion---the horde sought---refuge---in garages---drug stores--under awnings---and in door ways. Newspapers became---umbrellas.

The rain continued---for a few minutes--and then---the mob---ventured forth again---a man lost his straw hat---in the

breeze---and a Shriner runs---after it---he catches it---a few motor cars--run down the street---there is clapping and cheering--- a mounted cop---drives his horse---into the crowd---of stragglers--- who persist--in getting---out in the street.

"When does the parade---get here?" yells someone,---down to the Sesqui grounds--are thousands---of sight-seers--- a black--- huddling mass.

Finally a yell arose---"Here comes---the parade"---two motor-cars creep down the street---a squad of policemen--mounted on---sorrel and brown horses---A yellow, green and red car--- music, drowned---by the cheers---it was 10 o'clock. Talk about patience!

Zouaves, hussars, and Legion of Honor men---the crowds yell---A squad in evening clothes and silk hats---walking diagonally---each with a cane---and a huge "piny"--or peony ---in his buttonhole. They are a drill corps.---and look like ----the male chorus--in a musical comedy.

Gaudy Arabs, trim white-clad men---Oriental characters--- in red---and orange---and blue. Incessant music---from 135 bands---color and noise---gorgeous uniforms---Music, music, music.

A delegation---from Davenport, Iowa----swung along--- singing---"I-O-WAY, I-O-WAY, THAT'S WHERE THE TALL CORN GROWS"--- it was original---and sounded fine.

, Medinah Temple---of Chicago, Illinois---also came along--- singing,---"Hello, Philadelphia, Hello Lu Lu" and they, too--- received the cheers---of the multitude.

Coming home--Oh, Boy!---some job---cars crowded---had to walk---a long distance---eventually we arrived----at City Hall---- from where we ran---for a train---in the Terminal.

June 3rd 1926.

The Nation's oldest and finest military commands tapped the triumphal message of the American flag and 150 years of New World independence down five miles of Broad Street this afternoon.

Full two-score units, representative of the thirteen original states, garbed in the uniforms of the day of their founding and mustered from the green hills of Vermont and New Hampshire to the stretches of Georgia's sea-meadows were in line.

Nine Governors and representatives of four others rode with them from the Union League to the Sesqui-Centennial grounds, where the Exposition was formally dedicated and thirteen columns, each named after one of the original Colonies, were unveiled and dedicated. Earlier in the day two State buildings, New York and Connecticut were dedicated.

To the crowd, numbering nearly a million, which witnessed the parade and the massing of the old guard units in the Municipal Stadium it was perhaps the most spectacular and colorful episode of the Sesqui-Centennial.

The sun was wilting. The spectators snubbed it. Humanity lined the sidewalks and thrilled. Business slowed down, or halted.

Major General Robert Lee Bullard was waiting with the Governors at the Union League. He was to ride at the head of the long column.

The State Fencibles had turned out in massed formation on the sidewalk in front of the League. Maurer's First Regiment Band, red-coated and white-trousered, was at the left.

The First City Troop followed the police vanguard. The silver trappings of their uniforms sparkled in the sunlight with big helmets topped with fur forming ebony plumes, black breeches and white tunics. Captain Clement B. Wood and two other officers led the troop of fifty men, whose saber points tipped smartly upward in salute.

The Twelfth Infantry, from Camp Anthony Wayne, at the Sesqui, moved past with the khaki of the Argonne, sandwiching three bright machine guns mounted on carriages.

The Sixth Field Artillery clattered down the street. The crowd cheered and showers of torn white paper fluttered from the office windows.

Airplanes appeared overhead, briskly skirting the heavens. High up they rode, these men from Quantico.

The Marine Band came on the scene, drums pounding out a march and bugles carrying little red banners emblazoned with the gold insignia of the sea soldiers. The Marines followed, white-capped, trim fighting men. They snapped into a "present arms" with a one-two-three movement.

The Navy came next, first a band and then the armed seamen. The drums boomed just past the Union League. The crowds were thicker on the sidewalks and more planes were zooming in the skies.

A group of mounted army officers rode up to the curb in front of the League. They were the guard of honor for the Governor of Massachusetts. Lieutenant Governor Frank G. Allen stepped forth as the representative of the Bay State and climbs into his motor car. It rolled away as the first Massachusetts units reached Sansom Street.

Tar-bucket hats and white breeches. One man carries a worn halberd. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, the oldest of the commands, chartered in 1638 in Boston. Major Charles A. Malley is in command of the ninety men. The band played a Yankee tune.

Some of the men wore Colonial uniforms, others the garb of

86

a later day. The Continentals carried long rifles; the ancient drums of the bandmen set up a fearful racket. There were old men in line, men with shakos, men with leather gaiters and buckskin breeches.

The drums are being pounded. Down the street comes three figures---"The Spirit of Seventy-Six"---the spectators cheer. Behind them is a fife and bugle corps.

A Colonial band in black and yellow coats and tri-cornered hats. The Worcester Continentals. Their hats sport red clusters of feathers or black and white pom-poms that sway as they snap along.

The Fusileers Veteran Association, of Boston, the Lexington Minutes Men, of Lexington Massachusetts, the National Lancers, of Brookline and the First Corps Cadets of Boston ruffle the drab asphalt with their color. It looks like the taking of Philadelphia by the Colonials.

The Amoskeeg Veterans, of Manchester, was New Hampshire's contribution to the old guard. They wore long-tailed Colonial coats crossed with belts.

Secretary of State Pillsbury enters his car and rides away. Rhode Island is next in line of march.

"The Wearing of the Green" We can hear it two blocks away. A Colonial band from the smallest state of the Union. Red facing on of blue coats, gaiters and short guns.

Former Governor Charles Dean Kimball, of Rhode Island, steps forth to ride with his men.

The First Light Infantry of Providence, R. I. marched after its state's brethren. Then the United train of Artillery, of Providence, the Newport Artillery Company and the Varnum Continentals of East Greenwich.

Those in Connecticut's first group looked like West Point cadets. They wore smaller tar-buckets, though. A drum major carried a long staff, long as a shepherd's crook. He used it in that fashion too, tapping the street with it. His men were red-coated and wore white breeches.

The Governor's First and Second Foot Guards, of New Haven and Hartford, respectively, the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, and the New Haven Grays. Captain Fred Holloway commanded the last named.

The Mattatuck Drum Corps. from Waterbury is led by C. S. Miller. They were dressed in red and buff Continental uniforms. The corps has been in active service since 1767. Then sixty-three men of the Sedgewick Guards of Waterbury.

Governor Trumbull went forth to join his men.

The Putnam Phalanx looked particularly well. The men wore black velvet breeches and cocked hats with red cockades. They carried long guns of the period of their formation.

The Old Guard of New York City stamped about ~~with~~ under enormous shakos. Blue trousers, white coats, and red epaulets. Governor "Al" Smith walked down the steps of the Famed Republican Union League, a Democrat with either a large or small "D". He is informally attired. Straw hat and coat, but no vest. He looked warm. The crowds spied him and yelled. The cheers roll, and there was continued handclapping along the line.

The black helmets of the Troy Citizens Corps glint in the sunlight. They are trimmed with gold and their wearers are garbed in red coats, blue trousers and white belts.

Torn paper and tape are flung down from the windows again. The planes are proceeding in an aloof manner across the heavens.

The Albany Burgess Corps colors the street and moves on.

New Jersey's Governor A. Harry Moore is next to ride forth. The Morris Guards of Atlantic City, in modern uniform come next

into vision. Following them is the Essex Black Horse Troop--- jaunty hussars with blue and white uniforms and black pom-poms on their fur busbys.

More Cologials. The Blue Hen's Chicks from Delaware. They wore tan breeches and black gaiters and blue coats with red facing. Among their mounted men is a figure garbed in the Union Army uniform of the Civil War.

Governor Robinson joins the men from Delaware.

A red-coated band comes around City Hall playing "Dixie". At Sansom Street it started to play "Maryland, My Maryland".

The Fifth Maryland Regiment. They look like West Pointers. Colonel J. Washington Bowie, who led them in battle in France is in command.

The Veteran Corps of the Fifth Regiment follows, garbed in long gray-blue coats with white trousers and tar-bucket hats with white pom-poms.

Governor Ritchie seats himself in an official car and moves toward the Sesqui.

The car that came for Governor Byrd, of Virginia, bore a Confederate officer.

Behind it came the John Marshall High School Band of Richmond, and behind that the Richmond Blues. Tall shiny, feathered hats, blue coats, with white facings and long rifles.

A band is playing the "Old Gray Mare".

The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, of Norfolk, roll down the street, gray clad with gold epaulets and red pom-poms topping their hats.

Then the Richmond Howitzers.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, in uniforms like those worn at the National Military Academy, heads the North Carolina contingent. The men carry aloft a big white foot. They were organized in 1793.

Behind them march the Hornets Nest Rifles, of Charlotte, in regular army uniforms.

The Wilmington Light Infantry, of Wilmington, had been held up by the traffic. They came on the run. The Wilmington men are snappy-looking soldiers. They were organized in 1853.

South Carolina is next in line. The Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, with blue uniforms and red and black epaulets. Governor McLeod greets the leaders and goes on in his car.

Adjutant General Cox, of Georgia, is in uniform and joins his men, who were blue-gray uniforms with white belts and white epaulets. These were the Gate City Guards, of Gate City.

The Old Guard, of Atlanta, under Major William Camp, wore white coats, black plumed hats and blue trousers. The organization of sixty-five men, fought in the Civil War and two still survive. They were in line.

The Chatham Artillery, of Savannah, organized in 1786 followed with two cannon presented to them by George Washington.

Then the Volunteer Guard, of Savannah; the Republican Blues; the Jasper Greens, of Savannah and the German Volunteers, of that city.

There is applause for Governor Finchet, when he steps out to take his place.

The Old Guard State Fencibles are under Major Emmanuel Furth. They wore white spats and blue trousers, tar-bucket hats, red and white epaulets.

The other State Fencibles in front of the Union League prepared to march. The First Regiment Band makes similar preparations. They fell in line after the first unit passed.

The Pennsylvania Champions with blue trousers, red tunics and busbys move past.

Then came a red-jacketed band. Next came the State Fencibles

again. The Second Regiment, organized in 1840, at Broad and Diamond Streets. They wore dark-blue coats, light-blue trousers coats trimmed with gold braid and epaulets.

Eight large battle-flags, four that were carried at Antietam, are unfurled at the head of the Old Guard. There are other old flags and pre-Revolutionary banners in line.

The Second City Troop, red-jacketed and blue-trouserred with black, gold trimmed busbys moved past.

Then the Keystone Troop, with brilliant scarlet tunics, small busbys and lances tipped with red, green and yellow ribbons. It looked like a regiment of Uhlans and the applause rang out along the street.

The planes disappeared. The sun hid behind a cloud for a moment. The line of uniforms stretched as far away as far as the eye could reach.

For those who saw the spectacle, Flag Day, 1926 will be one day that will be easily remembered for years.

June 14th 1926.

C. U. Homan, an old fellow-worker in the L. C. Smith and Brothers shop, at Washington D.C., unexpectedly called to see me, today. He was on a special detail, doing some work on the Coast Guard cutter, "Seneca", which had put in the Navy Yard, for a Sesqui-Centennial day celebration.

We had dinner, in a quaint little Italian restuarant on 13th Street and after a long chat on oldtimes, we made our way to the Exposition grounds. It was after 6.00 o'Clock, in the evening, when we arrived at the Sesqui. This ~~was~~ my second trip to the grounds, but in reality the first since the official opening, on May 31st. Homan and I, made a hurried trip through the two main buildings, so that we might be in time for the Rodeo, which was being held in the Stadium.

We whiled away some time in walking here and there about the grounds, not attempting to enter any of the many State and foreign government buildings.

We finally tired of walking and entered the Stadium. What a huge bowl it is! There were probably eight or ten thousand people seated around the arena.

On the lower, or Navy Yard, end of the Stadium, those in charge of the International Rodeo had erected some fourteen or fifteen corrals in which were imprisoned steers, of the short-horned variety, calfs, and bucking bronchos.

At 8.30 P. M. a long line of mounted horsemen and horsewomen entered the gates at the northwest corner of the bowl, the leader carrying a huge American flag. There must have been about seventy riders in line. Among the horsemen was a clown rider, dressed as a tramp, riding a small but exceedingly well-trained ass.

The riders circled the track at the edge of the arena, and eventually lined up in close formation at the end of the field.

The announcer was located in the southern stands and by means

of a very well arranged amplifying apparatus could be heard distinctly in all parts of the huge outdoor theatre.

He first introduced the judges of the contests and then the sponsors and managers. The affair, he said, was brought to the Sesqui-Centennial through the efforts of Colonel Anthony J. Drexel Biddle and Fred Beebe was in charge of the riders.

Then came the various events: steer riding, broncho bustin', fancy riding and roping, calf roping and steer wrestling all of which was interspersed with comedy furnished by the clown and his donkey.

About two hours was enjoyably spent watching the thrilling actions of the animals and their riders.

The arena was lighted by huge electric lights which made the place as light as midday.

Colors, women riders, automobiles, what a spectacle it was!

The first riders who came out on a bucking broncho could gain no control over his mount and went crashing through the gate at the upper end of the Stadium. On the night when we were at the Rodeo, one of the calf ropers accomplished this feat in the marvelous time of 7 seconds. This meant that he started one second behind the calf at the time he was released from the corral and raced after, roped and dismounted/and tied the squealing beast in seven seconds.

This, my first visit to the Sesqui grounds, after its official opening, left an impression of astonishment on my mind. When on the 23rd of May, I and the children had been to the Exposition grounds, although but a week previous to its opening, everything was dirt, confusion and hurry. Where all had been a barren filled-in swamp, was now grass and trees, numberless additional buildings, conveniences, drinking fountains, statues and bright lights.

How had it all been accomplished?

CAMP ANTHONY WAYNE.

91

Just across the roadway, to the south, of the Model Recreation Centre, erected by the Department of Public Welfare, of the City of Philadelphia, the crack troops of the United States Army moved into their quarters, today, at Camp Anthony Wayne.

Included in the military organizations was Battery "C" of the Sixth Field Artillery, which fired the first American shot in the World War. Others to arrive during the day were the Third Battalion, Twelfth Infantry, and Troop "G", Third Cavalry, the "President's Own".

Colonel Joseph W. Beachem, Jr, was in command of the early arrivals, acting under the personal orders of Major General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the Third Army Corps area.

TREASURE ISLAND.

Treasure Island, the dream of the younger folk, sets in a fairy-land, in a space less than fifty acres, surrounded by a pailing fence. Once within the gates serious-minded men and women turn the years back and wander again with childhood idylls. Peter Pan, John Silver, Alice in Wonderland, the Pied Piper of Hamelin, Hiawatha and many others.

Every attendant in the picturesque amusement concession is dressed to represent some character in fiction.

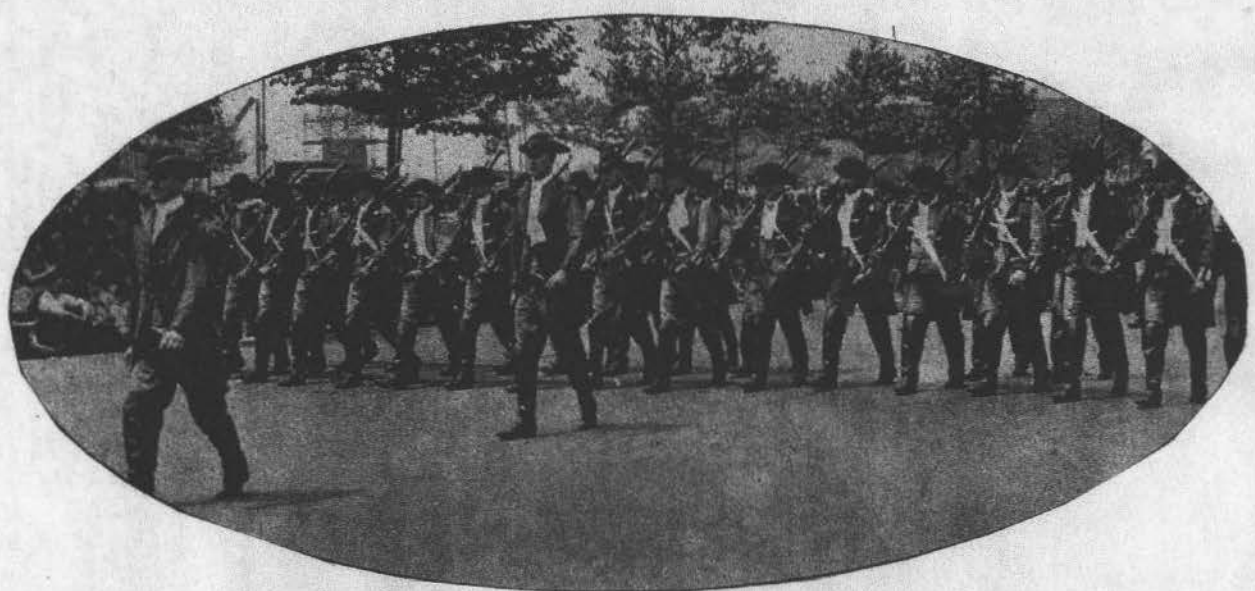


FUN-MAKING FEATURES OF THE EXPOSITION.

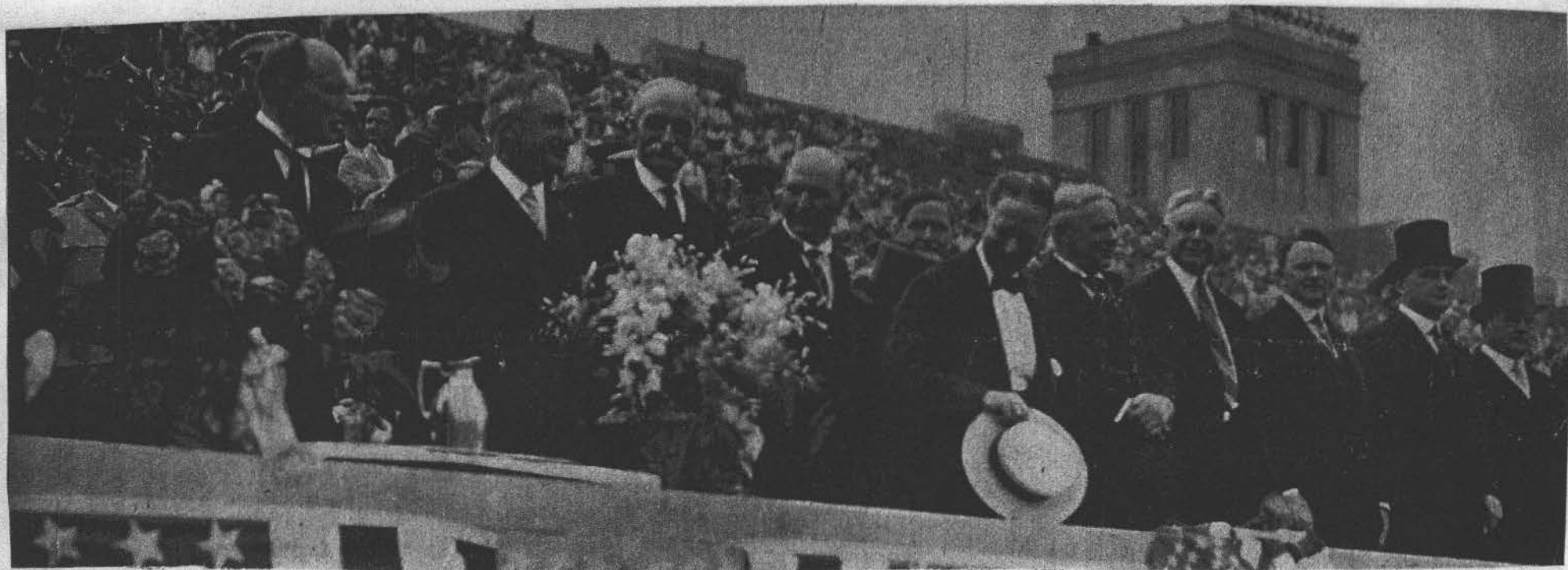
Scenes on Treasure Island, where the visitors was whisked in a jiffy through the Canadian Rockies, over old London Bridge and around sleepy Chester town. The pictures show London Bridge--above--and a scene in Chester.



NEWYORK'S OLD GUARD
SALUTES THE THIRTEEN
GOVERNORS AT THE
UNION LEAGUE.



THE BLUE MEN'S CHICKS.
A famous unit of the Delaware National Guard with an honorable record in the Revolution gave a Colonial touch to the parade with its uniforms of blue and buff.

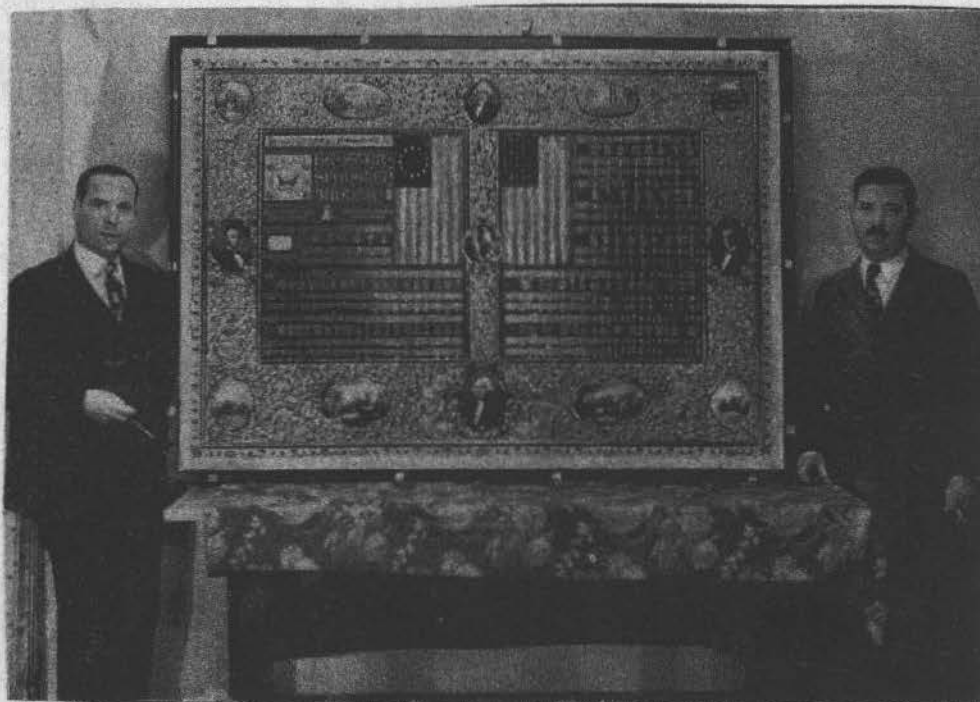


GOVERNORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THIRTEEN " COLONIES " WITNESS THE EXERCISES.
In the picture, left to right, are: Charles D. Kimball, Secretary of State of Rhode Island; Lieutenant Governor Frank G. Allen, of Massachusetts; Governors Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania; John H. Trumbull, of Connecticut; A. Harry Moore, of New Jersey; Alfred W. Smith, of New York; Robert P. Robinson of Delaware; Albert C. Ritchie, Maryland; Harry F. Byrd, Virginia; Angus W. McLean, North Carolina and Thomas G. McLeod, of South Carolina.



THE FULL SWEEP OF THE GREAT PARADE DOWN THE PARKWAY.

Military legatees of the volunteer companies that fought in the Revolution march in honor of the birthday of Old Glory and the dedication of the Sesqui-Centennial.



AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DELINEATED FOR SESQUI.

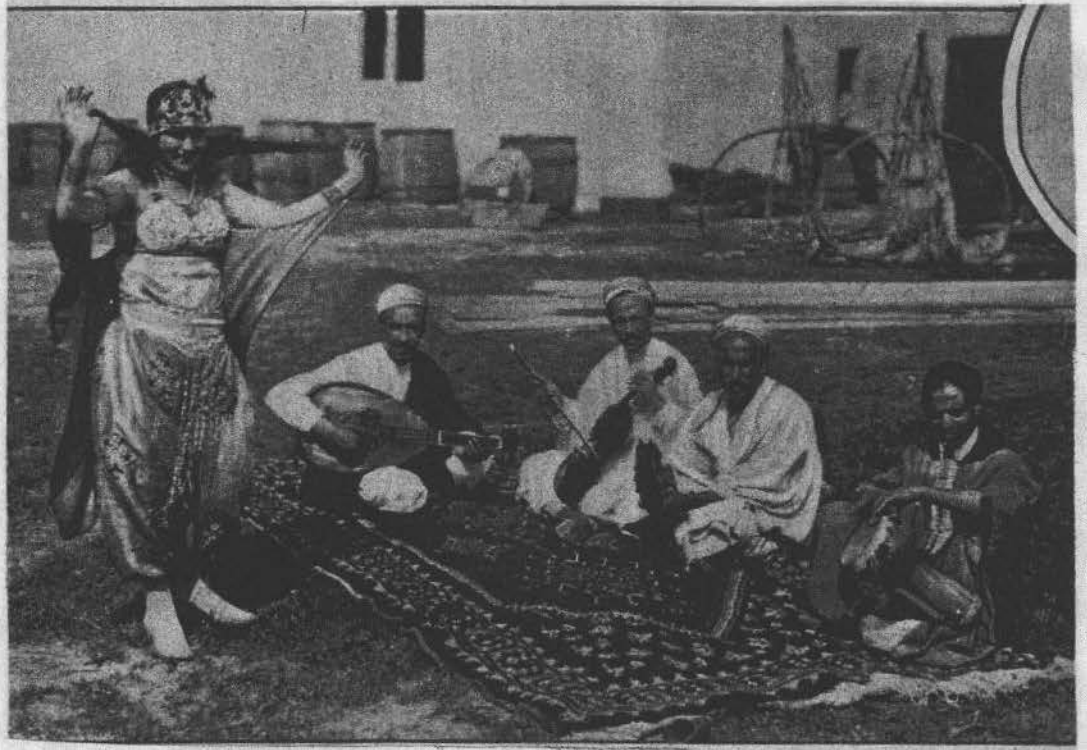
Antonio and Guiseppe Mungo, Italian brothers, who were famed for their parchment illumination, with the magnificent composition, inlaid with gold that took ten years to complete.



CONNECTICUT DEDICATES HER BUILDING AT THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL. Above is Governor John H. Trumbull and his party, including Mrs. Trumbull and their daughters, Esther and Florence, and Mayor Kendrick, of Philadelphia. At the right is a general view of the exercises, with the Governor's Foot Guards, of Hartford massed before the building.



Betsy Ross Showing General Washington How She Cut Out a Five-Pointed Star With One Snip of the Scissors



A BIT OF NORTH AFRICAN ATMOSPHERE IN PHILADELPHIA. A native dancer, of of the favorite entertainers of the Bey of Tunis, and her orchestra in the Tunisian Village, at the Exposition.



GOVERNOR "AL" SMITH STARTS
NEWYORK'S BUILDING.

He governor of the Empire
state turning the first
spadeful of earth for the
"Federal Hall"



THE RICHMOND, VA. LIGHT BLUES
A colorful section of the parade
of old military companies as it
passed down Broad Street between
the pylons erected for Shrine
Week.

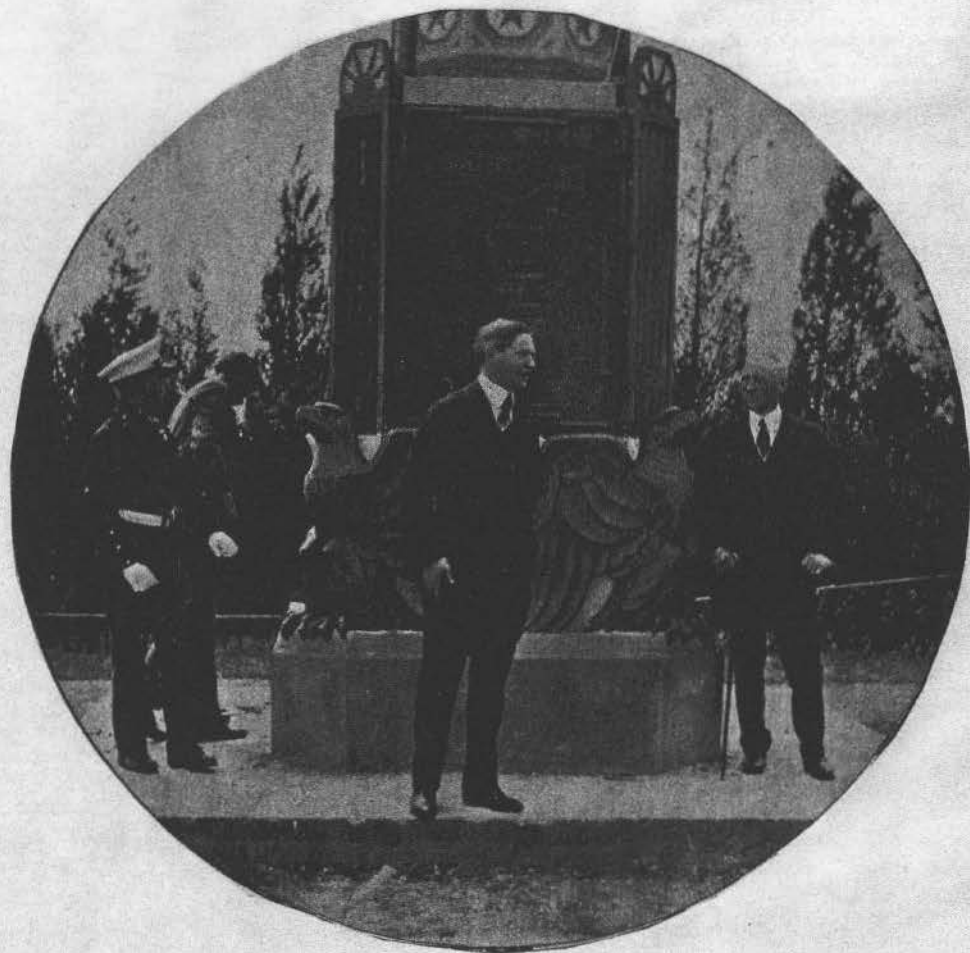


GOVERNOR ROBINSON RAISES
DELAWARE'S FLAG.

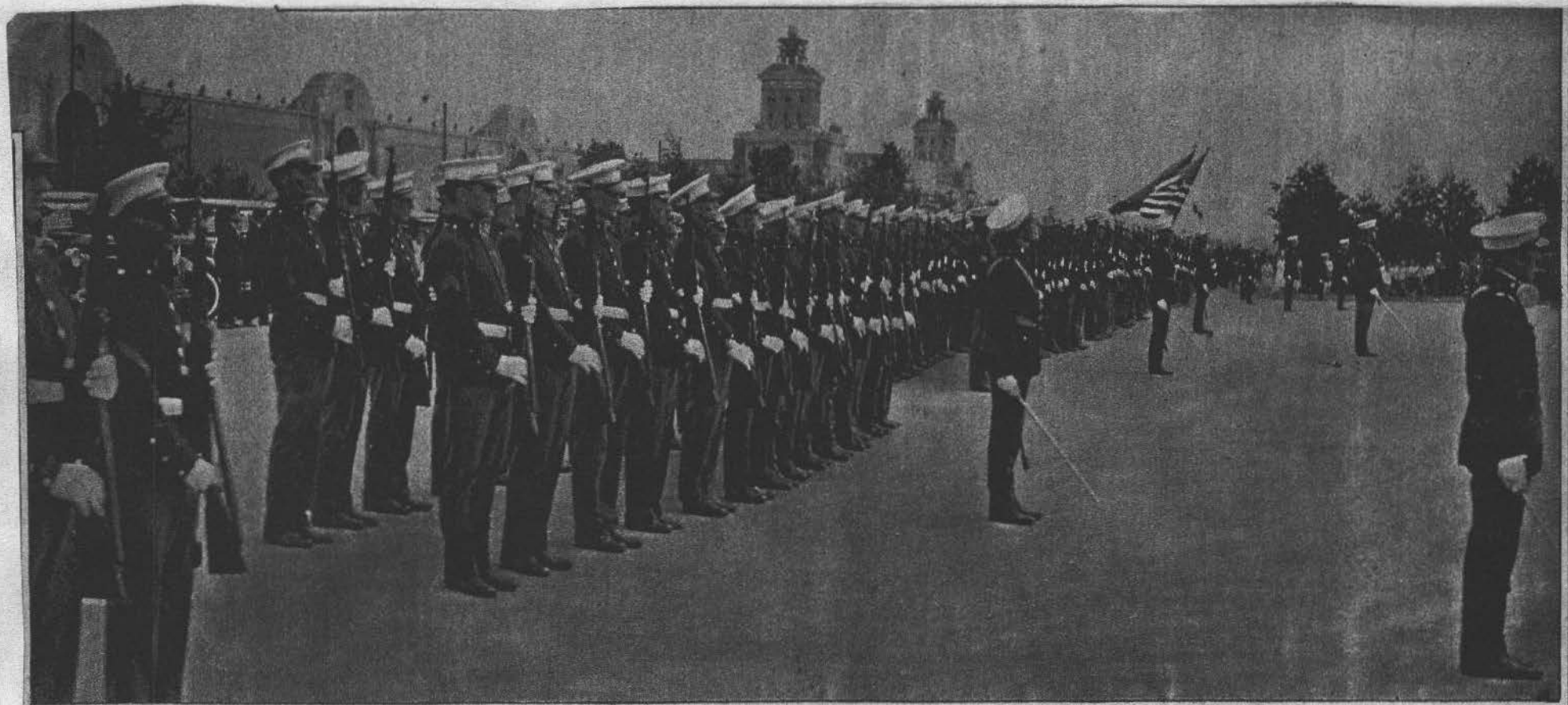
In the background may be
seen some of the line of
columns dedicated to the
13 component parts of the
Union of 1776



GOVERNOR PINCHOT RAISES FLAG ON
COLUMN DEDICATED TO THE KEYSTONE STATE.
An impressive part of the day's ceremonies
was the dedication of the memorial columns
to the thirteen original states, in the
Forum of the Founders.



GOVERNOR MOORE SPEAKING BEFORE
THE NEW JERSEY COLUMN.
Each column bore upon the bronze
tablet at its base the names of
the signers of the Declaration of
Independence from that Colony.

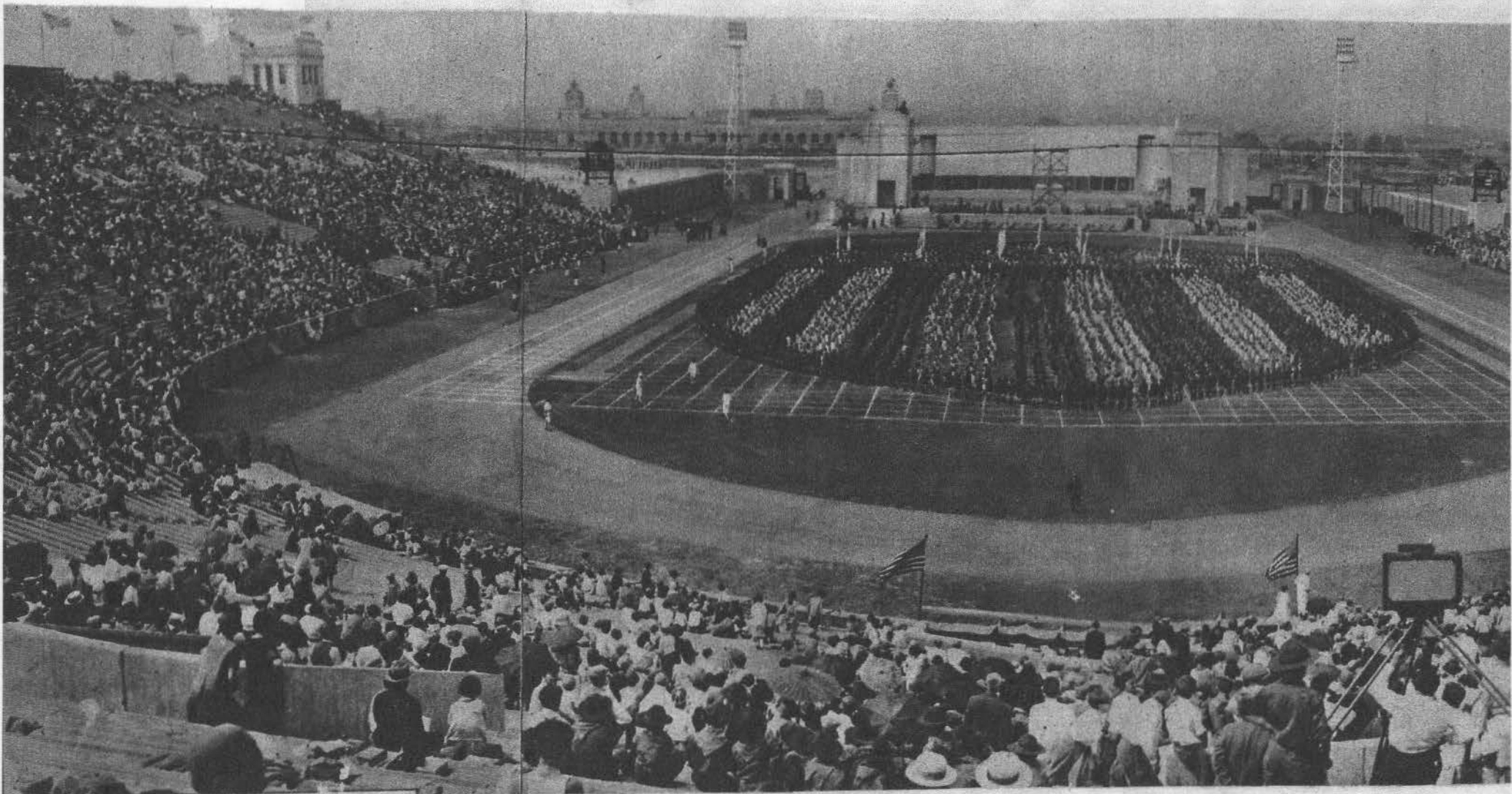


"PRESENT ARMS" IN HONOR OF THE "THIRTEEN OF UNDYING MEMORY". United States Marines, as guard of honor, paraded on the Sesqui Plaza to receive the Governors and their representatives on their arrival at the Exposition grounds. In the background are the Palaces of Liberal Arts and of Agriculture.

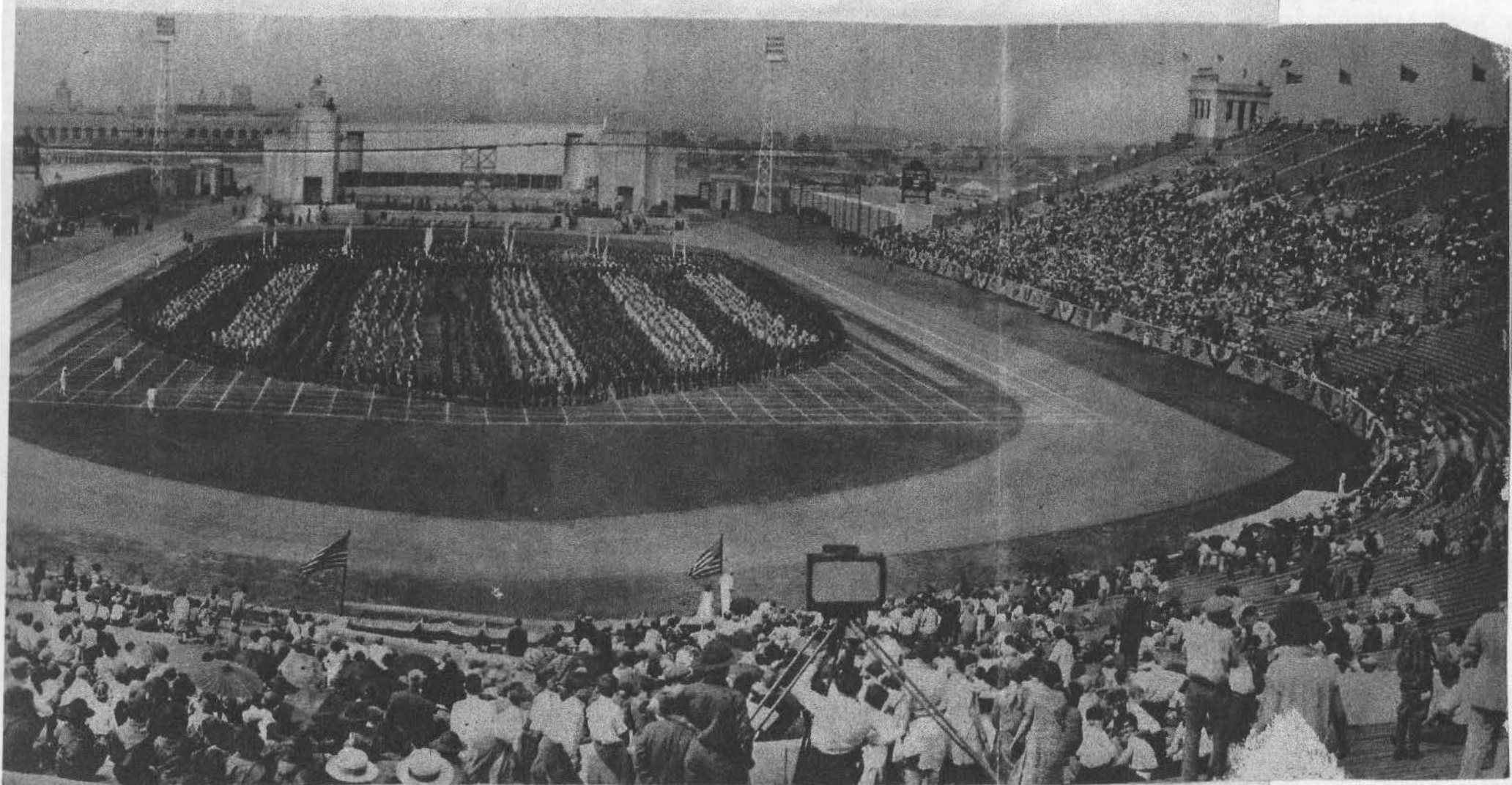


THE SHIELD OF THE REPUBLIC FORMED BY 6000 OF ITS FUTURE CITIZENS IN THE MUNICIPAL STADIUM. The great bowl witnessed no more inspiring sight than this, when boys and girls of the city public schools, dressed in red, white and blue formed the shield of the Nation.

102a



THE SHIELD OF THE REPUBLIC FORMED BY 6000 OF ITS FUTURE CITIZENS :
THE MUNICIPAL STADIUM. The great bowl witnessed no more inspiring
sight than this, when boys and girls of the city public schools,
in red, white and blue formed the shield of the Nation.



THE SHIELD OF THE REPUBLIC FORMED BY 6000 OF ITS FUTURE CITIZENS IN THE MUNICIPAL STADIUM. The great bowl witnessed no more inspiring sight than this, when boys and girls of the city public schools, dressed in red, white and blue formed the shield of the Nation.

102b

CENTENNIAL GOLD LEAF MAKER HERE

Hammers Bar Gold into Sheerest
Sheets at Sesqui Exhibit—
Hand Process Century Old

TAKES PRIDE IN CRAFT

Bars of 22½ karat gold from the U. S. Treasury assay office, New York, weighing from twenty-three to thirty-two ounces apiece, are being transformed daily at the Sesqui into metallic sheets one-thousandth of an inch in thickness. They will be used later to cover the crosses which gleam from church spires and for lettering that will flash on the sides of Pullman cars and from store and restaurant windows.

The same precious metal, reduced to its superlative thinness by the ancient process of gold leaf manufacture, will appear as seals on perfume bottles or as gilding on weather vanes. The glittering stuff will be applied to the backs of hand tooled books, used for dental equipment and to gild "face" cards.

The process of manufacturing gold leaf, unchanged throughout the past century, is being demonstrated at the exposition in the Palace of Liberal Arts and Manufactures.

Before the 22½-karat gold can be handled it is first alloyed to a suitable consistency, and then the preliminary work of thinning it is done by machinery.

The remainder of the process is carried out by hand. The number of artisans engaged in the work is small enough for the guild spirit to have survived actively among them. They take an interest and a pride in their craft, these gold leaf makers, which the skilled mechanic doing standardized tasks cannot feel.

James Donnelly, one of the demonstrators at the Sesqui, personifies the manual craftsman's attitude towards his work. He was apprenticed as a gold leaf maker, when a boy, to a firm which was then exhibiting at the Centennial. Week in and week out since then, for fifty years, he has been wielding the eight-pound hammer with which the gold is made thinner than tissue paper.

And now his daughter, Miss Fannie Donnelly, is working at the same bench with him. When the father is satisfied that he has reduced a sheet to the

proper fineness, she cuts the sheets with a "wagon," finishes off their rough edges with reed pincers and lays the fluttering leaves between rough paper, ready for use.

All the tools used in the various steps of the thinning process are displayed in a show case at the exhibit. Most prominent among them, next to the hammer which must be swung with such tireless patience and skill, are two instruments known as the "cutch" and the "shoder."

The skins used to separate the delicate golden leaves come from the intestines of an ox, and are known as "gold beaters' skins." (This same strong material incidentally, is used in the lining of dirigibles.) Before the leaf is laid upon these skins, they are rubbed with brime, a white, chalky substance which prevents the metal from sticking to the skins or from being hammered into them. The brime is applied to the skins with a furry's hare's foot.

"A hare's foot is about as indispensable in a good beater's work room as a base ball pitcher's index finger is to him," one of the artisans working at the Sesqui declared yesterday. "Although I am not certain, I think that is where the superstition that a rabbit's foot is lucky originated."

Old parchments furnish the material to make bands which hold the cutch, shoder and molds firm while the leaf is being handled.

Only about 700 out of every 1,000 leaves beaten out by the skilled gold leaf maker's hammer are perfect enough to "book" for sale. The leaves are usually sold in "books" of twenty-five each.

The only living United States Marine who served as an orderly at the White House under President James Buchanan, before the Civil War, is at the Sesqui recruiting for the service in which he has spent his life.

He is Sergeant Henry B. Hallowell, eighty-six years old. Sergeant Hallowell comes from a family of soldiers. His ancestors came to Philadelphia in 1681, and many of them fought in the Revolutionary War, nearly a century later. His grandfather served in the War of 1812, and his father was killed in the Civil War.

Sergeant Hallowell served on the U. S. S. Flag, which cut out two blockade runners, the Let-Her-Rip and the Anglo-Saxon, during the Civil War, both of which he took to New York as prizes. He also served on the Connecticut. Old Ironsides, the Princeton, Powhattan and Juanita, helped to take Fort Fisher after two attacks, and was in the attacks on Georgetown and Fort White, on the Pedee river, in South Carolina.

High Street of 1776 is Reproduced

The High street of old Philadelphia has been rebuilt on the grounds of the Sesqui-Centennial. Within the space of a city block one may bridge 150 years. The homes, the meeting house, the counting house, the school, the town hall, the inn, the market, the little theatre, even the infirmary, the forge and Benjamin Franklin's "printe shoppe," are reproduced.

The Women's Sesqui-Centennial Board has in this way brought to the Exposition the spirit and atmosphere of 1776.

The famous street was a hundred years old before the average Main street of America came into existence.

The original High street was the first thoroughfare in America to be paved; the first to be lighted by street lamps and the first to be cleaned by municipal authority. In those days, merchants, lawyers, doctors, school teachers and artisans had their business and their homes under one roof, so there was as much variety of building as of occupation. There would be a beautiful garden offsetting a beautiful home, and hard by a public garden where light refreshments were sold. Further up the street a hardware store nestled close to a fancy dry goods shop which advertised "kept in the true Bond street style."

In and out of the gates of this little street passed the founders and patriots of a most brilliant page in American history. In reproducing such an avenue the Women's Committee has revived an interest in the realities of the corporal life of the nation in which are hidden the ideals of government.

At the head of the street is the old Town Hall and County Court House, with steps leading up from each side of the street. The town crier, a fine young modern, arrayed as in '76, rings his bell and lends his voice from this balcony to all manner of announcement from "Child lost" to "Historical pageant every Wednesday at 5 o'clock. Everybody come. Hear ye! Hear ye!"

Next to the Town Hall in solemn dignity is the first Quaker Meeting House, with its old wagon sheds in the background. The Society of Friends occupies and maintains this inviting and restful house of worship, where the questions of daily visitors often find their answer in the simple prayer of William Penn hanging as the only ornament on the plain white walls.

Close to the street, as most of the houses were in that day, and next to the Friends' Meeting House, is the Dame School, the first of its kind in the province. Here the Philadelphia teachers are maintain-

street. The center is what was known as the "head house," and the two branch market houses adjoin, as they did, not only in that day, but for many years following the Revolutionary period. A model rest room in the head house and an exhibit of dolls sent to the Sesqui-Centennial from all corners of the world, are among the attractions. Stalls in the market are occupied by various organizations with quaint and exquisite gifts for sale.

To the left of the Market House stand Washington stables. From this building can be heard throughout the day strains of music. A little theatre is being operated there by the Art Alliance of Philadelphia.

Now comes the replica of the house which Washington occupied when the seat of government was in Philadelphia. Naturally, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has chosen this for its headquarters, and on the opening day, "George and Martha Washington" stood on its front steps bowing to the President and Mrs. Coolidge as they passed.

A high brick wall screens the enclosed garden from the eyes of passers-by and joins closely to the Robert Morris house. In this house the Garden Clubs of Philadelphia, which have so wonderfully designed and planted and are caring for the gardens on High street, have their offices.

Across the narrow side street, within easy calling distance, is the "Declaration house," where Thomas Jefferson wrote the document which immortalized his name. The Southern women have chosen to be hostesses in this house and the old gie-

Public Ledger

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY

Current Topics of The Town

How the Women's Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial Is Visual- izing the Past to the Present

FROM the inception, the Sesqui-Centennial project has owed more than will ever be realized or repaid to the unflagging energy and enthusiasm of the Women's Committee, of which Mrs. J. Willis Martin is president.

This committee has just issued four delightful little handbooks, beautifully printed, each of which should be the vade mecum of the Sesqui-Centennial visitor who seeks to be not merely informed but inspired in his contacts with Philadelphia old and new.

"The Sesqui-Centennial High Street," by Sarah D. Lowrie and Mabel Stewart Ludlum, describes that remarkable reproduction of a group of typical Colonial buildings which in 1776 were standing in or near the ancient forerunner of today's Market street. "The City We Visit," by Anna Robeson Burr, is the vivid pen-picture of the personalities behind the signatures of the Declaration and of their contemporary environment. Then there are two illustrated leaflets—one of them a descriptive itinerary for two pilgrimages to the historic shrines in the heart of old Philadelphia and the other noting the landmarks along historic trails in our environs.

WHEN the Women's Committee first broached the idea of High street to Mayor Kendrick he at once bestowed the official benison, and then the Philadelphia Chapter of Architects was called in consultation. The authorities promptly granted \$200,000 to translate the idea from blueprints into the substantial reproduction we behold.

High street was the first in the "little green town" to be paved, and the money for the purpose was raised by a lottery. At Benjamin Franklin's suggestion, convicts kept it clean, and it was lighted by lamps of his design, though there was a loud outcry against the cost by those who held that the moon and stars provided by the Creator were sufficient.

High street is very short today; the main part of it was just about as brief when the town was young, for there was little to see or to do except between the Delaware and 4th street. The street beyond that point boasted a duck pond with a boat or two, and there was a favorite ramble along the forest path to the pellucid waters of the Schuylkill.

In front of the Town Hall at 2d street stood the pillory, stocks and whipping-post; and on market days, twice a week, there was a parade of criminals as a repellent object lesson. Under the hall were butchers' shops, and the rummage sales that always bring purchasers flocking today were a social institution of the Declaration days.

From the balcony, as we see it here today, everybody, from the Governor to the town crier or the itinerant preacher, declaimed whatever burning message he had to communicate to the people, when warm blood couldn't wait for cold print.

At 4th street was the inn that drew the beau monde of the period—the Indian Queen—where the City Troop stabled its high-steppers. And beside its garden was the bakeshop of Christopher Ludwig, who started the popular subscription for powder and ball to fight King George by saying in

the bakshop of Christopher Ludwig, who started the popular subscription for powder and ball to fight King George by saying in his quiet way: "Put the gingerbread maker down for 200 pounds!"

THE Shippen house nearby, called "The Great House," was the showplace, with its garden of tulips, carnations, lilies and roses, and a summer house in the midst. Dr. William Shippen, founder of our first medical school and director general of all military hospitals during the Revolution, was, it is noted, the first person in the city to wear an umbrella or a raincoat. These were made of oiled silk, and as doctors of the day regarded Shippen as the glass of fashion and the mold of form, they copied his example.

At 7th street, the southwest corner, then regarded as the distant outskirts of the town, we find the house where Jefferson penned the Declaration. It had been put up by a German whose son was the engineer of the Fairmount Water Works, and was leased by Mrs. Clymer, mother of the signer.

From her, for 35 shillings a week, Jefferson rented the corner sitting room on the second floor and the bedroom behind it, furnished. Here the Committee of Five, of which Franklin, Adams, Livingstone and Sherman were the other members, got together day after day and evolved the form of words they wanted for America's famous fulmination against despotism.

IN THE High street of 1926 the President's house and the Morris house are the two that are kept in the same relative position to each other that they held in the days of old.

The Morris whose sturdy figure has just been unveiled on the Custom House steps, in the attitude of starting out on his door-to-door canvass for Revolutionary funds, did not at first believe in the Declaration. He said of it that it would not promote the interest nor redound to the credit of America. But a month later he signed it, showing that he had the courage to change his mind.

The Washington house, so convincingly reproduced even to the pointing of the bricks, was in its time the best in Philadelphia, and the Women's Committee records that he paid a rental of \$3000 a year for it, unfurnished. Morris had vacated this manse and gone to the other house (which had been that of Joseph Galloway, the Tory). For ten years this was the White House of Philadelphia, for John Adams came to it as President after Washington's seven years of occupancy, and lived there till Philadelphia in 1800 ceased to be the national capital.

MISS JESSIE GRAY, of the Philadelphia Normal School, and Dean Laura Carnell, of Temple University, have been prime movers in the plan of the Dame School, sponsored by the Philadelphia Teachers' Association.

Close at hand, the Pennsylvania Society of New England Women, Mrs. C. Howard Clark in the lead, has reconstructed the Paul Revere Forge, which among other things supplied the bolts, spikes, pumps and even the copper hull of the frigate Constitution.

The slate roof house, with Mrs. George Horace Lorimer as chairman of the committee, is the headquarters for women coming from all parts of the country to the Sesqui-Centennial. A feature is a map on which pine are placed to indicate the attendance from each State.

At the "Washington Stables Theatre" the Dramatic Committee of the Art Alliance holds forth. A model distantly followed in this connection is the small outdoor theatre of the Luxemburg Gardens in Paris, where puppet plays teach children the classics of folklore.

In the Washington house Mrs. Alexander Patton is chairman, and the Arts and Crafts Guild has carried out the plans of interior decoration. All the Garden Clubs of the vicinity have united in designing the gardens for the houses of the street. In charge of the market itself, in behalf of the Junior League, are Mrs. Joseph Rollins

der one roof, so there was as much variety of building as of occupation. There would be a beautiful garden offsetting a beautiful home, and hard by a public garden where light refreshments were sold. Further up the street a hardware store nestled close to a fancy dry goods shop which advertised "kept in the true Bond street style."

In and out of the gates of this little street passed the founders and patriots of a most brilliant page in American history. In reproducing such an avenue the Women's Committee has revived an interest in the realities of the corporal life of the nation in which are hidden the ideals of government.

At the head of the street is the old Town Hall and County Court House, with steps leading up from each side of the street. The town crier, a fine young modern, arrayed as in '76, rings his bell and lends his voice from this balcony to all manner of announcement from "Child lost" to "Historical pageant every Wednesday at 5 o'clock. Everybody come. Hear ye! Hear ye!"

Next to the Town Hall in solemn dignity is the first Quaker Meeting House, with its old wagon sheds in the background. The Society of Friends occupies and maintains this inviting and restful house of worship, where the questions of daily visitors often find their answer in the simple prayer of William Penn hanging as the only ornament on the plain white walls.

Close to the street, as most of the houses were in that day, and next to the Friends' Meeting House, is the Dame School, the first of its kind in the province. Here the Philadelphia teachers are maintaining headquarters for parents and

known as the "head house," and the two branch market houses adjoin, as they did, not only in that day but for many years following the Revolutionary period. A model rest room in the head house and an exhibit of dolls sent to the Sesqui-Centennial from all corners of the world, are among the attractions. Stalls in the market are occupied by various organizations with quaint and exquisite gifts for sale.

To the left of the Market House stand Washington stables. From this building can be heard throughout the day strains of music. A little theatre is being operated there by the Art Alliance of Philadelphia.

Now comes the replica of the house which Washington occupied when the seat of government was in Philadelphia. Naturally, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has chosen this for its headquarters, and on the opening day, "George and Martha Washington" stood on its front steps bowing to the President and Mrs. Coolidge as they passed.

A high brick wall screens the enclosed garden from the eyes of passers-by and joins closely to the Robert Morris house. In this house the Garden Clubs of Philadelphia, which have so wonderfully designed and planted and are caring for the gardens on High street, have their offices.

Across the narrow side street, within easy calling distance, is the "Declaration house," where Thomas Jefferson wrote the document which immortalized his name. The Southern women have chosen to be hostesses in this house, and the old gig

hers Sesqui-Centennial. A "still picture" of the colonial school room, with its fan-like primer, its dunce and its uncompromising schoolmistress, is a striking feature of this exhibit.

Next to the School House stands the Paul Revere forge, its smith and anvil, and everything as in olden days. The forge, with its output of articles of hardware, is the pride of the Pennsylvania Society of New England Women.

Benjamin Franklin sits in the next building, in the editor's chair of the Franklin "printe shoppe," apparently scanning the columns of Poor Richard's Almanac.

In the Free Society House, next door, is the National League of Women Voters, with its groups of miniature people, illustrating the avocations of many voters on election day and comparative "period" dolls showing the polling strength of the United States at different times in the national life.

Under the same roof are the Daughters of 1812 presiding over the first infirmary.

Hardby is an old fashioned garden, and across the little side street stands Loxley House, where the Philadelphia City Federation of Club Women are "at home" every day in the week, to the federated club wo-

ing the trip from his home in Virginia to the Federal capitol in Philadelphia is on exhibition.

Attached to this house is what was known as the Dr. Shippen house. Good Housekeeping Institute, of New York, has furnished this house throughout and presented it to Mrs. J. Willis Martin, chairman of the Women's Committee, for her personal headquarters on High street.

Another beautiful garden, and then comes the "foreign relations house"—the first United States state department—which is occupied by the "town commissioner" of High street.

Attached to this is Christopher Ludwick's bake shop.

The next house is truly a resting place, the old Indian Queen Inn, fitted up as a museum and operated by the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania. The stable of this inn, in the rear of the garden, is used as a tea room for those who have traveled the street, that they may rest and refresh themselves as in days of yore. Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson are known to have been guests at this original "Sign of the Indian Queen."

The Sesqui-Centennial anniversary year has revived interest in customs and ideals of Colonial and Revolutionary days, which the popularity of "High street of 1776" has empha-

copied his example.

At 7th street, the southwest corner, then regarded as the distant outskirts of the town, we find the house where Jefferson penned the Declaration. It had been put up by a German whose son was the engineer of the Fairmount Water Works, and was leased by Mrs. Clymer, mother of the signer.

From her, for 35 shillings a week, Jefferson rented the corner sitting room on the second floor and the bedroom behind it, furnished. Here the Committee of Five, of which Franklin, Adams, Livingstone and Sherman were the other members, got together day after day and evolved the form of words they wanted for America's famous fulmination against despotism.

IN THE High street of 1926 the President's house and the Morris house are the two that are kept in the same relative position to each other that they held in the days of old.

The Morris whose sturdy figure has just been unveiled on the Custom House steps, in the attitude of starting out on his door-to-door canvass for Revolutionary funds, did not at first believe in the Declaration. He said of it that it would not promote the interest nor redound to the credit of America. But a month later he signed it, showing that he had the courage to change his mind.

The Washington house, so convincingly reproduced even to the pointing of the bricks, was in its time the best in Philadelphia, and the Women's Committee records that he paid a rental of \$3000 a year for it, unfurnished. Morris had vacated this manse and gone to the other house (which had been that of Joseph Galloway, the Tory). For ten years this was the White House of Philadelphia, for John Adams came to it as President after Washington's seven years of occupancy, and lived there till Philadelphia in 1800 ceased to be the national capital.

MISS JESSIE GRAY, of the Philadelphia Normal School, and Dean Laura Carnell, of Temple University, have been prime movers in the plan of the Dame School, sponsored by the Philadelphia Teachers' Association.

Close at hand, the Pennsylvania Society of New England Women, Mrs. C. Howard Clark in the lead, has reconstructed the Paul Revere Forge, which among other things supplied the bolts, spikes, pumps and even the copper hull of the frigate Constitution.

The slate roof house, with Mrs. George Horace Lorimer as chairman of the committee, is the headquarters for women coming from all parts of the country to the Sesqui-Centennial. A feature is a map on which pins are placed to indicate the attendance from each State.

At the "Washington Stables Theatre" the Dramatic Committee of the Art Alliance holds forth. A model distantly followed in this connection is the small outdoor theatre of the Luxemburg Gardens in Paris, where puppet plays teach children the classics of folklore.

In the Washington house Mrs. Alexander Patton is chairman, and the Arts and Crafts Guild has carried out the plans of interior decoration. All the Garden Clubs of the vicinity have united in designing the gardens for the houses of the street. In charge of the market itself, in behalf of the Junior League, are Mrs. Joseph Rollins and Mrs. Beauveau Borie.

Mrs. Walter Hancock has arranged a museum of dolls, placed on view in the central house of the market, and Henry D. Paxson has loaned a Conestoga wagon. A long list of organizations is represented in the market stalls. Finally, Messrs. Okie, Bissell, Sinkler and Wadsworth as architects deserve unstinted praise for a miracle of restoration and reconstruction, bringing back to us the tender grace of a day that is not dead but is still alive in the authentic picture of Colonial Philadelphia.

1046
A "still picture" of the colonial school room, with its fan-like primer, its dunce and its uncompromising schoolmistress, is a striking feature of this exhibit.

Next to the School House stands the Paul Revere forge, its smith and anvil, and everything as in olden days. The forge, with its output of articles of hardware, is the pride of the Pennsylvania Society of New England Women.

Benjamin Franklin sits in the next building, in the editor's chair of the Franklin "print shoppe," apparently scanning the columns of Poor Richard's Almanac.

In the Free Society House, next door, is the National League of Women Voters, with its groups of miniature people, illustrating the avocations of many voters on election day and comparative "period" dolls showing the polling strength of the United States at different times in the national life.

Under the same roof are the Daughters of 1812 presiding over the first infirmary.

Hardby is an old fashioned garden, and across the little side street stands Loxley House, where the Philadelphia City Federation of Club Women are "at home" every day in the week, to the federated club women of the United States.

In the original Loxley House lived the doughty captain who had charge of the first fireworks display celebrating the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The next house stands modestly back in the yard and is known as the "little wooden house." This is the patriotic offering of the War Mothers of America to the Sesqui-Centennial.

In stately contrast stands the Girard house, a tall imposing edifice of the day when Stephen Girard lived and entertained in Philadelphia. This house is the hostess house from all nations of the world, under the general direction of the Women's Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial Board.

Close by its side is the Girard counting house which the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania is using to exhibit its welfare work.

Next is the William Penn house, a great curiosity in its day because it was the first house in the province to have a slate roof. Women appointed by the governors of the forty-eight states and Island possessions to represent them in all women's activities at the Exposition meet here for their official gatherings; to celebrate their state days and to meet friends from other states. A feature of each state day is the presentation of the state flag to the Women's Committee. When the collection of flags is complete at the close of the Exposition, it will become a permanent display in Independence Hall.

Then comes the Market Place, which heads the east end of High

1046
The trip from his home in Virginia to the Federal Capitol in Philadelphia is on exhibition.

Attached to this house is what was known as the Dr. Shippen house. Good Housekeeping Institute, of New York, has furnished this house throughout and presented it to Mrs. J. Willis Martin, chairman of the Women's Committee, for her personal headquarters on High street.

Another beautiful garden, and then comes the "foreign relations house"—the first United States state department—which is occupied by the "town commissioner" of High street. Attached to this is Christopher Ludwick's bake shop.

The next house is truly a resting place, the old Indian Queen Inn, fitted up as a museum and operated by the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania. The stable of this inn, in the rear of the garden, is used as a tea room for those who have traveled the street, that they may rest and refresh themselves as in days of yore. Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson are known to have been guests at this original "Sign of the Indian Queen."

The Sesqui-Centennial anniversary year has revived interest in customs and ideals of Colonial and Revolutionary days, which the popularity of "High street of 1776" has emphasized and shown the desire for a selected list of books of that period, just arranged by the Women's Committee for distribution in libraries and schools.

GRACE PORTER HOPKINS.

Dr. Fry was removed from his home to the hospital last Saturday evening. His condition is not serious.

Veteran Station Master Dead

Otto J. Renner, station master at the Wayne Junction station of the Reading Railway for the past thirty-five years, died at his residence, 120 Beecher avenue, Cheltenham, Monday.

He was born in West Point, N. Y., in 1864, and entered the employ of the Reading Railway in 1891.

Gazette Want Ads. Bring Results
see it.

NIXON and HUGHES

1941 SPARKS ST., GTN.

Chimney Repairing — Garages
Back Kitchens, Fire Places

SPECIAL

Two-car garage with hip roof, box cornice, concrete block with stucco. Complete, \$800.00.

BRICKLAYING CONTRACTORS
No Job Too Big or Too Small

Phone Waverly 5156

APPLES

When out for...

pitching of Cosgrove and the holding and hitting of Lodge. Dambrosio, Farrel and Ryan also had their usual hits.

The Red Sox' success is due to the management of "Pop" Scherr.

The Red Sox are playing teams whose members range in age from 13 to 15 years. Games may be arranged by phoning Wyoming 10464 or by writing Happy Hollow Recreation Center, Wayne avenue and Logan street, Germantown.

**IMPORTANT SALES
OF REAL ESTATE**

Harvey street, north side, west of Wayne avenue, plot of ground, 200 by 125 feet, has been sold by Louis A. Blaul. It is announced that sixteen two-story stone houses and garages will be built on the site, which will represent, together with the cost of the ground, an investment of \$250,000.

The three-story brick store and house, 5807 Germantown avenue, lot 28.9 feet by irregular, assessed at \$26,000, was sold by J. N. Kellar to W. B. Johnson, subject to mortgages of \$67,000.

5902 Greene street, northwest corner Rittenhouse street, three-story stone property, with lot forty-three by 166 feet, offered at \$60,000, has been bought by the Thornton-Fuller Auto Company from Arthur J. and Anastacia Zimlick.

159 West Tulpehocken street, dwelling has been sold by Mrs. Ella R. Kennedy to Mrs. Clara May Mayer. It is a three-story brick dwelling on a lot fifty feet by 113 feet.

252 West Johnson street, corner of Sherman street, stone colonial-style residence, on lot eighty-three by 133 feet, has been sold by Janette H. Maguire to H. M. Bodecker, for a price announced as close to \$16,000.

Wissahickon and Mount Airy avenues, 202 by 250-foot lot, has been sold by the Mason estate and the Provident Trust Company to E. G. Roger, for \$21,000.

2154 East Cheltenham avenue, three-story store and dwelling, assessed at \$10,500, has been transferred from E. Davidson to Samuel L. Cohen, subject to a mortgage of \$16,000. The lot is twenty-two by 100 feet.

FIREMEN HAVE OUTING

Rain marred the second annual outing of the Fourth Firemen's District of the Montgomery County Firemen's Association held at Carson College, above Chestnut Hill, Saturday.

About 150 persons attended, representing the volunteer fire companies of Flourtown, Oreland, Ambler, Fort Washington, Wyndmoor, Barren Hill, Spring Mill and Harmanville.

When rain fell, the picnickers hurried to the Odd Fellows' Hall, Flourtown.

Independent Gazette

CENTENNIAL GOLD LEAF MAKER HERE

Hammers Bar Gold into Sheerest
Sheets at Sesqui Exhibit—
Hand Process Century Old
TAKES PRIDE IN CRAFT

Bars of 22½ karat gold from the U. S. Treasury assay office, New York, weighing from twenty-three to thirty-two ounces apiece, are being transformed daily at the Sesqui into metallic sheets one-thousandth of an inch in thickness. They will be used later to cover the crosses which gleam from church spires and for lettering that will flash on the sides of Pullman cars and from store and restaurant windows.

The same precious metal, reduced to its superlative thinness by the ancient process of gold leaf manufacture, will appear as seals on perfume bottles or as gilding on weather vanes. The glittering stuff will be applied to the backs of hand tooled books, used for dental equipment and to gild "face" cards.

The process of manufacturing gold leaf, unchanged throughout the past century, is being demonstrated at the exposition in the Palace of Liberal Arts and Manufactures.

Before the 22½-karat gold can be handled it is first alloyed to a suitable consistency, and then the preliminary work of thinning it is done by machinery.

The remainder of the process is carried out by hand. The number of artisans engaged in the work is small enough for the guild spirit to have survived actively among them. They take an interest and a pride in their craft, these gold leaf makers, which the skilled mechanic doing standardized tasks cannot feel.

James Donnelly, one of the demonstrators at the Sesqui, personifies the manual craftsman's attitude towards his work. He was apprenticed as a gold leaf maker, when a boy, to a firm which was then exhibiting at the Centennial. Week in and week out since then, for fifty years, he has been wielding the eight-pound hammer with which the gold is made thinner than tissue paper.

And now his daughter, Miss Fannie Donnelly, is working at the same bench with him. When the father is satisfied that he has reduced a sheet to the

proper thinness, she cuts the sheets with a "wagon," finishes off their rough edges with reed pincers and lays the fluttering leaves between rough paper, ready for use.

All the tools used in the various steps of the thinning process are displayed in a show case at the exhibit. Most prominent among them, next to the hammer which must be swung with such tireless patience and skill, are two instruments known as the "cutch" and the "shoder."

The skins used to separate the delicate golden leaves come from the intestines of an ox, and are known as "gold beaters' skins." (This same strong material incidentally, is used in the lining of dirigibles.) Before the leaf is laid upon these skins, they are rubbed with brine, a white, chalky substance which prevents the metal from sticking to the skins or from being hammered into them. The brine is applied to the skins with a furry's hare's foot.

"A hare's foot is about as indispensable in a good beater's work room as a base ball pitcher's index finger is to him," one of the artisans working at the Sesqui declared yesterday. "Although I am not certain, I think that is where the superstition that a rabbit's foot is lucky originated."

Old parchments furnish the material to make bands which hold the cutch, shoder and molds firm while the leaf is being handled.

Only about 700 out of every 1,000 leaves beaten out by the skilled gold leaf maker's hammer are perfect enough to "book" for sale. The leaves are usually sold in "books" of twenty-five each.

The only living United States Marine who served as an orderly at the White House under President James Buchanan, before the Civil War, is at the Sesqui recruiting for the service in which he has spent his life.

He is Sergeant Henry B. Hallowell, eighty-six years old. Sergeant Hallowell comes from a family of soldiers. His ancestors came to Philadelphia in 1681, and many of them fought in the Revolutionary War, nearly a century later. His grandfather served in the War of 1812, and his father was killed in the Civil War.

Sergeant Hallowell served on the U. S. S. Flag, which cut out two blockade runners, the Let-Her-Rip and the Anglo-Saxon, during the Civil War, both of which he took to New York as prizes. He also served on the Connecticut, Old Ironsides, the Princeton, Powhattan and Juanita, helped to take Fort Fisher after two attacks, and was in the attacks on Georgetown and Fort White, on the Pedee river, in South Carolina.

*Put the
Sesqui*

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY

Current Topics of The Town

How the Women's Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial Is Visual- izing the Past to the Present

FROM the inception, the Sesqui-Centennial project has owed more than will ever be realized or repaid to the unflagging energy and enthusiasm of the Women's Committee, of which Mrs. J. Willis Martin is president.

This committee has just issued four delightful little handbooks, beautifully printed, each of which should be the vade mecum of the Sesqui-Centennial visitor who seeks to be not merely informed but inspired in his contacts with Philadelphia old and new.

"The Sesqui-Centennial High Street," by Sarah D. Lowrie and Mabel Stewart Ludlum, describes that remarkable reproduction of a group of typical Colonial buildings which in 1776 were standing in or near the ancient forerunner of today's Market street. "The City We Visit," by Anna Robeson Burr, is the vivid pen-picture of the personalities behind the signatures of the Declaration and of their contemporary environment. Then there are two illustrated leaflets—one of them a descriptive itinerary for two pilgrimages to the historic shrines in the heart of old Philadelphia and the other noting the landmarks along historic trails in our environs.

WHEN the Women's Committee first broached the idea of High street to Mayor Kendrick he at once bestowed the official benison, and then the Philadelphia Chapter of Architects was called in consultation. The authorities promptly granted \$200,000 to translate the idea from blue-prints into the substantial reproduction we behold.

High street was the first in the "little green town" to be paved, and the money for the purpose was raised by a lottery. At Benjamin Franklin's suggestion, convicts kept it clean, and it was lighted by lamps of his design, though there was a loud outcry against the cost by those who held that the moon and stars provided by the Creator were sufficient.

High street is very short today; the main part of it was just about as brief when the town was young, for there was little to see or to do except between the Delaware and 4th street. The street beyond that point boasted a duck pond with a boat or two, and there was a favorite ramble along the forest path to the pellucid waters of the Schuylkill.

In front of the Town Hall at 2d street stood the pillory, stocks and whipping-post; and on market days, twice a week, there was a parade of criminals as a repellent object lesson. Under the hall were butchers' shops, and the rummage sales that always bring purchasers flocking today were a social institution of the Declaration days.

From the balcony, as we see it here today, everybody, from the Governor to the town crier or the itinerant preacher, declaimed whatever burning message he had to communicate to the people, when warm blood couldn't wait for cold print.

At 4th street was the inn that drew the beau monde of the period—the Indian Queen—where the City Troop stabled its high-steppers. And beside its garden was the bakeshop of Christopher Ludwig, who started the popular subscription for powder and ball to fight King George by saying in his quiet way: "Put the gingerbread maker down for 200 pounds!"

High Street of 1776 is Reproduced

The High street of old Philadelphia has been rebuilt on the grounds of the Sesqui-Centennial. Within the space of a city block one may bridge 150 years. The homes, the meeting house, the counting house, the school, the town hall, the inn, the market, the little theatre, even the infirmary, the forge and Benjamin Franklin's "printe shoppe," are reproduced.

The Women's Sesqui-Centennial Board has in this way brought to the Exposition the spirit and atmosphere of 1776.

The famous street was a hundred years old before the average Main street of America came into existence.

The original High street was the first thoroughfare in America to be paved; the first to be lighted by street lamps and the first to be cleaned by municipal authority. In those days, merchants, lawyers, doctors, school teachers and artisans had their business and their homes under one roof, so there was as much variety of building as of occupation. There would be a beautiful garden offsetting a beautiful home, and hard by a public garden where light refreshments were sold. Further up the street a hardware store nestled close to a fancy dry goods shop which advertised "kept in the true Bond street style."

In and out of the gates of this little street passed the founders and patriots of a most brilliant page in American history. In reproducing such an avenue the Women's Committee has revived an interest in the realities of the corporal life of the nation in which are hidden the ideals of government.

At the head of the street is the old Town Hall and County Court House, with steps leading up from each side of the street. The town crier, a fine young modern, arrayed as in '76, rings his bell and lends his voice from this balcony to all man-ner of announcement from "Child lost" to "Historical pageant every Wednesday at 5 o'clock. Everybody come. Hear ye! Hear ye!"

Next to the Town Hall in solemn dignity is the first Quaker Meeting House, with its old wagon sheds in the background. The Society of Friends occupies and maintains this inviting and restful house of worship, where the questions of daily visitors often find their answer in the simple prayer of William Penn hanging as the only ornament on the plain white walls.

Close to the street, as most of the houses were in that day, and next to the Friends' Meeting House, is the Dame School, the first of its kind in the province. Here the Philadelphia teachers are maintain-

*CENTER IS what
was*

street. The ~~two~~ ^{FI 18th} known as the "head house," ^{MARKET} two branch market houses adjoin, as they did, not only in that day but for many years following the Revolutionary period. A model rest room in the head house and an exhibit of dolls sent to the Sesqui-Centennial from all corners of the world, are among the attractions. Stalls in the market are occupied by various organizations with quaint and exquisite gifts for sale.

To the left of the Market House stand Washington stables. From this building can be heard throughout the day strains of music. A little theatre is being operated there by the Art Alliance of Philadelphia.

Now comes the replica of the house which Washington occupied when the seat of government was in Philadelphia. Naturally, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has chosen this for its headquarters, and on the opening day, "George and Martha Washington" stood on its front steps bowing to the President and Mrs. Coolidge as they passed.

A high brick wall screens the enclosed garden from the eyes of passers-by and joins closely to the Robert Morris house. In this house the Garden Clubs of Philadelphia, which have so wonderfully designed and planted and are caring for the gardens on High street, have their offices.

ACROSS the narrow side street, within easy calling distance, is the "Declaration house," where Thomas Jefferson wrote the document which immortalized his name. The South-ern women have chosen to be host-

everybody from the governor to the town crier or the itinerant preacher, declaimed whatever burning message he had to communicate to the people, when warm blood couldn't wait for cold print.

At 4th street was the inn that drew the beau monde of the period—the Indian Queen—where the City Troop stabled its high-steppers. And beside its garden was the bakeshop of Christopher Ludwig, who started the popular subscription for powder and ball to fight King George by saying in his quiet way: "Put the gingerbrod maker down for 200 pounds!"

THE Shippen house nearby, called "The Great House," was the showplace, with its garden of tulips, carnations, lilies and roses, and a summer house in the midst. Dr. William Shippen, founder of our first medical school and director general of all military hospitals during the Revolution, was, it is noted, the first person in the city to wear an umbrella or a raincoat. These were made of oiled silk, and as doctors of the day regarded Shippen as the glass of fashion and the mold of form, they copied his example.

At 7th street, the southwest corner, then regarded as the distant outskirts of the town, we find the house where Jefferson penned the Declaration. It had been put up by a German whose son was the engineer of the Fairmount Water Works, and was leased by Mrs. Clymer, mother of the signer.

From her, for 35 shillings a week, Jefferson rented the corner sitting room on the second floor and the bedroom behind it, furnished. Here the Committee of Five, of which Franklin, Adams, Livingstone and Sherman were the other members, got together day after day and evolved the form of words they wanted for America's famous fulmination against despotism.

IN THE High street of 1926 the President's house and the Morris house are the two that are kept in the same relative position to each other that they held in the days of old.

The Morris whose sturdy figure has just been unveiled on the Custom House steps, in the attitude of starting out on his door-to-door canvass for Revolutionary funds, did not at first believe in the Declaration. He said of it that it would not promote the interest nor redound to the credit of America. But a month later he signed it, showing that he had the courage to change his mind.

The Washington house, so convincingly reproduced even to the pointing of the bricks, was in its time the best in Philadelphia, and the Women's Committee records that he paid a rental of \$3000 a year for it, unfurnished. Morris had vacated this manse and gone to the other house (which had been that of Joseph Galloway, the Tory). For ten years this was the White House of Philadelphia, for John Adams came to it as President after Washington's seven years of occupancy, and lived there till Philadelphia in 1800 ceased to be the national capital.

MISS JESSIE GRAY, of the Philadelphia Normal School, and Dean Laura Carnell, of Temple University, have been prime movers in the plan of the Dame School, sponsored by the Philadelphia Teachers' Association.

Close at hand, the Pennsylvania Society of New England Women, Mrs. C. Howard Clark in the lead, has reconstructed the Paul Revere Forge, which among other things supplied the bolts, spikes, pumps and even the copper hull of the frigate Constitution.

The slate roof house, with Mrs. George Horace Lorimer as chairman of the committee, is the headquarters for women coming from all parts of the country to the Sesqui-Centennial. A feature is a map on which pins are placed to indicate the attendance from each State.

At the "Washington Stables Theatre" the Dramatic Committee of the Art Alliance holds forth. A model distantly followed in this connection is the small outdoor theatre of the Luxemburg Gardens in Paris, where puppet plays teach children

hanging as the only ornament on the plain white walls.

Close to the street, as most of the houses were in that day, and next to the Friends' Meeting House, is the Dame School, the first of its kind in the province. Here the Philadelphia teachers are maintaining headquarters for parents and teachers visiting the Sesqui-Centennial. A "still picture" of the colonial school room, with its fan-like primer, its dunce and its uncompromising schoolmistress, is a striking feature of this exhibit.

Next to the School House stands the Paul Revere forge, its smith and anvil, and everything as in olden days. The forge, with its output of articles of hardware, is the pride of the Pennsylvania Society of New England Women.

Benjamin Franklin sits in the next building, in the editor's chair of the Franklin "printe shoppe," apparently scanning the columns of Poor Richard's Almanac.

In the Free Society House, next door, is the National League of Women Voters, with its groups of miniature people, illustrating the avocations of many voters on election day and comparative "period" dolls showing the polling strength of the United States at different times in the national life.

Under the same roof are the Daughters of 1812 presiding over the first infirmary.

Hardby is an old fashioned garden, and across the little side street stands Loxley House, where the Philadelphia City Federation of Club Women are "at home" every day in the week, to the federated club women of the United States.

In the original Loxley House lived the dour captain who had charge of the first fireworks display celebrating the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The next house stands modestly back in the yard and is known as the "little wooden house." This is the patriotic offering of the War Mothers of America to the Sesqui-Centennial.

In stately contrast stands the Girard house, a tall imposing edifice of the day when Stephen Girard lived and entertained in Philadelphia. This house is the hostess house from all nations of the world, under the general direction of the Women's Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial Board.

Close by its side is the Girard counting house which the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania is using to exhibit its welfare work.

Next is the William Penn house, a great curiosity in its day because it was the first house in the province to have a slate roof. Women appointed by the governors of the forty-eight states and island possessions to represent them in all women's activities at the Exposition meet here for their official gatherings; to celebrate their state days and to meet friends from other states. A feature of each state day is the presentation of the state flag to the Women's Committee. When the collection of

dens on High street, have their offices.

Across the narrow side street, within easy calling distance, is the "Declaration house," where Thomas Jefferson wrote the document which immortalized his name. The Southern women have chosen to be hostesses in this house, and the old gig making the trip from his home in Virginia to the Federal capitol in Philadelphia is on exhibition.

Attached to this house is what was known as the Dr. Shippen house. Good Housekeeping Institute, of New York, has furnished this house throughout and presented it to Mrs. J. Willis Martin, chairman of the Women's Committee, for her personal headquarters on High street.

Another beautiful garden, and then comes the "foreign relations house"—the first United States state department—which is occupied by the "town commissioner" of High street.

Attached to this is Christopher Ludwick's bake shop.

The next house is truly a resting place, the old Indian Queen Inn, fitted up as a museum and operated by the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania. The stable of this inn, in the rear of the garden, is used as a tea room for those who have traveled the street, that they may rest and refresh themselves as in days of yore. Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson are known to have been guests at this original "Sign of the Indian Queen."

The Sesqui-Centennial anniversary year has revived interest in customs and ideals of Colonial and Revolutionary days, which the popularity of "High street of 1776" has emphasized and shown the desire for a selected list of books of that period, just arranged by the Women's Committee for distribution in libraries and schools.

GRACE PORTER HOPKINS.

104a

ington's seven years of occupancy, and lived there till Philadelphia in 1800 ceased to be the national capital.

MISS JESSIE GRAY, of the Philadelphia Normal School, and Dean Laura Carnell, of Temple University, have been prime movers in the plan of the Dame School, sponsored by the Philadelphia Teachers' Association.

Close at hand, the Pennsylvania Society of New England Women, Mrs. C. Howard Clark in the lead, has reconstructed the Paul Revere Forge, which among other things supplied the bolts, spikes, pumps and even the copper hull of the frigate Constitution.

The slate roof house, with Mrs. George Horace Lorimer as chairman of the committee, is the headquarters for women coming from all parts of the country to the Sesqui-Centennial. A feature is a map on which pins are placed to indicate the attendance from each State.

At the "Washington Stables Theatre" the Dramatic Committee of the Art Alliance holds forth. A model distantly followed in this connection is the small outdoor theatre of the Luxemburg Gardens in Paris, where puppet plays teach children the classics of folklore.

In the Washington house Mrs. Alexander Patton is chairman, and the Arts and Crafts Guild has carried out the plans of interior decoration. All the Garden Clubs of the vicinity have united in designing the gardens for the houses of the street. In charge of the market itself, in behalf of the Junior League, are Mrs. Joseph Rollins and Mrs. Beauveau Borie.

Mrs. Walter Hancock has arranged a museum of dolls, placed on view in the central house of the market, and Henry D. Paxson has loaned a Conestoga wagon. A long list of organizations is represented in the market stalls. Finally, Messrs. Okie, Bissell, Sinkler and Wadsworth as architects deserve unstinted praise for a miracle of restoration and reconstruction, bringing back to us the tender grace of a day that is not dead but is still alive in the authentic picture of Colonial Philadelphia.

Girard house, a tall imposing edifice of the day when Stephen Girard lived and entertained in Philadelphia. This house is the hostess house from all nations of the world, under the general direction of the Women's Committee of the Sesqui Centennial Board.

Close by its side is the Girard's counting house which the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania is using to exhibit its welfare work.

Next is the William Penn house, a great curiosity in its day because it was the first house in the province to have a slate roof. Women appointed by the governors of the forty-eight states and island possessions to represent them in all women's activities at the Exposition meet here for their official gatherings; to celebrate their state days and to meet friends from other states. A feature of each state day is the presentation of the state flag to the Women's Committee. When the collection of flags is complete at the close of the Exposition, it will become a permanent display in Independence Hall.

Then comes the Market Place, which heads the east end of High

... the trip from his home in ...
... the Federal capitol in ...
... attached to this house is what ...
... known as the Dr. Shippen ...
... New York, has furnished this ...
... use throughout and presented it to ...
... Mrs. J. Willis Martin, chairman of ...
... the Women's ...



THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
 AND THE
 SESQUI-CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION
 CORDIALLY REQUEST THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE
 AT THE
 SESQUI-CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
 SEPTEMBER SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH
 NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX
 IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
 ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY
 OF THE ADOPTION OF THE
 CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
 OF AMERICA

H. N. V. 17
 THE MAYOR'S OFFICE
 CITY HALL
 PHILADELPHIA

W. FREELAND KENDRICK
 MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA
 CHARLES B. HALL
 PRESIDENT OF CITY COUNCIL
 E. L. AUSTIN
 DIRECTOR-IN-CHIEF

SEE PROGRAM ON INSIDE PAGE

PROGRAM

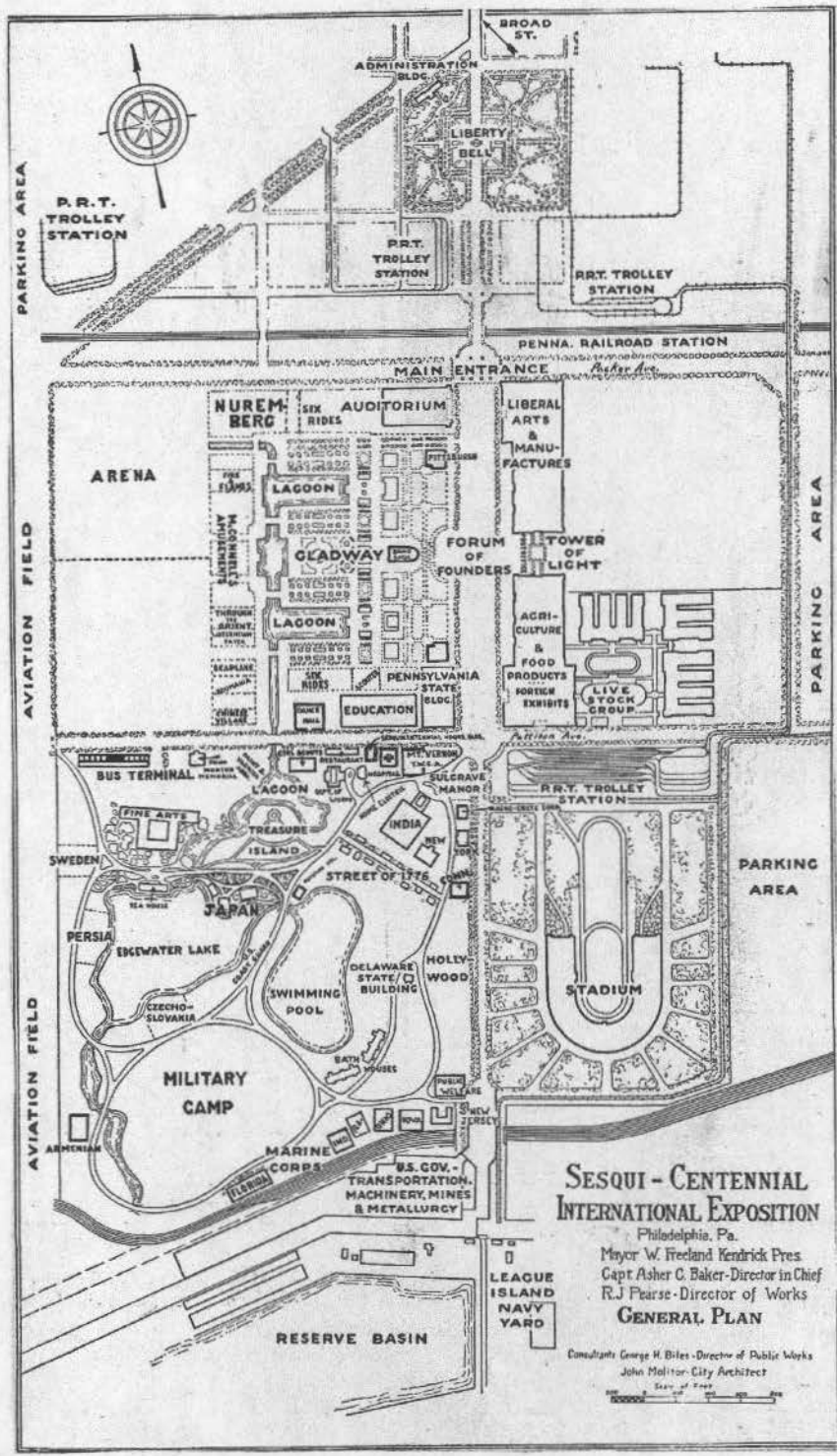
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN

- MORNING:— Receptions to the City's Distinguished Guests
- AFTERNOON:— Dedication of the Mustin Air Field at the Philadelphia Navy Yard
- 4 O'CLOCK P.M.:— Commemorative Anniversary Exercises in High Street, Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition
- EVENING:— Special exercises and addresses in the Declaration Chamber in the State House (Independence Hall), the same room in which the Constitution was adopted

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN

- MORNING:— Official raising of the National Colors in the Court of Honor, Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition
- 1 O'CLOCK P.M.:— Commemorative parade of troops representing the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard of Pennsylvania and adjoining States
- 2 O'CLOCK P.M.:— Unveiling of the Statue of General Washington, President of the Constitutional Convention. Sesqui-Centennial Grounds
- 4.30 O'CLOCK P.M.:— One hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary celebration of the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America. Sesqui-Centennial Auditorium
- 8 O'CLOCK P.M.:— Military Tattoo in the Stadium

sent to H. C. Chadwick Jr
as secretary
East Falls Business Men's Association



**SESQUI-CENTENNIAL
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION**

Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick Pres
 Capt Asher C. Baker-Director in Chief
 R.J. Pearse-Director of Works
GENERAL PLAN

Consultants George H. Biles-Director of Public Works
 John Molitor-City Architect



Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Association

OFFICERS

Hon. W. Freeland Kendrick.....President
Mayor of Philadelphia
E. J. Lafferty.....Vice-President
Drexel & Company.....Treasurer
E. L. Austin.....Business Manager and Comptroller
S. van T. Jester.....Executive Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hon. W. Freeland Kendrick, President

Abbott, Edwin M.	Gadsden, Phillip H.	Matos, William W.
Abrahams, William S.	Gaffney, Joseph P.	Mitten, Thomas E.
Bellak, Mrs. Blanche	Gimbel, Ellis A.	Passmore, E. Pusey
Bennett, James M.	Glendinning, Col. Robert	Penniman, Dr. Josiah H.
Biles, George H.	Grakelow, Charles H.	Pepper, Hon. Geo. Wharton
Brown, Francis Shunk	Greenfield, Albert M.	Price, Eli Kirk
Cadwalader, John, Jr.	Hall, Charles B.	Quinn, Murtha P.
Carroll, Lt. Colonel Vincent	Helms, Chas. B.	Senter, Ralph
Clement, Samuel M.	Hetzell, Isaac D.	Sproul, Hon. William
Cox, Edwin R.	Holtan, J. S. W.	Sproule, George F.
Daix, Hon. Augustus F., Jr.	Kendrick, Charles H.	Stewart, Rowe
Dice, Agnew T.	Kinnard, L. H.	Stotesbury, E. T.
Dollinger, Henry	Krusen, Dr. Wilmer	Swaab, S. M.
Ehlers, Henry E.	Lafferty, E. J.	Tilly, Dr. Herbert J.
Elliott, George W.	Lea, Mrs. Arthur H.	Turner, John P.
Ellis, Furey	Lewis, John Frederick	Vauclain, Samuel M.
Fleisher, Samuel S.	Martin, Mrs. J. Willis	Walter, Simon
Frankenfield, David G.	Mastbaum, Jules E.	Warburton, Mrs. Barclay H.
		Webb, Charles J.

NATIONAL SESQUI CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION COMMISSION

Hon. Frank B. Kellogg.....Secretary of State
Hon. Herbert Hoover.....Secretary of Commerce
George Akerson.....Secretary to the Commission

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION to the SESQUI CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

The Hon. James M. Beck.....Chairman
Col. John T. Dickinson.....Vice-Chairman
George Akerson.....Secretary
John M. Denison.....Assistant Secretary

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER of SESQUI CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Rear Admiral H. O. Stickney.....U. S. N. (retired)
John M. Denison.....Asst. to U. S. Commissioner
Hon. Gifford Pinchot.....President of Council of Governors

Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Association—Continued

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

E. J. Lafferty, Chairman

Abbott, Edwin M.	Frankenfield, David G.	Lafferty, E. J.
Abrahams, William S.	Gadsden, Philip H.	Martin, Mrs. J. Willis
Biles, George H.	Gaffney, Joseph P.	Mastbaum, Jules E.
Cox, Edwin R.	Grakelow, Charles H.	Passmore, E. Pusey
Dice, Agnew T.	Greenfield, Albert M.	Sproule, George F.
Ehlers, Henry E.	Hall, Charles B.	Stewart, Rowe
Elliott, George W.	Krusen, Dr. Wilmer	Swaab, S. M.
		Tilly, Dr. Herbert J.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF, SESQUI CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

President, Hon. W. Freeland Kendrick	Director of Music, Dr. H. J. Tilly
Vice-President, E. J. Lafferty	Secretary, Music Division, Craig King
Treasurer, Drexel & Company	Director of Athletics, Dr. G. W. Orton
Director-in-Chief, Captain Asher C. Baker	Director of Negro Activities, J. G. Asbury
Director of Exposition, E. L. Austin	Director of Exhibits, Axel Malm
General Counsel, Edwin M. Abbott	Director of Concessions and Admissions, W. E. Cash
Executive Secretary, S. van T. Jester	Director of Publicity, Odell Hauser
Business Manager, E. L. Austin	Assistant Director of Publicity, E. A. Foley
Assistant to Business Manager, G. J. Siedler	Comptroller, E. L. Austin
Assistant to Business Manager, Paul Swartz	Budget Division, W. D. Witt
Award Jury, Robert Grimshaw	Chief Accountant, C. A. Bonyun
Official Program Committee, Secretary, Henry H. Porter	Director of Education, Social Economy, and Foreign Participation, Joseph R. Wilson
Progress Division, J. W. Newton	Assistant to Director, Foreign Participation, J. A. Campbell
Personnel Division, W. G. Rannels	Director of Fine Arts, Alexander Bower
Chief, Transportation Division, A. B. Edson	Chairman, Women's Board, Mrs. J. Willis Martin
Director of Works, R. J. Pearse	Director, Women's Department, Mrs. Elmer E. Melick
Supervising Engineer, S. H. Knight	Chairman of Pageantry, William W. Matos
Assistant Director of Works, W. P. Wetzel	Director of Pageantry, R. J. Burnside
Supervising Architect, John Molitor	Director of Aviation, G. F. Zimmer
Chief, Sculpture Division, C. E. Tefft	Aids to the Mayor, Major E. H. Hicks, U. S. Army; Capt. Daniel E. Campbell, U. S. Marine Corp; Lt. John F. W. Gray, U. S. Navy
Chief of Color, W. DeL. Dodge	
Sanitary Engineer, W. J. Sutphen	
Landscape Architect, F. A. Robinson	
Chief of Electrical Division, L. C. Darrin	
Director of Domestic Participation and Special Events, A. L. Sutton	

WILBUR EAVES

The Only Chocolate Bar



On the Occasion of the Sesqui-Centennial

THE WILBUR EAVES CO. OF CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

WILBUR EAVES CO. CHOCOLATE BARS TO BE HAD AT ALL THE FINEST CHOCOLATE BARS AND CONFECTIONERIES.



Announcement Extraordinary!

The Sesqui-Centennial Exposition Takes Pleasure
in Announcing That They Have Engaged

The Famous

Cossacks Direct from Russia

to Appear at the

MUNICIPAL STADIUM
EXPOSITION GROUNDS

Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings

AUGUST 16-18 AND 20th

AND EVERY AFTERNOON

from

MONDAY, AUGUST 16th

to

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21st

This Remarkable Troup of Cossacks Number 150 and
Will Present a Diversified Program Which Includes

RUSSIAN DANCING,
FOLK SONGS

and

DANCING,
RIDING

The Cossack is the Most Daring and Thrilling Horseman
in the World - - Their Riding Will Startle You

Don't Miss Seeing the Cossacks

Basketball on Horseback by the Contestant Teams.
Most Thrilling and Exciting Game Ever Played.

August 24th 1926

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19
July	Bicentennial International Exposition											18
Aug.	Good for return to Exposition Grounds											17
Sept	AT GATE No. 4 ONLY											16
Oct	Before 7 P. M. on Date Shown											15
Nov.	027493 <i>Blawie</i> Comptroller											14
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

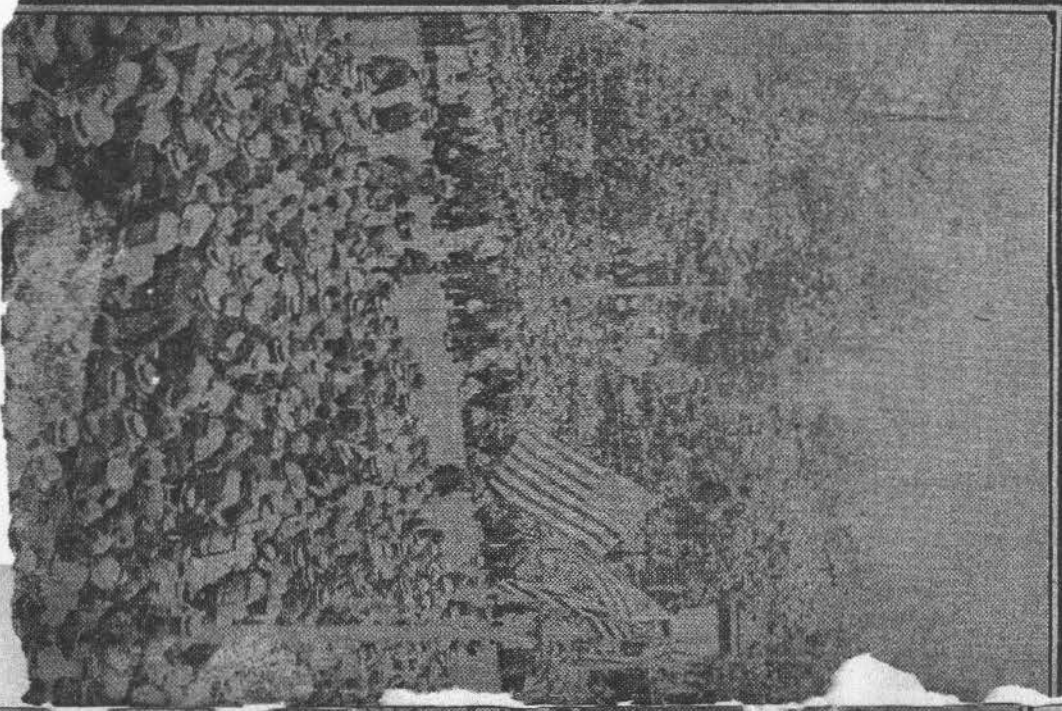
31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19
July	Bicentennial International Exposition											18
Aug.	Good for return to Exposition Grounds											17
Sept	AT GATE No. 4 ONLY											16
Oct	Before 7 P. M. on Date Shown											15
Nov.	027492 <i>Blawie</i> Comptroller											14
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19
July	Bicentennial International Exposition											18
Aug.	Good for return to Exposition Grounds											17
Sept	AT GATE No. 4 ONLY											16
Oct	Before 7 P. M. on Date Shown											15
Nov.	027491 <i>Blawie</i> Comptroller											14
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19
July	Bicentennial International Exposition											18
Aug.	Good for return to Exposition Grounds											17
Sept	AT GATE No. 4 ONLY											16
Oct	Before 7 P. M. on Date Shown											15
Nov.	027490 <i>Blawie</i> Comptroller											14
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

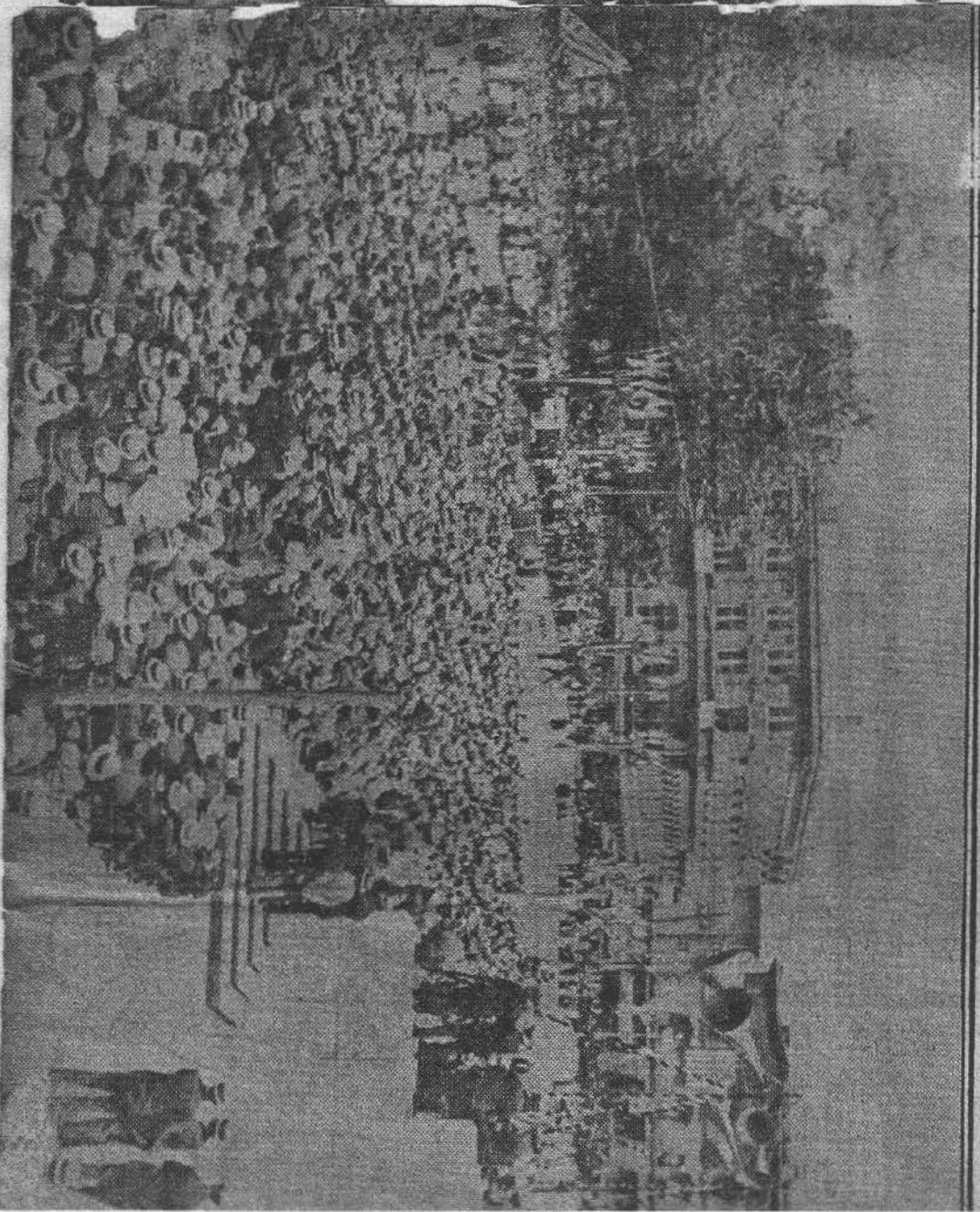
111

TWO STATES



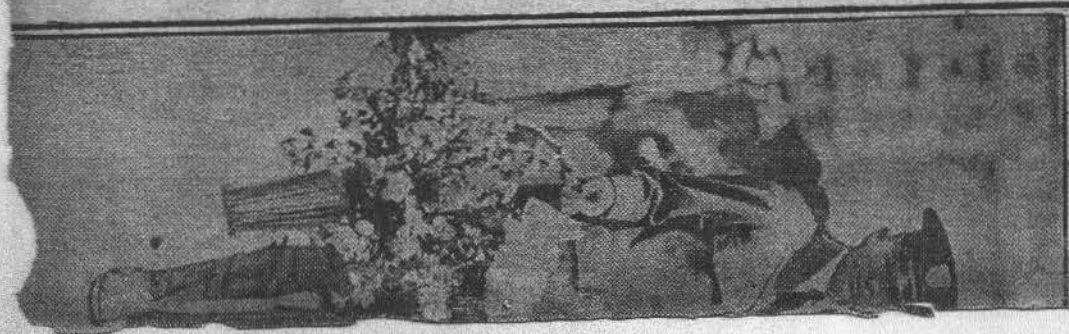
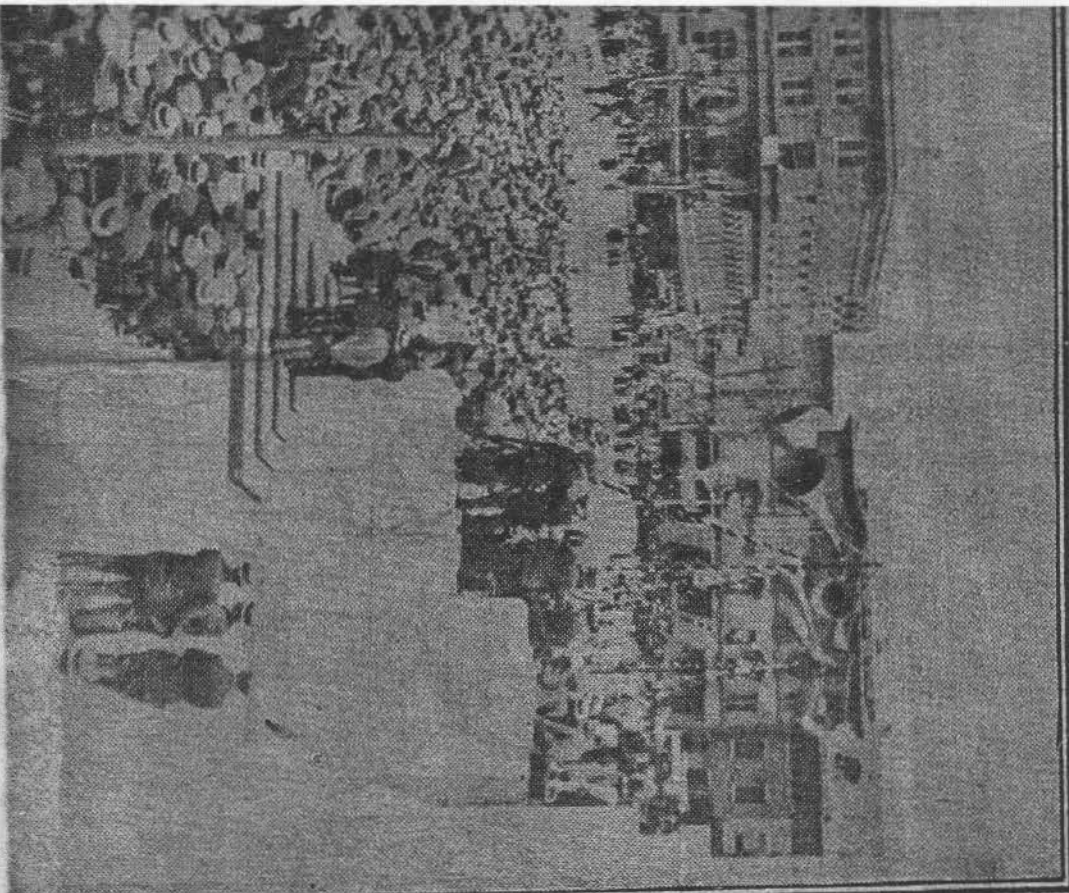
PUBLIC LEDGER—PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY MORNING

TURN OUT EN MASSE TO

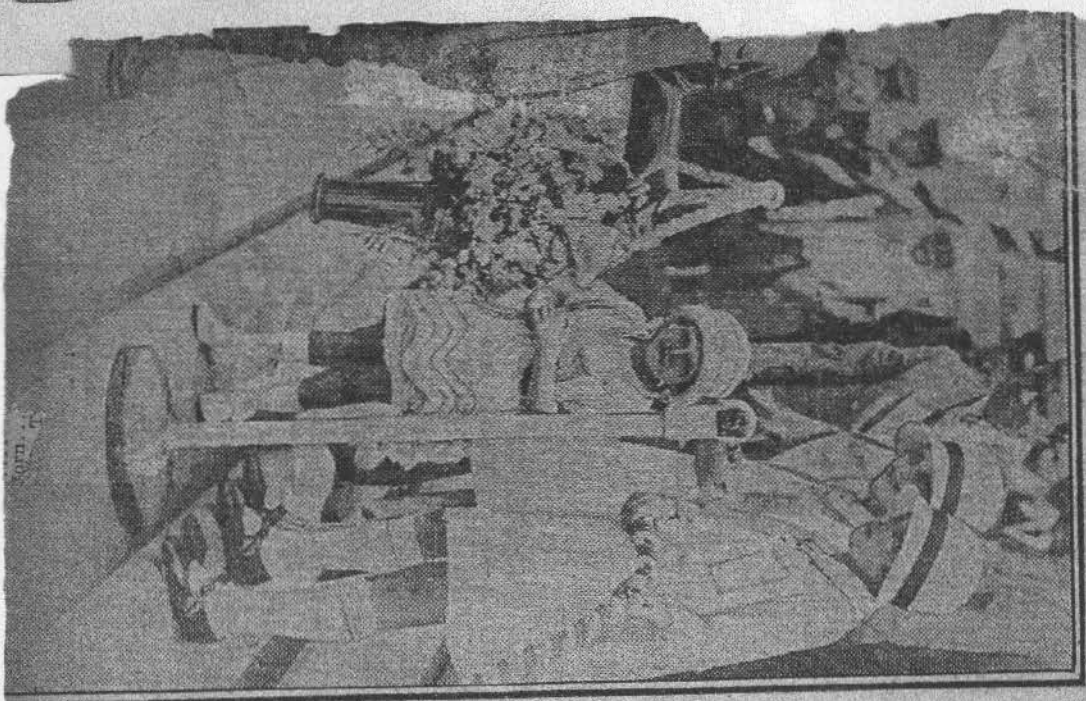


PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1926

WARE BRIDGE TO OPEN DELAYED



WARE BRIDGE



J. T. ...

1116



THE HERO OF THE DAY

Polak Medieski engineer of the great bridge. (trapped)

PENNSYLVANIA'S OPENING CEREMONIES AT THE BRIDGE PLAZA

Part of the huge crowd which gathered to attend the opening of the great bridge. Officials of the State and the city assisted at the exercises when the two Commonwealths joined hands across the waters of the Delaware. The view above was made during one of the addresses

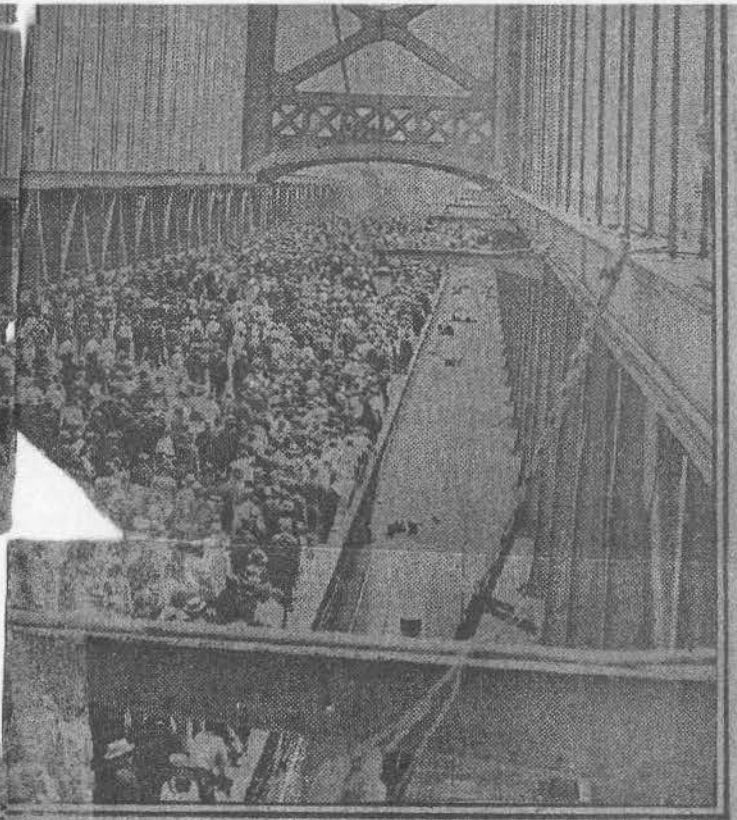
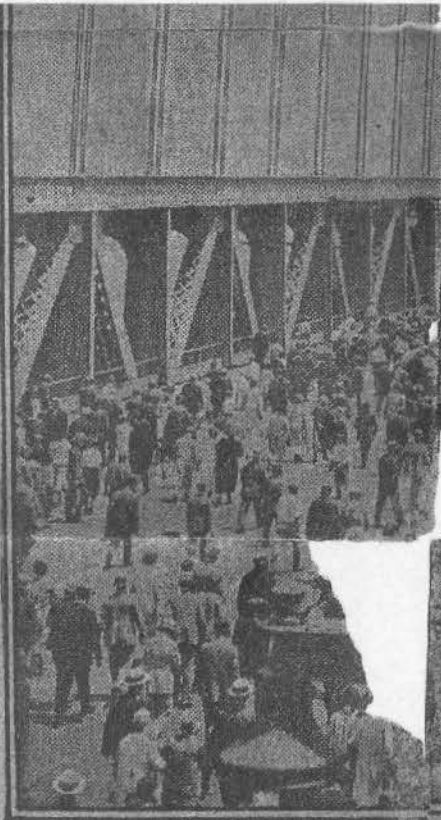


"LET US BE PROUD THAT IN OUR DAY THE THING WAS DONE"

So spoke Governor Pinchot in the address that he made yesterday on the Philadelphia Plaza. As he spoke his words were transmitted across the river by the bridge. (trapped)

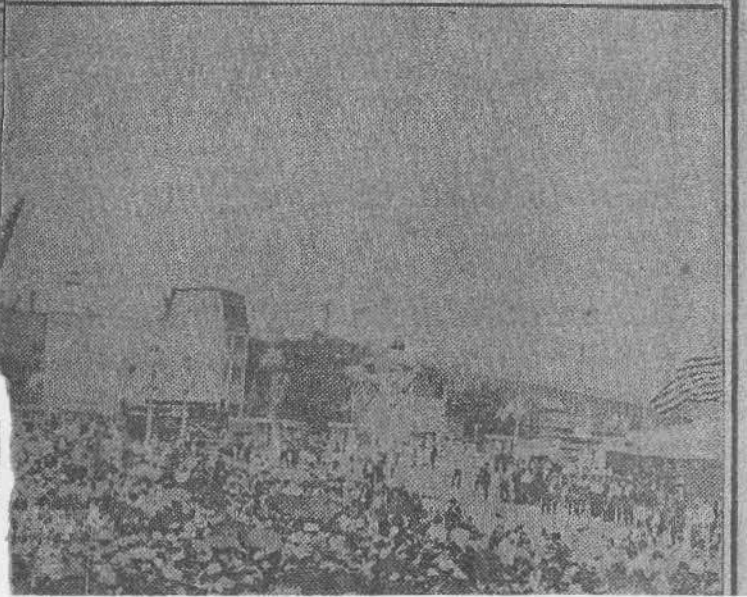
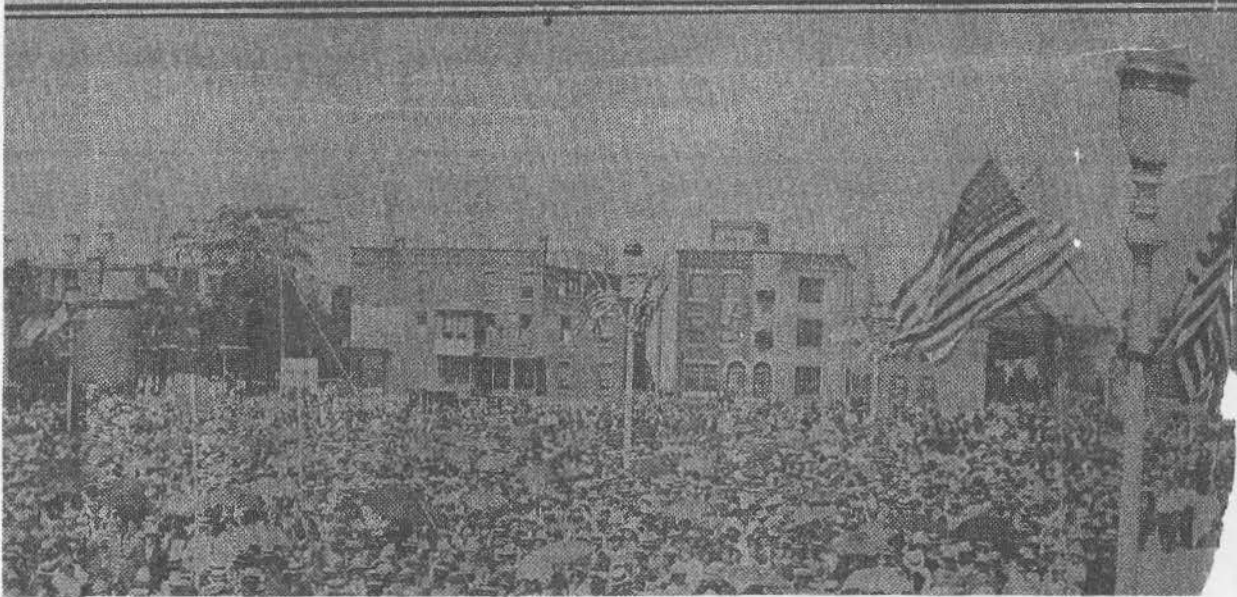


WHAT IN OUR DAY THE THING WAS DONE"
 The address that he made yesterday on the Philadelphia Plaza
 As he spoke his words were transmitted across the river and
 to the masses gathered on the Camden Plaza



ENJOYING THE REALITY OF A DREAM FULFILLED

At 1 o'clock, after the speeches and the formality, the bridge was opened wide to all who wished to walk across from one State to the other. The picture above shows some of the thousands who took advantage of the opportunity





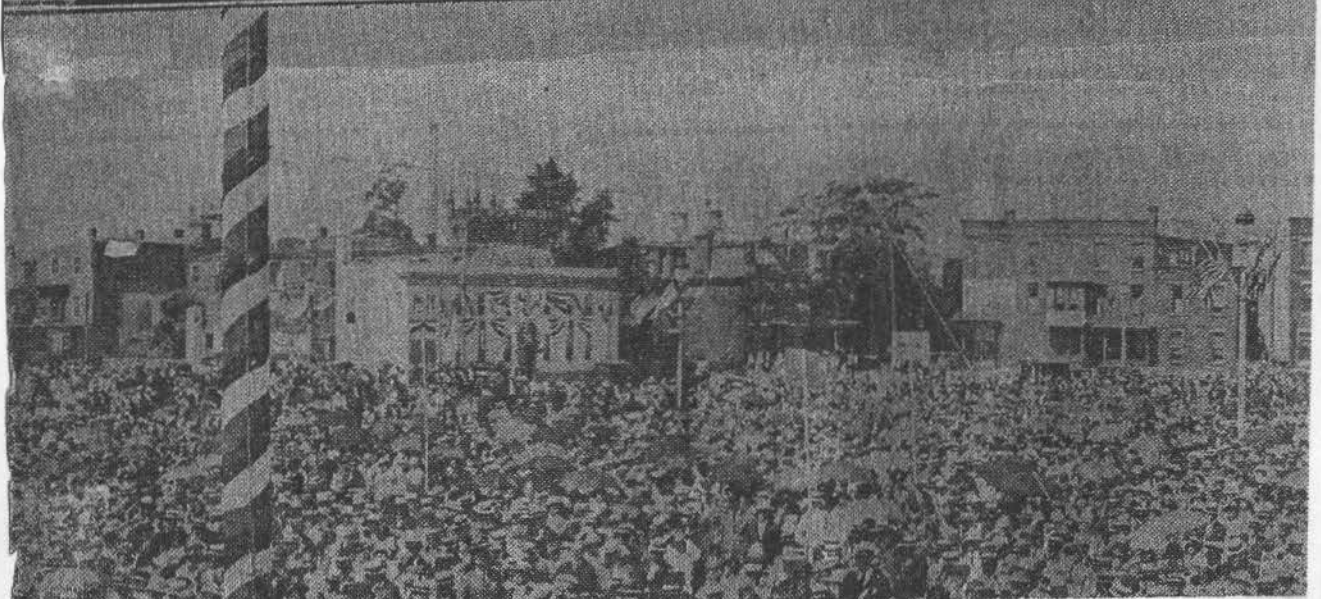
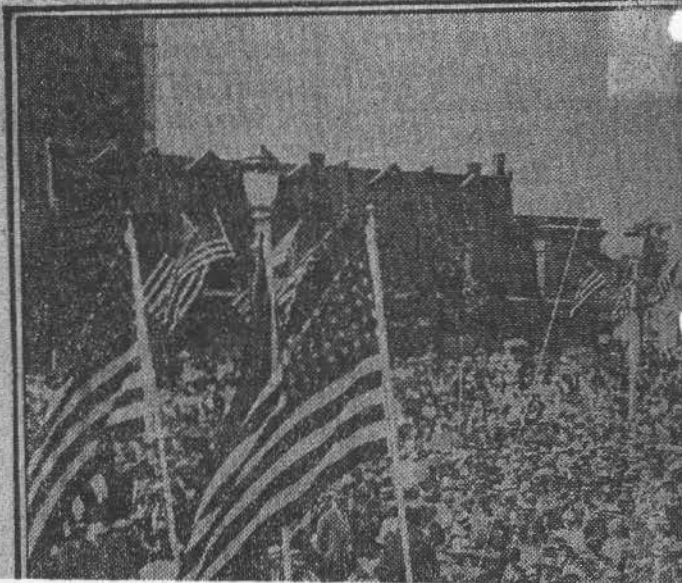
THE HERO OF THE DAY

Ralph Modjeski, engineer of the great bridge, as he entered the speakers' stand on the Camden Plaza, where he received an ovation

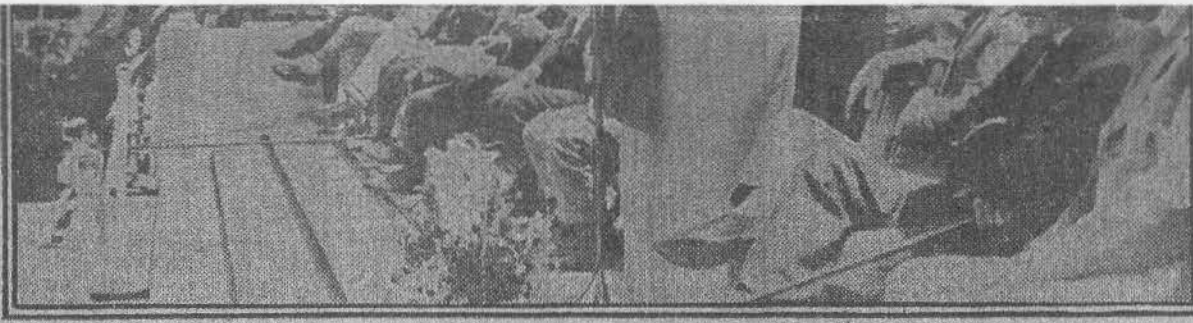


"LET US BE PROUD THAT IN OUR DAY THE THING WAS DONE"

So spoke Governor Pinchot in the address that he made yesterday on the Philadelphia F during the opening of the bridge. As he spoke his words were transmitted across the river broadcast by amplifiers to the masses gathered on the Camden Plaza



111e



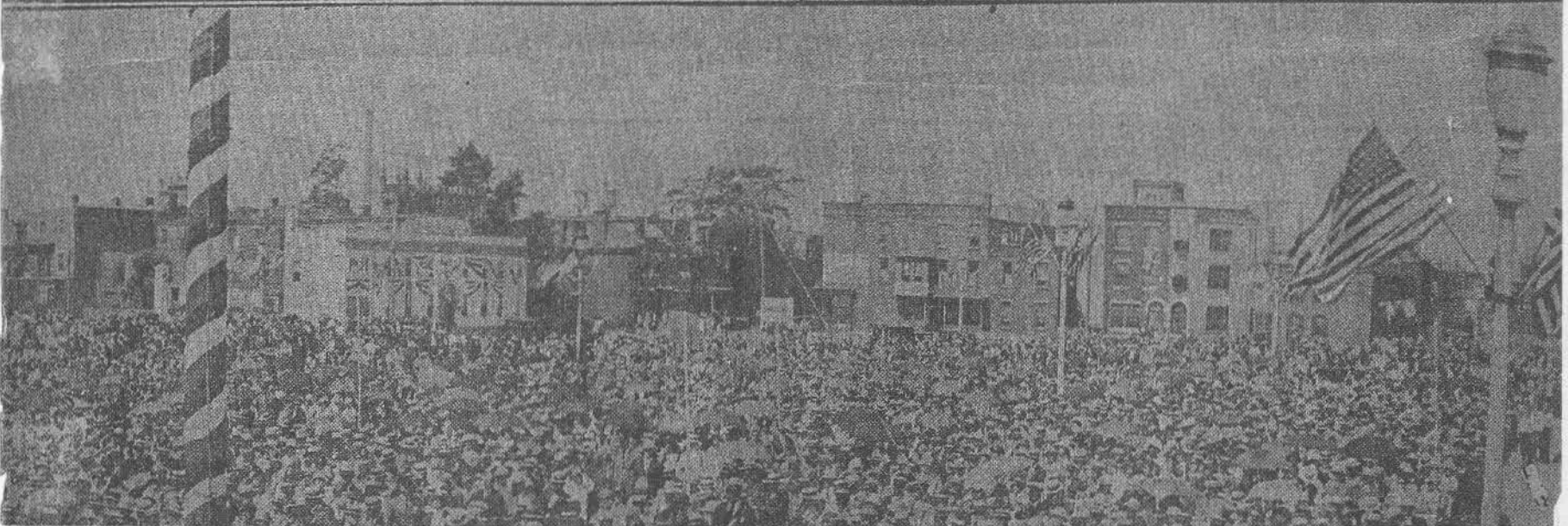
"LET US BE PROUD THAT IN OUR DAY THE THING WAS DONE"

So spoke Governor Pinchot in the address that he made yesterday on the Philadelphia Plaza during the opening of the bridge. As he spoke his words were transmitted across the river and broadcast by amplifiers to the masses gathered on the Camden Plaza

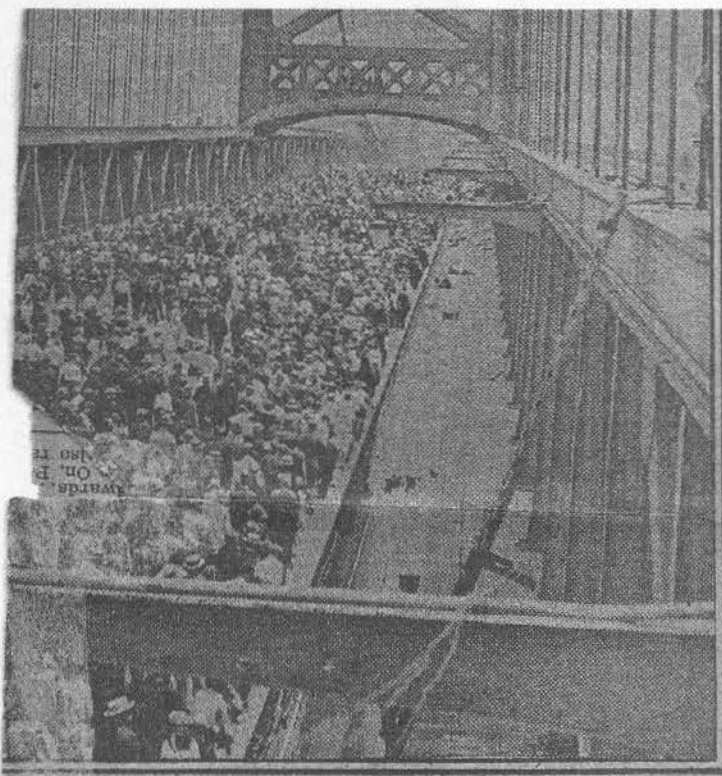
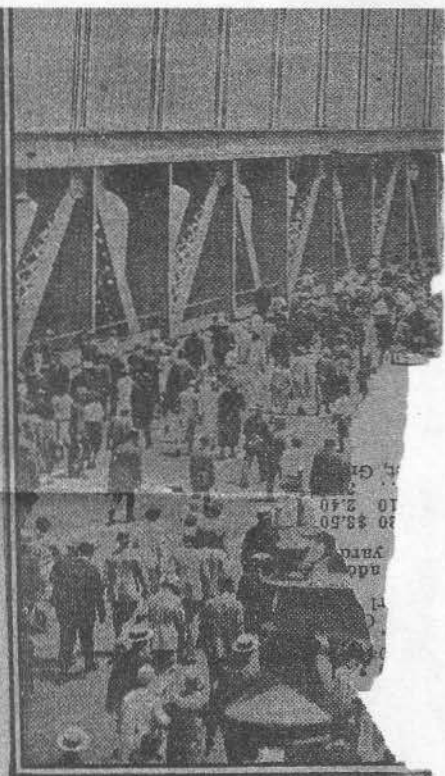
ENJOYING THE

At 1 o'clock, after the speech to all who wished to walk shows some of the

rapped
Plaza,

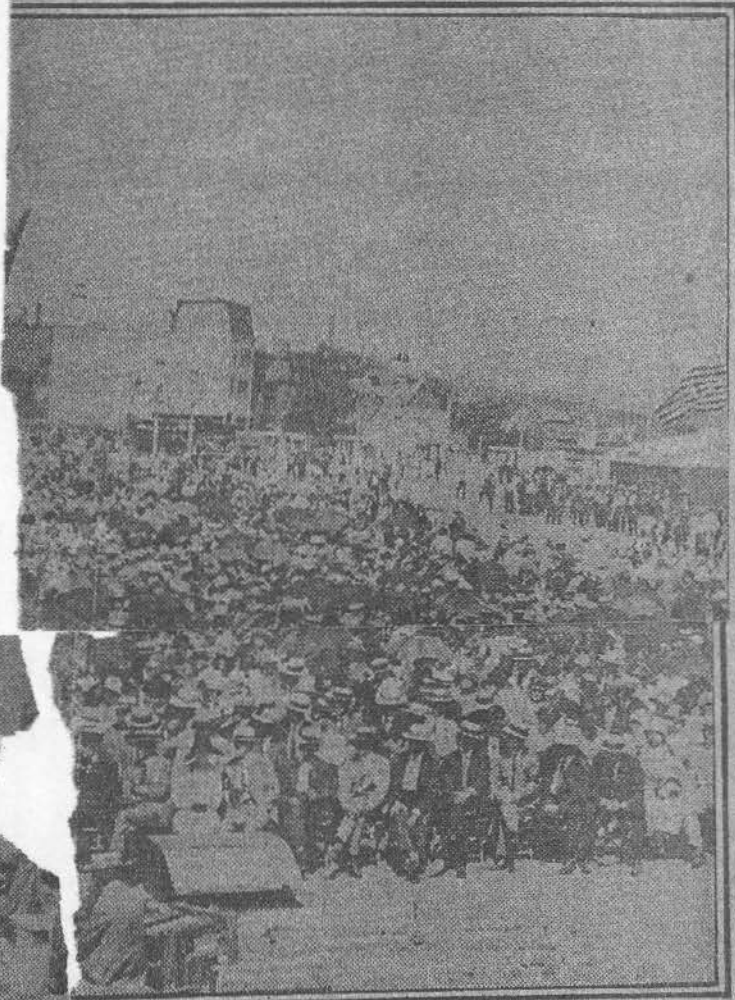
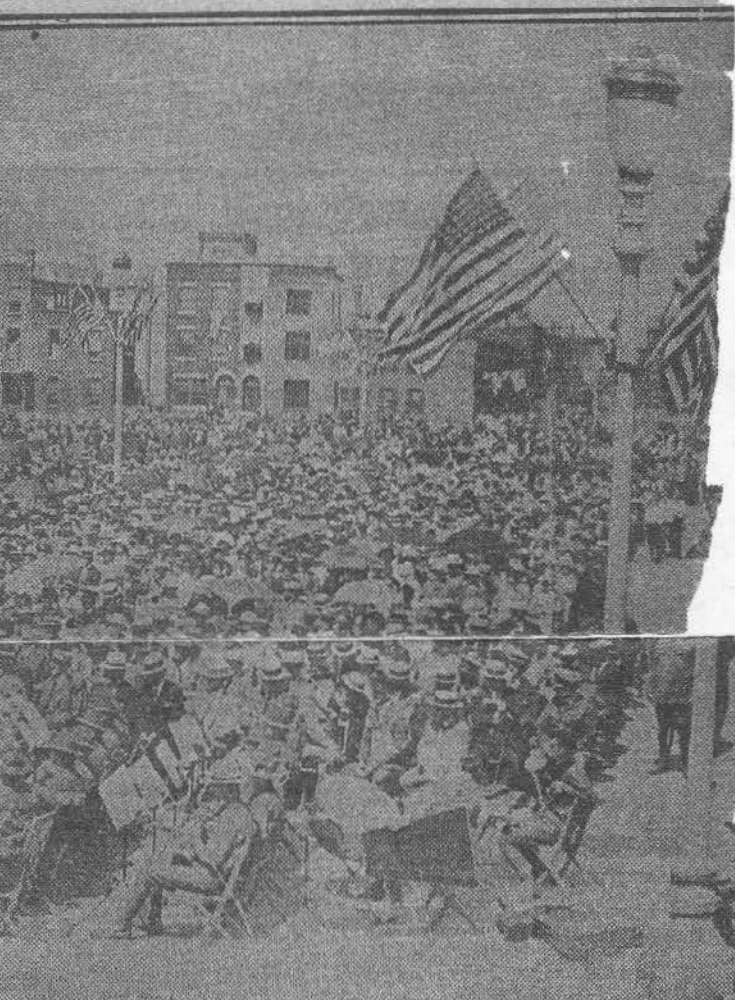


ATHERING IN THE CAMDEN BRIDGE PLAZA MADE DURING THE ADDRESS OF SENATOR EDGE,



"... WAS DONE"
... Philadelphia Plaza
... across the river and
... en Plaza

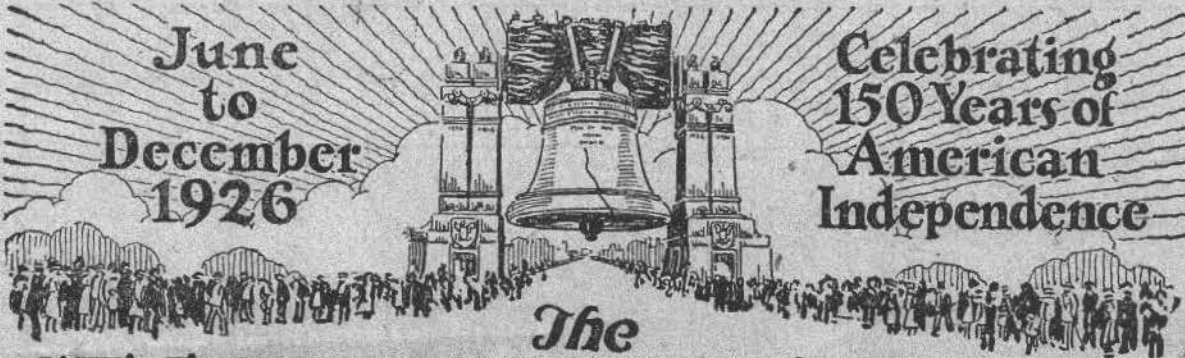
ENJOYING THE REALITY OF A DREAM FULFILLED
At 1 o'clock, after the speech making and the formality, the bridge was opened wide to all who wished to walk across from one State to the other. The picture above shows some of the stands who took advantage of the opportunity



...URING THE ADDRESS OF SENATOR EDGE, ... GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY

June
to
December
1926

Celebrating
150 Years of
American
Independence



The
**SESQUI-CENTENNIAL
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
TODAY**

**THE FAMOUS
New Year's Mummers
String Band Parade**

in the Stadium at 3 P. M.

HEAR THESE CELEBRATED STRING BANDS

Ferko, Hegeman, Kensington, Steubing, Trixie, Wild-wood and Woodland String Bands will march from the Auditorium to the Stadium, where they will play en masse, execute fancy drills and parade.

THEY WILL PLAY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Alexander Smallens

Guest Conductor

Now is your chance to see and hear these famous organizations which are the big feature of the world renowned Mummers Parade in Philadelphia every New Year's

**YOU'VE HEARD OF THEM
NOW HEAR THEM**



Have You
Seen?

The Camels
in the Tunisian
Village



Have You
Seen?

The Town
Crier on
"High Street"

**TONIGHT
A PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA CONCERT
IN THE AUDITORIUM**

At 8.15

WALTER HENRY ROTHWELL

Guest Conductor

Conductor Philharmonic Orchestra, Los Angeles, California

CLARA RABINOVITCH, PIANIST

Overture—"Oberon" Weber
Tone Poem—"Don Juan" Strauss

Intermission

Piano Concerto, F Minor Chopin
Clara Rabinovitch Pianist

"Les Preludes"—Symphonic Poem No. 3

THEY WILL PLAY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Alexander Smallens

Guest Conductor

Now is your chance to see and hear these famous organizations which are the big feature of the world renowned Mummer's Parade in Philadelphia every New Year's

**YOU'VE HEARD OF THEM
NOW HEAR THEM**

TONIGHT A PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA CONCERT IN THE AUDITORIUM

At 8.15

WALTER HENRY ROTHWELL
Guest Conductor

Conductor Philharmonic Orchestra, Los Angeles, California

CLARA RABINOVITCH, PIANIST

Overture—"Oberon"	Weber
Tone Poem—"Don Juan"	Strauss
Intermission		
Piano Concerto F Minor	Chopin
Clara Rabinovitch Pianist		
Les Preludes"—Symphonic Poem No. 3	Liszt

A NOTABLE EVENT FREE

Grand Opening of New York Buildings

TODAY, AT NOON

Special Exercises

Addresses by George Gordon Battler, Chairman New York State Commission
Senator Warren P. Thayer and Mrs. Rosalie Phillips
W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia, Will Make an Address of Acceptance
There will be a battalion of Troops from Camp Anthony Wayne

Palace of Liberal Arts
2.30 P. M.

HEAR

Band Pavilion
8.30 P. M.

LAST WEEK **CREATORE** LAST WEEK
AND HIS
FREE **FAMOUS BAND** FREE

Special Wagner-Tschaikowsky Program Tonight

HAVE YOU SEEN?
**THE COAST GUARD LIFE-SAVING DRILLS
ON EDGEWATER LAKE**

An interesting and instructive exhibition of life-saving methods at sea, 2.30 P. M.

5 P. M. TODAY ON
"HIGH STREET"
HISTORICAL PAGEANT IN COSTUME
"IN '76"

Service Band, Folk Dances, Songs, Tableaux and Pantomimes. Written and produced under the Direction of Charles S. Morgan, Jr., and Presented Under the Auspices of the Philadelphia Art Alliance.

AT THE MARKET PLACE ON "HIGH STREET"

FREE FREE

**THE ROLLING CHAIRS ARE RUNNING THROUGH THE GROUNDS
AND EXHIBIT PALACES**

SEE THE EXPOSITION IN THIS DELIGHTFUL, RESTFUL MANNER

HAVE YOU SEEN?
THE EXCELLENT DRILLING

HAVE YOU SEEN?
THE COAST GUARD LIFE-SAVING DRILLS
ON EDGEWATER LAKE

An interesting and instructive exhibition of life-saving methods at sea, 2.30 P. M.

5 P. M. TODAY ON
"HIGH STREET"
HISTORICAL PAGEANT IN COSTUME
"IN '76"

Service Band, Folk Dances, Songs, Tableaux and Pantomimes. Written and produced under the Direction of Charles S. Morgan, Jr., and Presented Under the Auspices of the Philadelphia Art Alliance.

AT THE MARKET PLACE ON "HIGH STREET"

FREE

FREE

THE ROLLING CHAIRS ARE RUNNING THROUGH THE GROUNDS
AND EXHIBIT PALACES

SEE THE EXPOSITION IN THIS DELIGHTFUL, RESTFUL MANNER

HAVE YOU SEEN?
THE EXCELLENT DRILLING
BY THE TROOPS OF CAMP ANTHONY WAYNE
AT 9-10 and 11 A. M.

COMING

AUGUST 16

COMING

THE COSSACKS

There's Lots to See at the Sesqui—Free

You will be amazed by the variety and splendor of the ~~wide~~ ^{wide} of exhibits gathered from all parts of the world.

Palace of Liberal Arts and Manufactures.

Palace of Fine Arts.

Palace of U. S. Government, Machinery, Mines, Metallurgy & Transportation.

Palace of Agriculture, Food, Civic and Foreign Exhibits.

Palace of Education.

Model Postoffice.

FREE

FREE

HOW TO GET THERE

For the Auditorium, Palace of Liberal Arts, The Gladway, Forum of the Founders; Take Trolley No. 2 on 15th St. to Broad and Bigler, or No. 53 on 12th St. to Broad and Ervine; Bus, Route C, marked "Sesqui."

AUTOMOBILISTS
Down 22d, 15th, Broad, 12th, 10th or Delaware Ave. to Oregon Ave.

OFFICIAL PARKING AREAS:

East of Stadium, West of Gladway (Inside the grounds), 13th & Bigler.

For the Palace of Transportation, Palace of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State Building, Stadium, Palace of Education, Indian Building, High Street; Take Trolley No. 20 on 12th St. to Pattison Ave. Station; or No. 23 on 10th St. to Pattison Ave. Station; Bus, Route C marked "Navy Yard."



Have You Seen?

The Replica of Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, one of the New York State Buildings



Have You Seen?

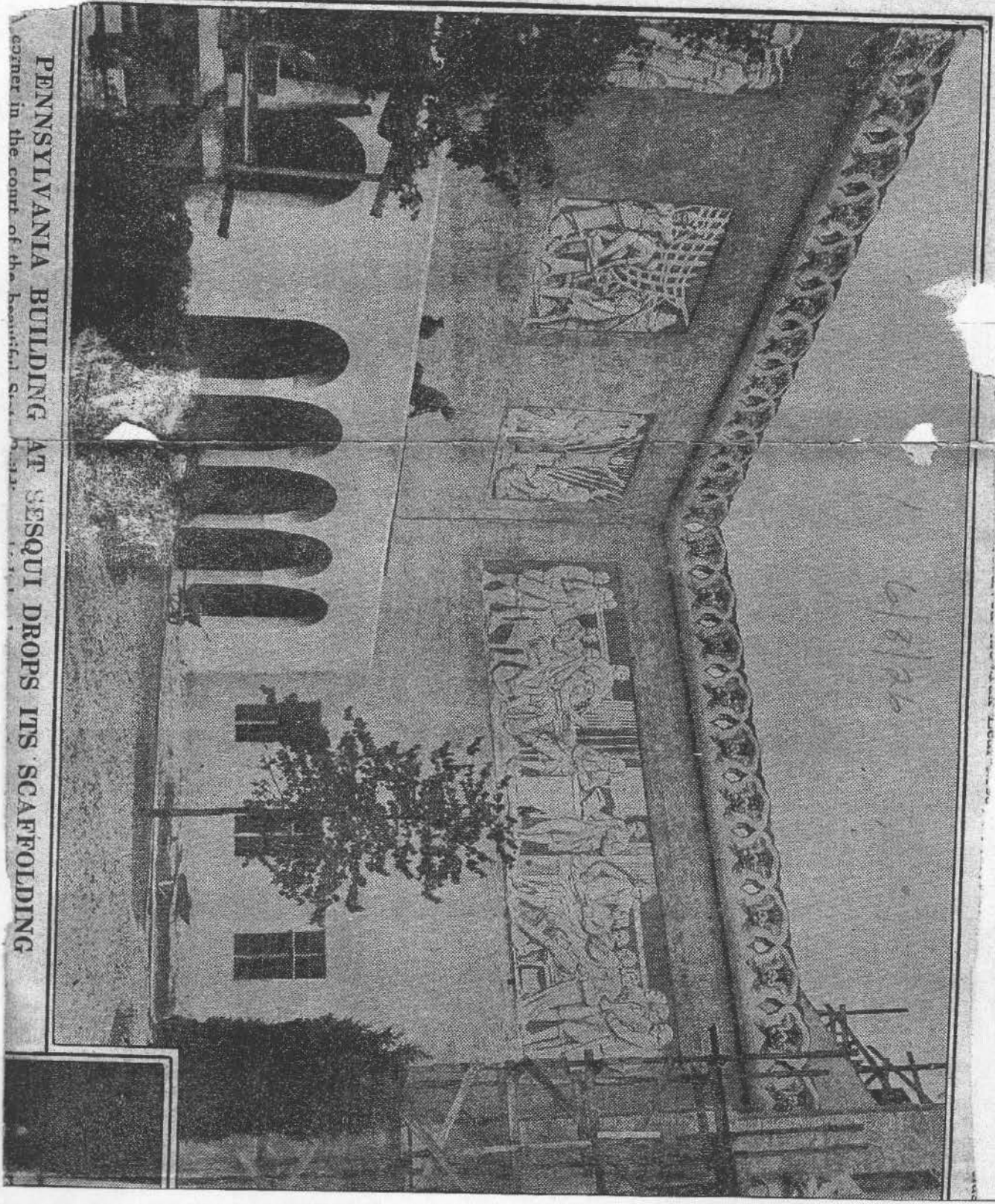
The N. C. 4 Famous Trans-Atlantic Plane in Building No. 5

Exposition Gates Open Every Day
9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

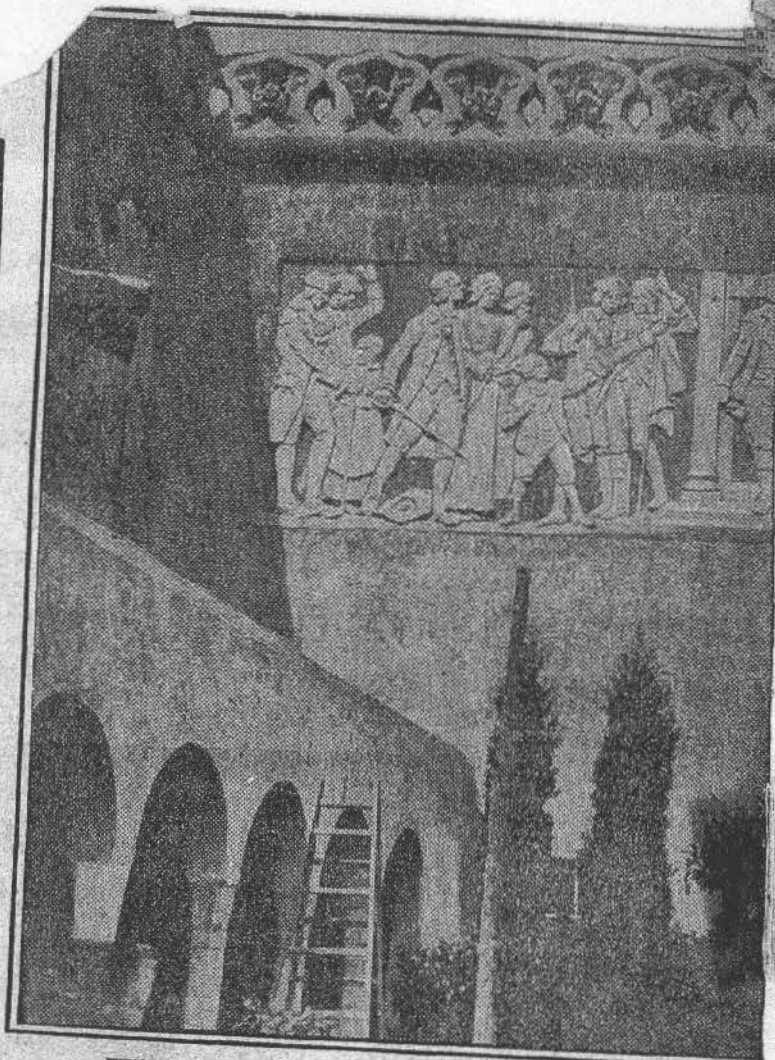
Exhibit Palaces Open 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Admission—Adults, 50c; Children Under 12 Years, 25c; Children Under 4 Years FREE.

6/8/26

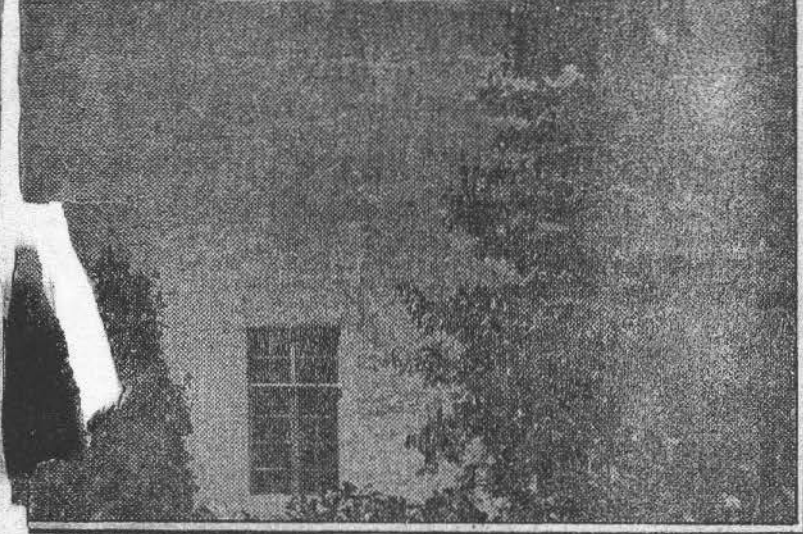


PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING AT SESQUI DROPS ITS SCAFFOLDING
 Designer in the court of the beautiful State



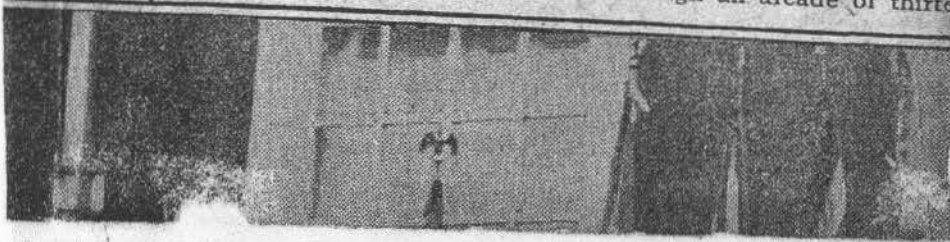
HISTORICAL BAS-RELIEF ON A WALL

This panel depicts the reading of the Declaration of Independence in Independence Hall on that memorable day of July, 1776. This and other panels of equal historic significance decorate the courtyard which is entered through an arcade of thirteen



OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING

Independence to the people assembled about Independence Hall. Other panels of equal historic significance decorate the courtyard which is entered through an arcade of thirteen columns symbolizing the original thirteen States



1136

which has been referred to as a rapid

g which has been erected at a cost of \$500,000 and
a sheer vertical motif in architecture. The structure is
marking the completed state



HOME ELECTRIC OPENED AT THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

A general view made yesterday afternoon when the model home was officially opened by the Mayor and Mrs. Kendrick. The building is designed to demonstrate the value of electricity

SONS OF AMERICAN R

The delegates to the convention of the building where wa

6/19/25

EVERY MORNING THE PUBLIC LEDGER HAS A PAGE OF PICTURES OF I

113c

and
re is



SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION HOLD ANNUAL CONGRESS

The delegates to the convention of the national patriotic society, now in session here, are photographed yesterday on the steps of the venerable building where was promulgated the Declaration for which the



CONGRESS IN INDEPENDENCE HALL

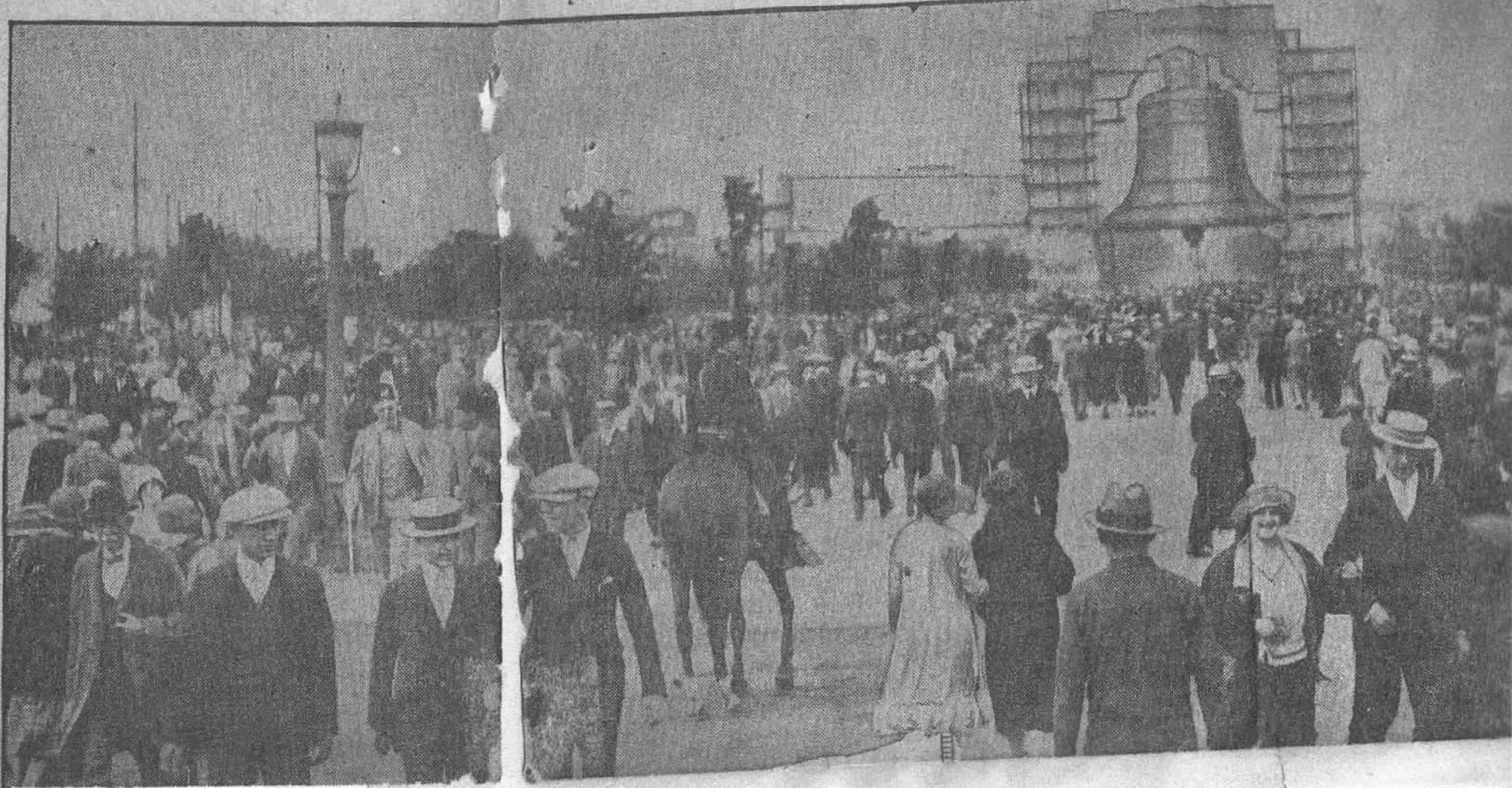
are, photographed yesterday on the steps of the venerable building where our forefathers fought 150 years ago

6/9/25

PAGE OF PICTURES OF INTEREST TO PHILADELPHIA AND HER VISITORS

113c

When the Sesqui-Centennial of American Independence was Off



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1926

American Independence was Officially Opened Yesterday Afternoon



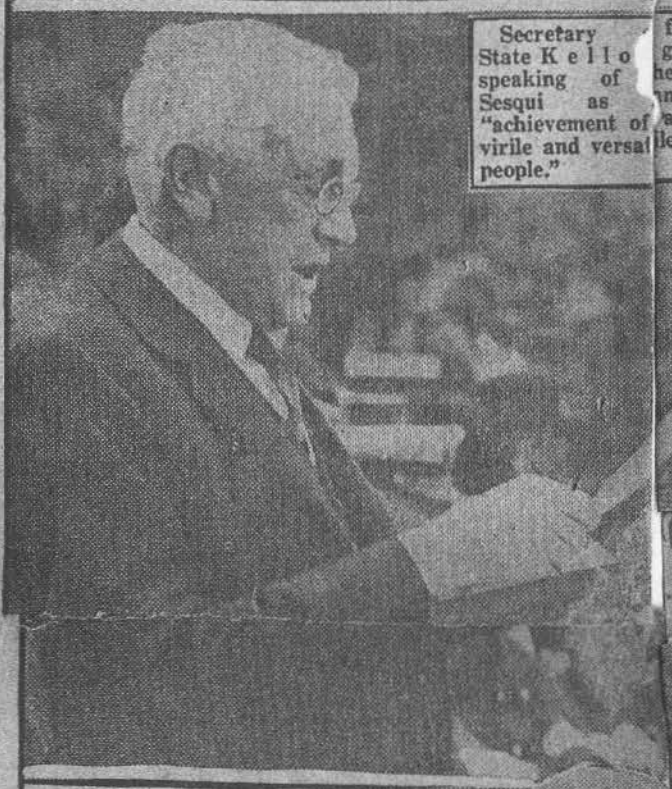
1142

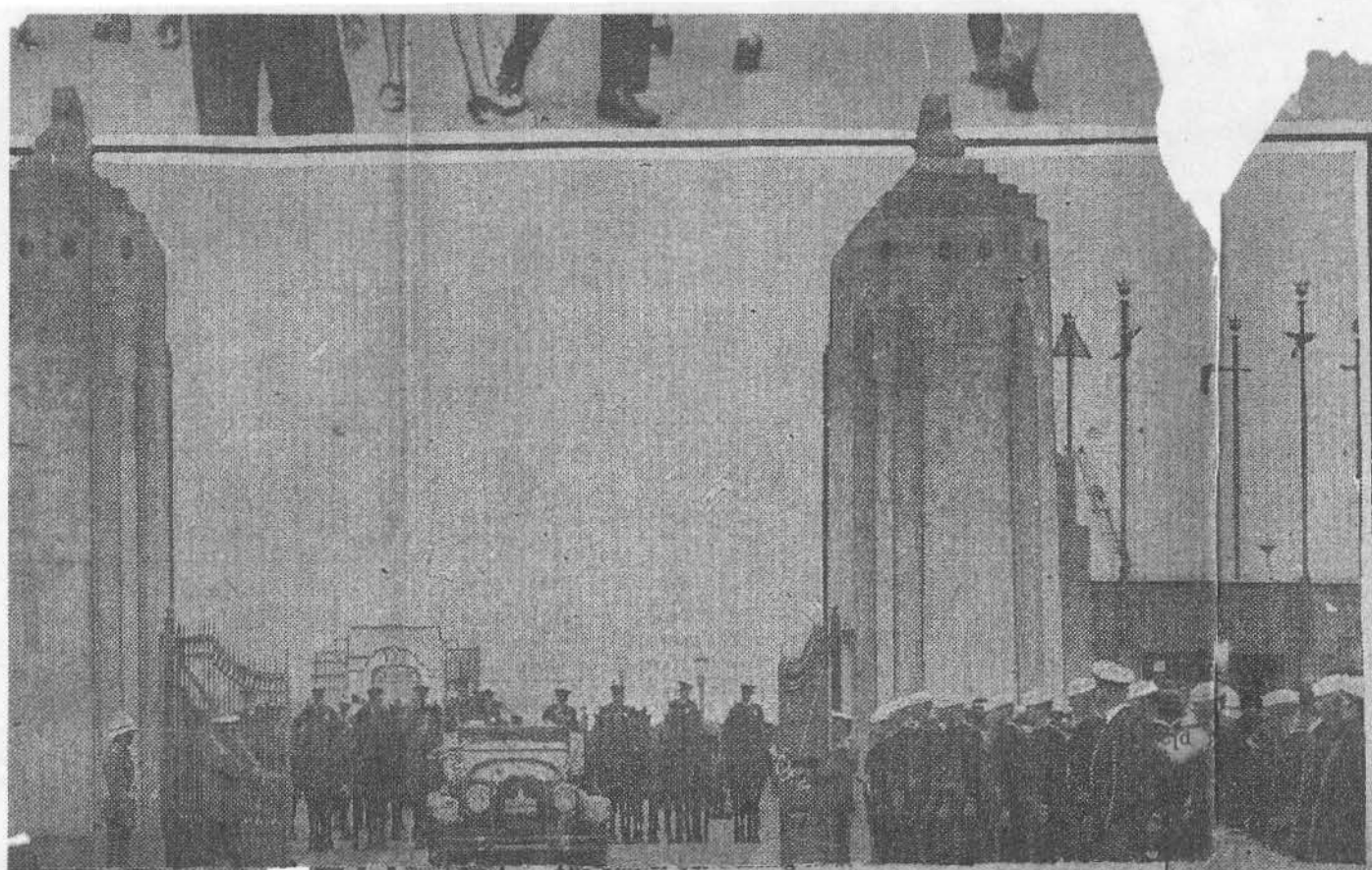
Scene on the exposition grounds following yesterday's opening ceremonies at the Stadium and showing the Sesqui Liberty Bell in the centre background.



The Official Car Passing in at main entrance Grounds.

Secretary State Kellogg speaking of Sesqui as "achievement of virile and versatile people."

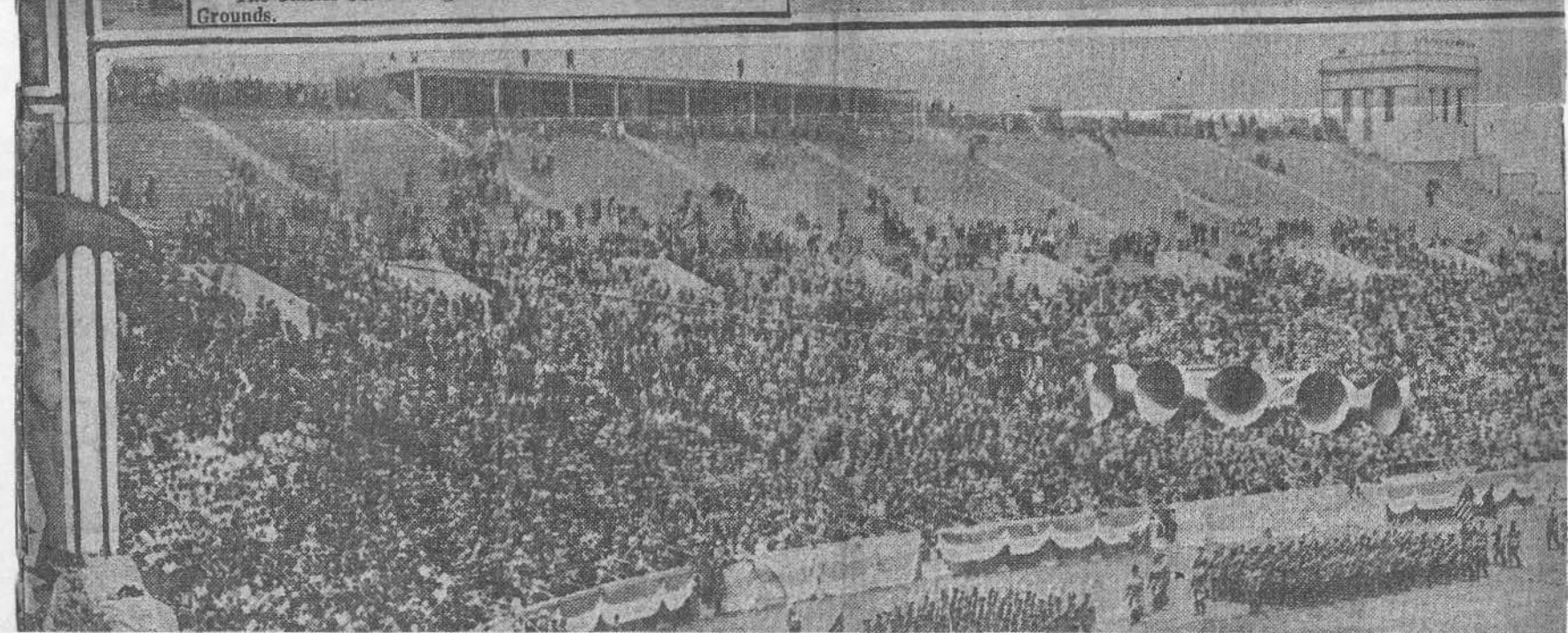




Grounds.



Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who with Secretary Kellogg, represented the national administration, speaking through the "mike."

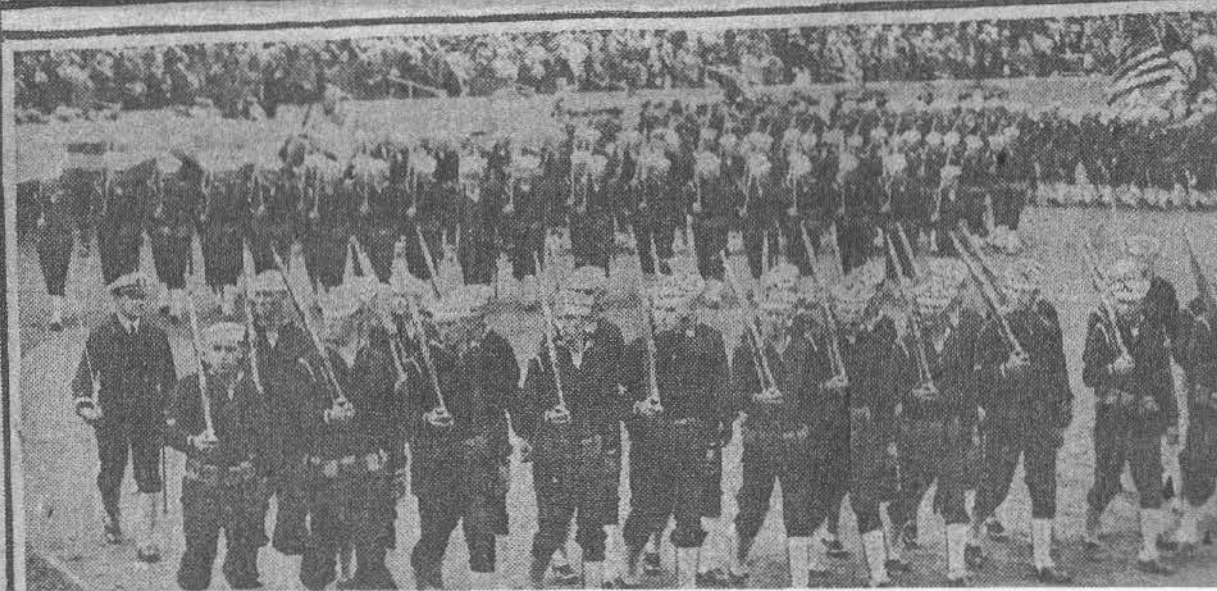




Sir Esme Howard,
British Ambassa-
dor, and Mrs. W.
Freeland Kendrick.



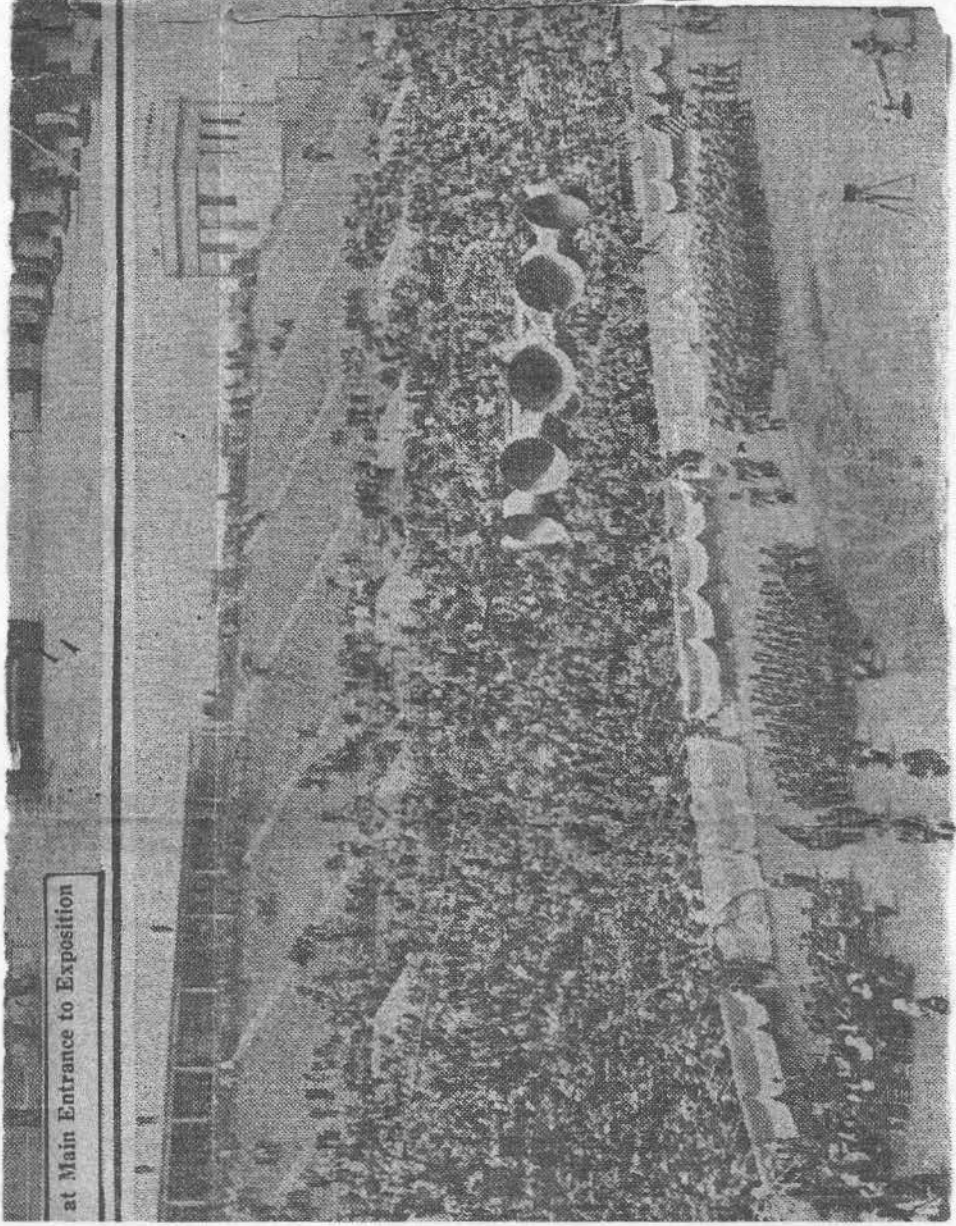
Scene at the Municipal Stadium during yester-
day's ceremonies. The U. S. Army contingent is
shown leading the parade past the reviewing stand.
Several of the dozen horn-shaped loud speakers, that
enabled the 20,000 spectators to hear the addresses
are also shown.



Edward T. Stotesbury and Alexander P. Moore, former U. S. Ambassador to Spain.



Heavy Color Bedsp
Regularly \$5.50
Hemmed ends;
Blue, rose and



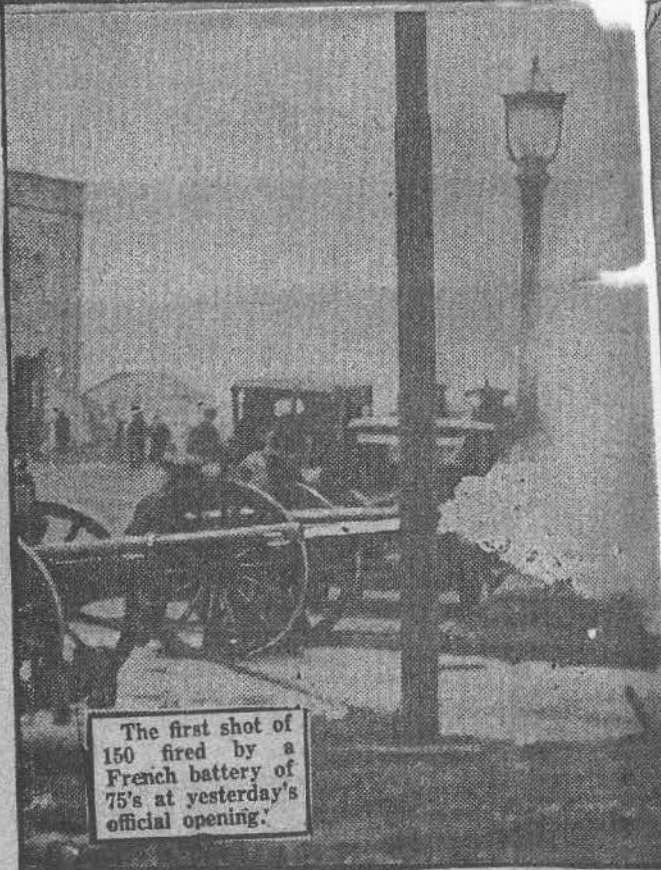
at Main Entrance to Exposition



Sir Esme Howard,
British Ambassador,
and Mrs. W.
Freeland Kendrick.



Scene at the Municipal Stadium during yesterday's ceremonies. The U. S. Army contingent is shown leading the parade past the reviewing stand. Several of the dozen horn-shaped loud speakers, that enabled the 20,000 spectators to hear the addresses are also shown.



The first shot of
150 fired by a
French battery of
75's at yesterday's
official opening.





at the Municipal Stadium during yesterday's ceremonies. The U. S. Army contingent is leading the parade past the reviewing stand, the dozen horn-shaped loud speakers, that enable 20,000 spectators to hear the addresses in their own.



U. S. Sailors Passing in Review on the Municipal Stadium Field during yesterday's opening ceremonies.



Edward T. Stotesbury and Alexander F. Moore, former U. S. Ambassador to Spain.

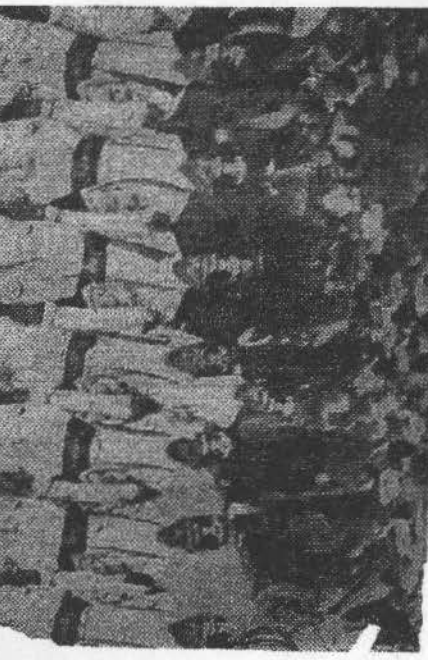
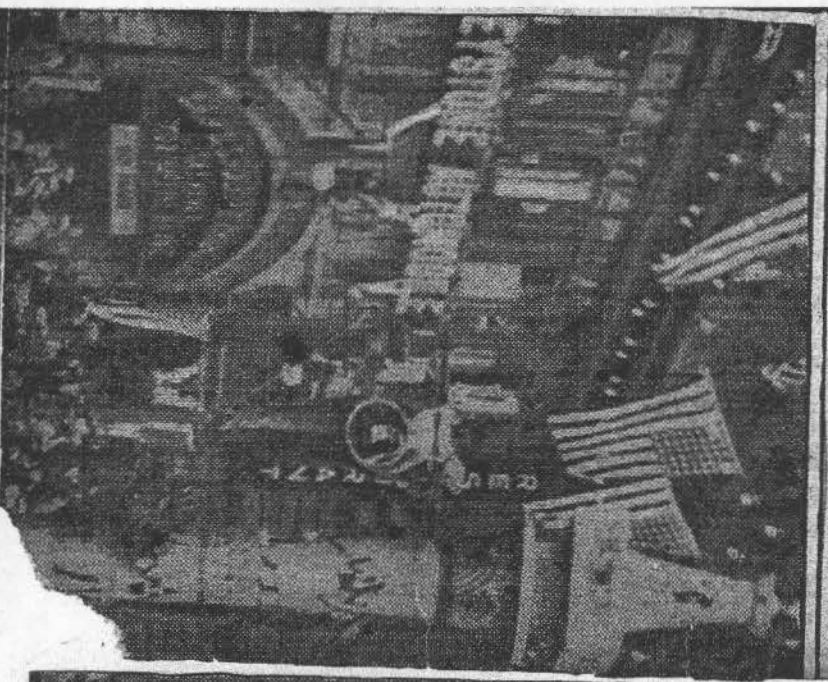
Jacob J. Henderson, 60 Red Bank Av., Woodbury, N. J.; first visitor to enter Sesqui grounds.

4/11

115

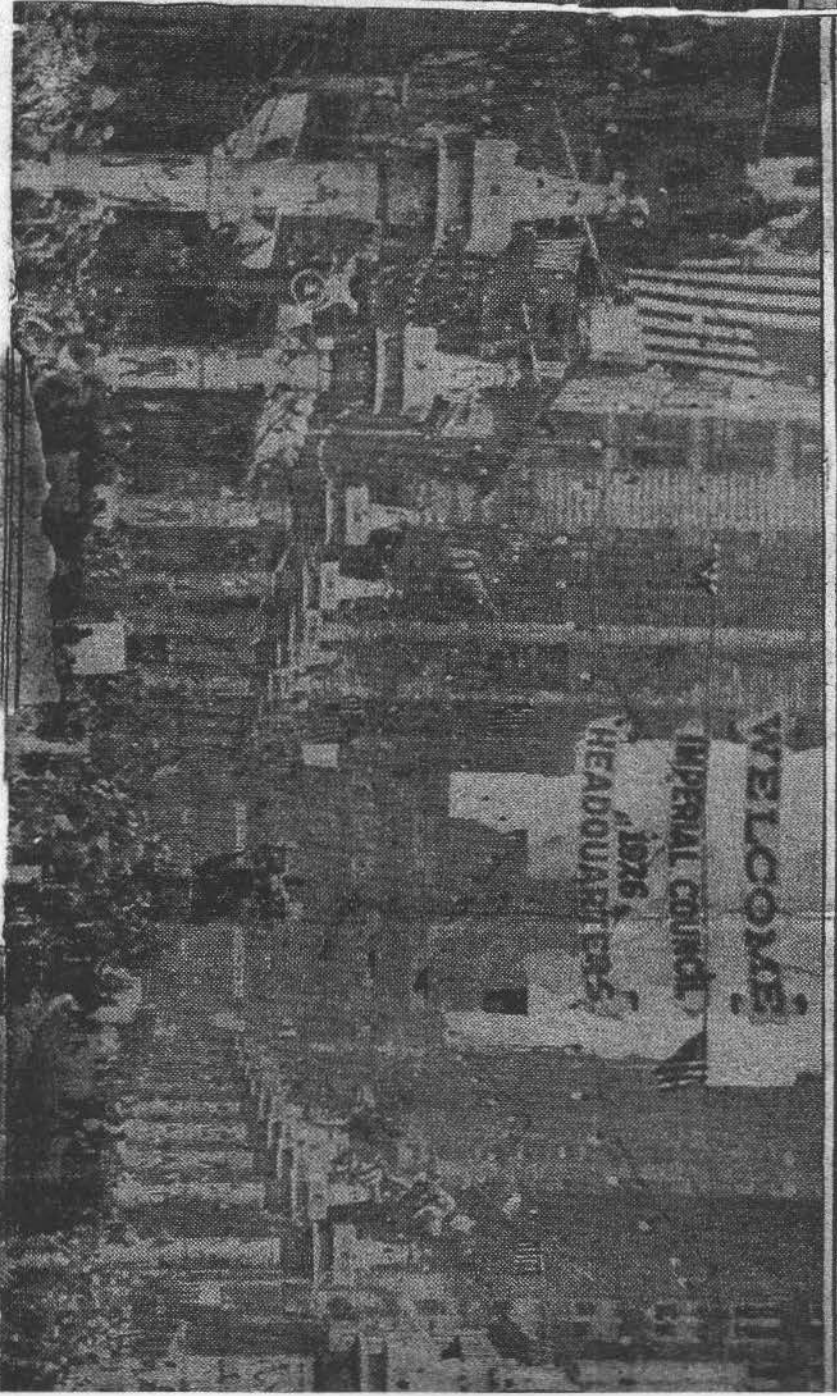
527

GAY PARADE



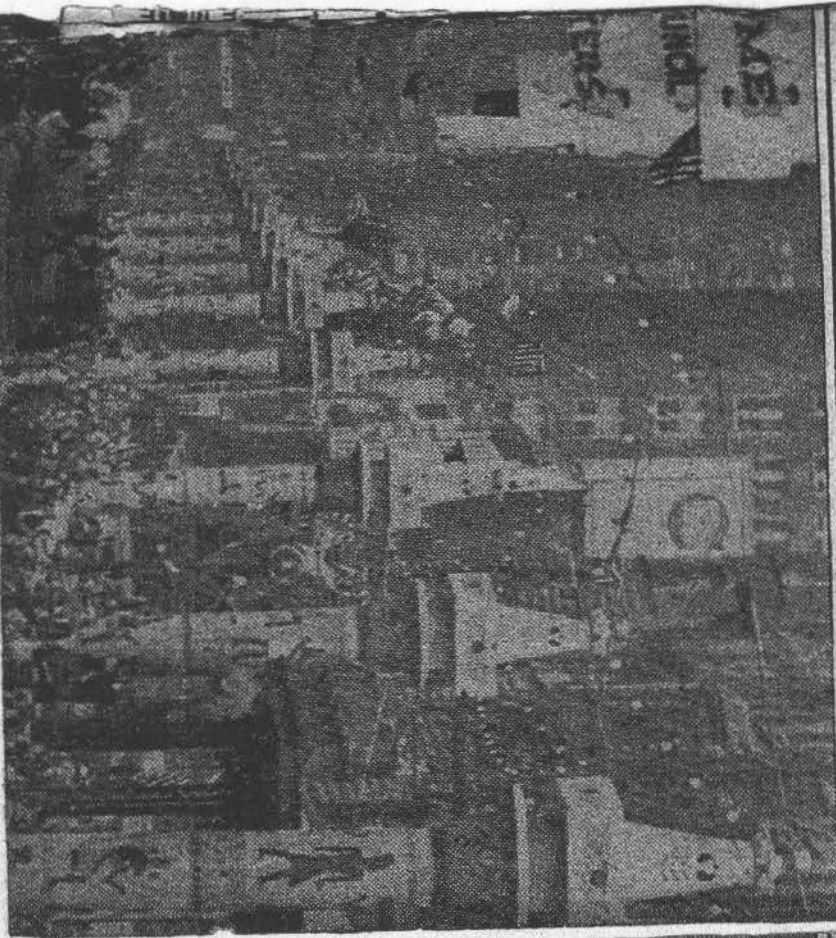
PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING

AND BLARE OF BANDS ON

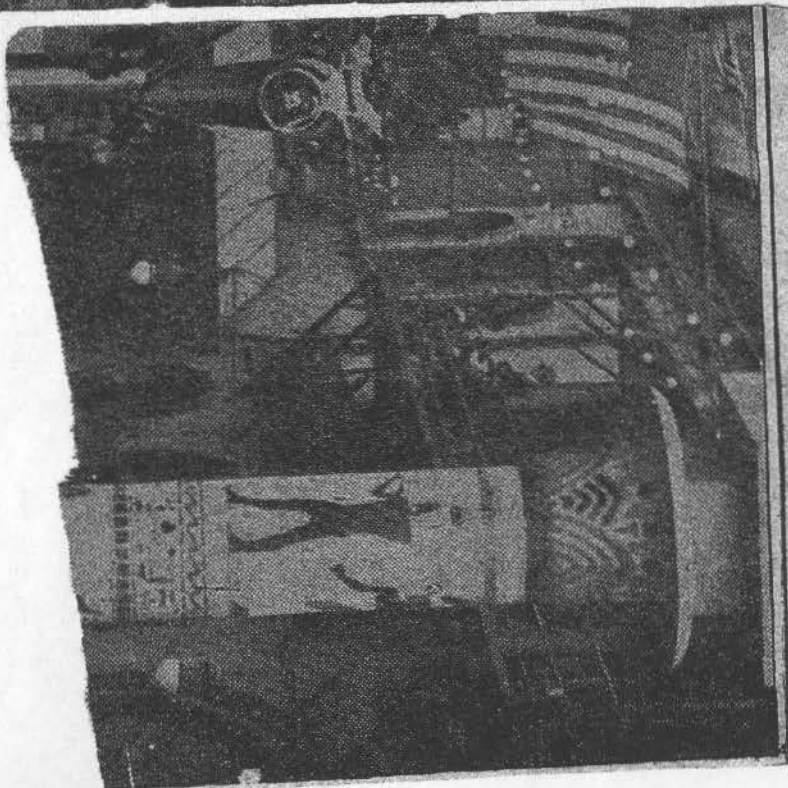


WEDNESDAY MORNING, 3 JUNE 2, 1926

BANDS OPEN SHRI

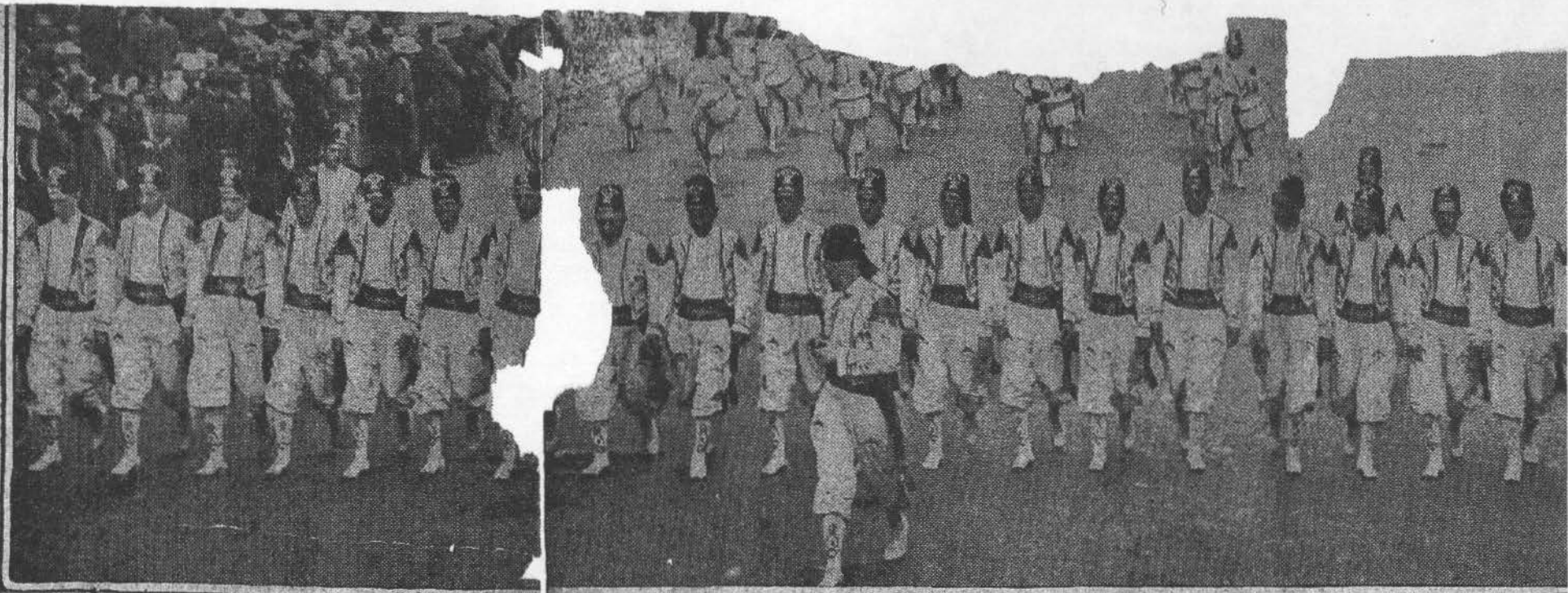


INERS' COUNCIL



8

115 b

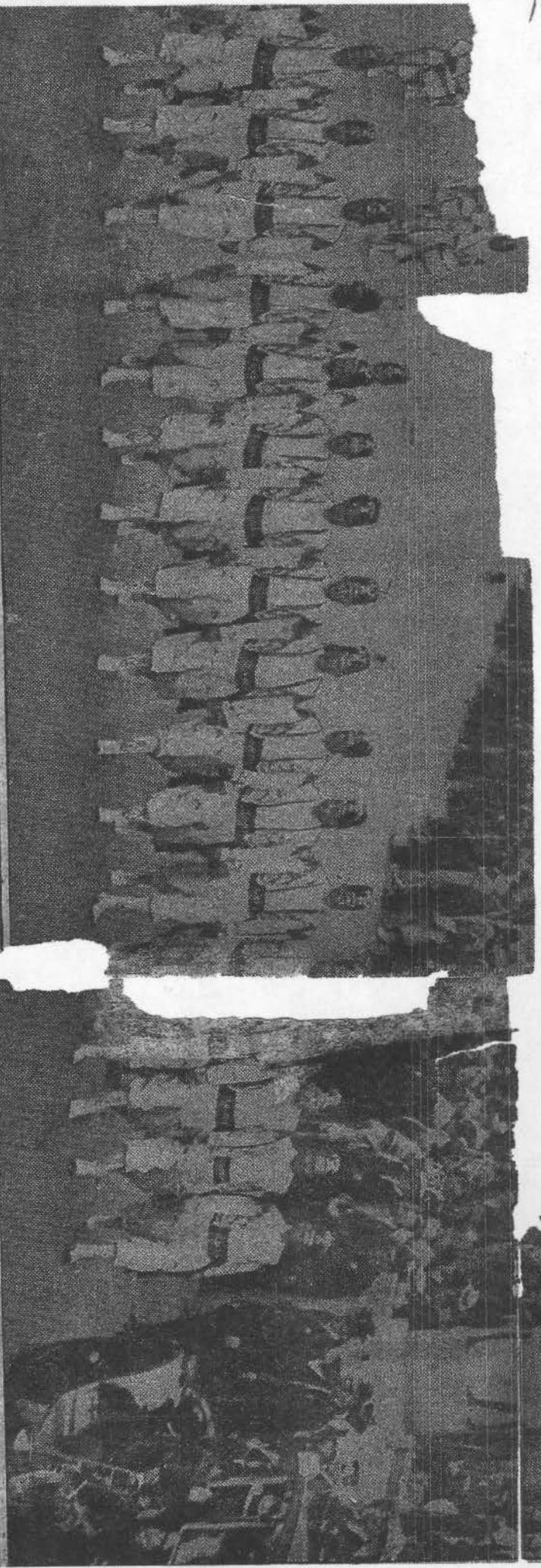


ARABIAN WAY MAKES A PERFECT SETTING FOR THE OPENING PARADE

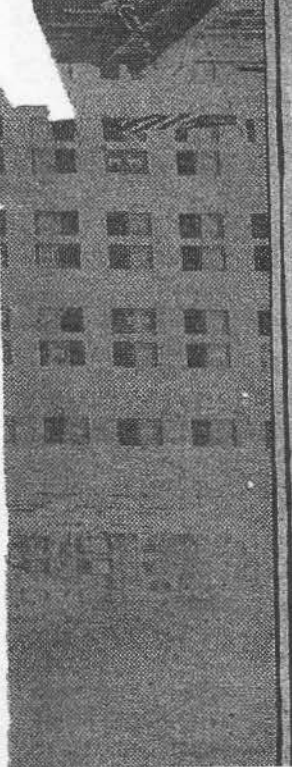
Lowering skies and drizzling rain failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the 100,000 Shriners who participated in the opening of the fifty-second imperial session yesterday. The Nobles came here to parade, and they paraded in spite of Jupiter Pluvius. The picture shows part of the contingent from Egypt Temple, Tampa, Fla., marching down Broad street



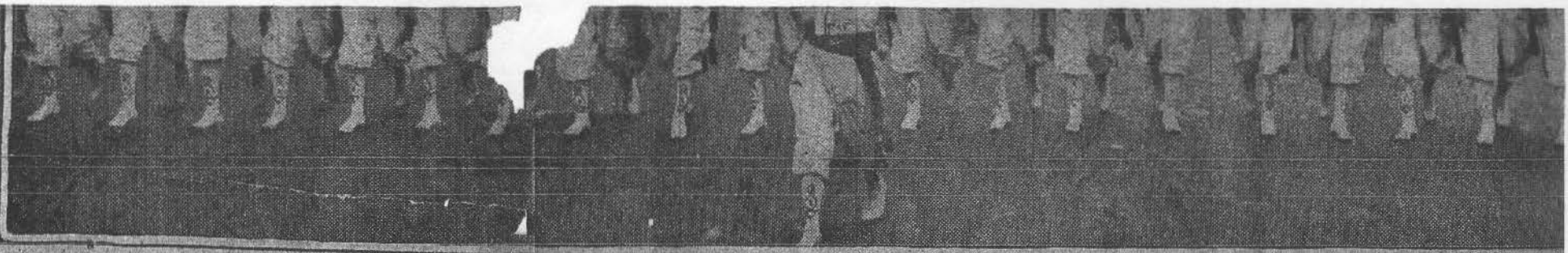
115c



THE OPENING PARADE
who participated in the opening of the fifty-second
of Jupiter Pluvius. The picture shows part of
down Broad street

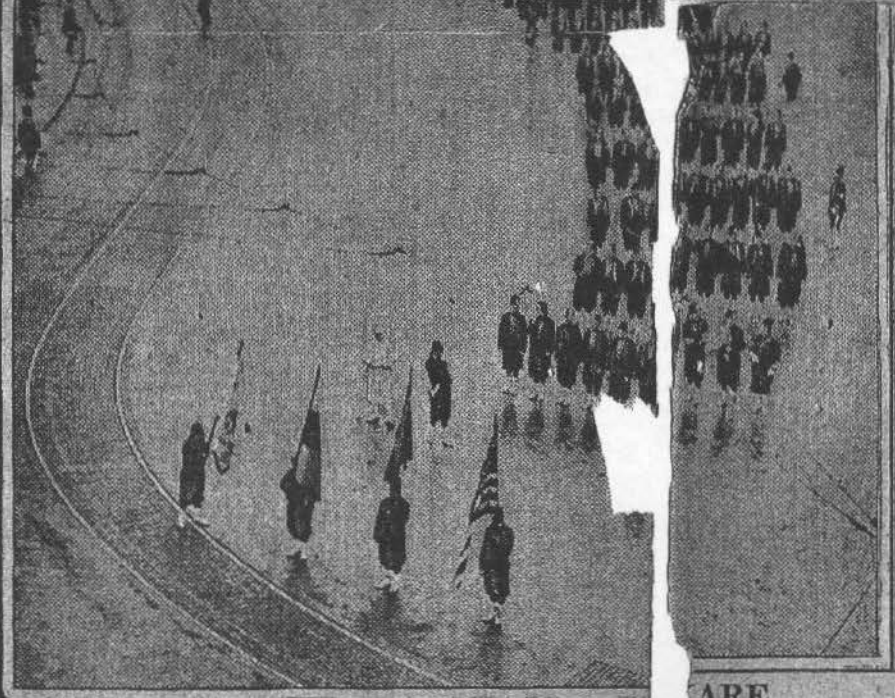


P911



'ARABIAN WAY MAKES A PERFECT SETTING FOR THE OPENING PARADE

Lowering skies and drizzling rain failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the 100,000 Shriners who participated in the opening of the fifty-second imperial session yesterday. The Nobles came here to parade, and they paraded in spite of Jupiter Pluvius. The picture shows part of the contingent from Egypt Temple, Tampa, Fla., marching down Broad street



SWINGING ROUND LOGAN SQ

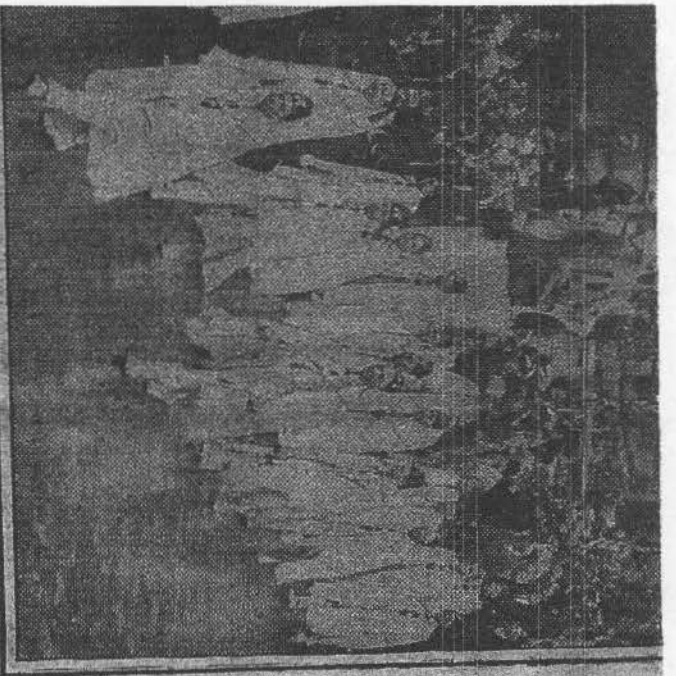
The vanguard of the parade photographed as it swung round Logan Square and the Academy Parkway yesterday on the way to Broad street and the Music, where the session was opened

ARE

came down the Parkway and through the Academy

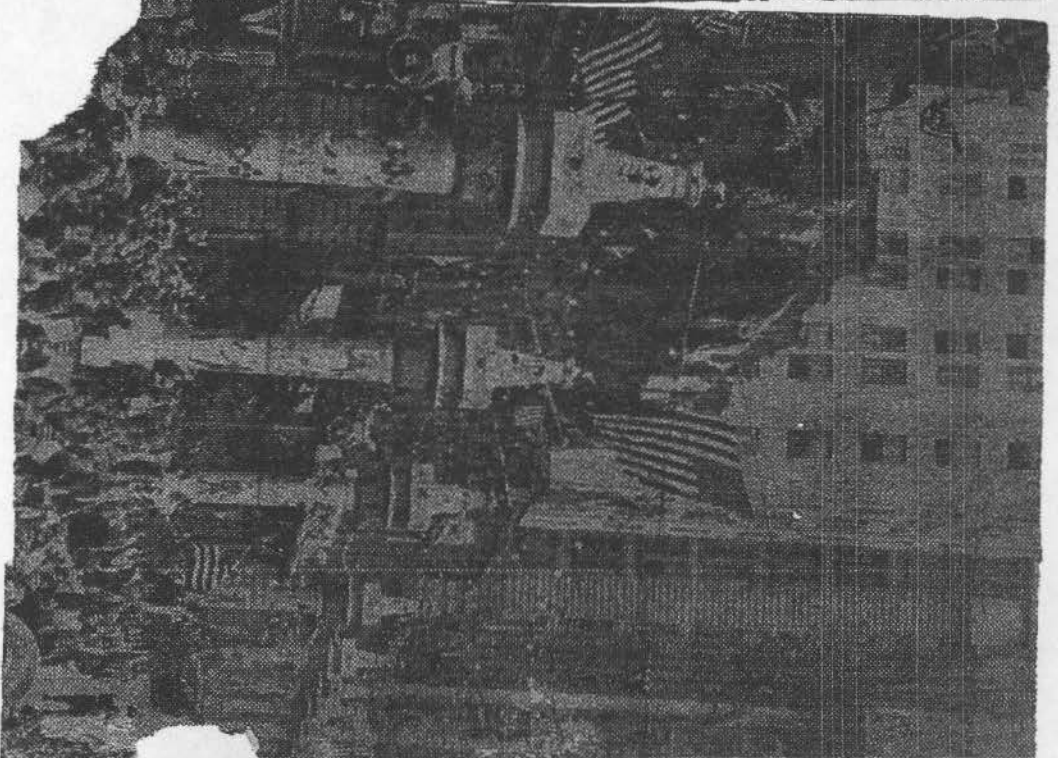
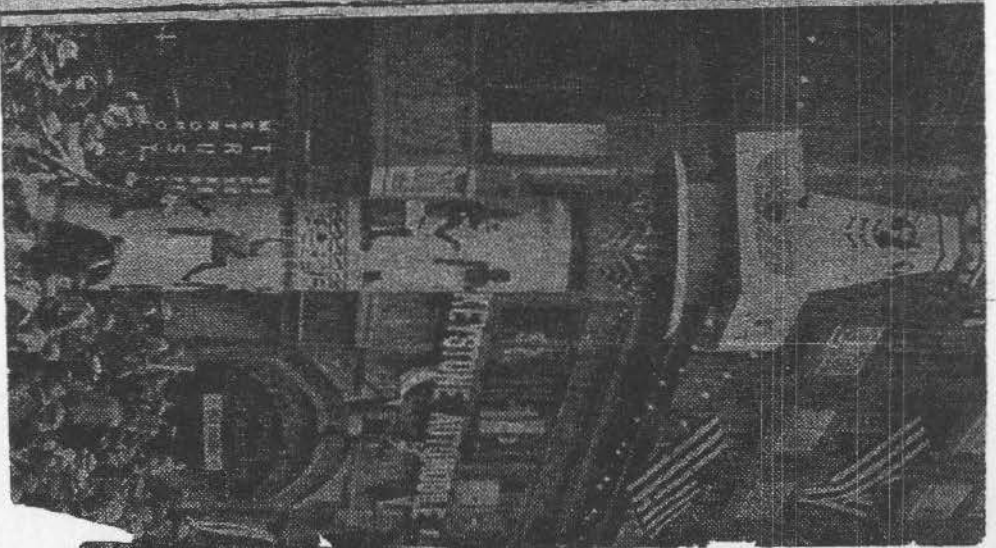
MECCA TEMPLE IN FLOWING ROBES

Some of the New York Shriners photographed during the progress of the parade of the 100,000 down the Parkway and through the Arabian Way to the council hall



TEMPLE IN FLOWING ROBES

York Shriners photographed during the progress of the 100,000 down the Parkway and through the Arabian Way to the council hall



115¢



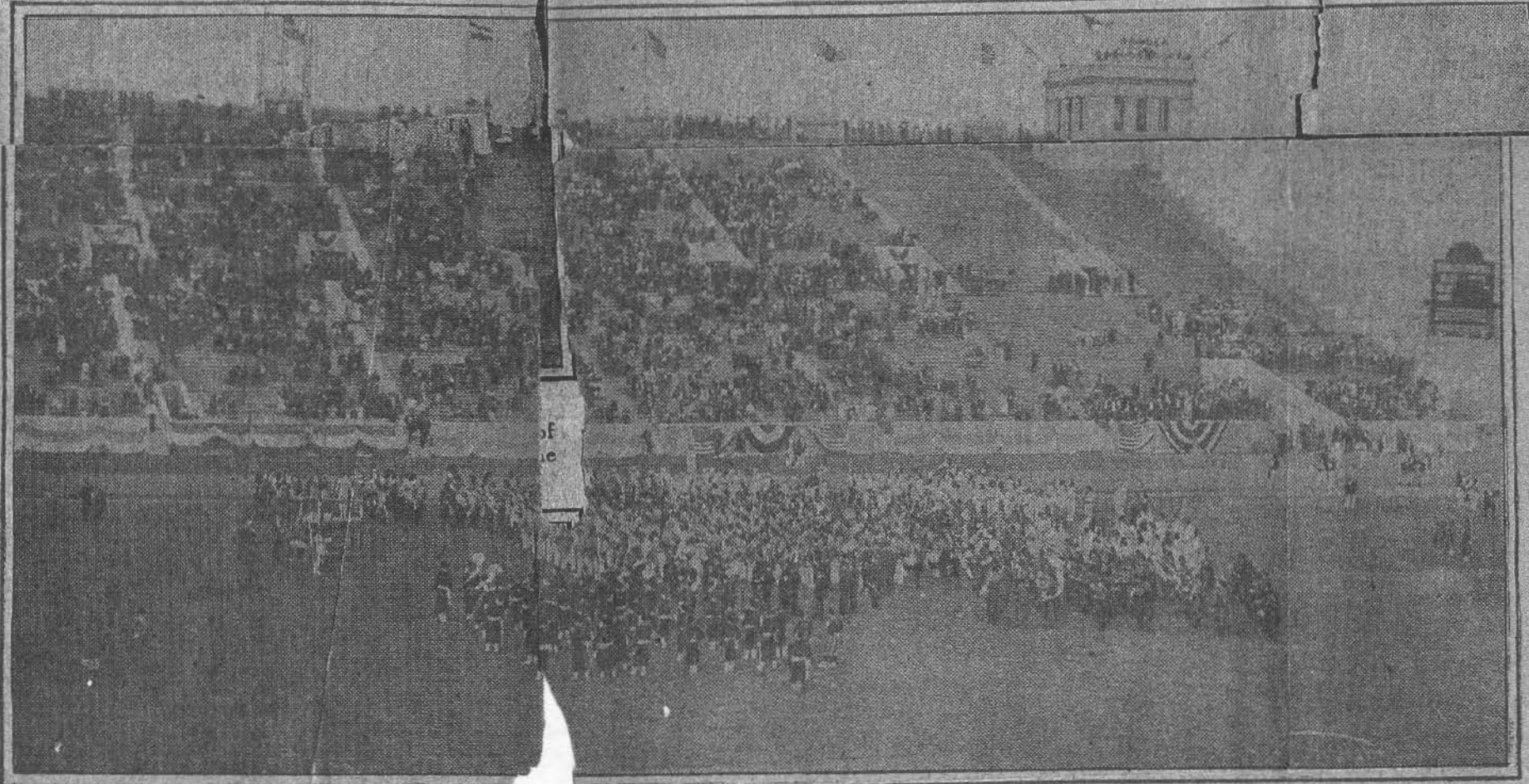
SWINGING ROUND LOGAN SQUARE

The vanguard of the parade photographed as it came down the Parkway yesterday on the way to Broad street and the Academy of Music, where the session was opened.



MECCA TEMPLE IN FLOWING ROBES

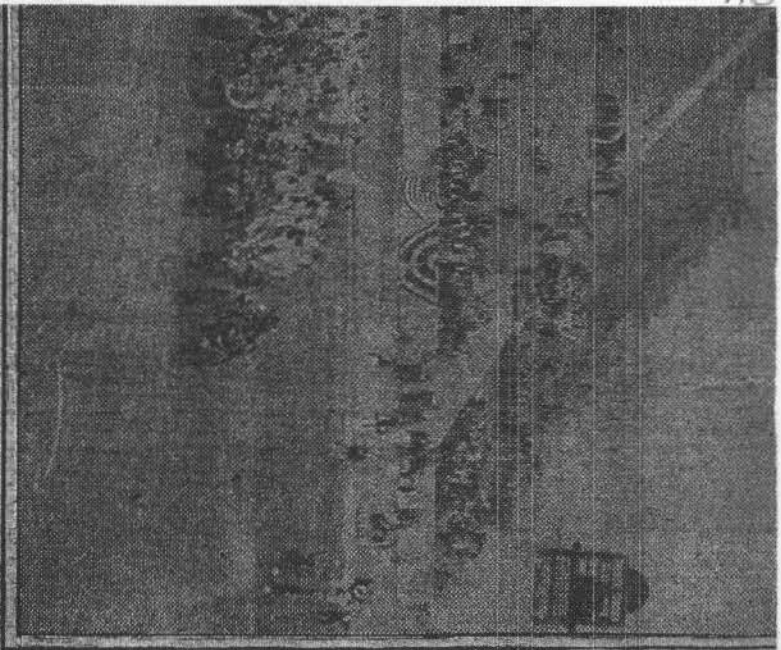
Some of the New York Shriners photographed during the progress of the parade of the 100,000 down the Parkway and through the Arabian Way to the council hall.



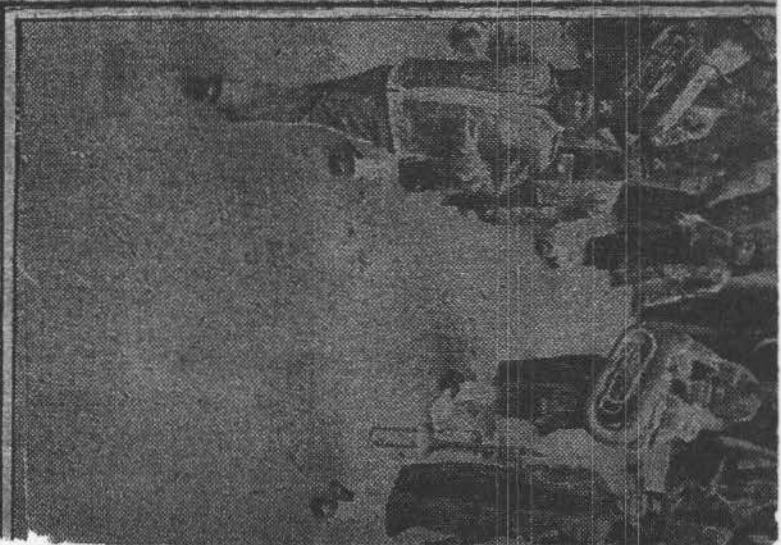
MASSED BANDS AND VIVIDLY COLORED PATROLS AT SHRINERS' CEREMONIES IN STADIUM

Roaring airplanes in the sky above gave a deep bass motif to the concert of 1000 players in the Municipal Stadium yesterday afternoon. Shriners in brilliant uniforms moved in intricate drills and won applause from the crowd of spectators. Above is a general view.

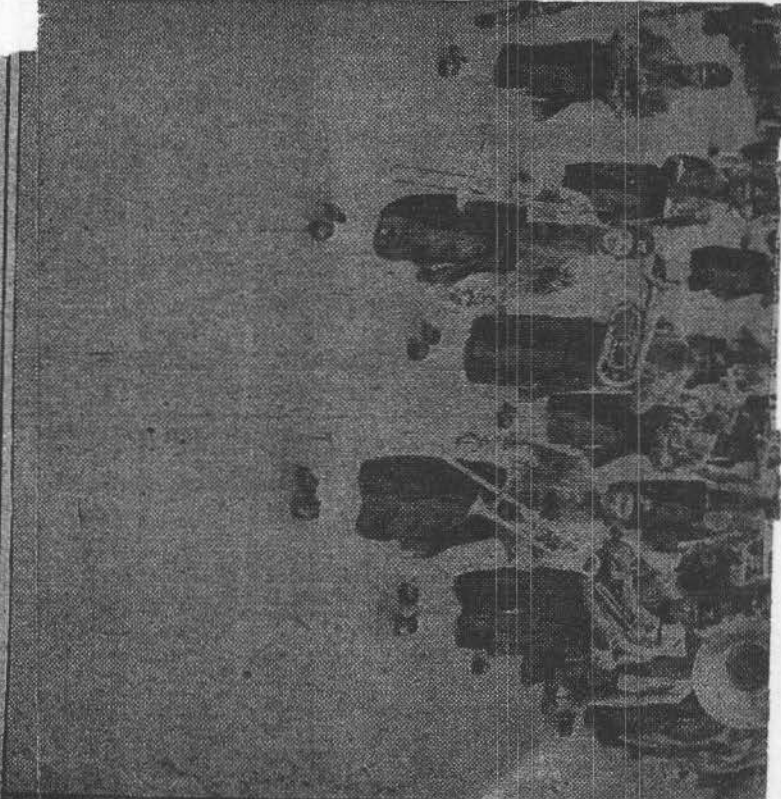
A PAGE OF PICTURES EVERY MORNING IN THE PUBLIC LEDGER WITH



MRS. CEREMONIES IN STADIUM
in the Municipal Stadium yesterday afternoon.
A large crowd of spectators. Above is a general view



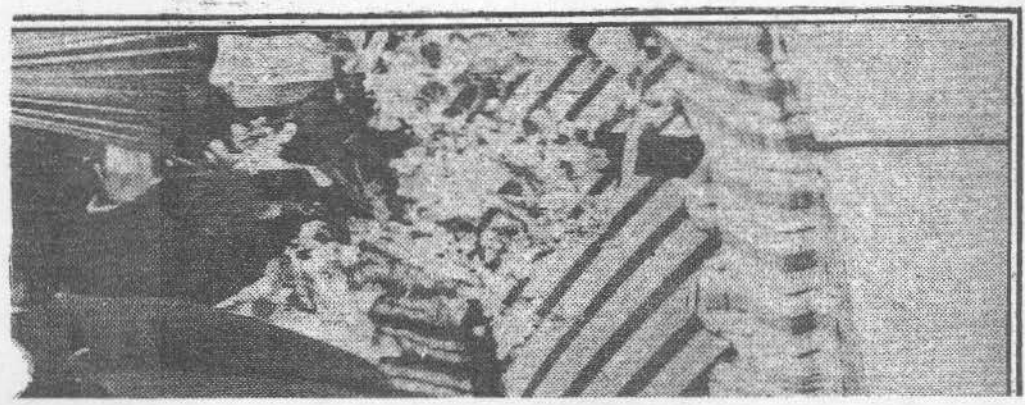
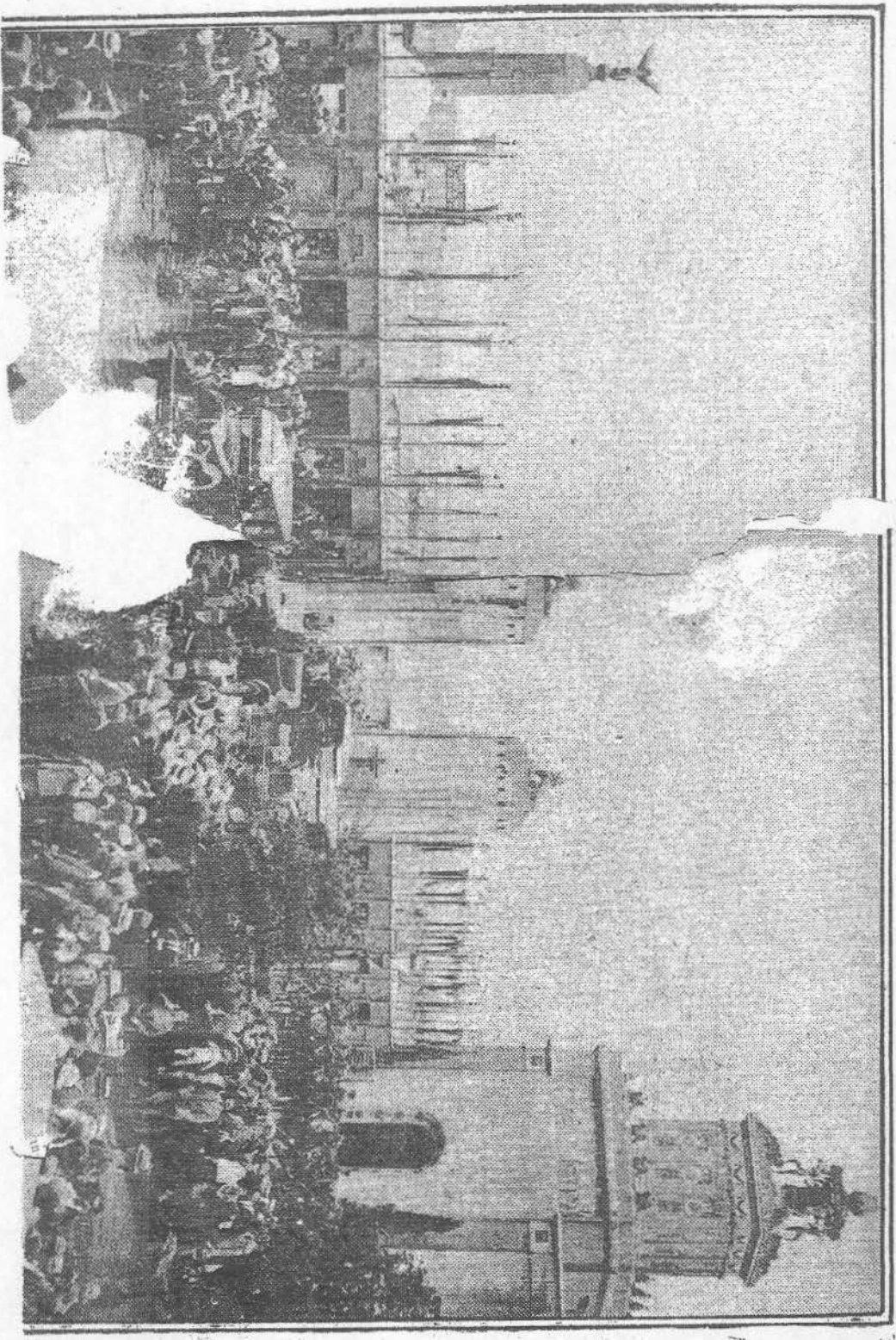
HERE COMES AN
The Shimmers from "the rock-ribbed
perfect formation and in



EMPLE FROM BANGOR, MAINE
photographed as they paraded down Broad street in
spirits, in spite of the disagreeable weather

THE PUBLIC LEDGER WITH NEWS OF THE MINERS AND THE EXPOSITION

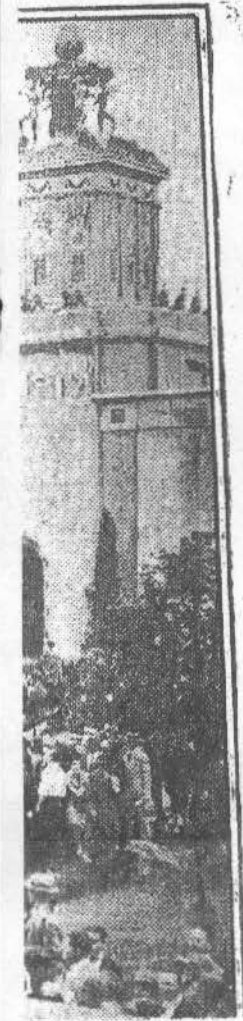
PRESIDENT COLIDGE CELEBRATES THE I



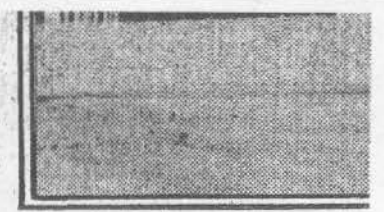
1162
DELPHIA, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1926

CRATES THE FOURTH IN

PHILADELPHIA



1166



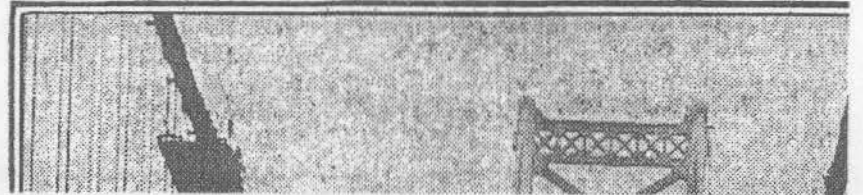
PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ARRIVES AT THE STADIUM

At the left the official car is seen entering the gates of the Exposition. President Coolidge, Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Kendrick photograph stand in the municipal Stadium just before the President delivered



LEGISLATURE IN SESQUI-CENTENNIAL SESSION

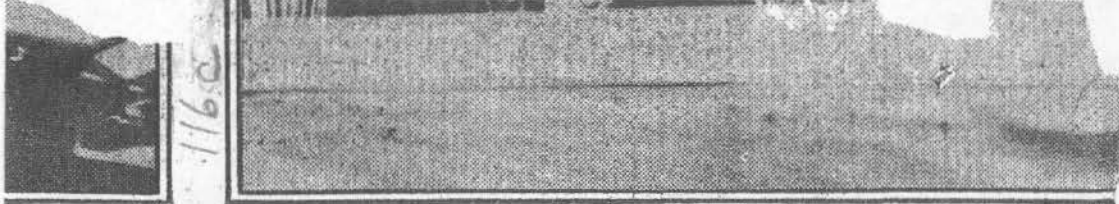
Governor Pinchot addressing the meeting of the Pennsylvania legislature yesterday in the State Building on the Sesqui-Centennial grounds in Philadelphia on the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.



IN HIGH SPIRITS

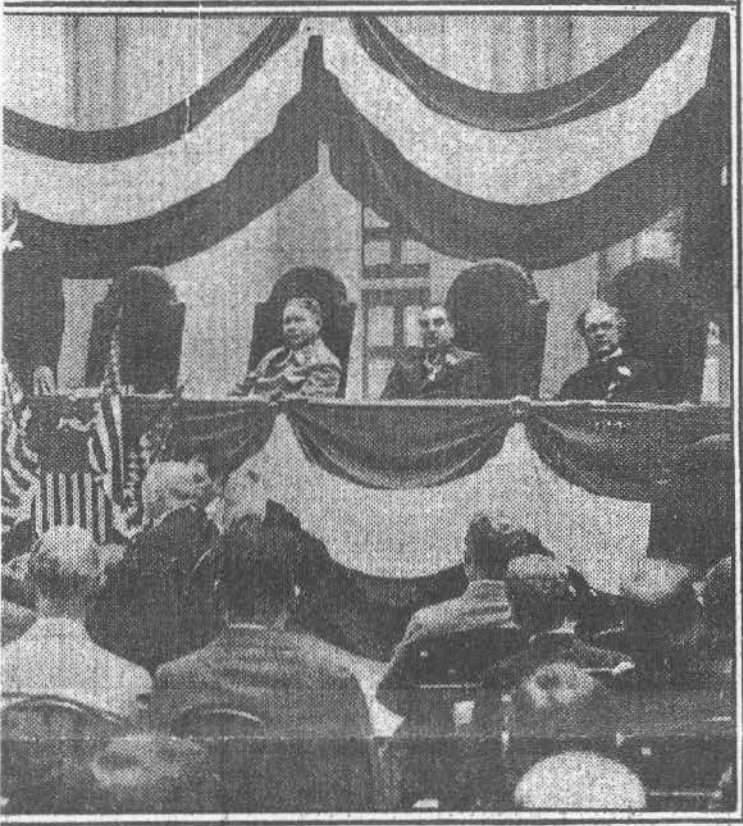
President Coolidge on the speakers' stand in the municipal stadium where he made his stirring Fourth of July address that was broadcast throughout the United States

THE NATION'S EXECUTIVE WAS
President Coolidge photographed at a happy moment on the speakers' stand in the municipal Stadium of the Exposition Grounds just before his stirring Fourth of July address that was broadcast throughout the United States



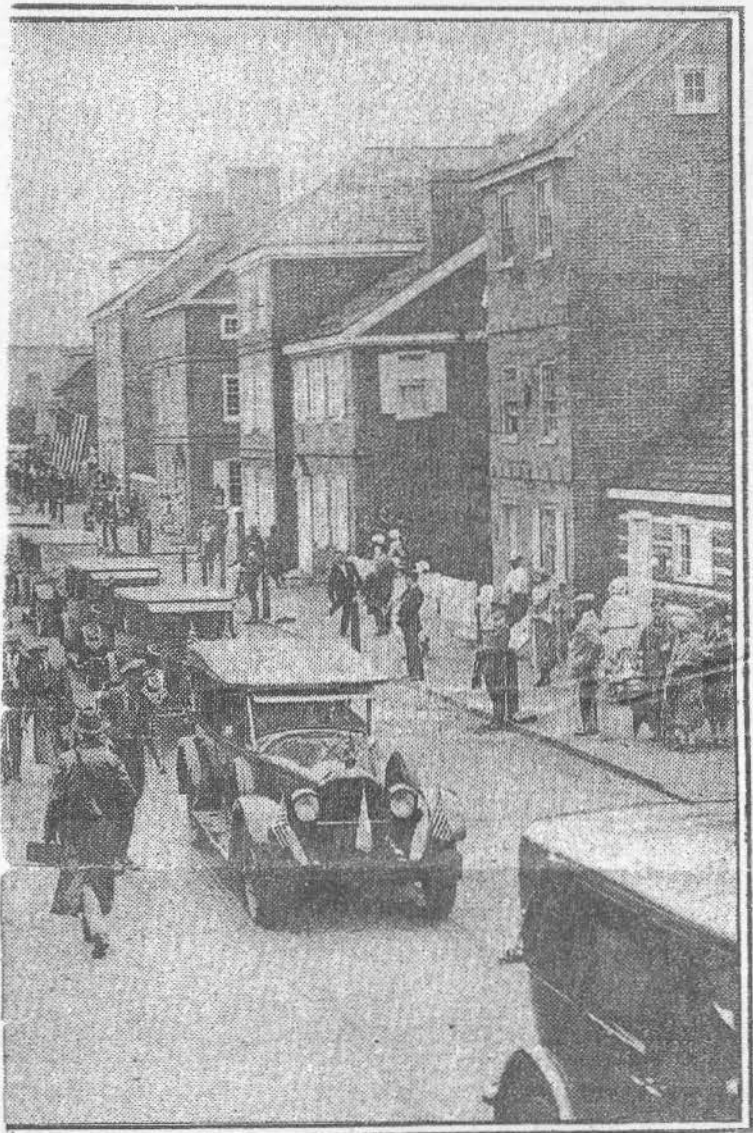
COOLIDGE ARRIVES AT THE SESQUI

ar is seen entering the gates of the Exposition. Right: Mayor Coolidge, Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Kendrick photographed on the al Stadium just before the President delivered his address



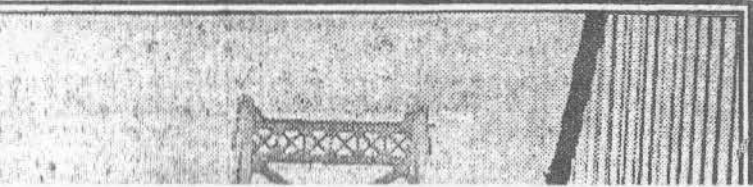
RE IN SESQUI-CENTENNIAL SESSION

Addressing the meeting of the Pennsylvania legislative body e Building on the Sesqui-Centennial grounds in honor of the niversary of the Declaration of Independence



THE OFFICIAL TOUR OF THE SESQUI

Motor cars of the presidential party snapped on their way through High Street, one of the interesting historic features of the Exposition which was visited by President and Mrs. Coolidge during their afternoon in Philadelphia



P 911

the principal stadium of the Exposition Grounds where he made his stirring Fourth of July address that was broadcast throughout the United States



DURING THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH
A view in the Stadium where thousands of Pennsylvanians and visitors from other States gathered to celebrate the Sesquicentennial Fourth of July. This was the first time in a generation that a President

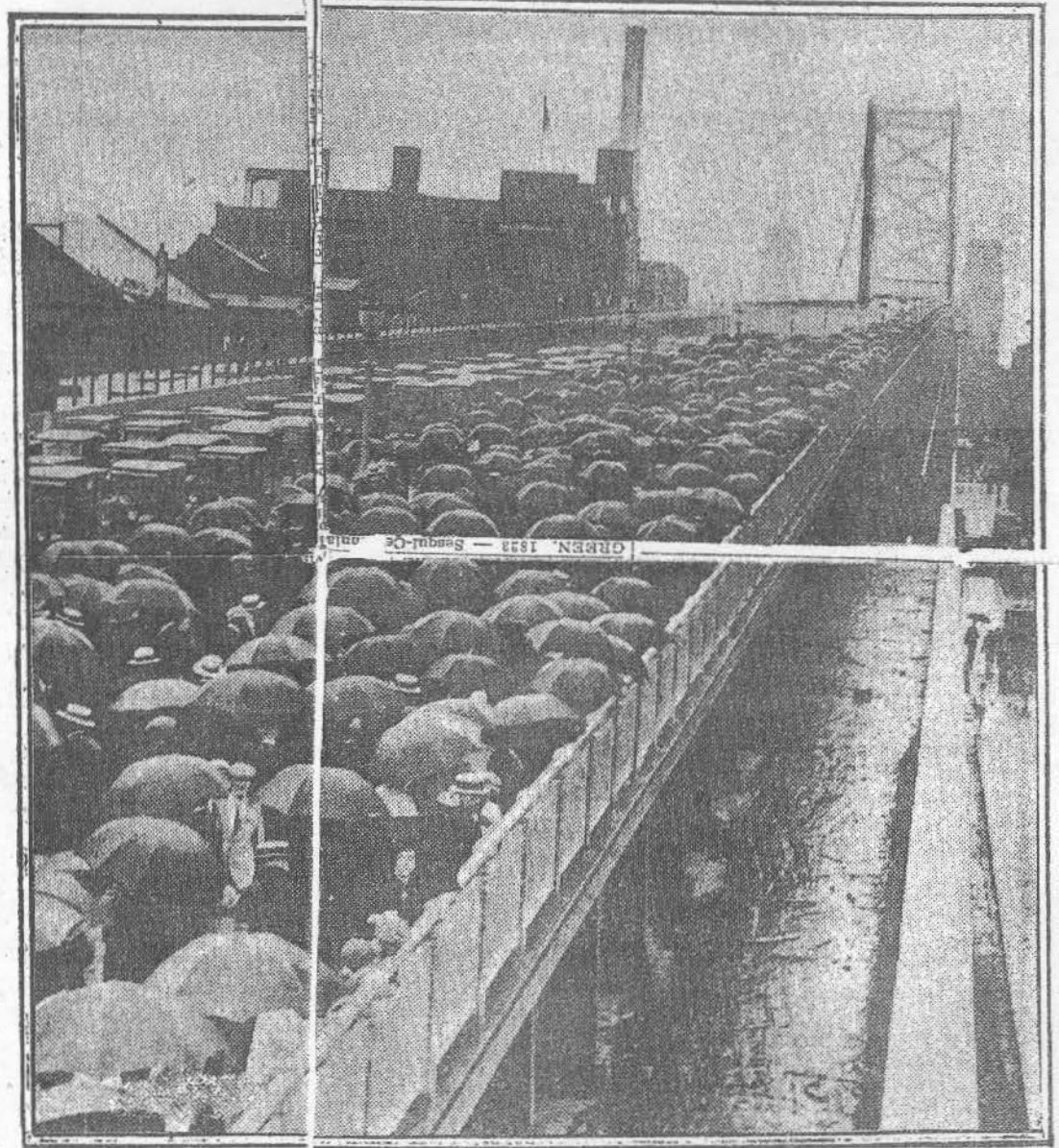
PRESIDENT COOLIDGE CROSSES BRIDGE
The presidential car was photographed on the way to Camden. The distinguished occupant planted a tree on the Bridge Plaza. The bridge was suspended during the crossing of the

one of the interesting Mrs. Coolidge during their afternoon in Philadelphia
President and



RESIDENT COOLIDGE CROSSES BRIDGE

Official car was photographed on the way to Camden, where its driver occupied a tree on the Bridge Plaza. Interstate traffic on the bridge was suspended during the crossing of the party.



AFTER THE PASSING OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Multitudes of people in both Philadelphia and Camden lined the streets in spite of the rain to greet the President and Mrs. Coolidge. Above is a view of the throng that rushed across the bridge as soon as the official entourage had passed.

PHILADELPHIA'S GREAT
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

VIEWED FROM THE AIR.

:---:---:---:---:---:---:---:---:---:---

From the Navy Yard to
the Delaware River Bridge,
with the Exposition in
the foreground.

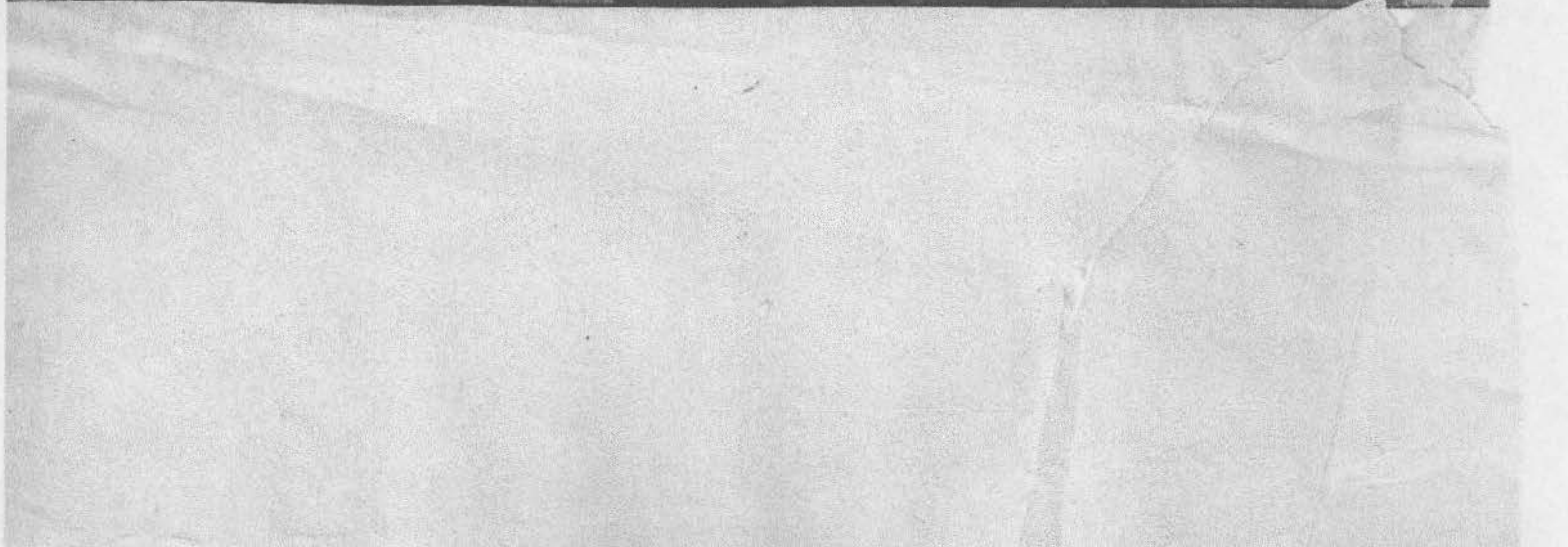
:---:---:---:---:---:---:---:---:---:---

In the foreground in
League Island Park, is
Camp Anthony Wayne. Just
across the lagoon to the
left is Treasure Island,
and across the smaller
lake to the right the
India Buidling. Stretching
along Broad Street, begin-
ning on the north, are the
Palace of Liberal Arts,
and the Palace of Agriculture.
The Stadium is easily
located.

:---:---:---:---:---:---:---:---:---:---

Picture from the Public
Ledger, Sunday May 30th
1926.

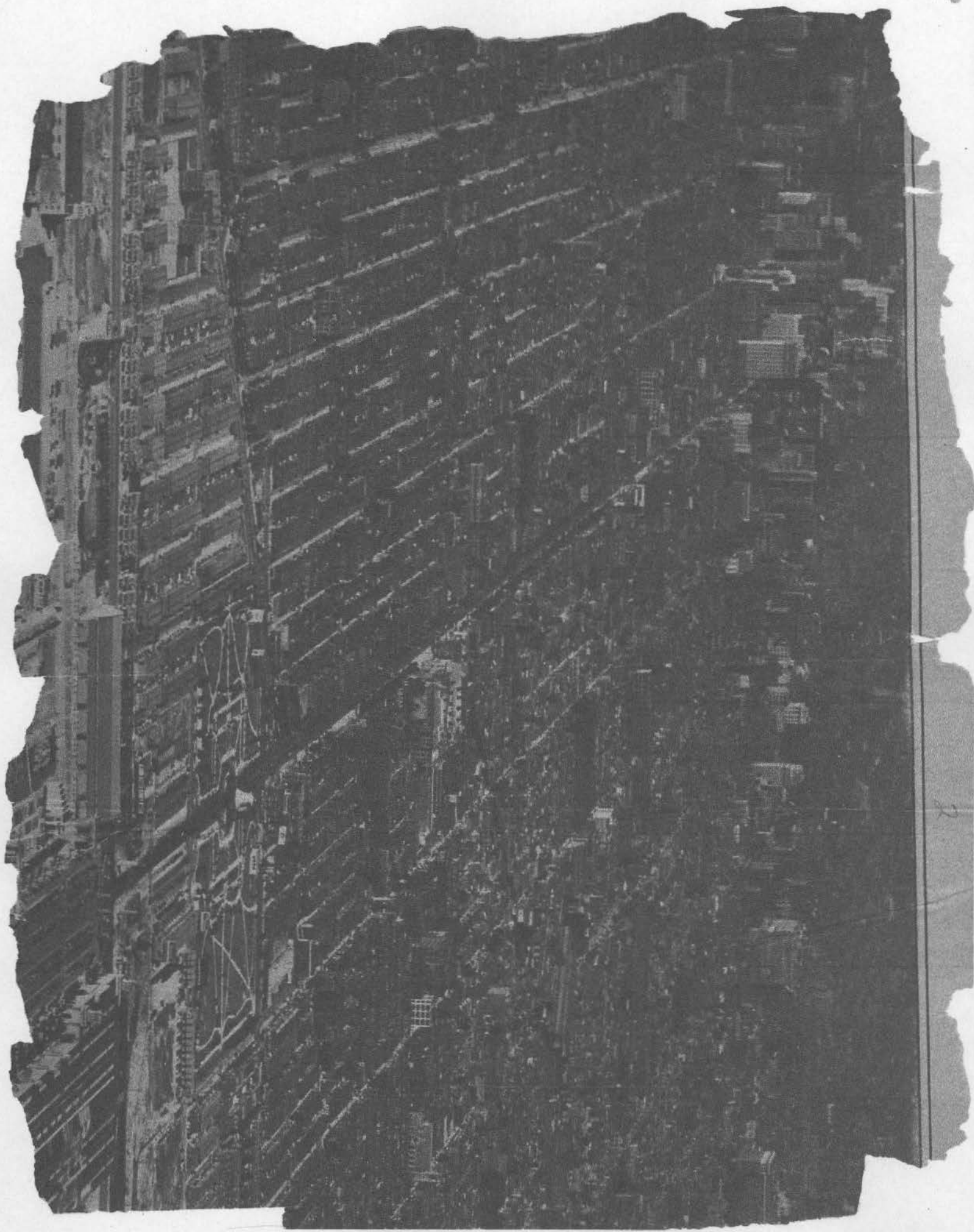




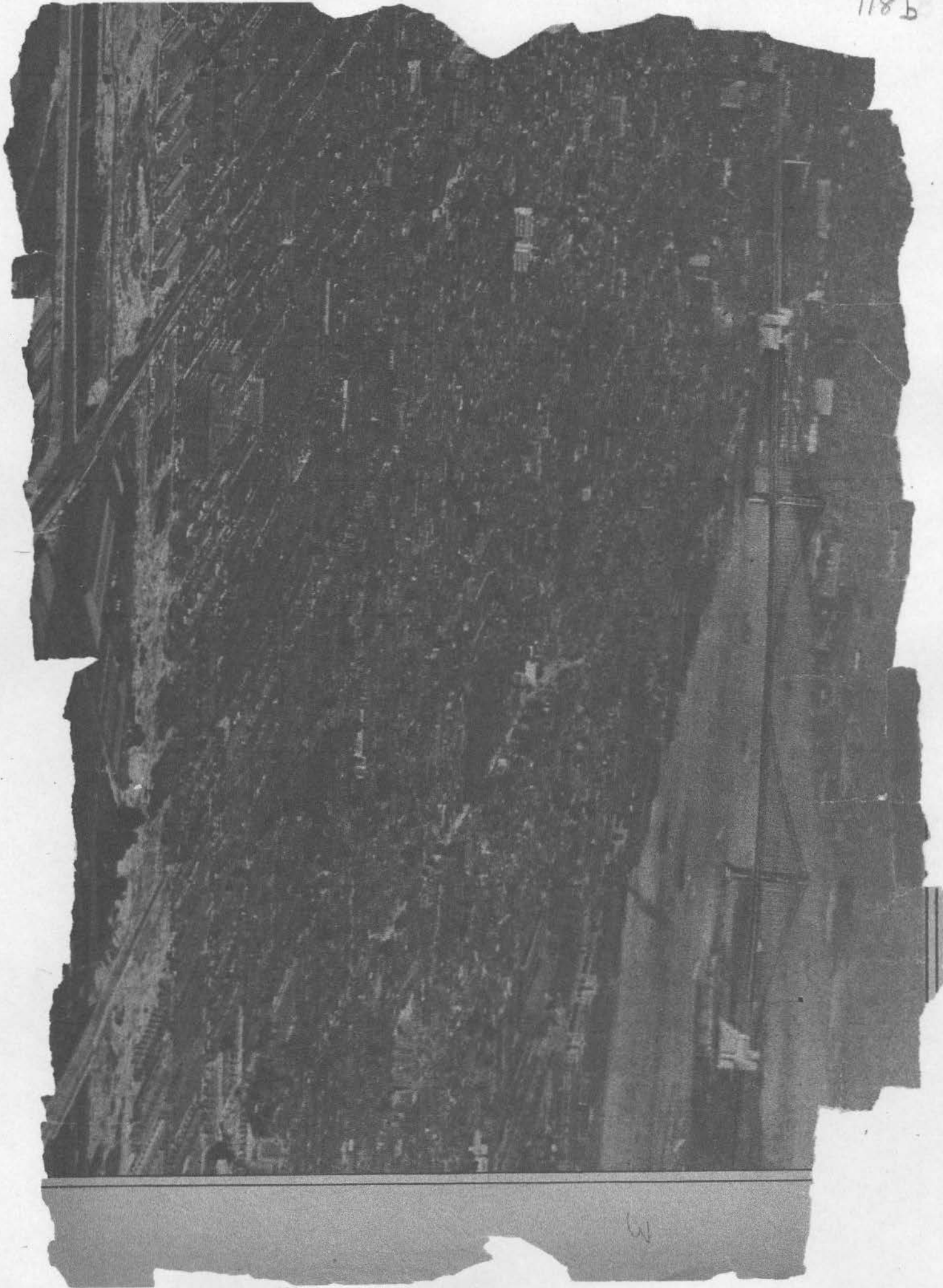
PUBLIC LEDGER PICTORIAL SECTION



118a



118b

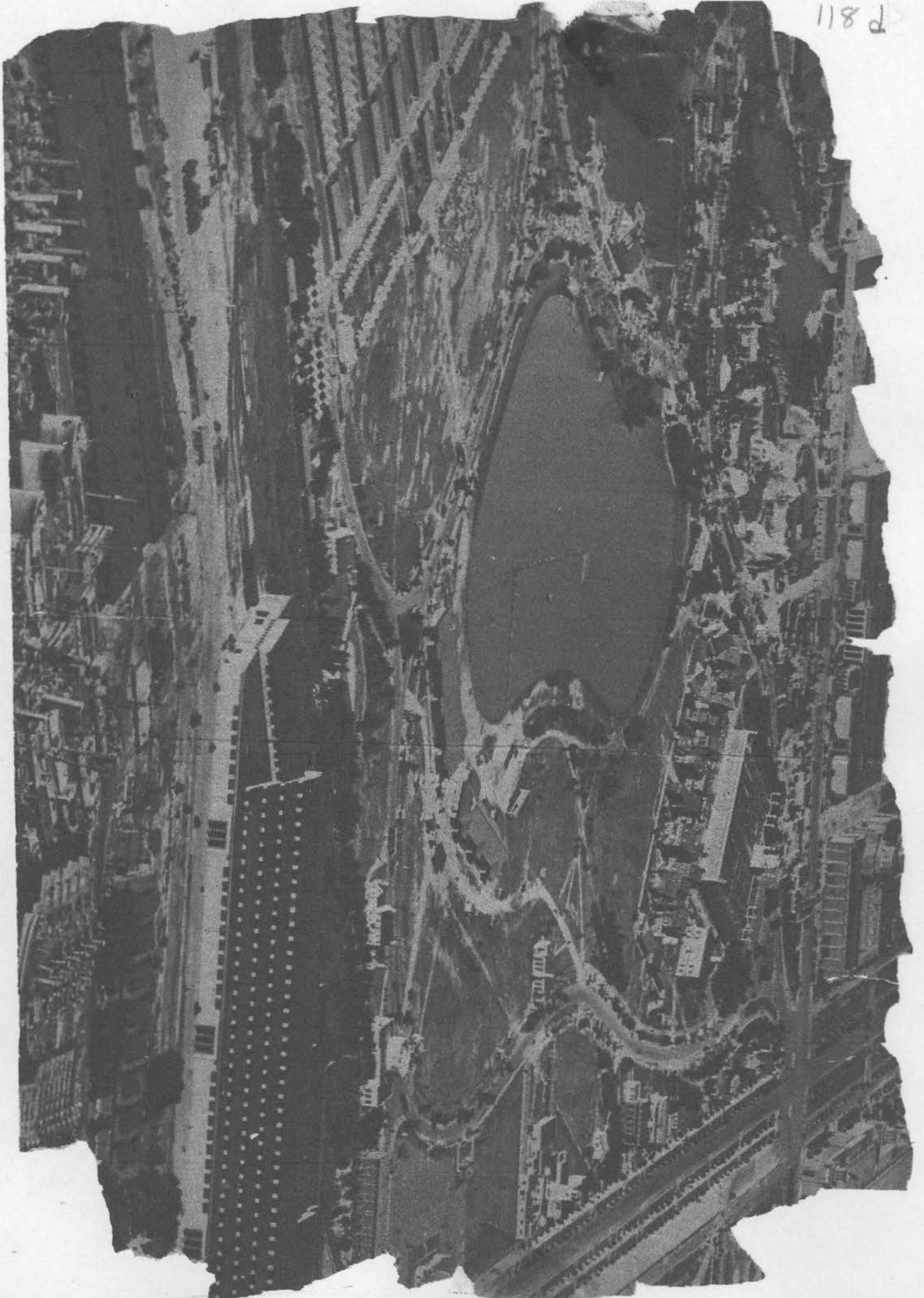


3

118 C

X



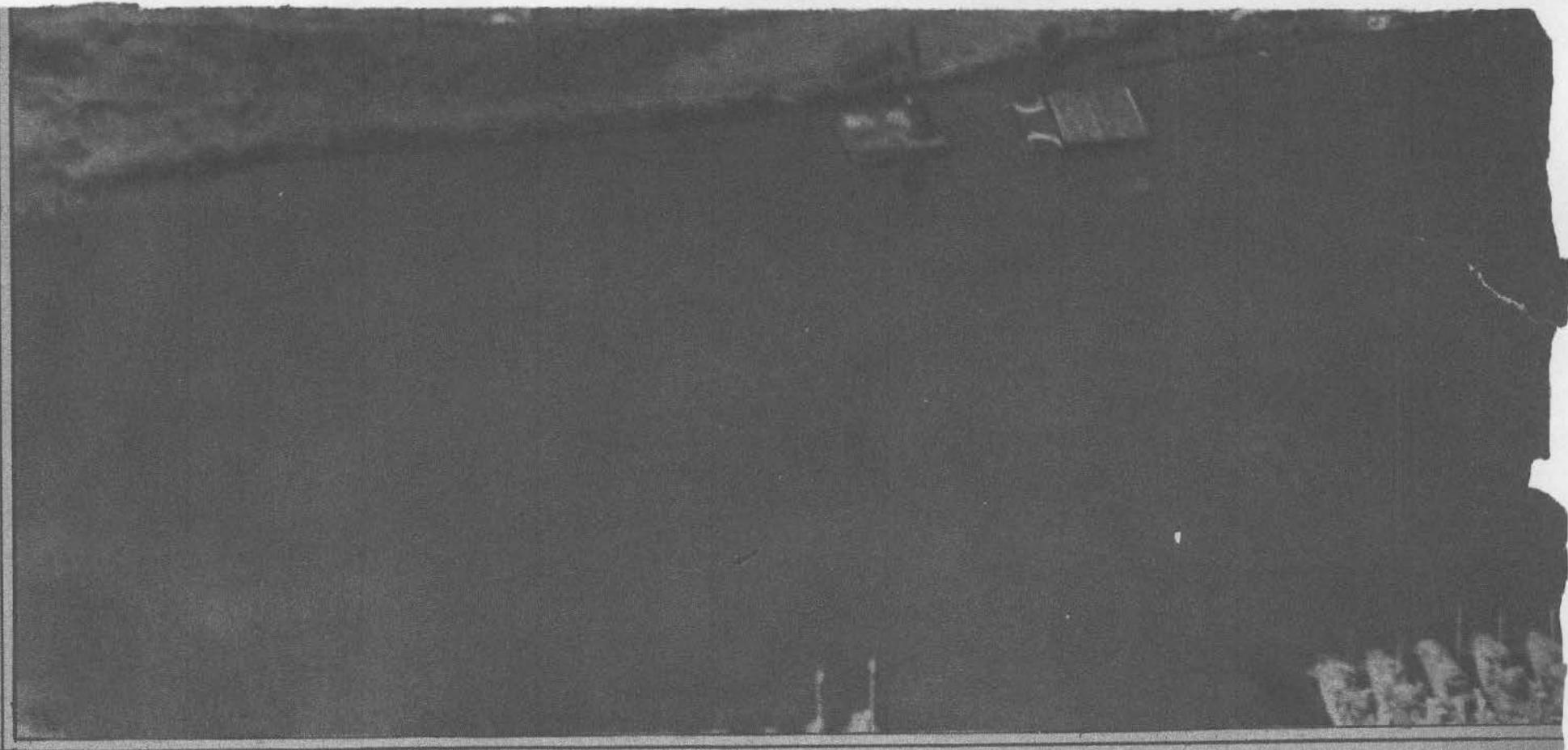




WVA

USA

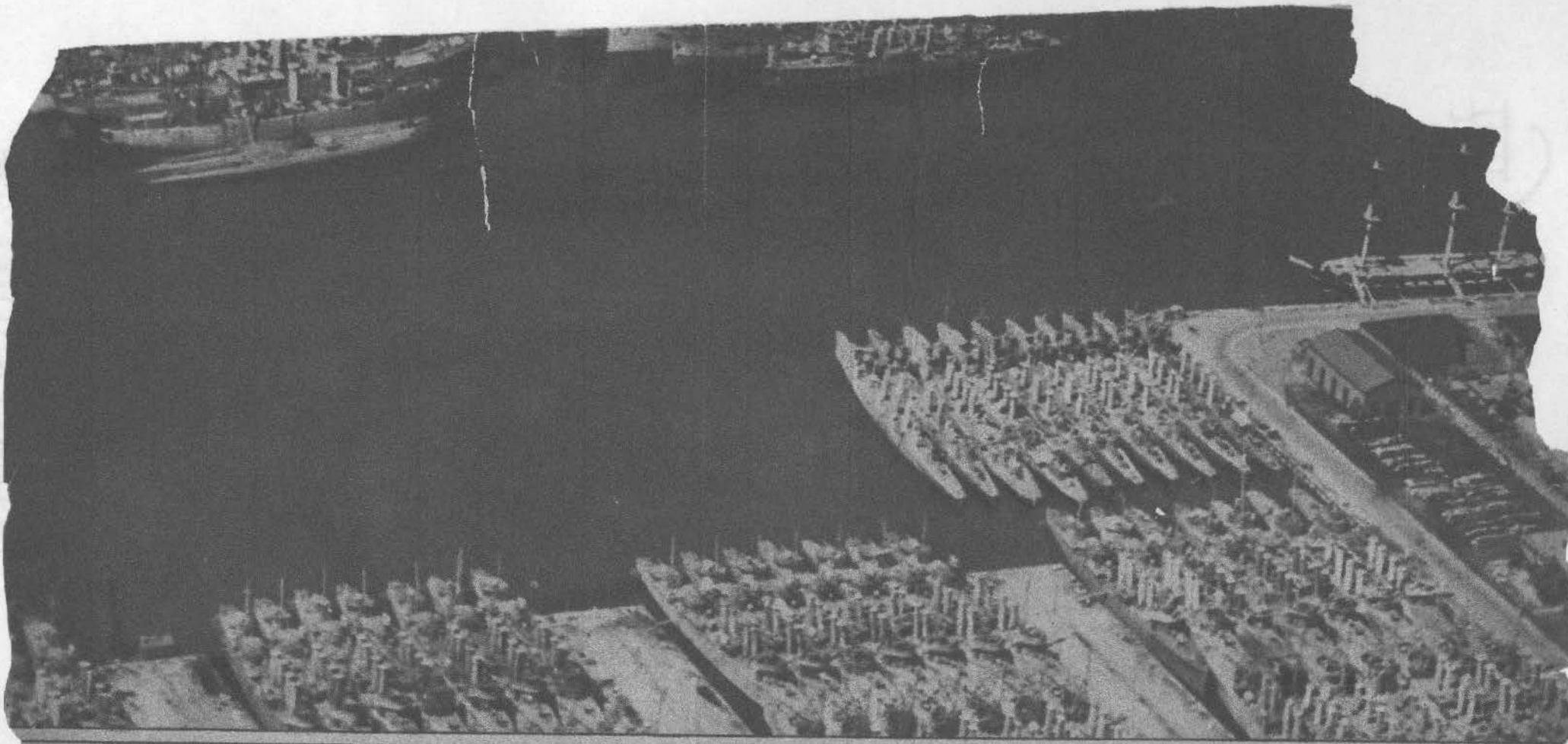
118 f



This remarkable picture shows a stretch of over five of the twelve miles of Broad street and embraces about twenty-five square miles

THE

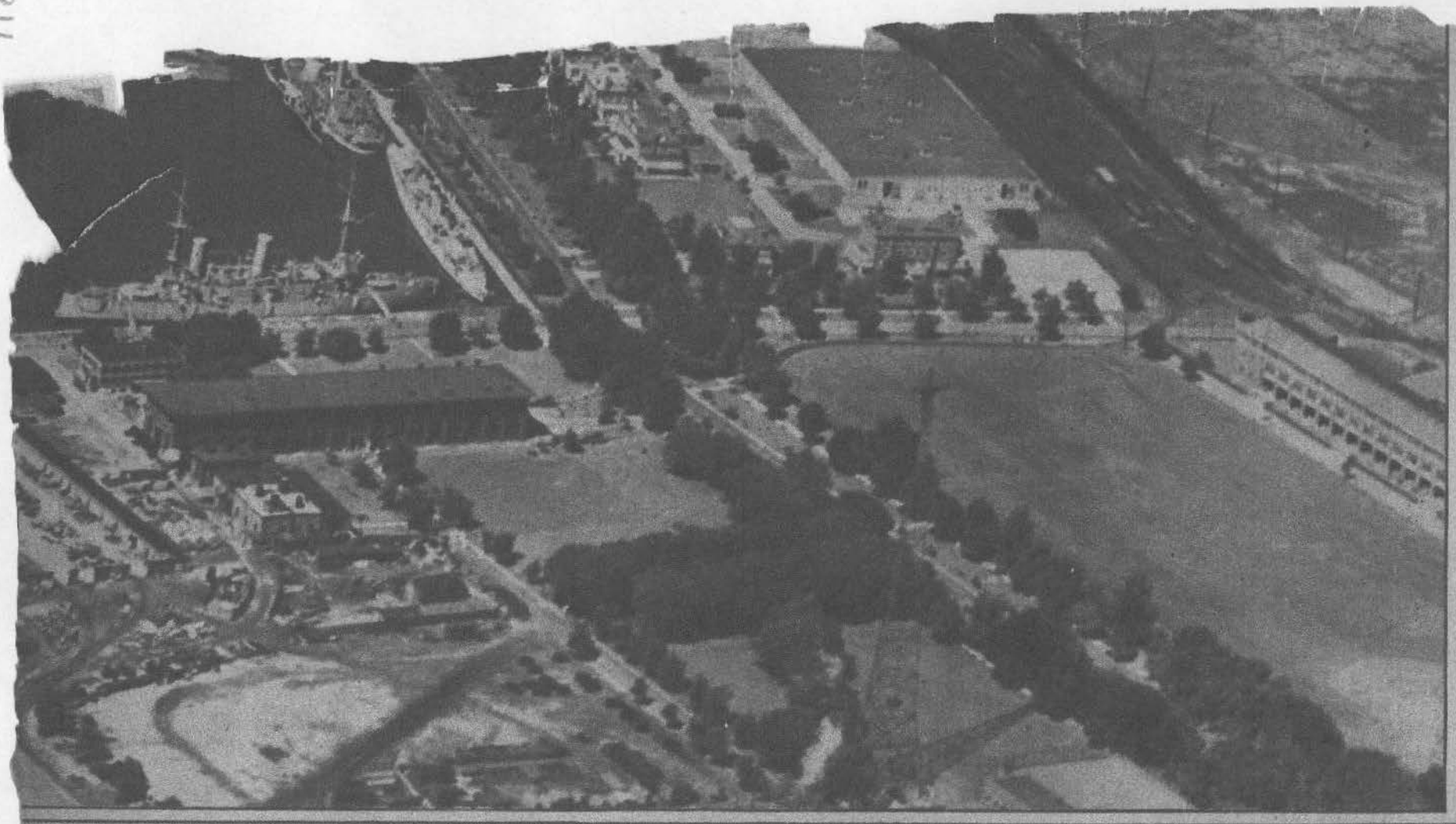
1187



CENTENNIAL, THE NAVY YARD AND ALMOST THE ENTIRE SOUTHERN HALF OF PHILADELPHIA VIEWED FROM THE AIR
ea. The exposition buildings may all be clearly distinguished and attention is called to an Army "blimp" hovering over the Palace of Agriculture. In the bas

6

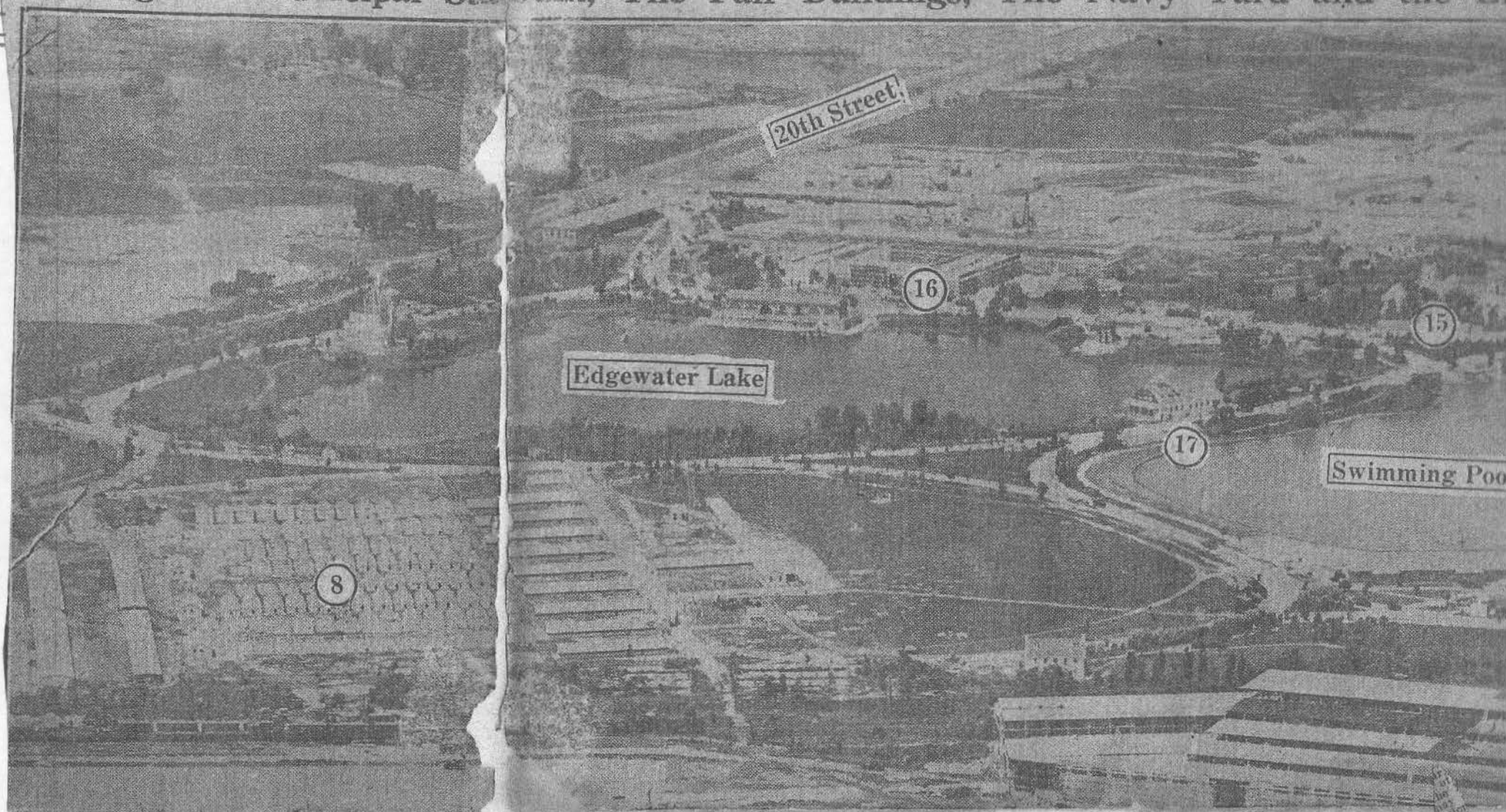
118 4



In the foreground are the old frigate Constellation and Dewey's flagship, Olympia. The bridge is visible in the upper right corner

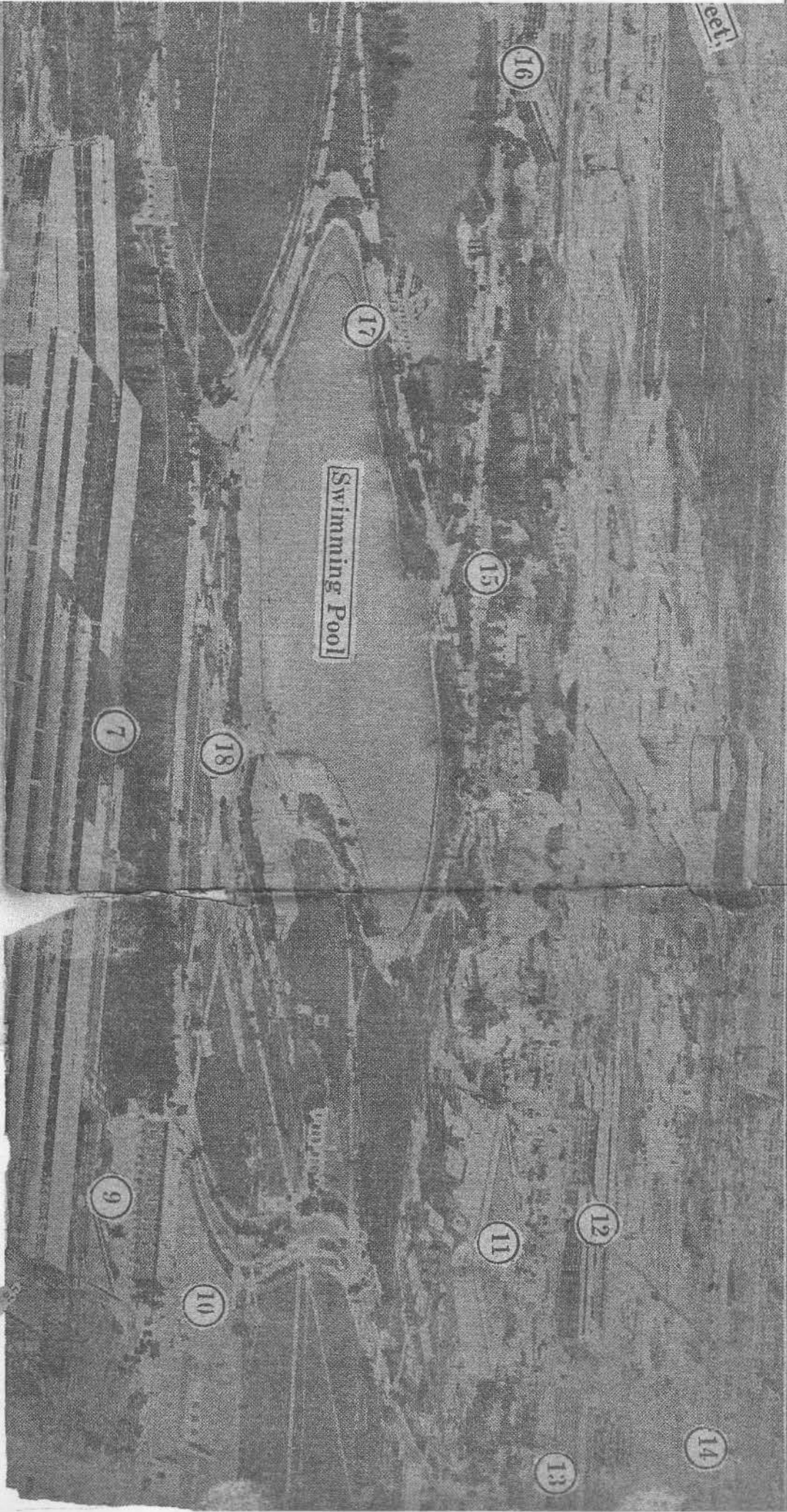
Photographed especially for the PUBLIC LEDGER by Captain Victor Dallin

Showing the Municipal Stadium, The Fair Buildings, The Navy Yard and the Esplanade



THE
EVENING
BULLETIN

Buildings, The Navy Yard and the Entire Exposition Grounds



Sheet

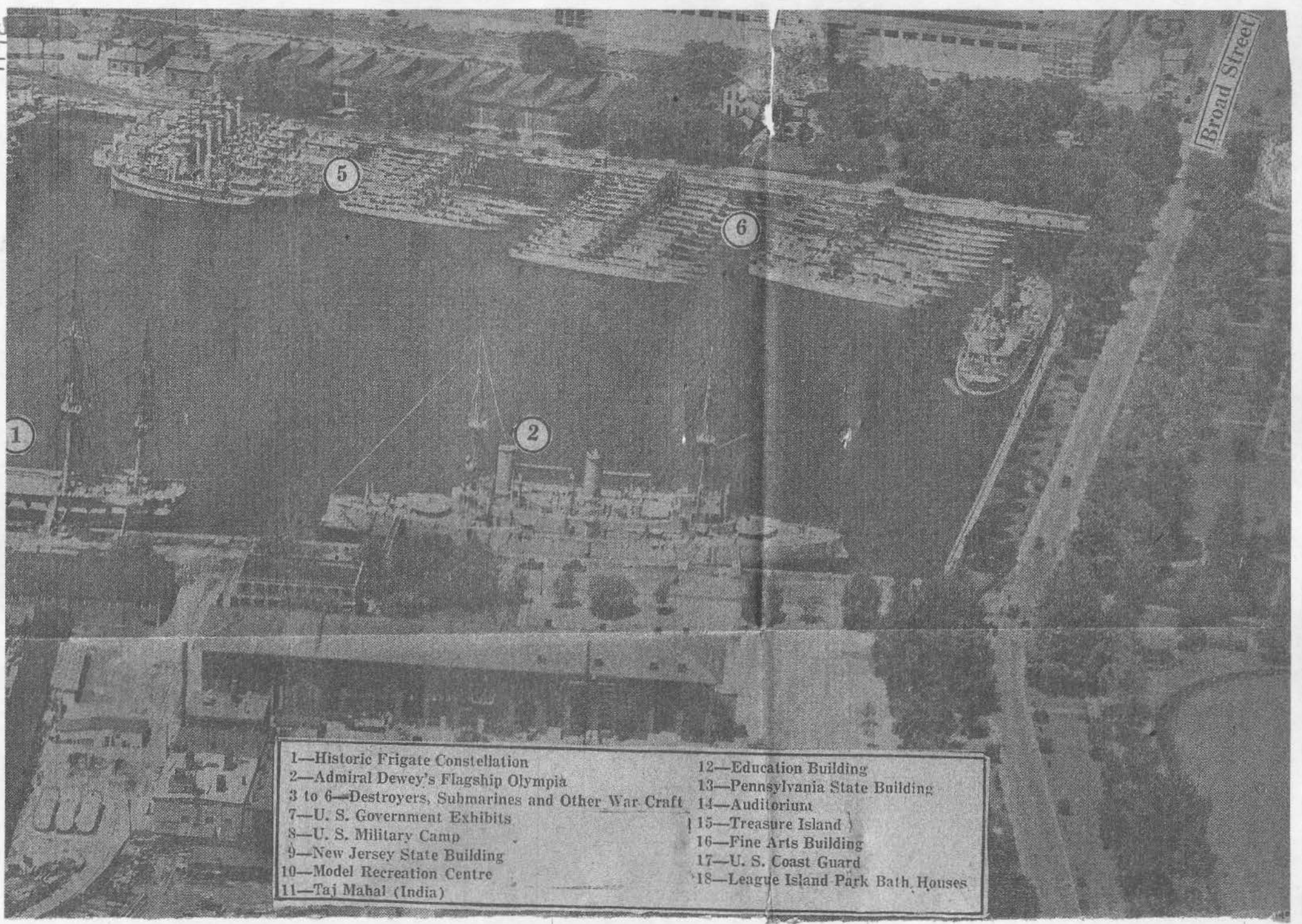
Sheet

1915

Navy Yard Reserve Basin

- 1—Historic Frigate Constellation
- 2—Admiral Dewey's Flagship Olympia
- 3 to 6—Destroyers, Submarines and Ot
- 7—U. S. Government Exhibits
- 8—U. S. Military Camp
- 9—New Jersey State Building
- 10—Model Recreation Centre
- 11—Taj Mahal (India)

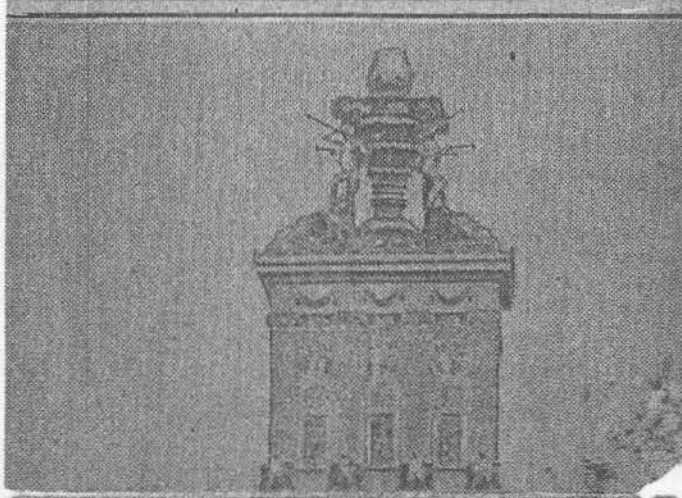
- 1—Stadium
- 2—Stage for Pageantry
- 3—Education Building
- 4—Sulgrave Manor
- 5—Taj Mahal (India)



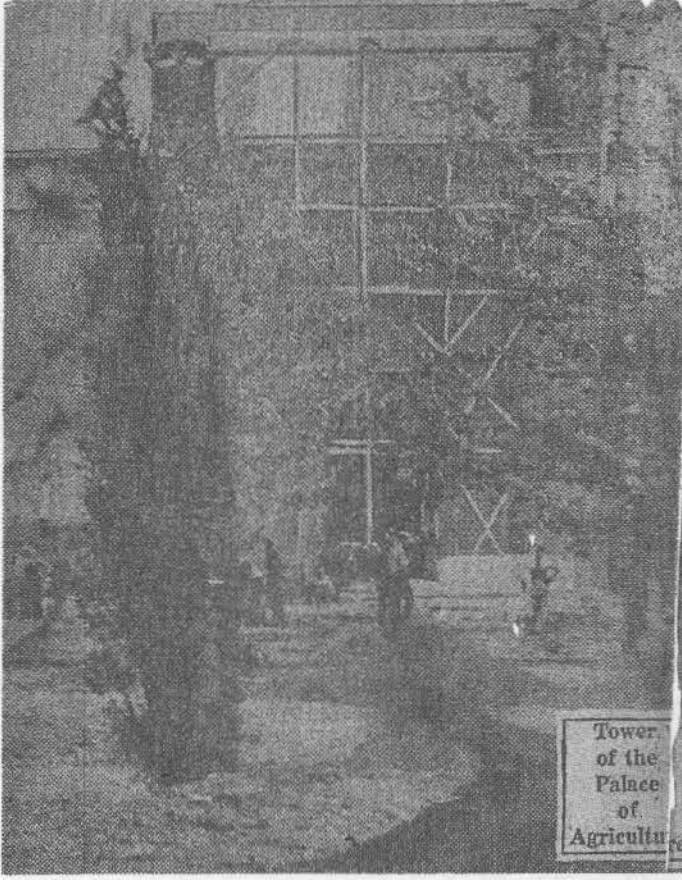
Broad Street

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1—Historic Frigate Constellation | 12—Education Building |
| 2—Admiral Dewey's Flagship Olympia | 13—Pennsylvania State Building |
| 3 to 6—Destroyers, Submarines and Other War Craft | 14—Auditorium |
| 7—U. S. Government Exhibits | 15—Treasure Island |
| 8—U. S. Military Camp | 16—Fine Arts Building |
| 9—New Jersey State Building | 17—U. S. Coast Guard |
| 10—Model Recreation Centre | 18—League Island Park Bath Houses |
| 11—Taj Mahal (India) | |

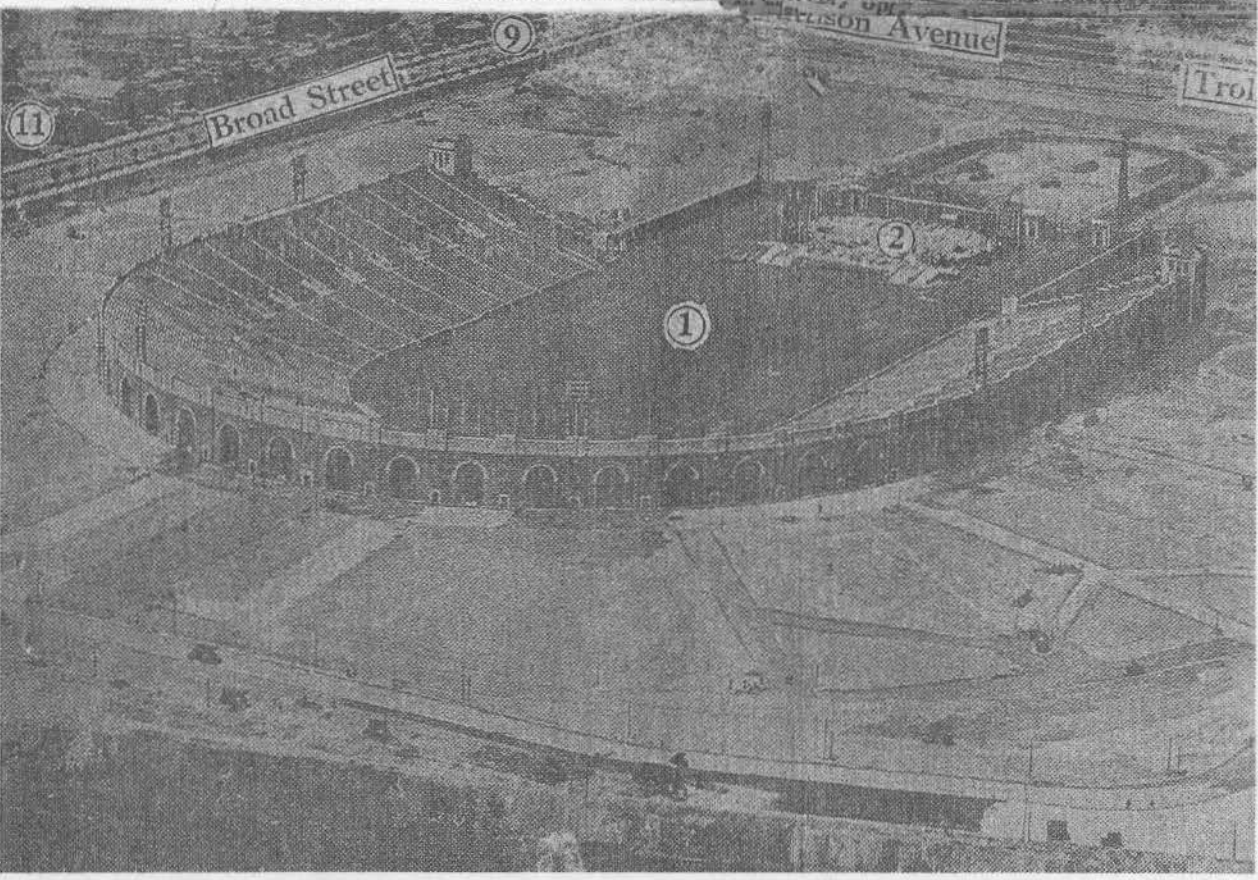
- 7—U. S. Government Exhibits
- 8—U. S. Military Camp
- 9—New Jersey State Building
- 10—Model Recreation Centre
- 11—Taj Mahal (India)



- 1—Stadium
- 2—Stage for Pageantry
- 3—Agriculture and Food Products
- 4—Liberal Arts and Manufactures
- 5—Liberty Bell
- 6—Auditorium
- 7—Pennsylvania State Building
- 8—Education Building
- 9—Sulgrave Manor
- 10—Taj Mahal (India)
- 11—High Street of 1776
- 12—Battle of Gettysburg
- 13—Nuremberg Village



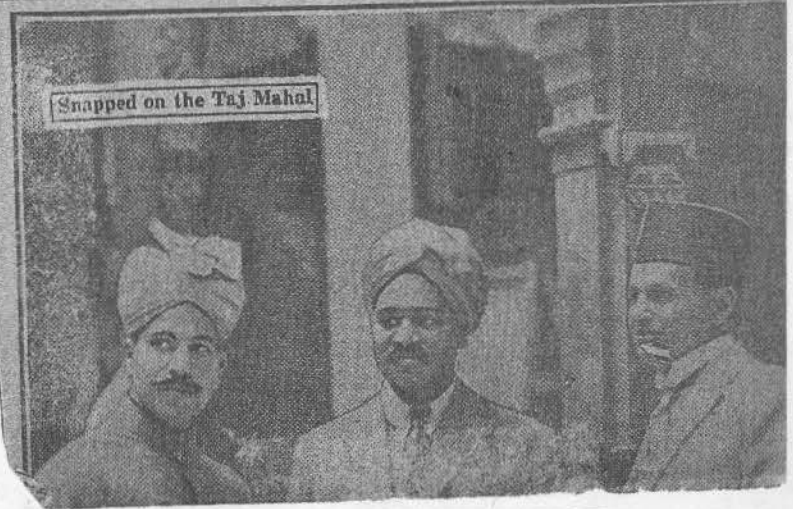
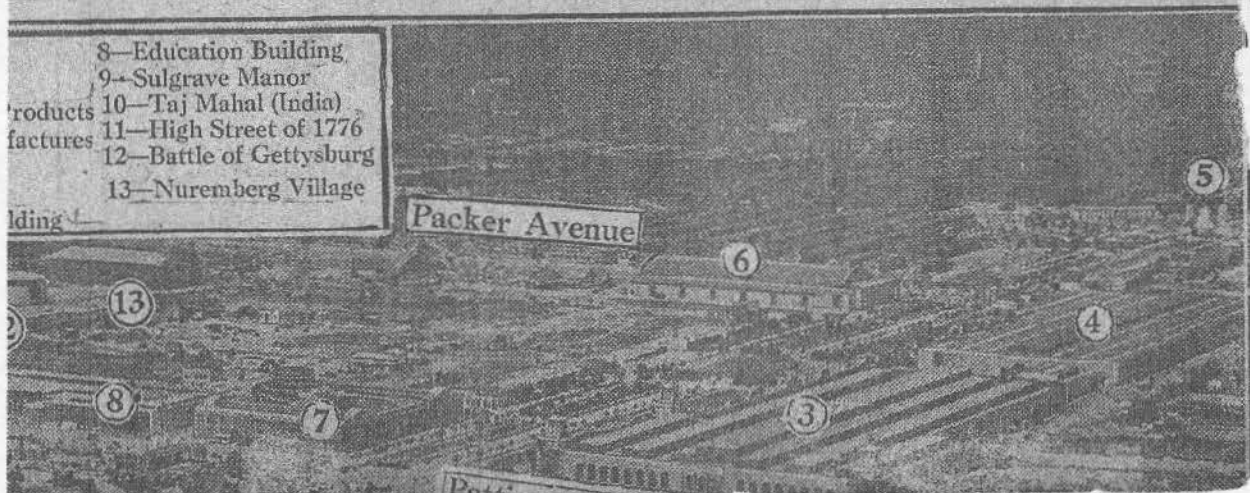
Tower
of the
Palace
of
Agriculture



- 7—U. S. Government Exhibits
- 8—U. S. Military Camp
- 9—New Jersey State Building
- 10—Model Recreation Centre
- 11—Taj Mahal (India)

- 15—Treasure Island
- 16—Fine Arts Building
- 17—U. S. Coast Guard
- 18—League Island Park Bath Houses

- 8—Education Building
- 9—Sulgrave Manor
- 10—Taj Mahal (India)
- 11—High Street of 1776
- 12—Battle of Gettysburg
- 13—Nuremberg Village



120

12c

May 29, 1926

THE EVENING BULLETIN—PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY
 Comprehensive Aerial Views of the Sesqui-Centennial of American

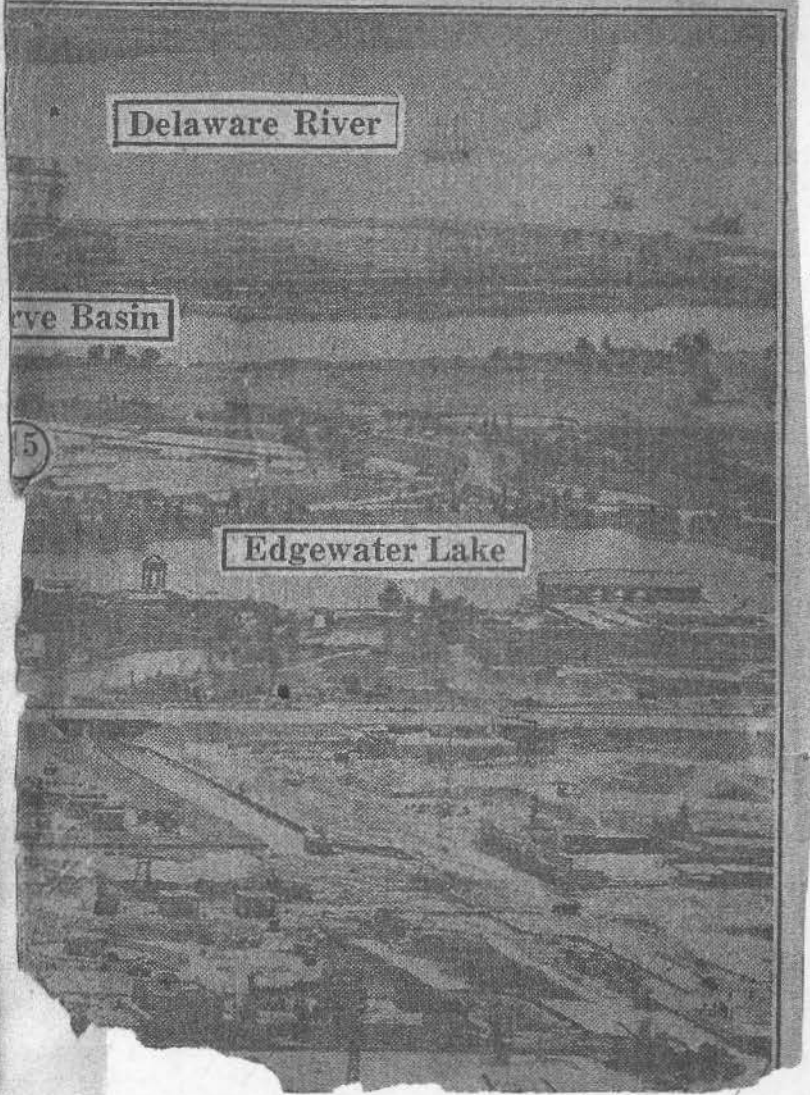
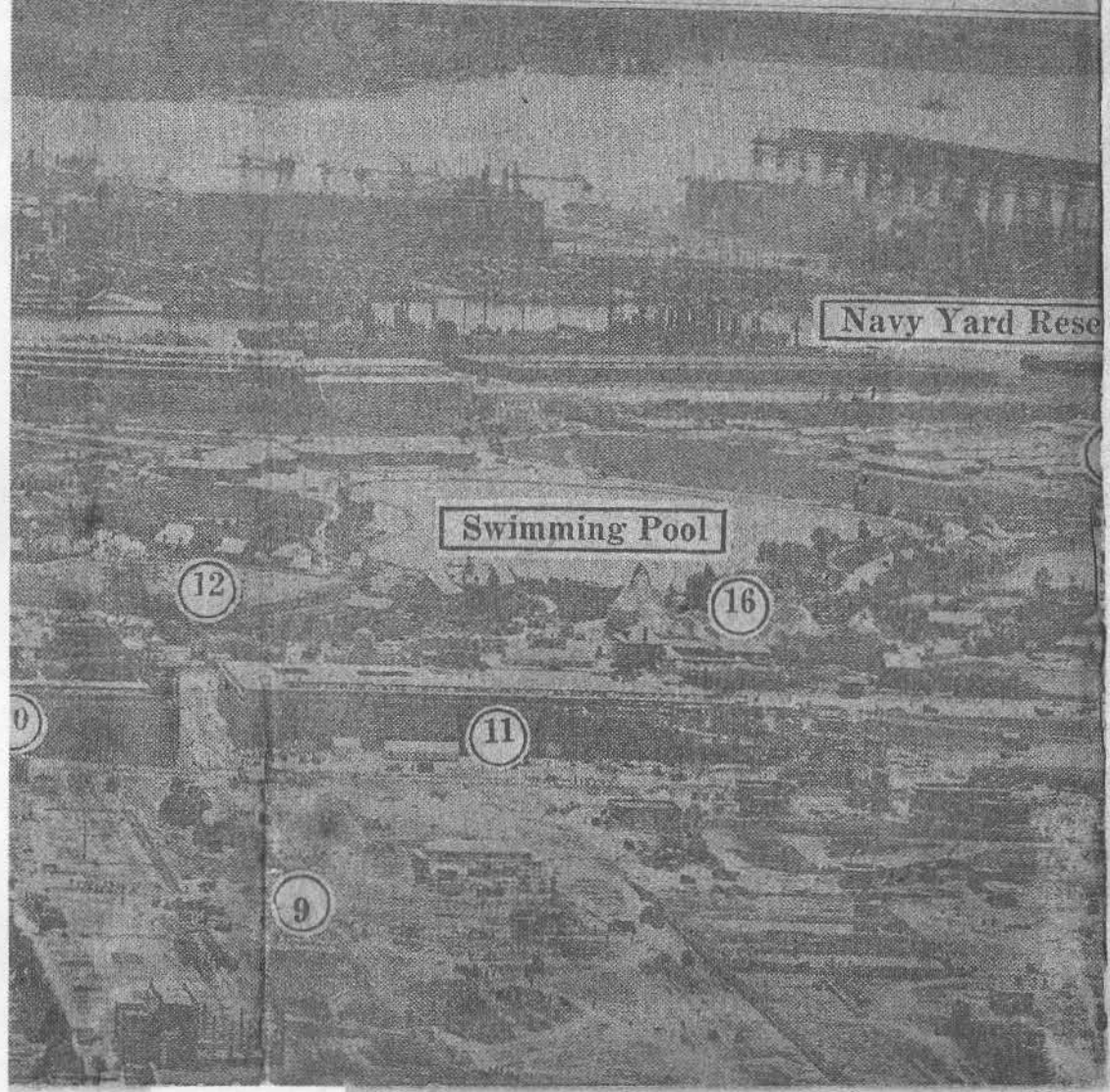


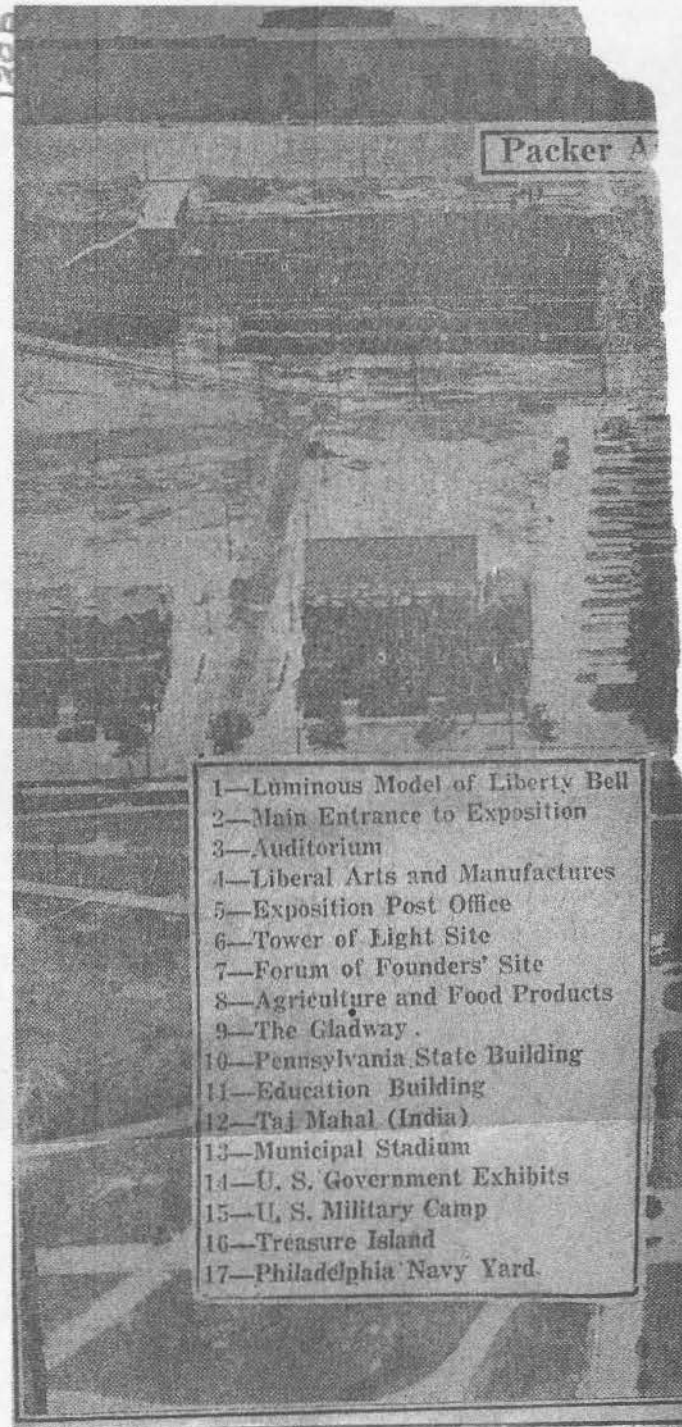
120a

ETIN—PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1926

Sesqui-Centennial of American Independence

Which Opens Monday Morning





Packer Avenue

2

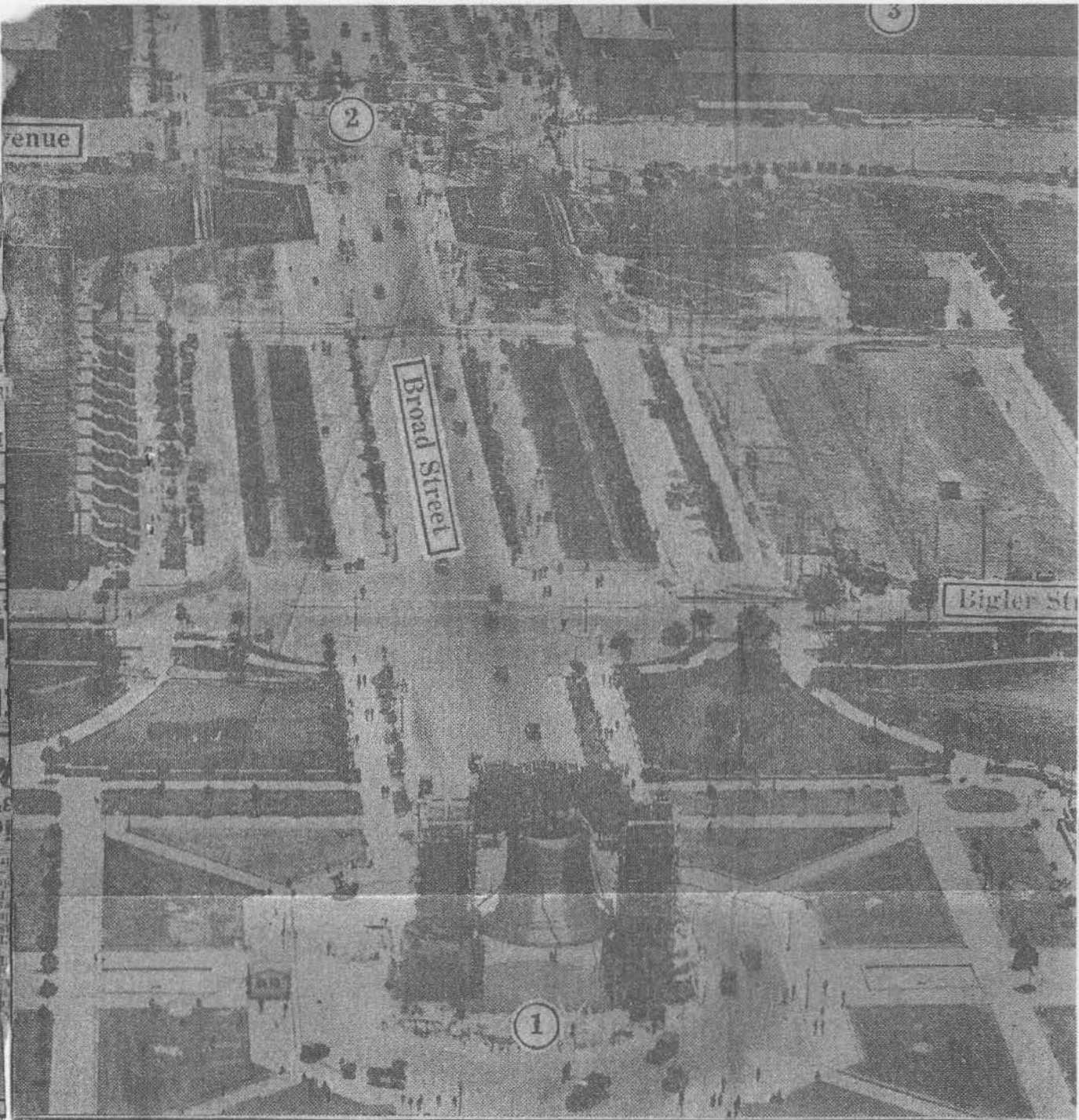
3

Broad Street

Bigler St

- 1—Luminous Model of Liberty Bell
- 2—Main Entrance to Exposition
- 3—Auditorium
- 4—Liberal Arts and Manufactures
- 5—Exposition Post Office
- 6—Tower of Light Site
- 7—Forum of Founders' Site
- 8—Agriculture and Food Products
- 9—The Gladway
- 10—Pennsylvania State Building
- 11—Education Building
- 12—Taj Mahal (India)
- 13—Municipal Stadium
- 14—U. S. Government Exhibits
- 15—U. S. Military Camp
- 16—Treasure Island
- 17—Philadelphia Navy Yard

1



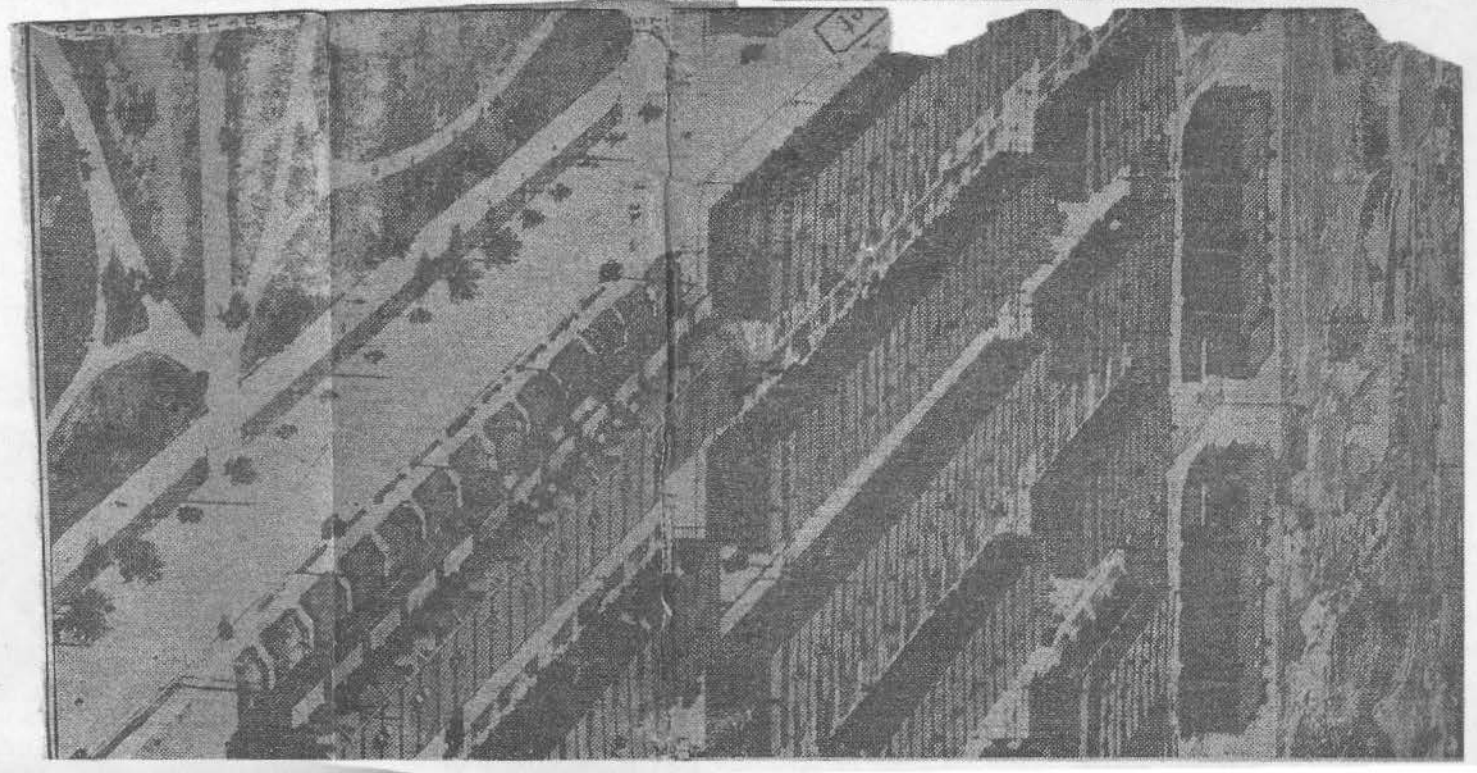
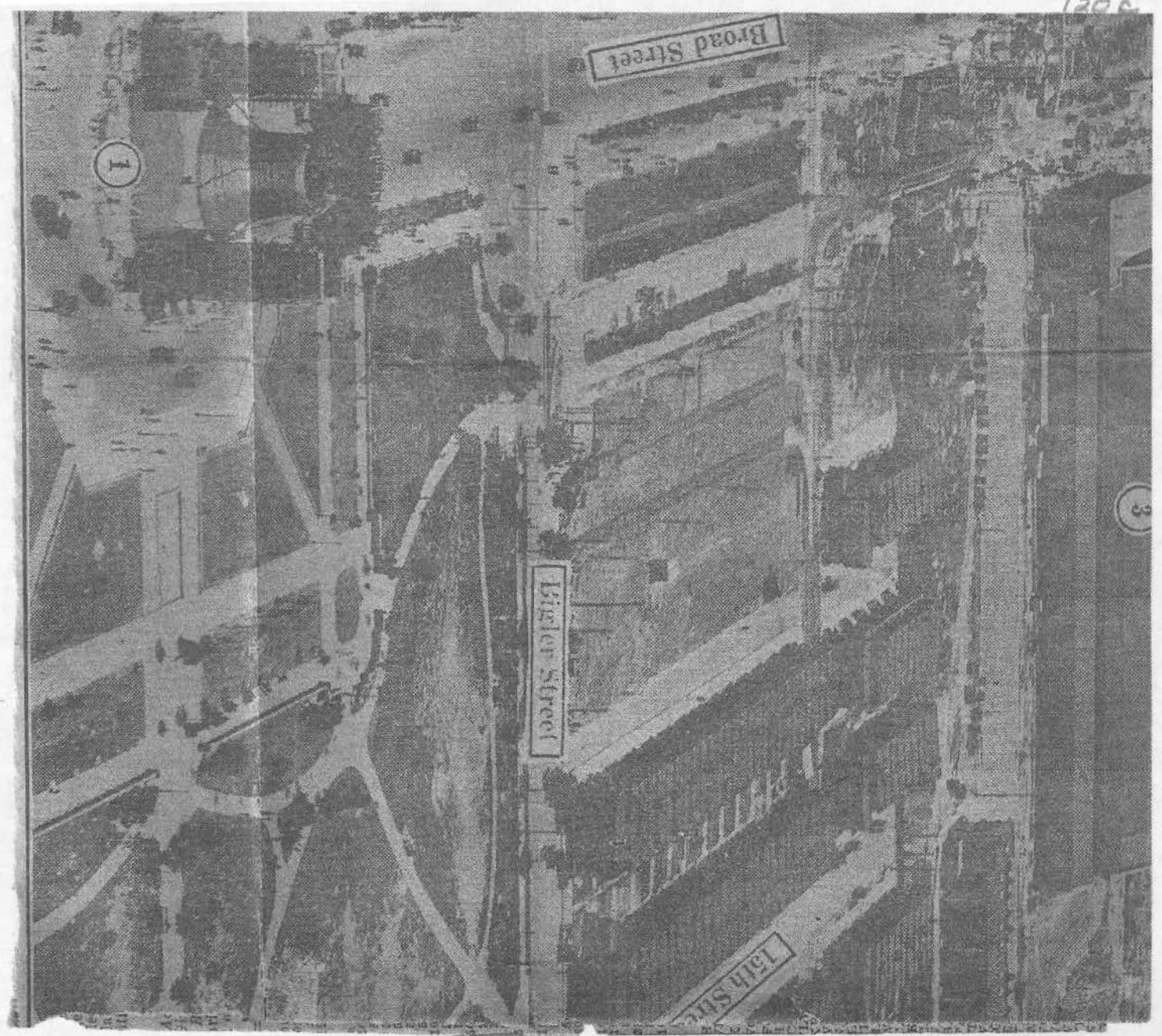
Broad Street

1

High Street

15th Street

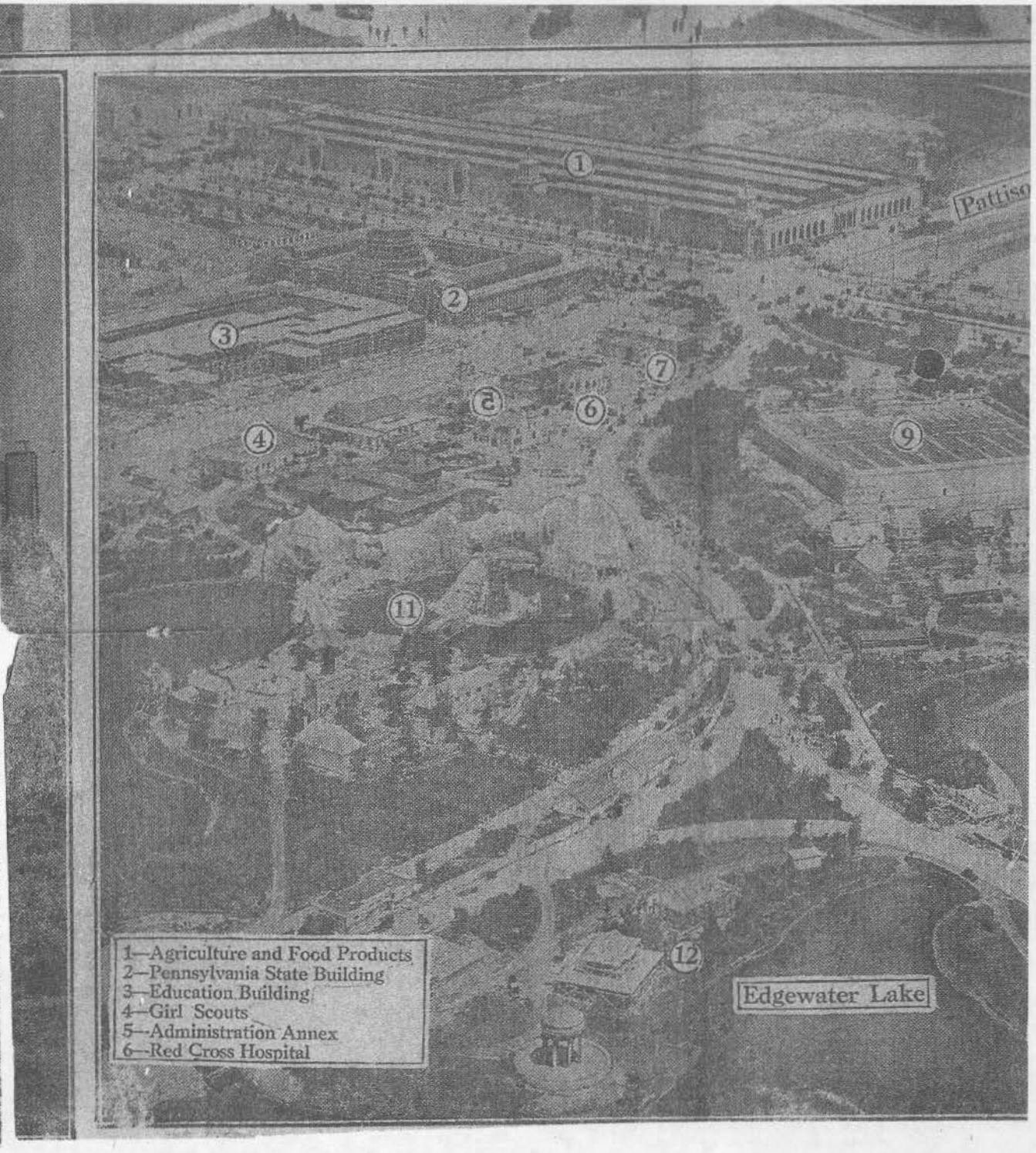
3



1/ROD



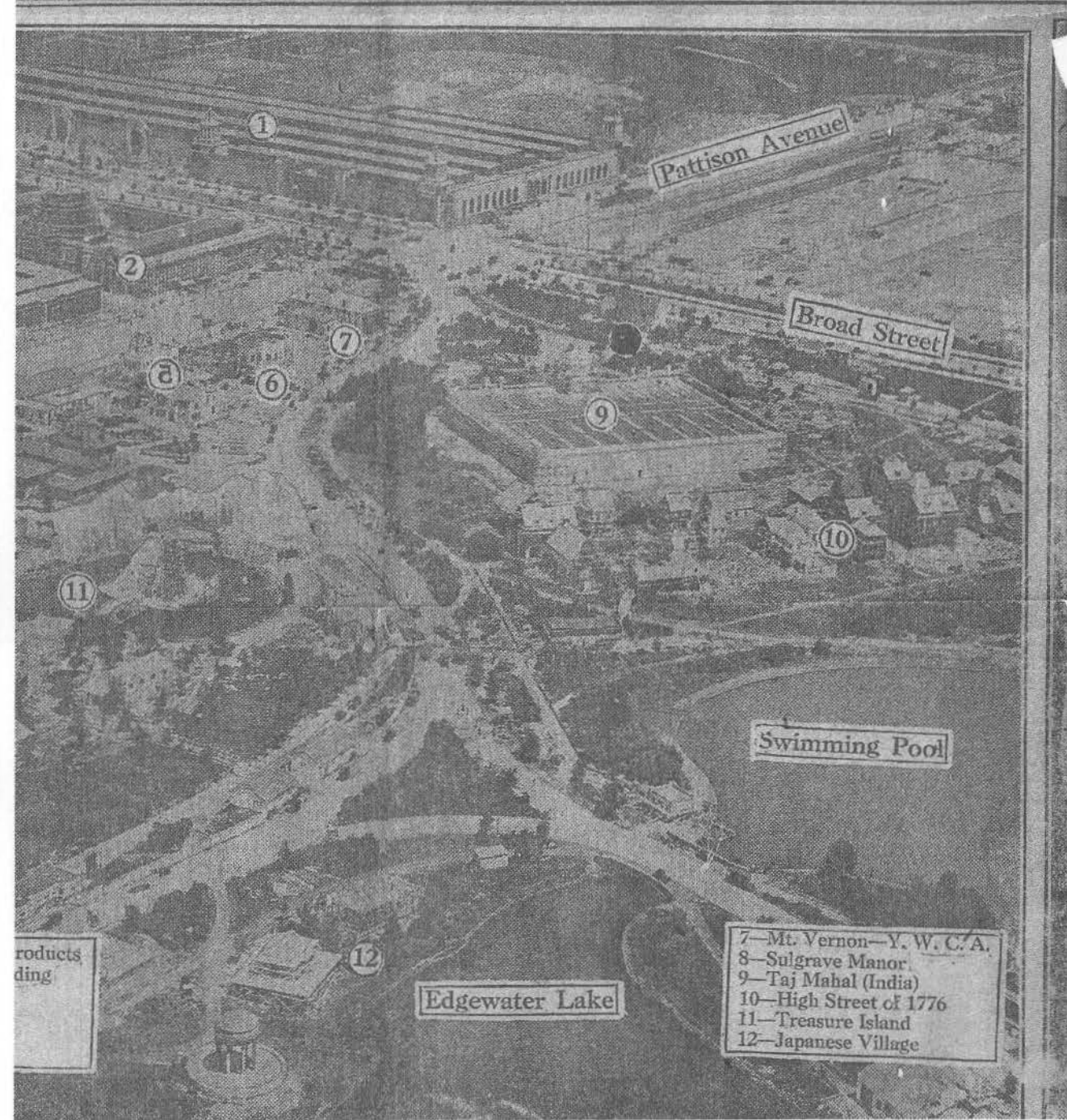
Colonial Dames House in High Street



- 1—Agriculture and Food Products
- 2—Pennsylvania State Building
- 3—Education Building
- 4—Girl Scouts
- 5—Administration Annex
- 6—Red Cross Hospital

Edgewater Lake

Pattison



products
ding

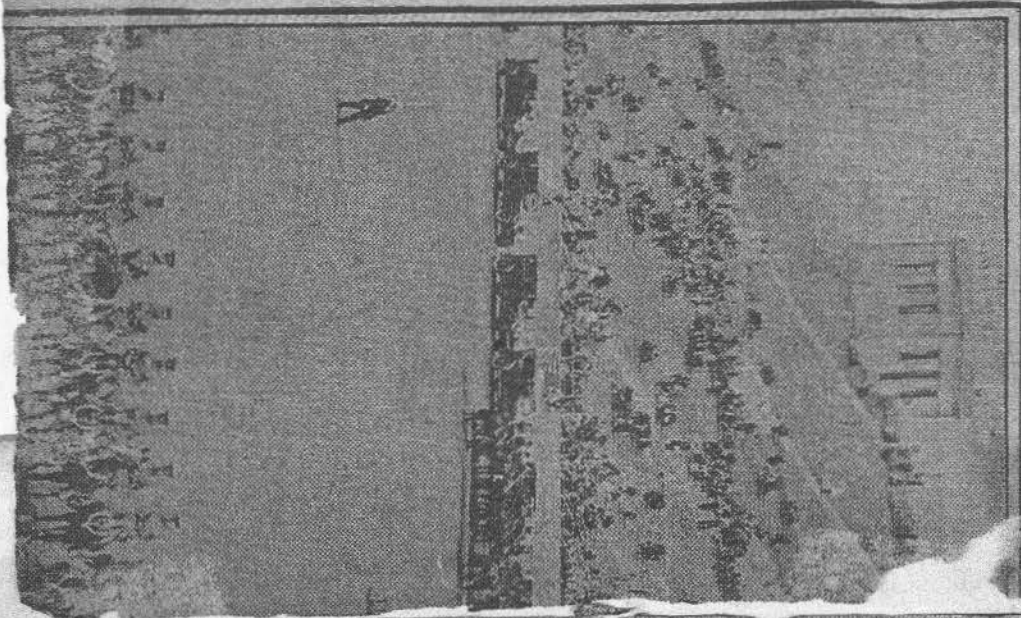
Edgewater Lake

- 7—Mt. Vernon—Y. W. C. A.
- 8—Sulgrave Manor
- 9—Taj Mahal (India)
- 10—High Street of 1776
- 11—Treasure Island
- 12—Japanese Village



An
Entrance
to the
Palace
Agriculture

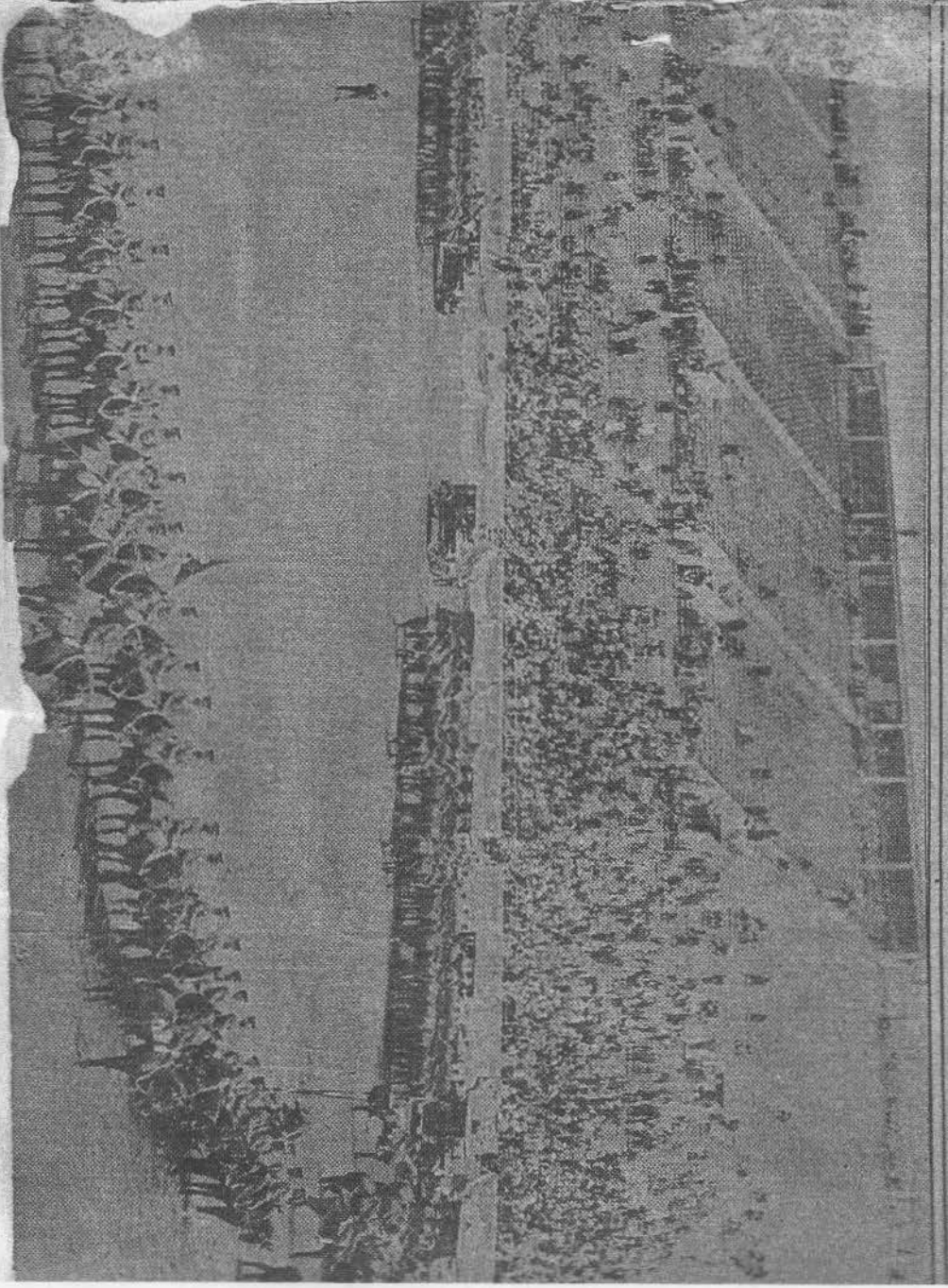
STORY OF T



A

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OP

PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY MORNING



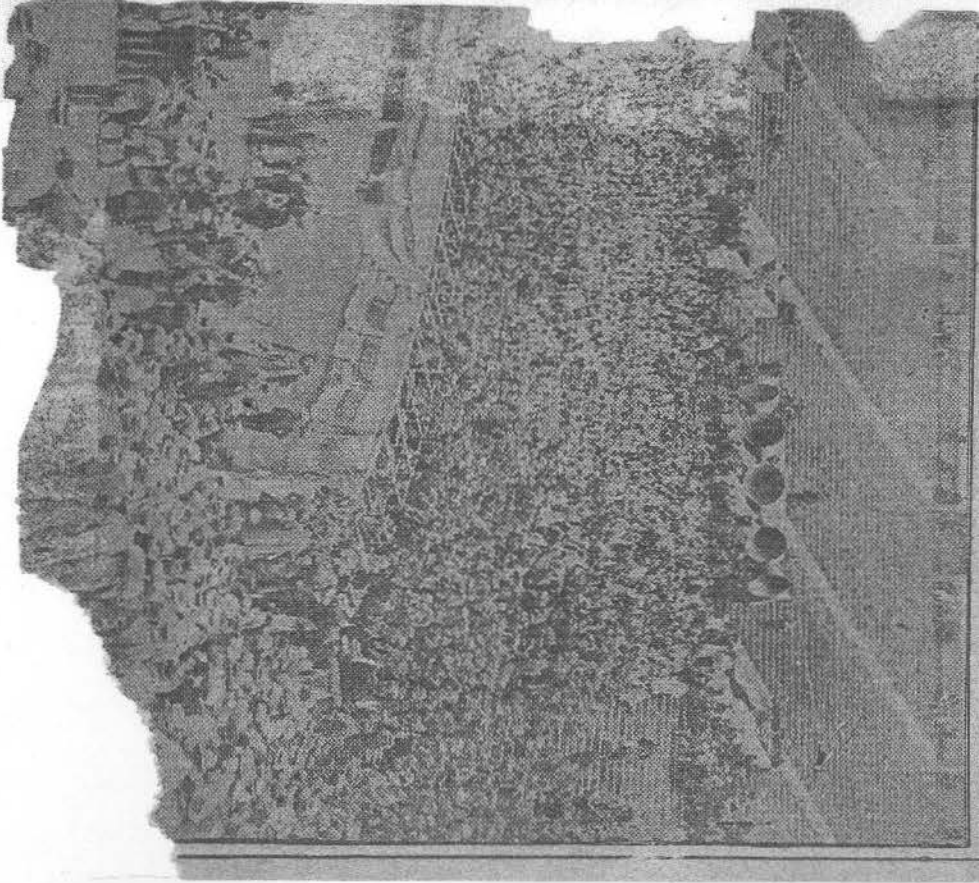
B

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1892

CENTENNIAL OPENING T



OLD IN PICTURES

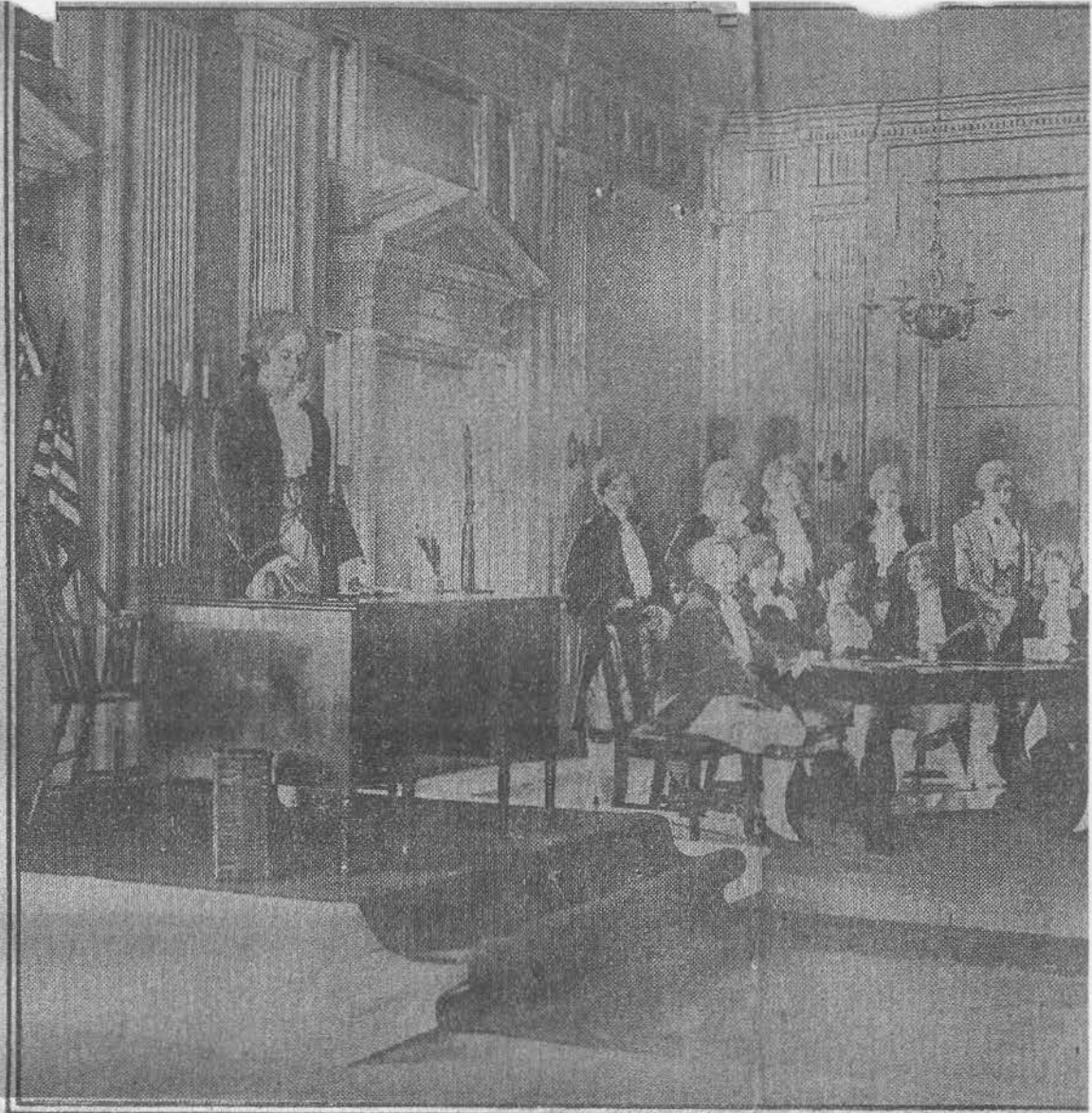


1216

A photograph made as the Knights of Columbus began their march down the Parkway yesterday after their services at the Cathedral on Logan Square



PLAYING THE INDIANS' OWN GAME
S. Shenandoah, captain of the Onondaga Indian lacrosse team, greets Captain Strohbar, of the Philadelphia team, before the game in the Municipal Stadium



VILLA MARIA COLLEGE CELEBRATES A SESQUI-CENTENARY
The institution at Immaculata, Pa., has a room which is an exact facsimile of the Declaration of Independence signing room, and there the girls yesterday presented their pageant of the signing. The view shows John Hancock, impersonated by Miss Regina Mallen, of Philadelphia, addressing the delegates





A COLLEGE CELEBRATES A SESQUI-CENTENNIAL DAY
 ...ulata, Pa., has a room which is an exact facsimile of the Declaration Chamber in
 there the girls yesterday presented their pageant of the signing of the Declaration.
 ancock, impersonated by Miss Regina Mallen, of Philadelphia, addressing the signers



COLOR GUARD ON THE MARCH

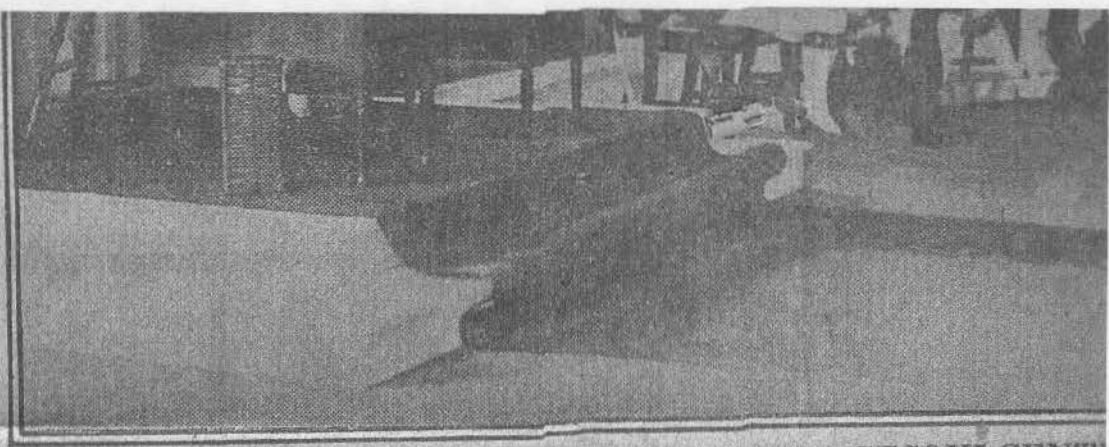
The Fourth Degree Color Guard of the Knights of Columbus escorted the motorcade bearing Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty in the parade which opened the convention yesterday



NOW "THE AVENUE OF THE STATES"

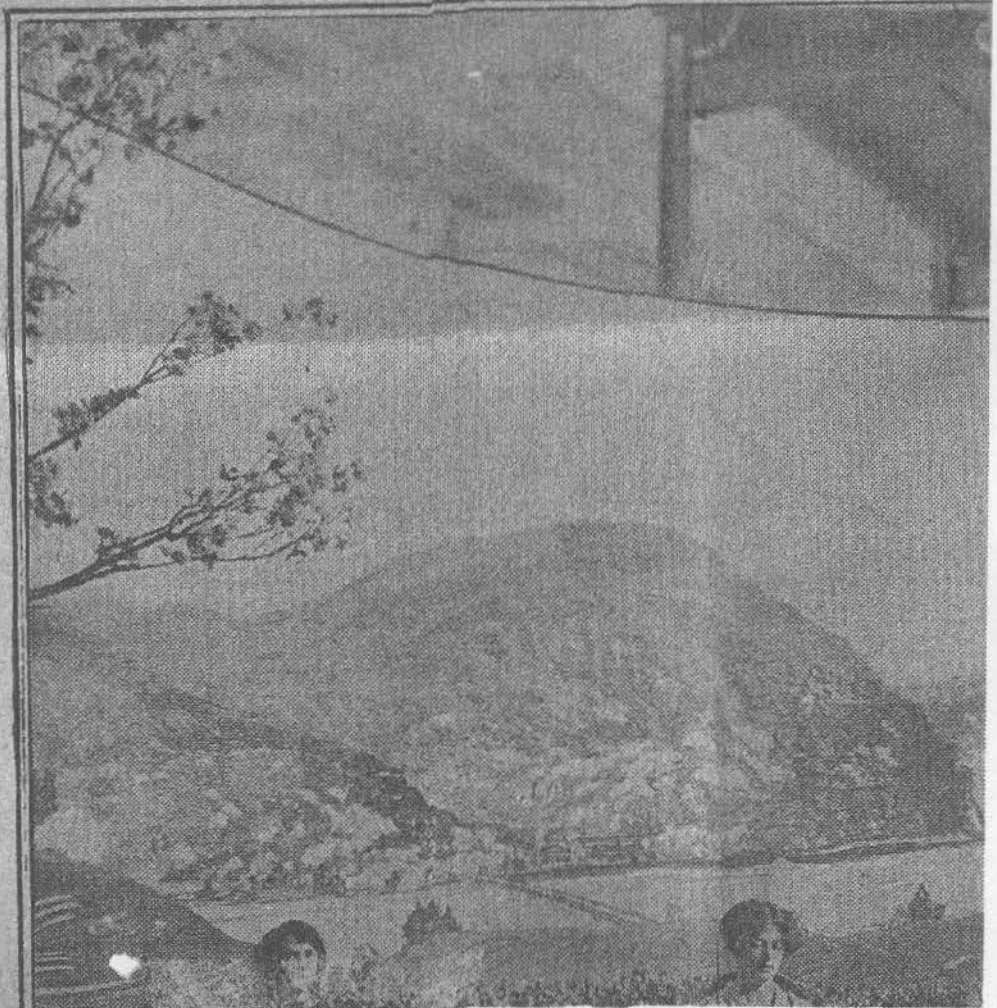
Each block on Chestnut street has been dedicated to the honor of one of the thirteen original States and is being decorated with the State's coat of arms. Above is a Pennsylvania shield





PLAYING 'THE INDIANS' OWN GAME
S. Shenandoah, captain of the Onondaga Indian lacrosse team, greets Captain Strohbar, of the Philadelphia team, before the game in the Municipal Stadium.

VILLA MARIA COLLEGE CELEBRATES A SESQUI-CENTURY
The institution at Immaculata, Pa., has a room which is an exact facsimile of the Independence Hall, and there the girls yesterday presented their pageant of the sixteenth century. The view shows John Hancock, impersonated by Miss Regina Mallen, of Philadelphia.



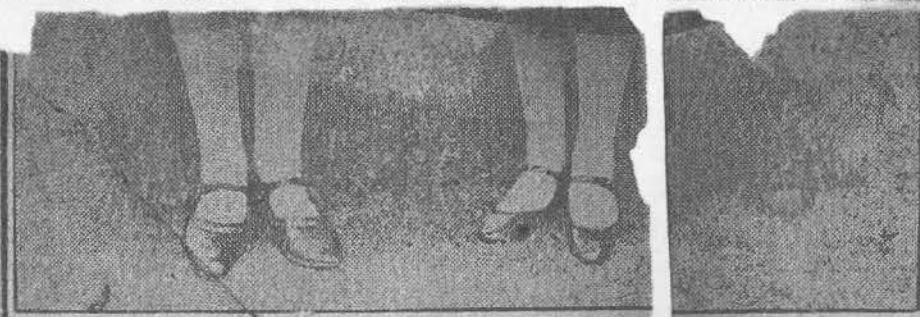


A COLLEGE CELEBRATES A SESQUI-CENTENNIAL DAY
 ...ulata, Pa., has a room which is an exact facsimile of the Declaration Chamber in
 ...there the girls yesterday presented their pageant of the signing of the Declaration.
 ...ancock, impersonated by Miss Regina Mallen, of Philadelphia, addressing the signers

NOW "THE AVENUE OF THE STATES"
 ...ck on Chestnut street has been dedicated to the honor of one
 ...Each block on thirteen original States and is being decorated with the State's
 ...of the coat of arms. Above is a Pennsylvania shield

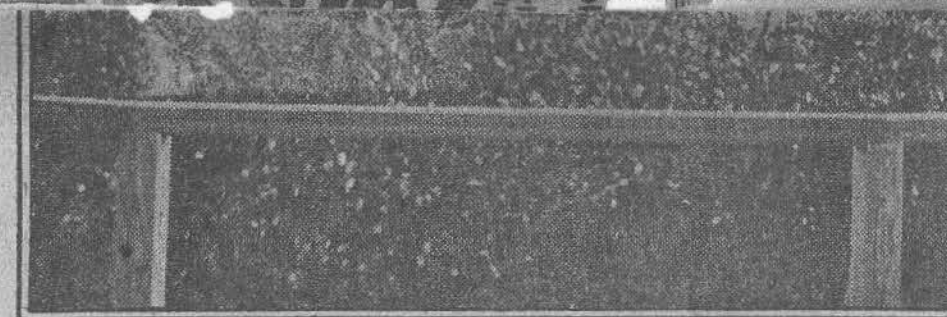


S. Shenandoah, captain of the Onondaga Indian lacrosse team, greets Captain Strohbar, of the Philadelphia team, before the game in the Municipal Stadium.



JAPANESE EXHIBITS ARRIVE
Miss Ruth Christine and Miss Blanche Henry with birds from the flowery kingdom on view in the Palace of Agriculture

VILLA MARIA COLLEGE CELEBRATES A BIRTHDAY... The institution at Immaculata, Pa., has a room which is an exact facsimile of Independence Hall, and there the girls yesterday presented their pageant of the... The view shows John Hancock, impersonated by Miss Regina Mallen, of Philad



JAPAN'S EXHIBIT BLOSSOMS OUT IN THE PALACE
One of the impressive objects is this large canvas depicting a typical Japanese scene, giving the impression of being transported to the land of the

5121

COLLEGE CELEBRATES...
 Philadelphia, Pa., has a room which is an exact facsimile of the Declaration Chamber in
 there the girls yesterday presented their pageant of the signing of the Declaration.
 Hancock, impersonated by Miss Regina Mallen, of Philadelphia, addressing the signers

Each pic
 of the th

ON THE AVENUE OF THE STATES
 block on Chestnut street has been dedicated to the honor of one
 thirteen original States and is being decorated with the State's
 coat of arms. Above is a Pennsylvania shield

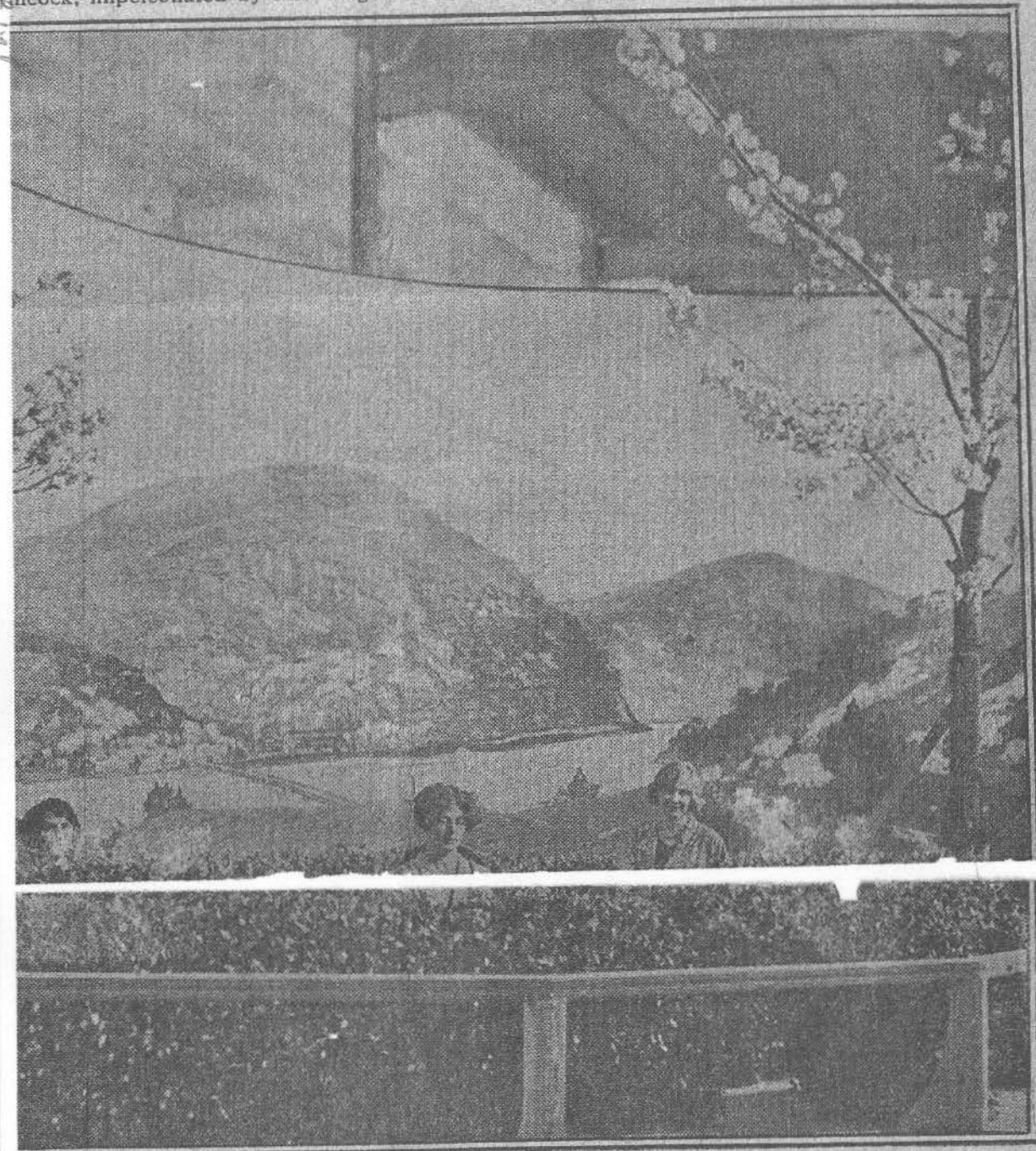


EXHIBIT BLOSSOMS OUT IN THE PALACE OF AGRICULTURE
 impressive objects is this large canvas depicting a typical Japanese landscape. The visitor gets
 the impression of being transported to the land of cherry blossoms

AN IMPROMPTU JAPANESE MAIDEN
 Miss Katherine Keirn was photographed yesterday with
 some of the objects in the Japanese exhibit

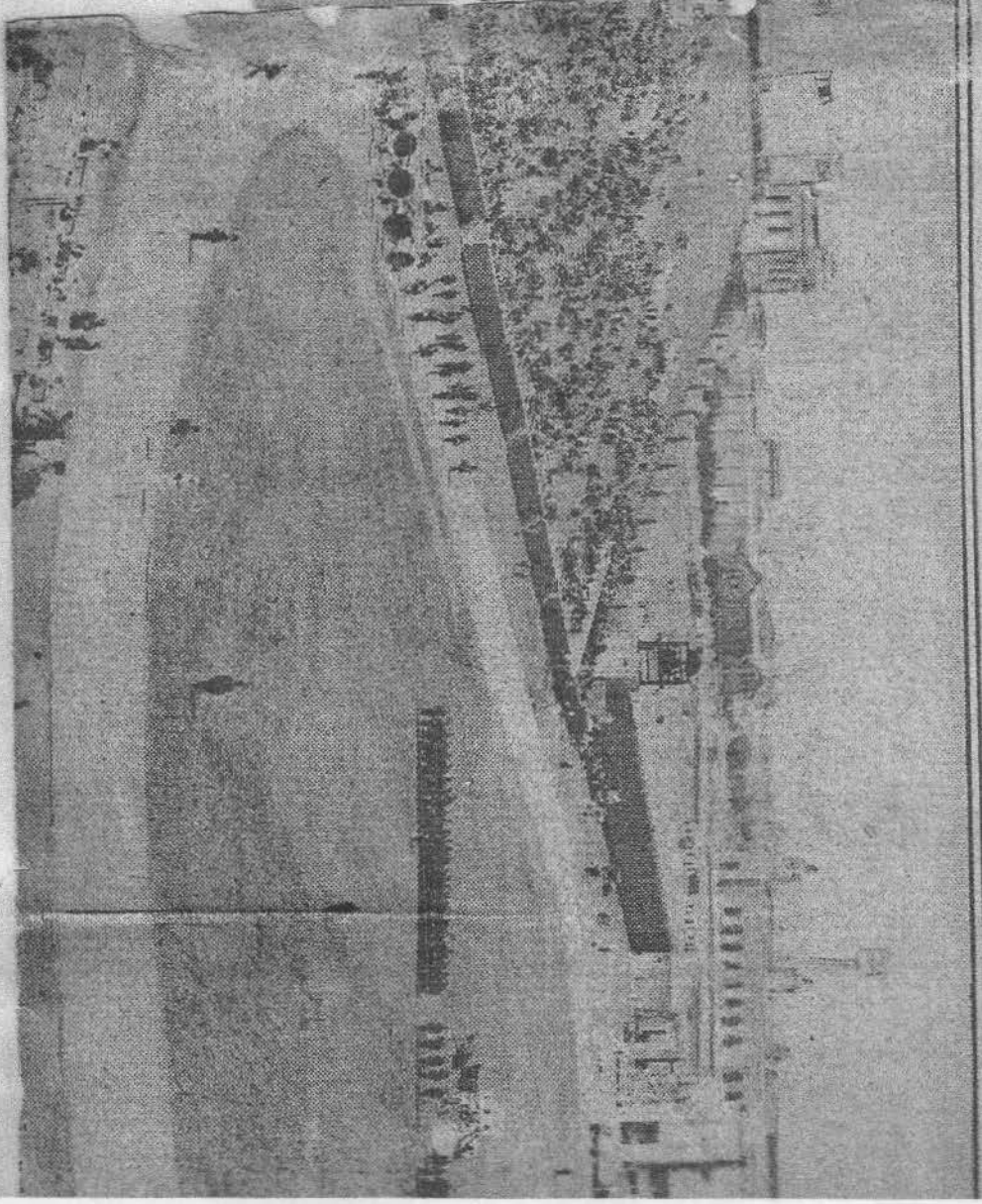
30

DRILLS, DAN



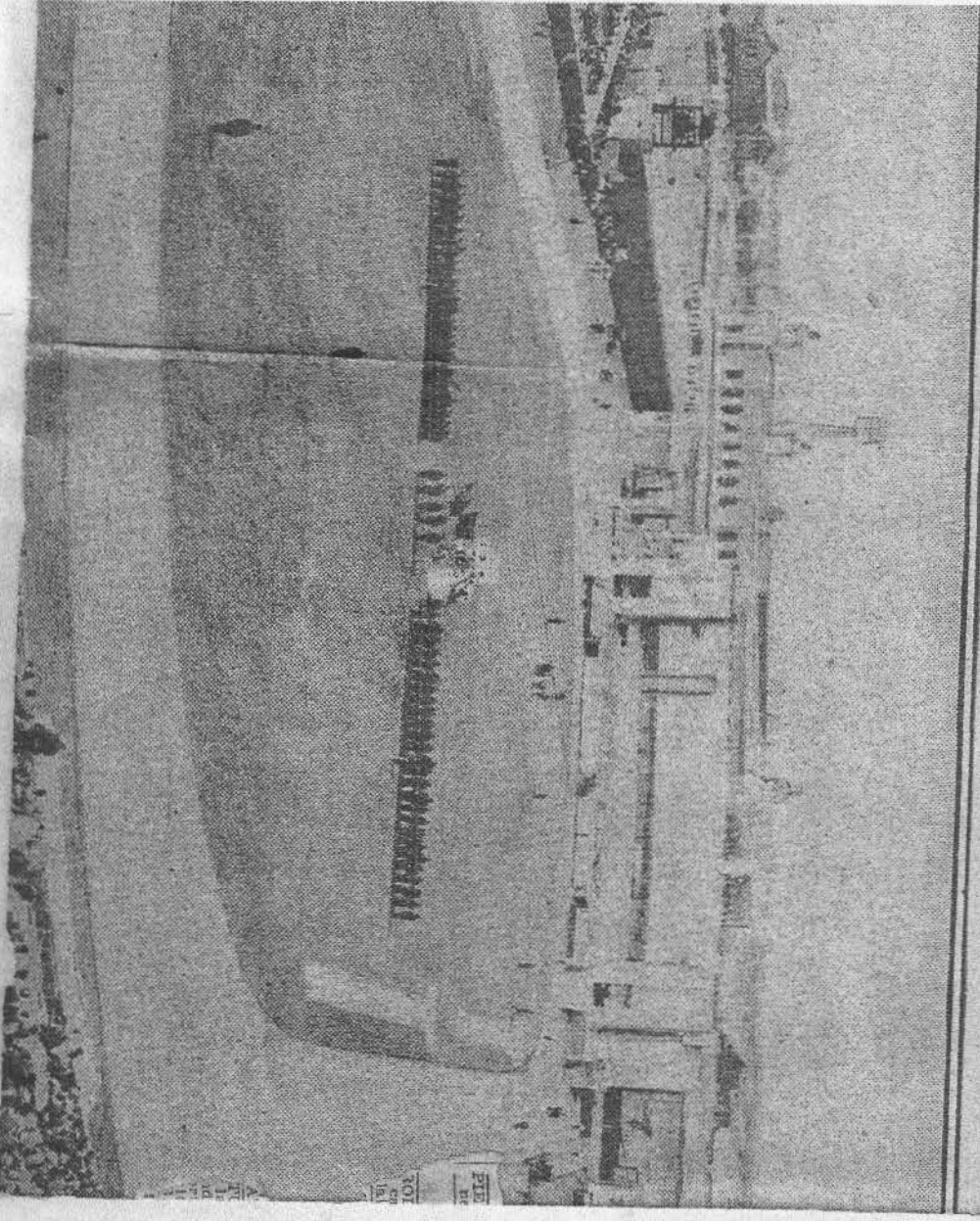
PUBLIC LEDGER—PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY

ANCES AND PAGEANT FEA

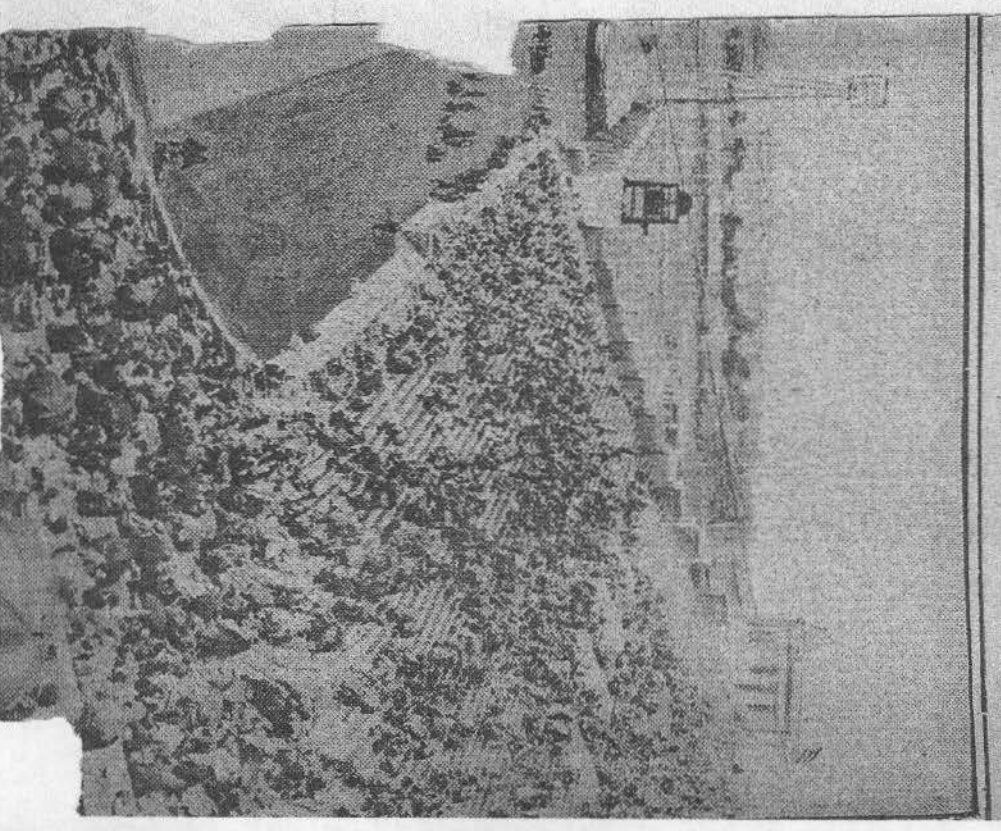


PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1926

PAGEANT FEATURE SHR



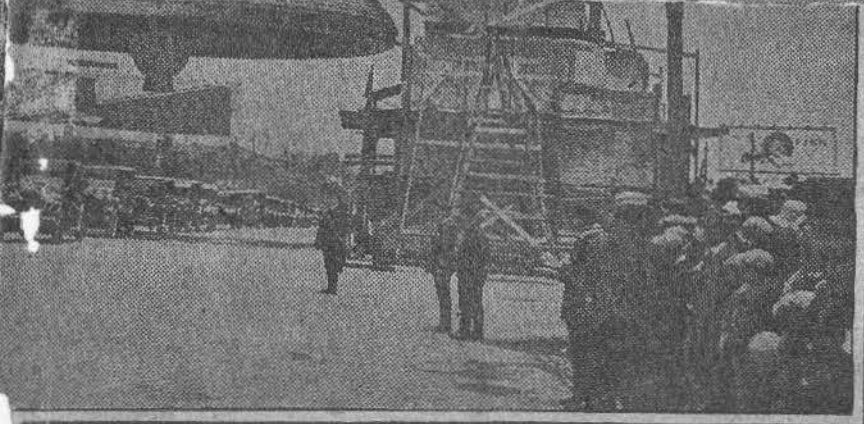
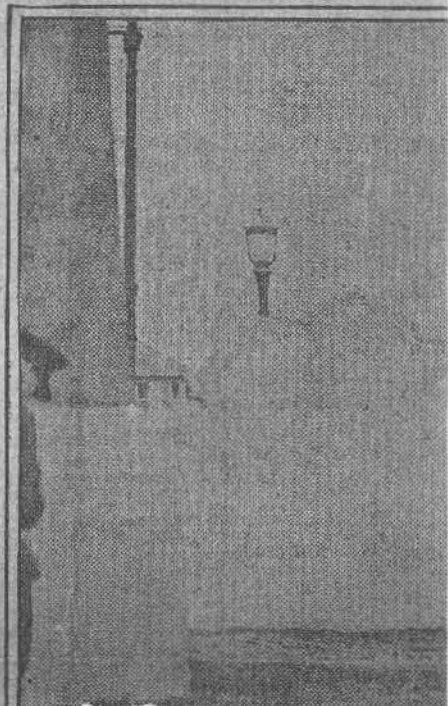
INNERS' MIDWEEK



1526

OFFICIALS OF CITY, STATE AND NATION OPEN THE SESQUI

The mammoth Stadium on the Sesqui grounds re-echoed the shout of 40,000 acclaiming voices yesterday when the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was officially begun. Thundering guns on land and ship combined with soaring airplanes overhead to give impressiveness to the affair



BATTERIES OF GUNS F

Twenty-one guns for the president as the official party, followed b



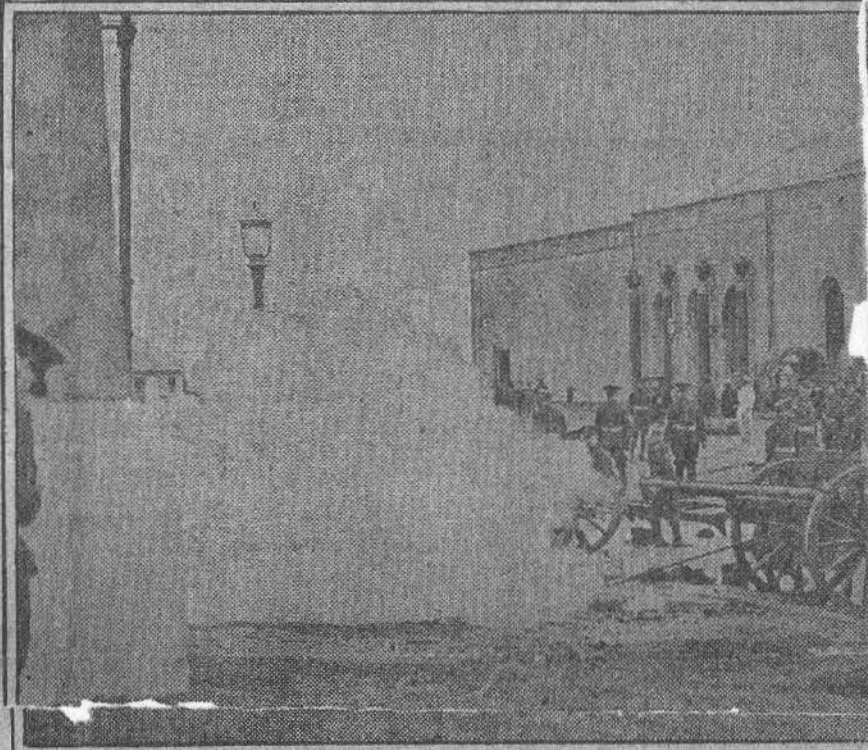
UNDER THE SYMBOL OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

The vanguard of the parade in honor of the opening of the Exposition photographed as it passed under the giant reproduction of the Liberty Bell which stands at the entrance to the Sesqui grounds and will gleam in the night with the radiance of 20,000 electric lights



QUI

ices yesterday when begun. Thundering s to the affair



BATTERIES OF GUNS BOOM IN SALUTE AS PHILADELPHIA BEGINS HER GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

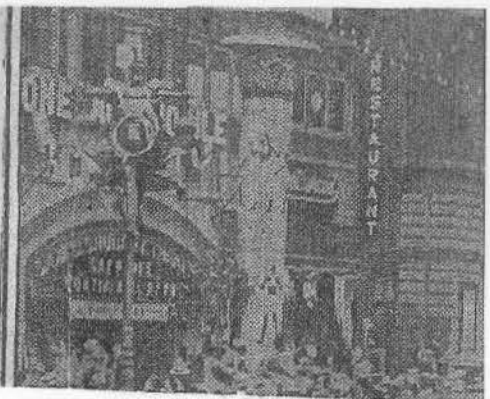
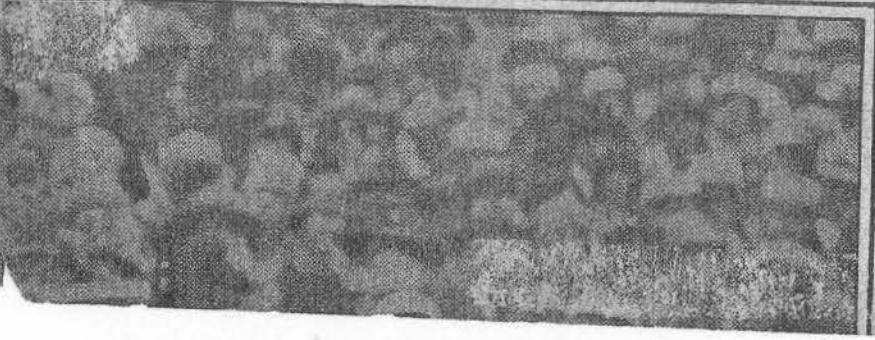
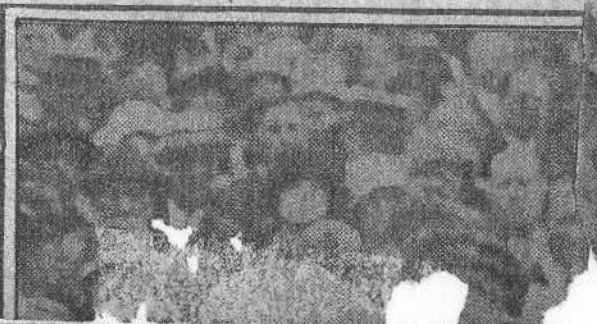
Twenty-one guns for the presidential salute, nineteen each for Secretaries Kellogg and Hoover and scores of other rounds were fired as the official party, followed by thousands of spectators, marched into the Stadium yesterday for the dedication ceremonies



passed under the giant will gleam in the night

reproduction of the Liberty Bell which stands with the assistance of 20,000 electric lights

1221



SECRETARY KELLOGG ACTS AS SPOKESMAN FOR PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

The Secretary of State photographed yesterday as he addressed the huge gathering in the Municipal Stadium during the opening of the Sesqui-Centennial celebration

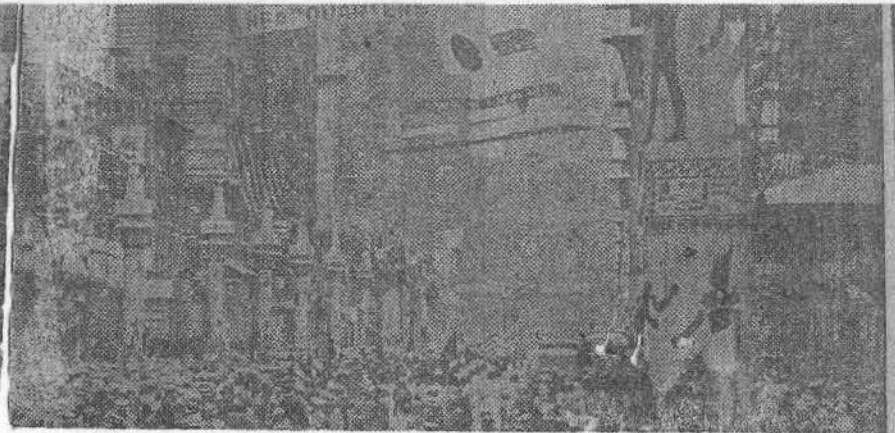
THE CITY AND

The scene above, which was part of the celebration. Hordes of people

A PAGE OF PICTURES EVERY MORNING IN THE PUBLIC LEDGER WITH

ssed under the giant
l gleam in the night

1222



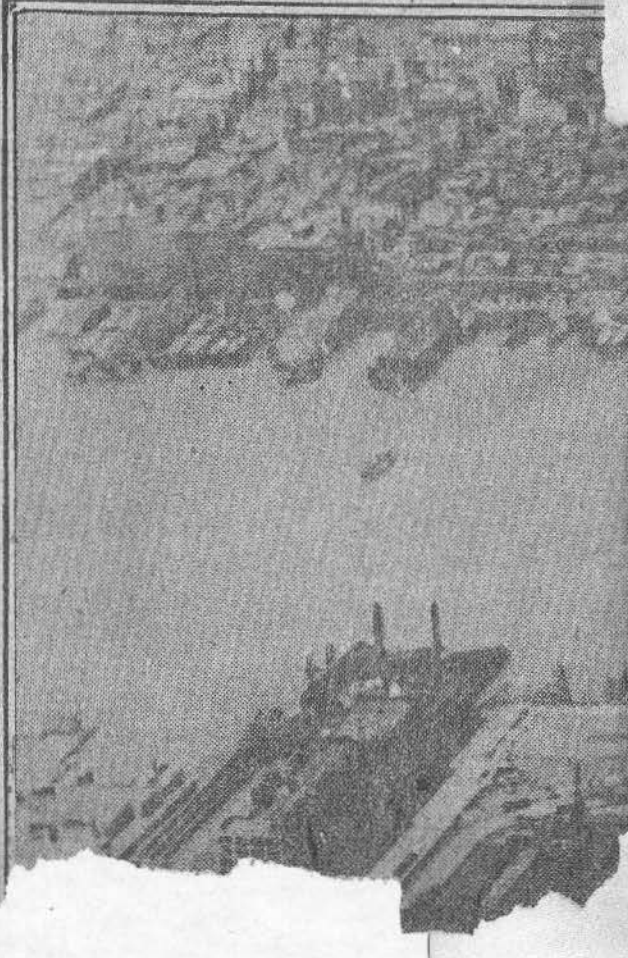
COOLIDGE
Municipal Stadium

THE CITY AND ALL HER VISITORS TURN OUT FOR THE SESQUI OPENING

The scene above, which was photographed in front of Shrine Headquarters, gives an idea of the widespread interest in the celebration. Hordes of people, with fezes and without, stirred the Exposition in a way to be remembered for many years

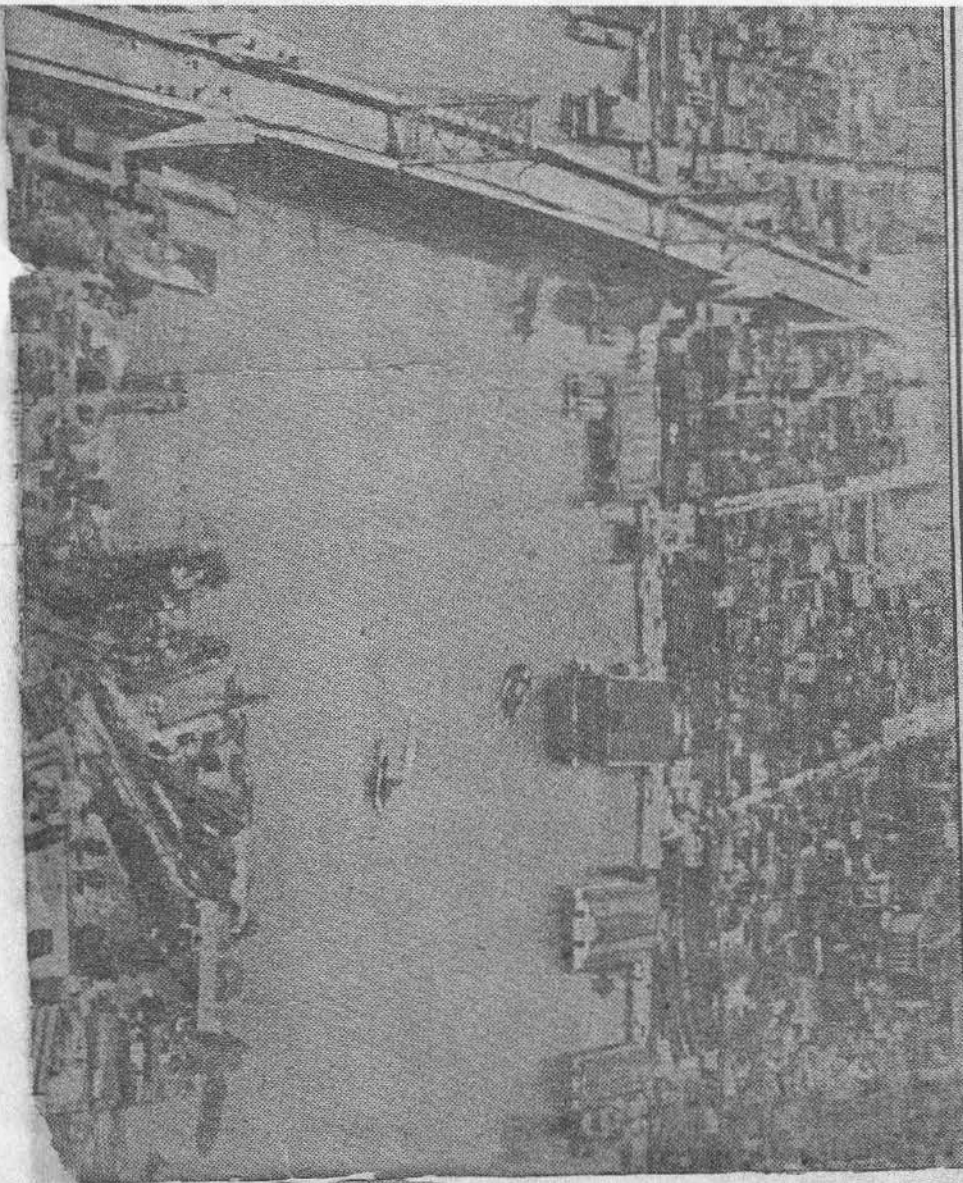
IN THE PUBLIC LEDGER WITH NEWS OF THE SHRINERS AND THE EXPOSITION

DELAWARE BRIDGE NEARS COMPLETION

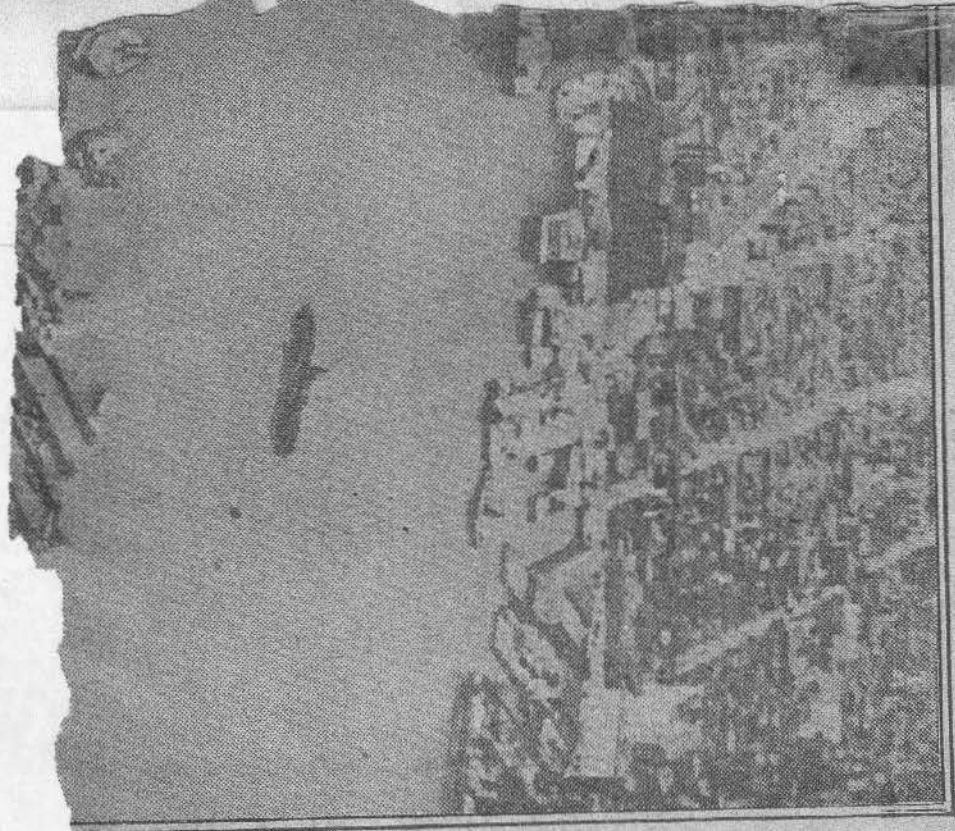


PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 192

RS COMPLETION FOR



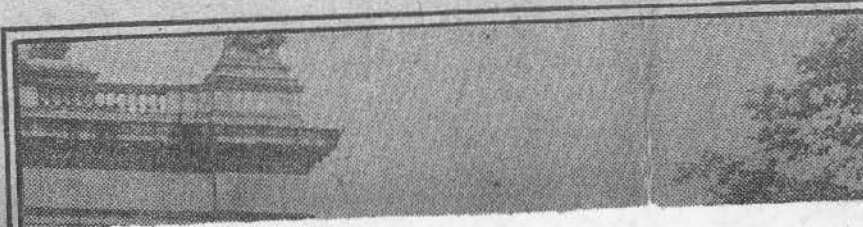
OPENING JULY 1



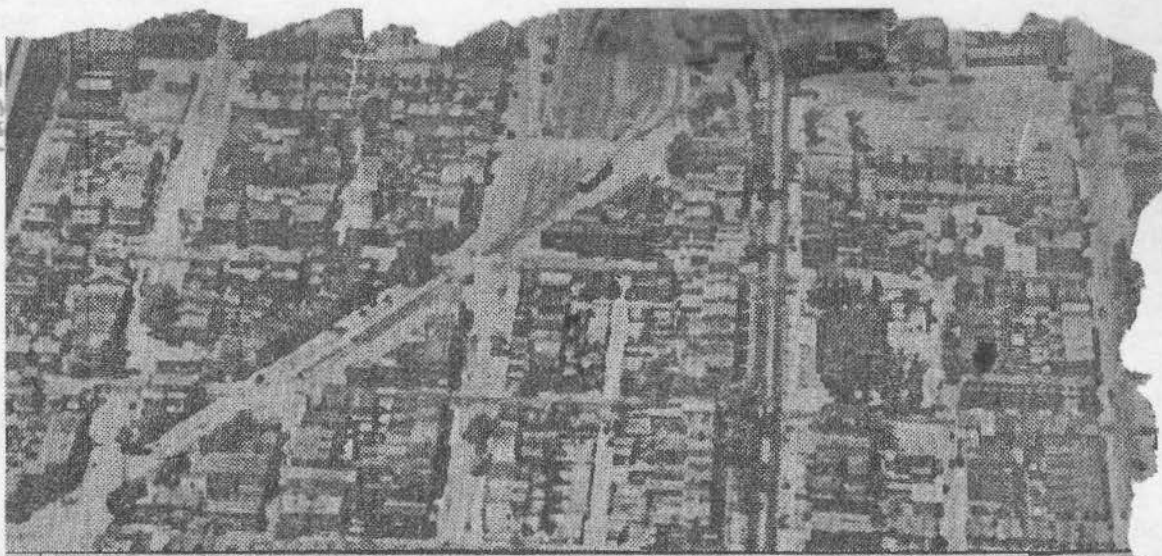
1236



AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE BRIDGE FROM
 This is the first picture to be made showing the roadway completed fr
 ground of New Jersey. The view also presents a splendid illustra
 of the two cities



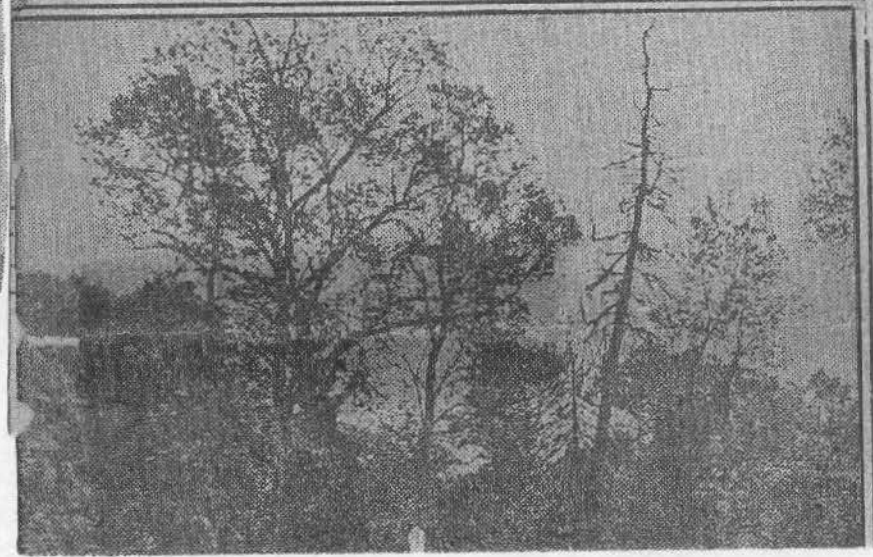
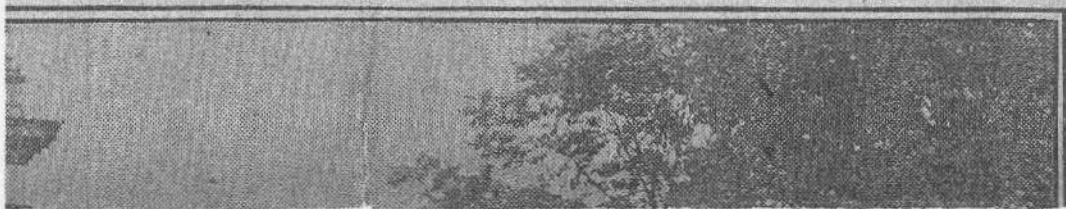
1230



DRINKER HILL
HONESTYERS SAY
BY THE 1100 BARRIS

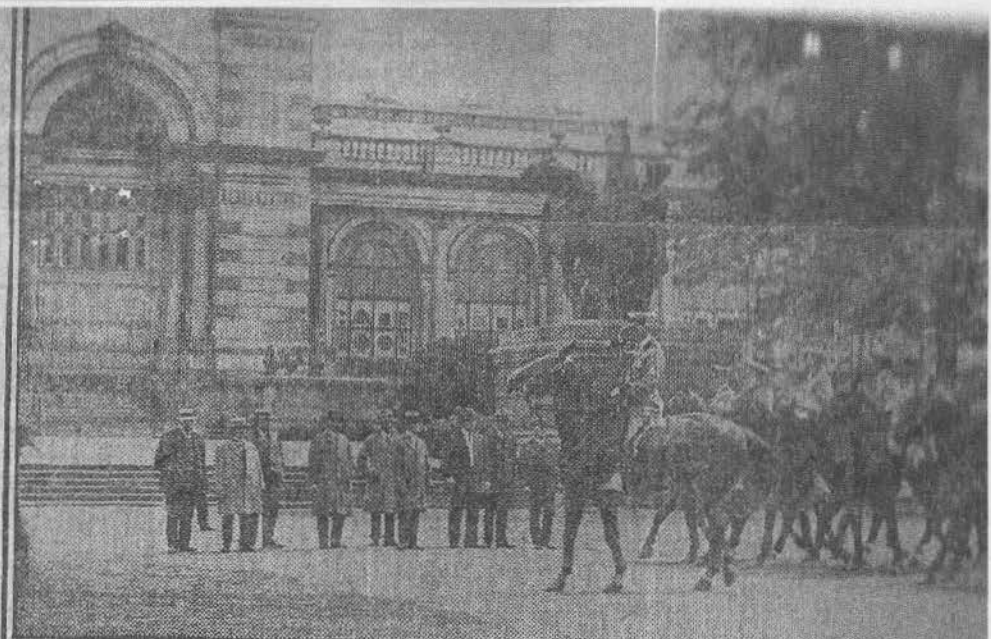
L VIEW OF THE BRIDGE FROM THE CAMDEN SIDE

e to be made showing the roadway completed from the ground of Pennsylvania to the
ey. The view also presents a splendid illustration of part of the shipping facilities
of the two cities

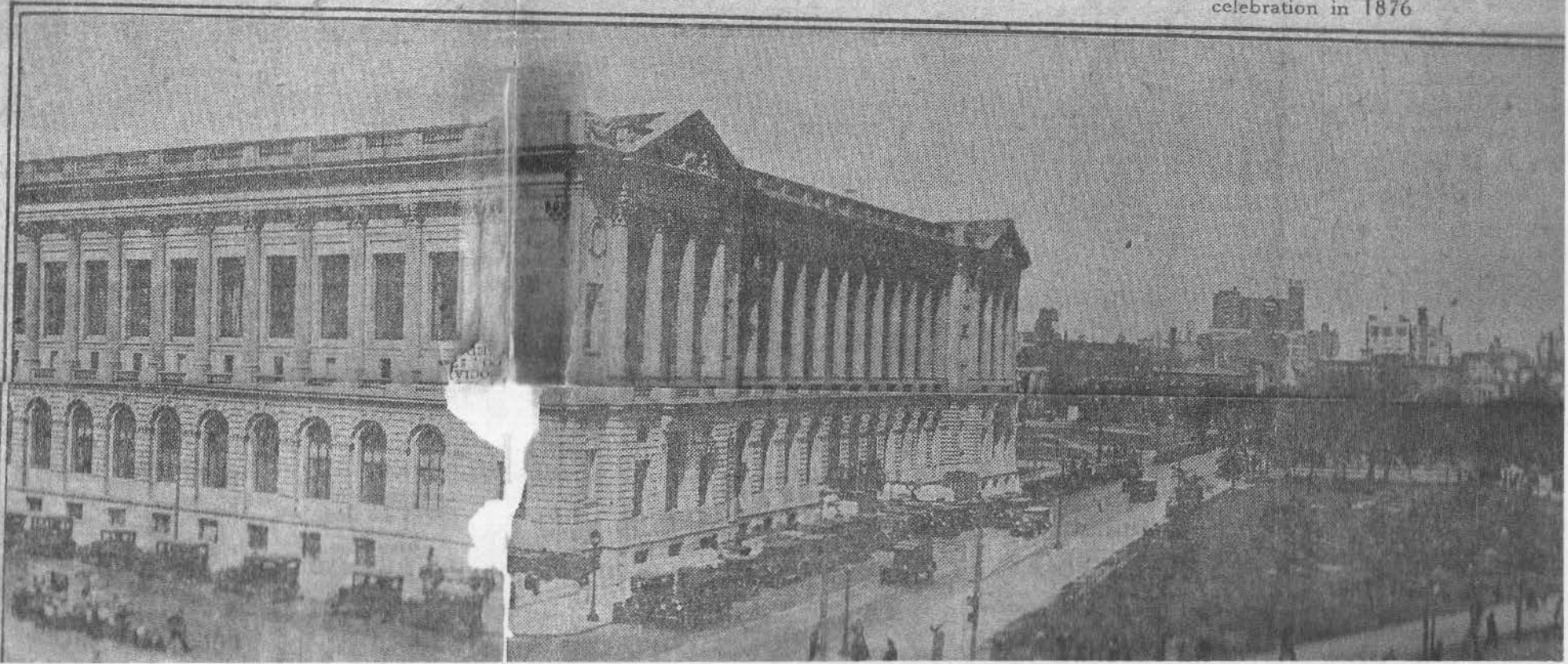


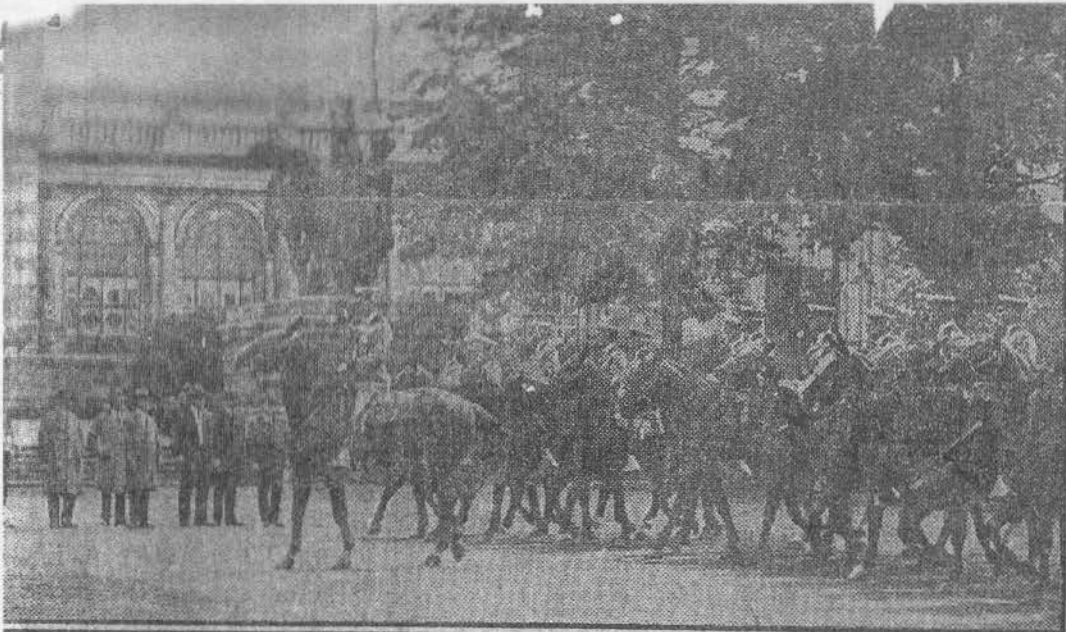


ARIZONA INDIANS DANCE AT CITY HALL
Five Hopi Indians performed their tribal dances on the plaza yesterday and adopted into their nation five palefaces, one of whom was Mayor Kendrick

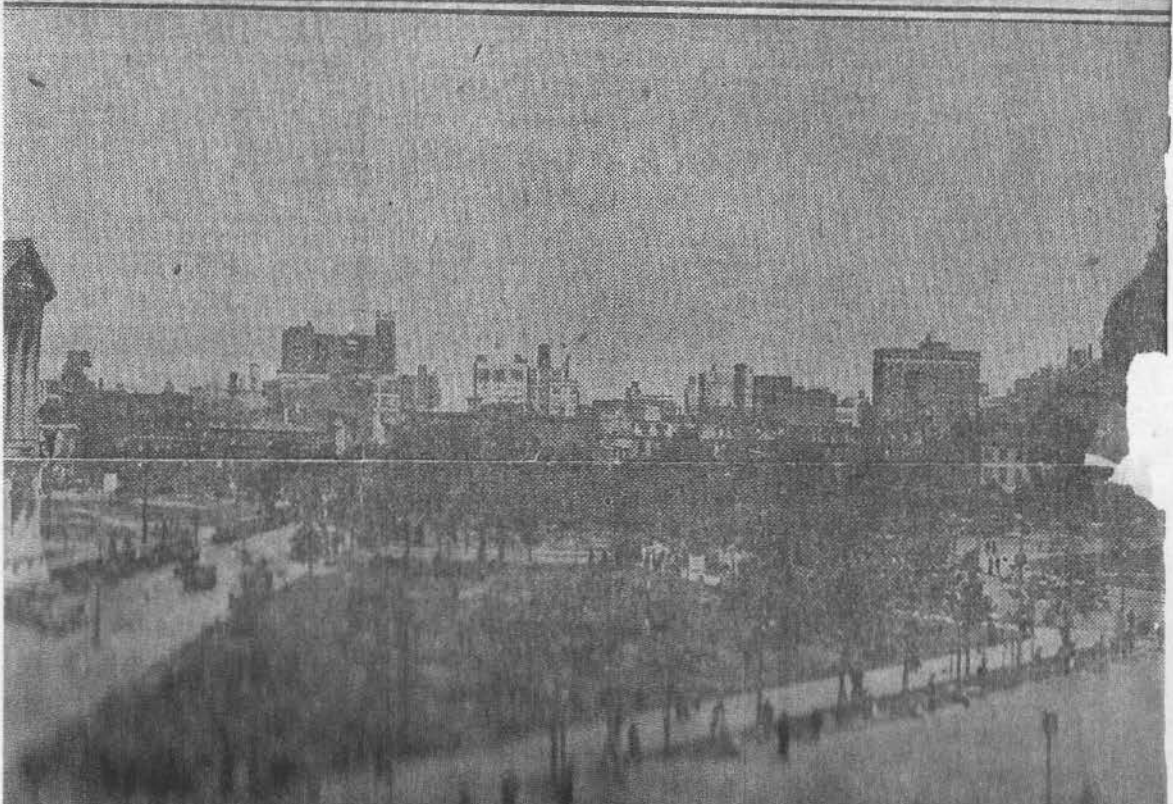
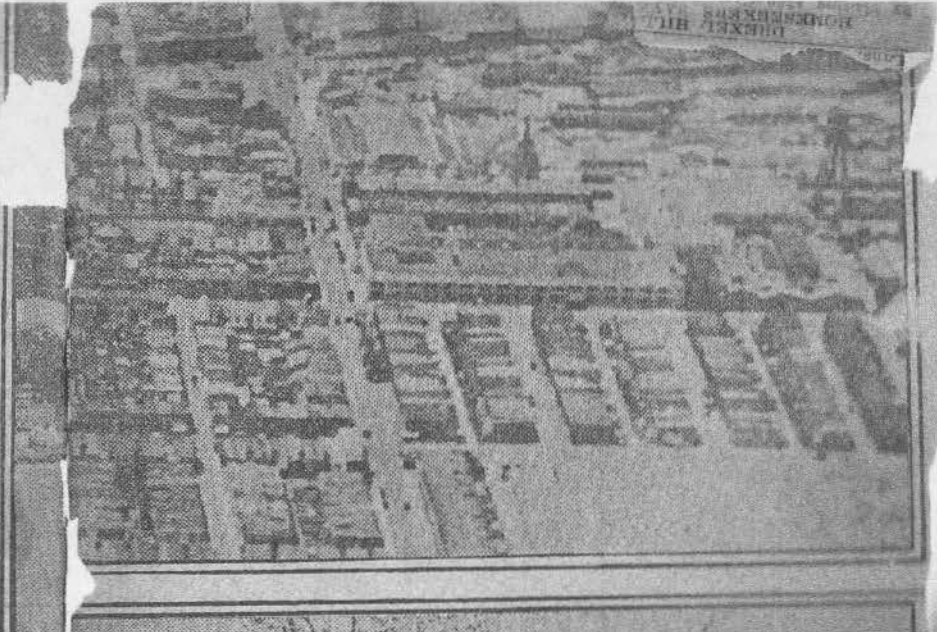


PARK GUARDS PARADE IN A CENTENNIAL
A view made yesterday as the mounted patrol passed in review before the mission lined up in front of Memorial Hall, one of the main exposition buildings during the celebration in 1876





GUARDS PARADE IN A CENTENNIAL SETTING
Friday as the mounted patrol passed in review before members of the Park Commission in front of Memorial Hall, one of the main exposition buildings of the Centennial celebration in 1876

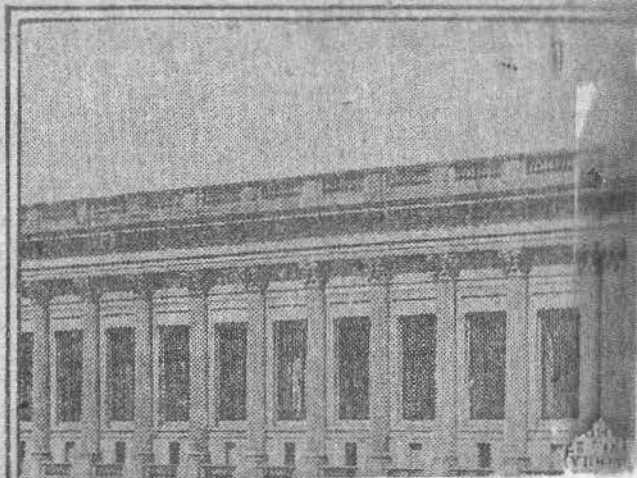


IT
A
VI

1234

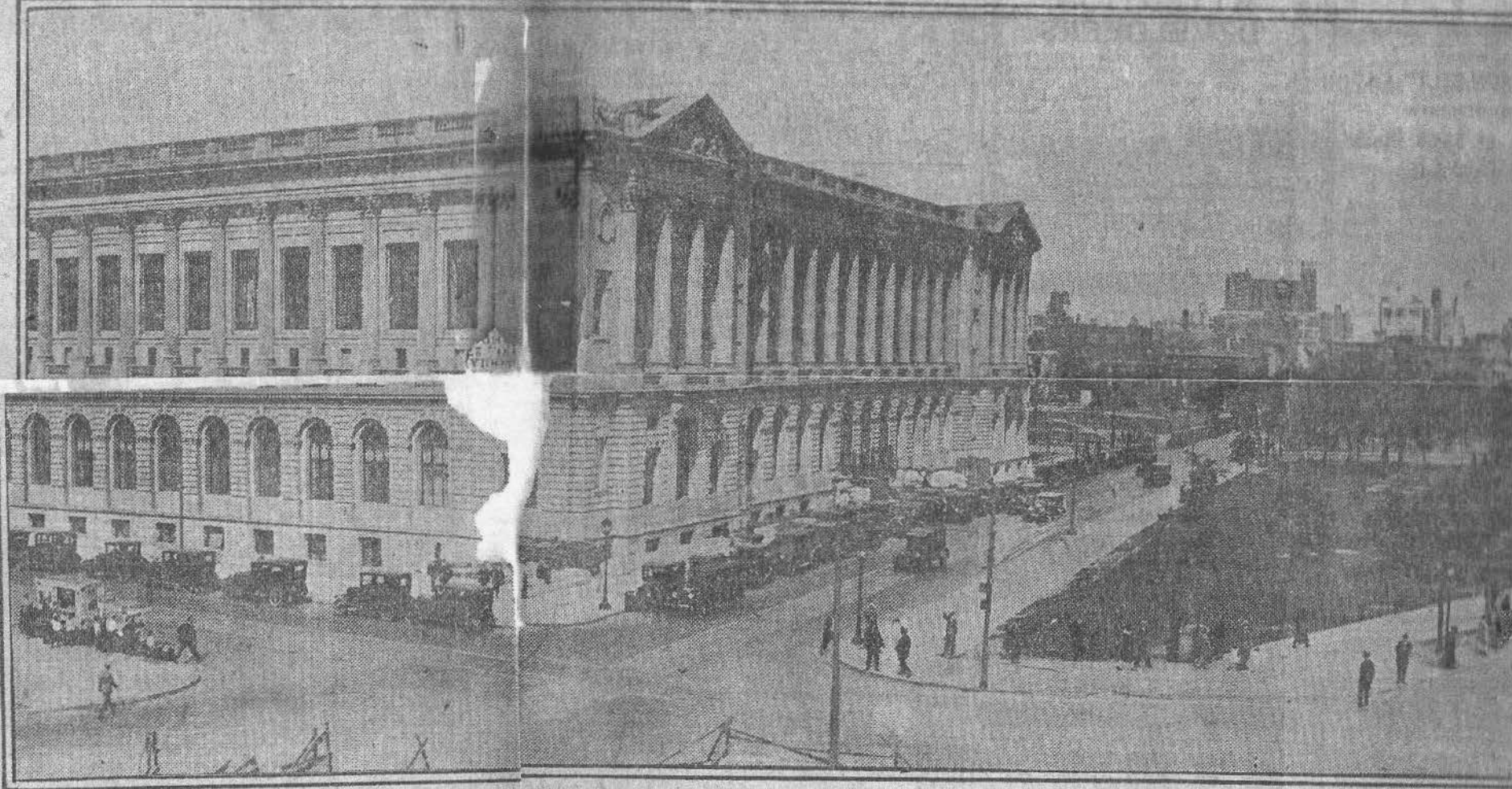
ARIZONA INDIANS DANCE AT CITY HALL

Five Hopi Indians performed their tribal dances on the plaza yesterday and adopted into their nation five palefaces, one of whom was Mayor Kendrick



PARK GUARDS PARADE IN A CENTURY

A view made yesterday as the mounted patrol passed in review before the exhibition lined up in front of Memorial Hall, one of the main exhibitions of the celebration in 1876



A PICTURE WHICH GIVES A FORECAST OF THE ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY THAT

The Municipal Library, first of the beautiful structures which the city is planning for the Parkway, looms majestically at the left of the panorama. From the Park, stands the lofty tower of City Hall, which as a symbol of Philadelphia

EVERY MORNING THE PUBLIC LEDGER HAS A PAGE OF PICTURES C

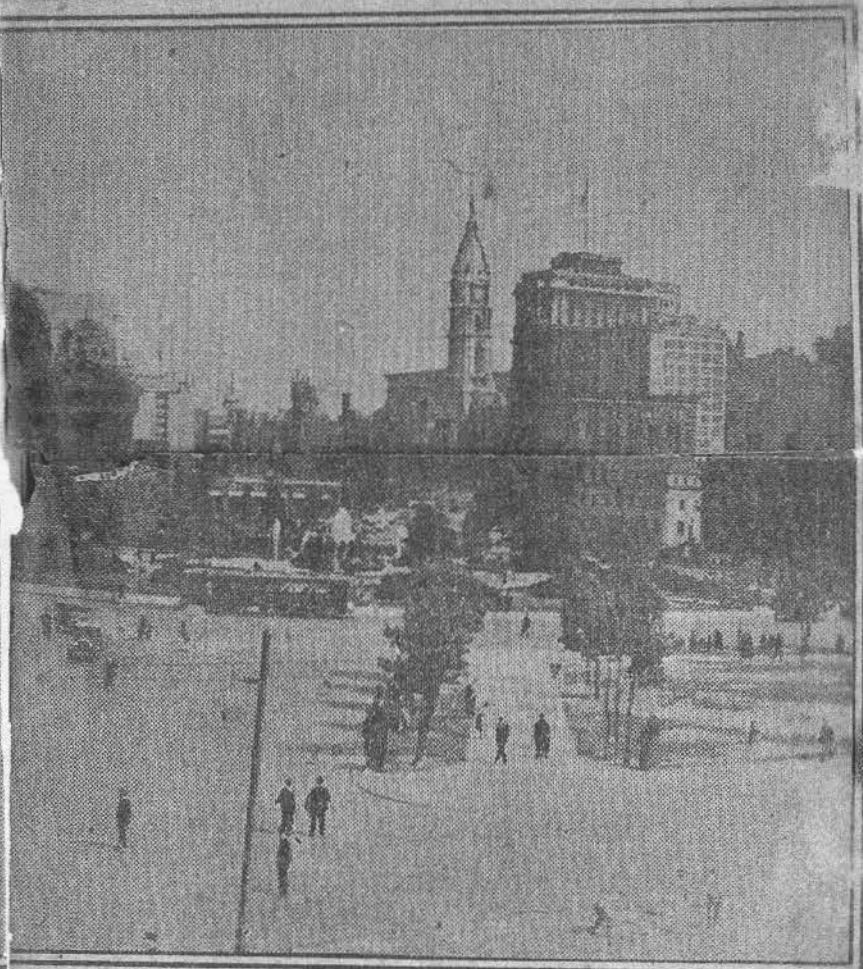
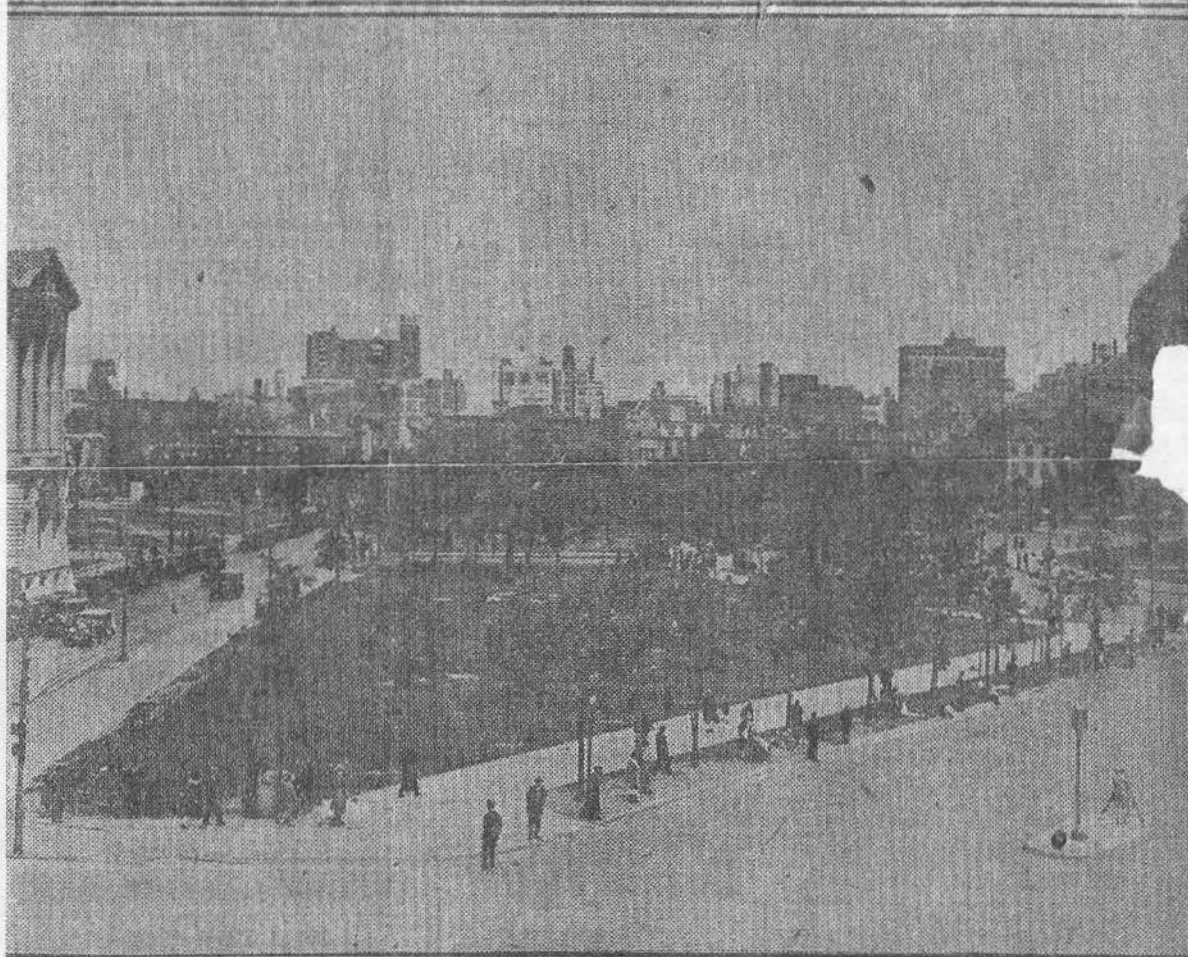
1234

GUARDS PARADE IN A CENTENNIAL SETTING

terday as the mounted patrol passed in review before members of the Park Com-
n front of Memorial Hall, one of the main exposition buildings of the Centennial
celebration in 1876

ITALY MAKES SESQUI GIFT TO PHILADELPHIA

A reproduction of this beautiful fountain of the sea horses at the
la Borghese, Rome, will be presented by the Italian Government
in honor of the 150th anniversary of American independence

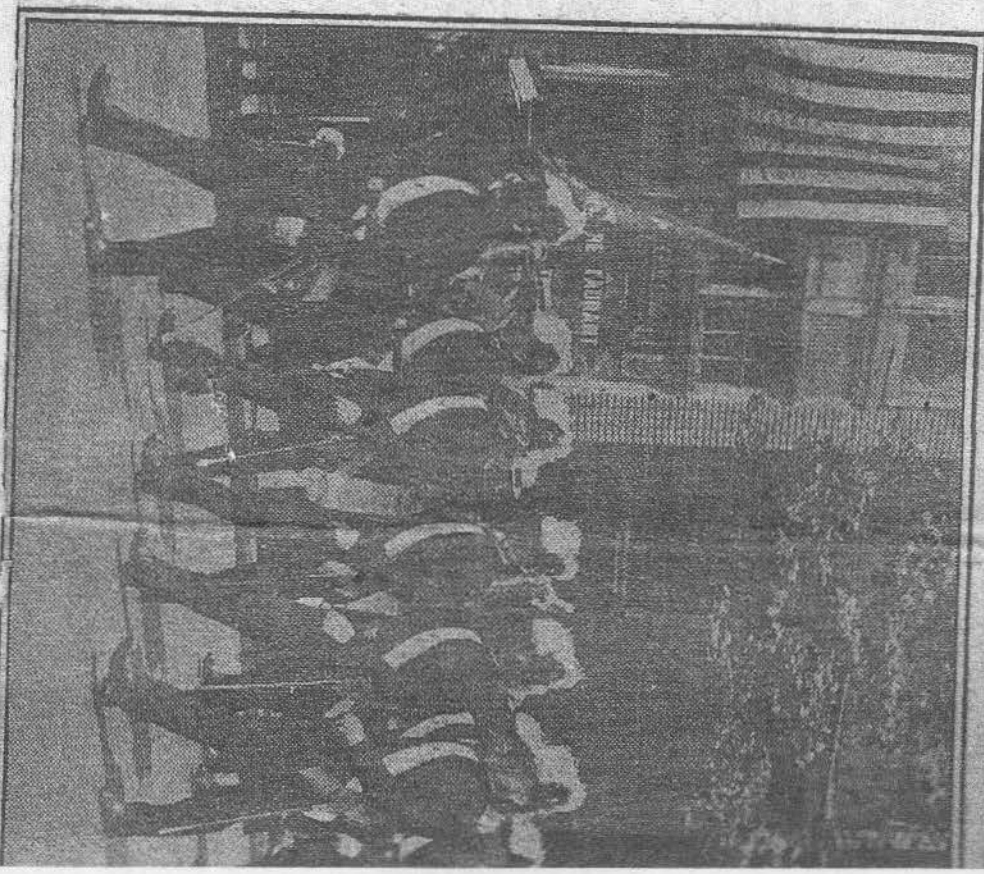
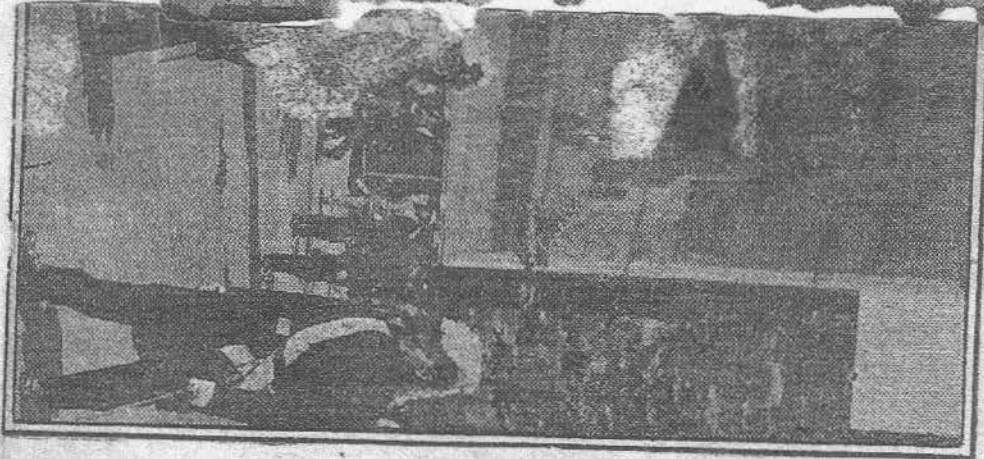


ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY THAT WILL SOME DAY LINE THE LENGTH OF THE PARKWAY

y, looms majestically at the left of the panorama. Beyond Logan Square is the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. And, rising at the end of the broad driveway
er of City Hall, which as a symbol of Philadelphia has come to be second only to Independence Hall

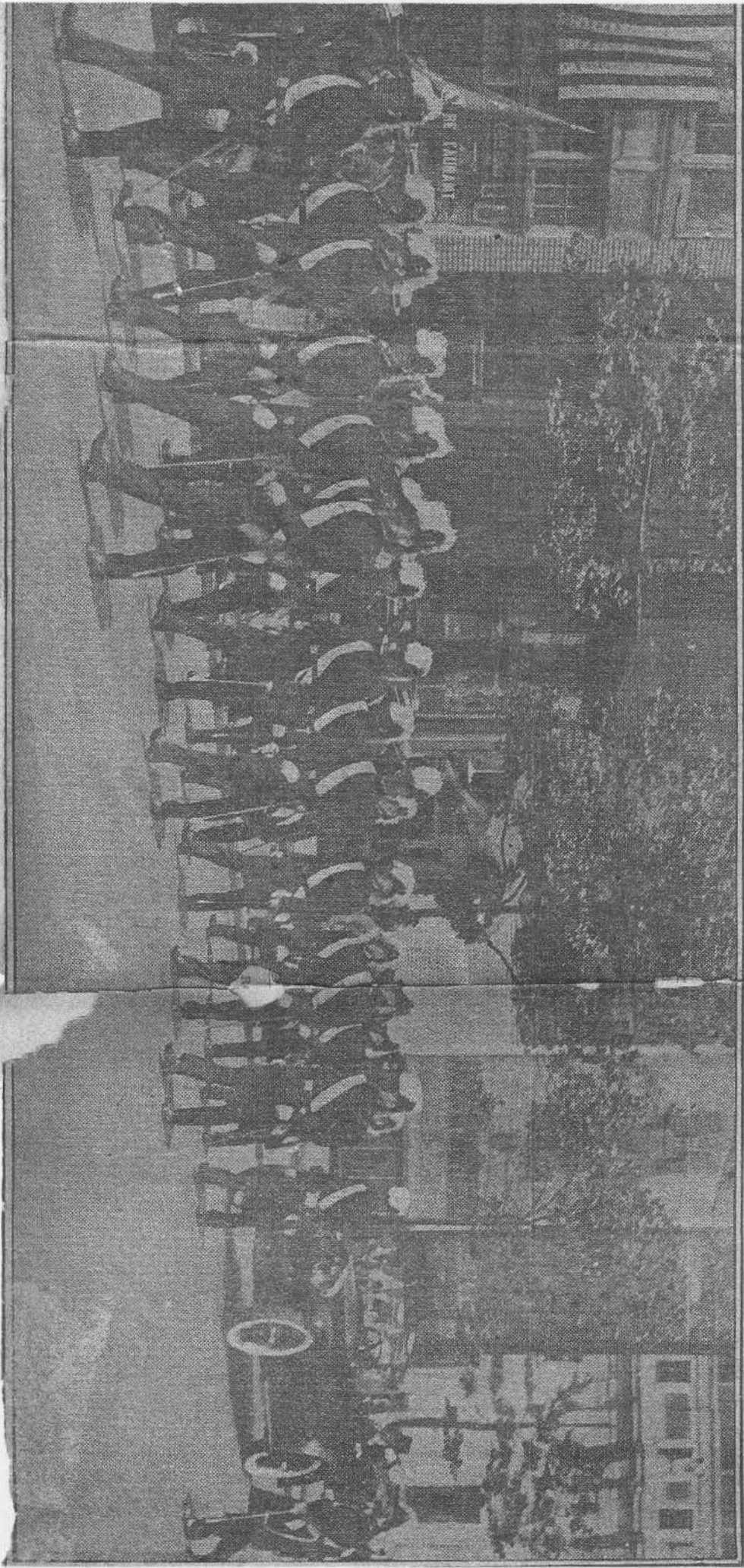
A PAGE OF PICTURES OF INTEREST TO PHILADELPHIA AND HER VISITORS

124 COLORFUL PARADE OPENS K. OF C. AN PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY M



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1926

1242
MENS K. OF C. ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION



1246



SHRINERS' DRILL TEAMS ENTERTAIN SESQUI CROWDS

A panoramic view made yesterday afternoon in the great Stadium during the course of the program in which 10,000 Nobles marched to the music of many bands. One of the patrols is executing maneuvers in the middle of the field. The Palace of Agriculture can be seen rising in the background



TRIPOLI PATROL DRILLS IN THE STADIUM

The brilliantly costumed team from Tripoli Temple, Milwaukee, Wis., surged through the Stadium yesterday like a wave of color in the spectrum during the maneuvers on the Sesqui grounds. Thousands of Shriners and Sesqui visitors gathered in the mammoth theatre to watch the impressive drills

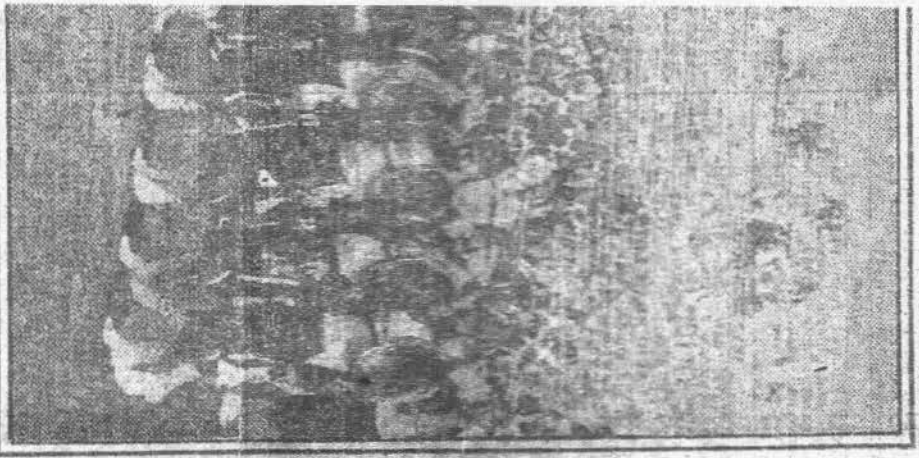


CROWN

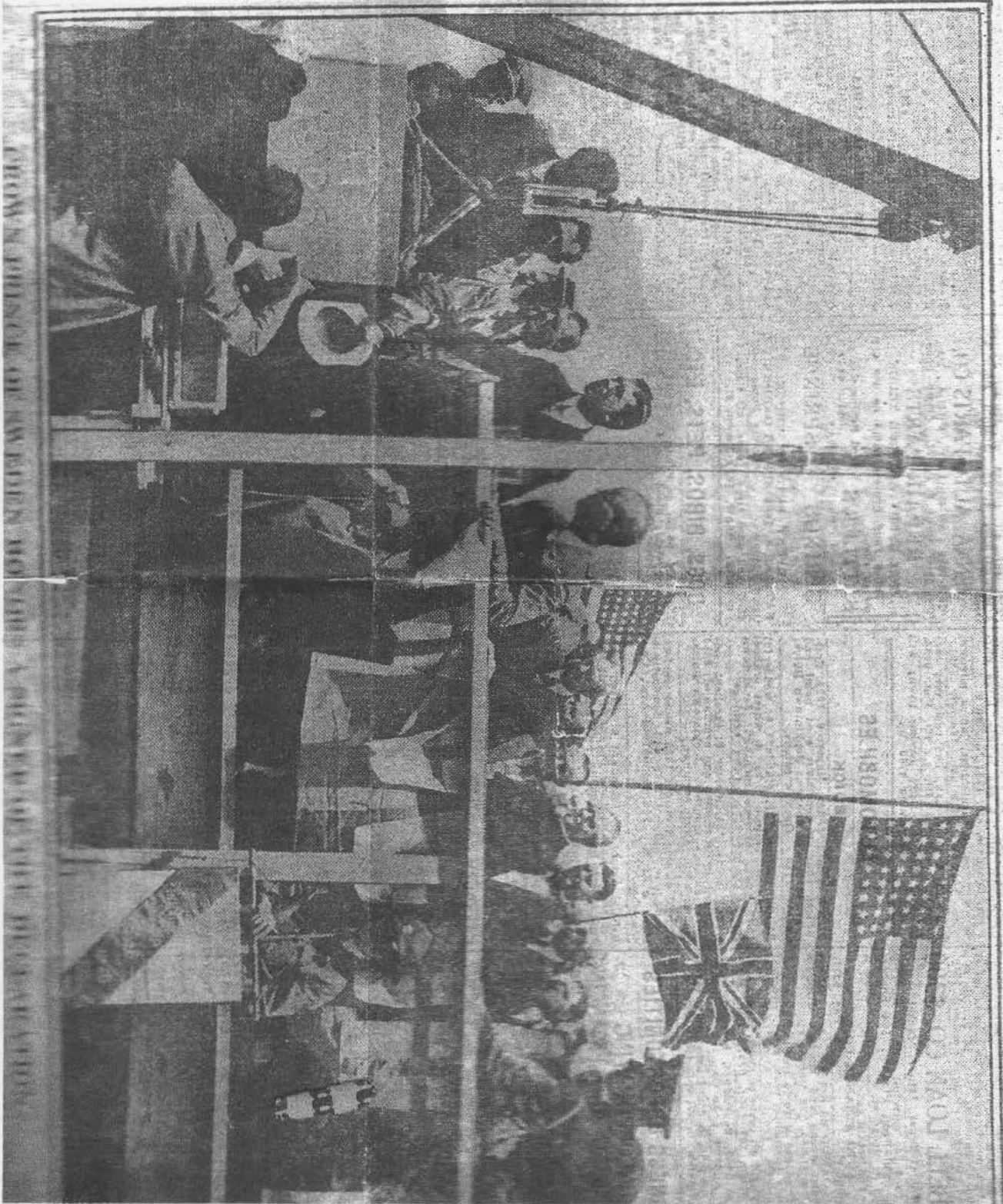


ROWDS

Program in which 10,000 Nobles
middle of the field. The Palace of



M
the Stadium yesterday like a
ls of Shriners and Sesqui visitors
drills



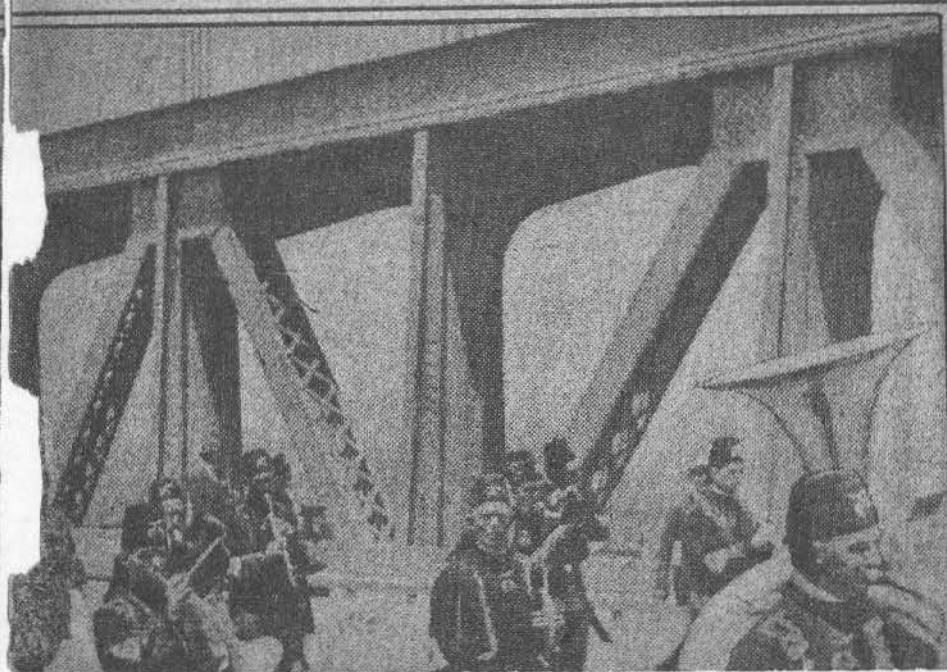
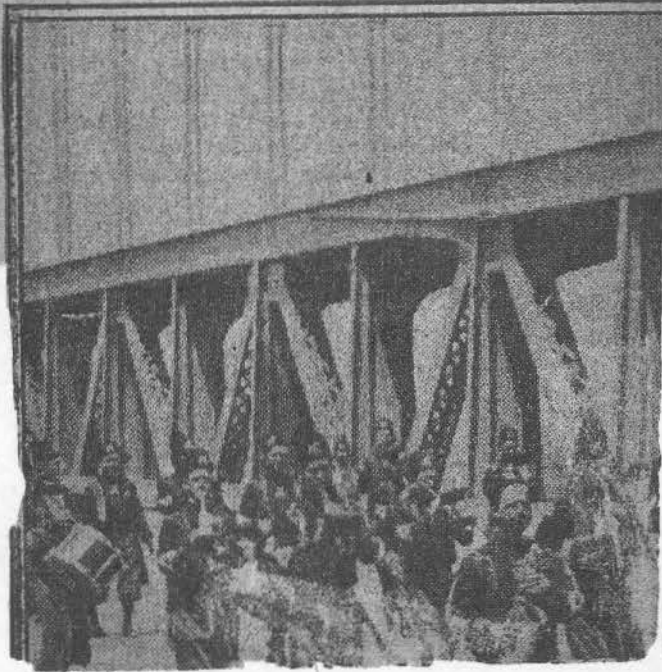
FROM THE SCENE OF AMERICAN BO... ONE AROUND OF THE GREAT A...

PH 21



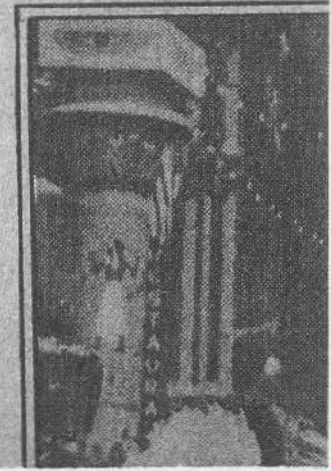
TRIPOLI PATROL DRILLS IN THE STADIUM

The brilliantly costumed team from Tripoli Temple, Milwaukee, Wis., surged through the Stadium yesterday like a wave of color in the spectrum during the maneuvers on the Sesqui grounds. Thousands of Shriners and Sesqui visitors gathered in the mammoth theatre to watch the impressive drills



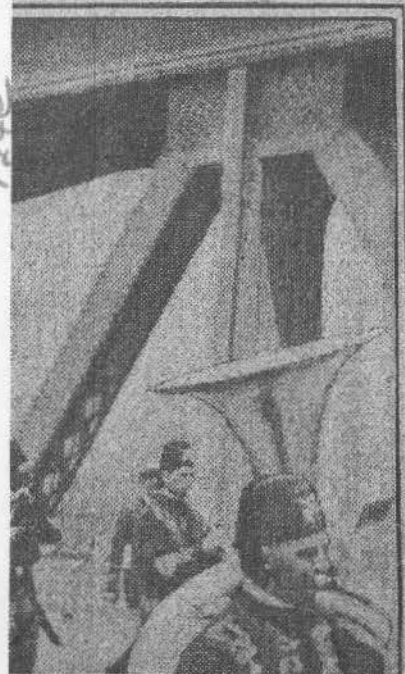
CROWN

The heir of the throne as he laid the corners



SECTION
MISSING

1242

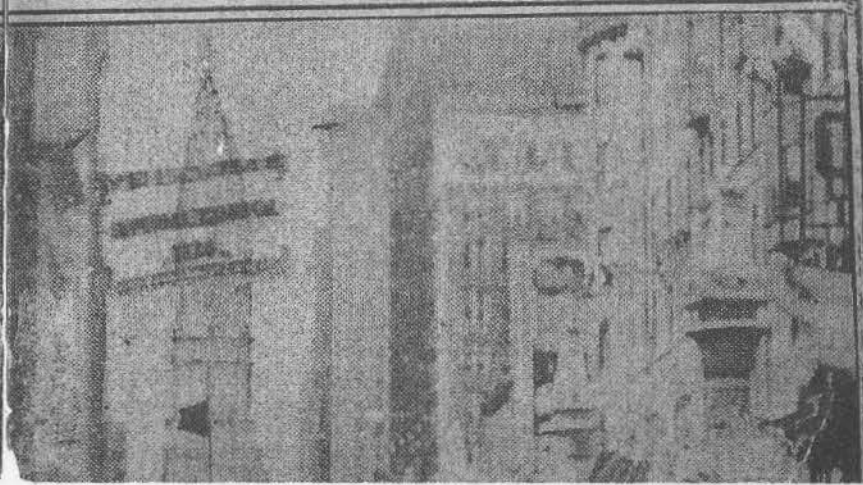
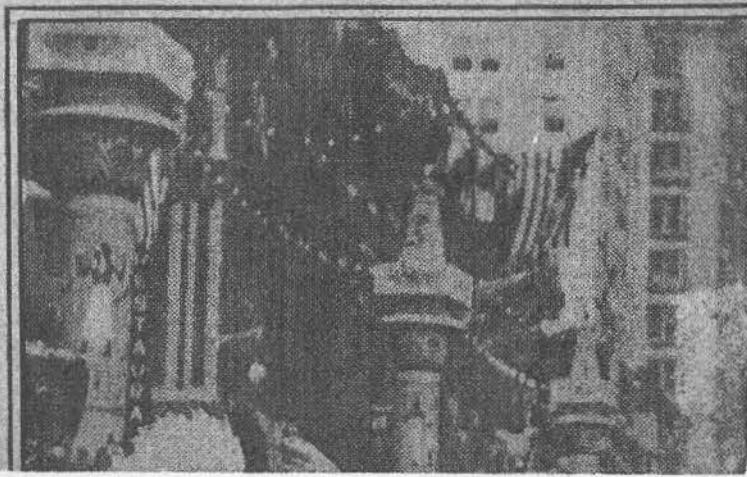


RIVER BRIDGE
The huge suspension structure
by



CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN HONORS A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION

The heir of the throne of Sweden, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, photographed yesterday afternoon on the Sesqui grounds as he laid the cornerstone of the Swedish-American Sesqui Association Building erected as a memorial to John Morton, Swedish signer of the Declaration



BROAD STREET THRILLS TO THE DRAMA OF INDIAN CEREMONIAL DANCES
"Indians" from the Shrine of Ballut Abyad, Albuquerque, N. M., staged their dances late yesterday afternoon, and the crowd that gathered to watch the performance was bounded only by the limits of vision

IN THE PUBLIC LEDGER WITH NEWS OF THE SHRINERS AND THE EXPOSITION

is on the Sesqui grounds. Thousands of citizens and Sesqui visitors
 with theatre to watch the impressive drills

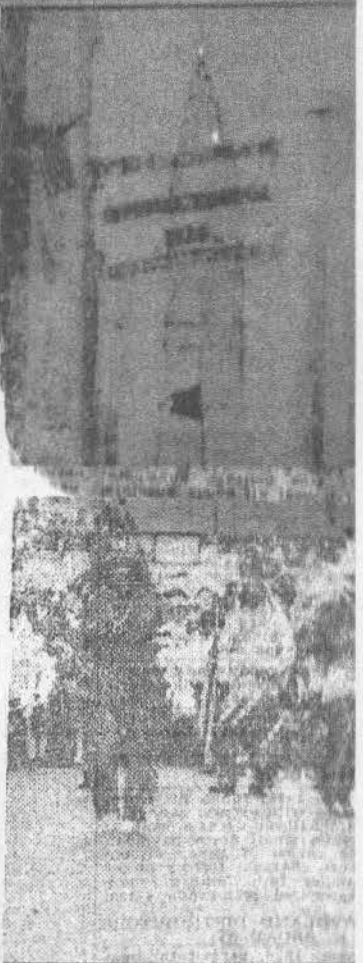


PROCESSION OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE
 yesterday led a gay procession across the huge suspension structure
 between Pennsylvania and New Jersey

CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN HONORS A SIGNER OF T
 The heir of the throne of Sweden, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, photographed yester
 as he laid the cornerstone of the Swedish-American Sesqui Association Building erec
 Swedish signer of the Declaration



BROAD STREET THRILLS TO THE
 "Indians" from the Shrine of Ballut Abyad, Albuquerque,
 crowd that gathered to watch the perf



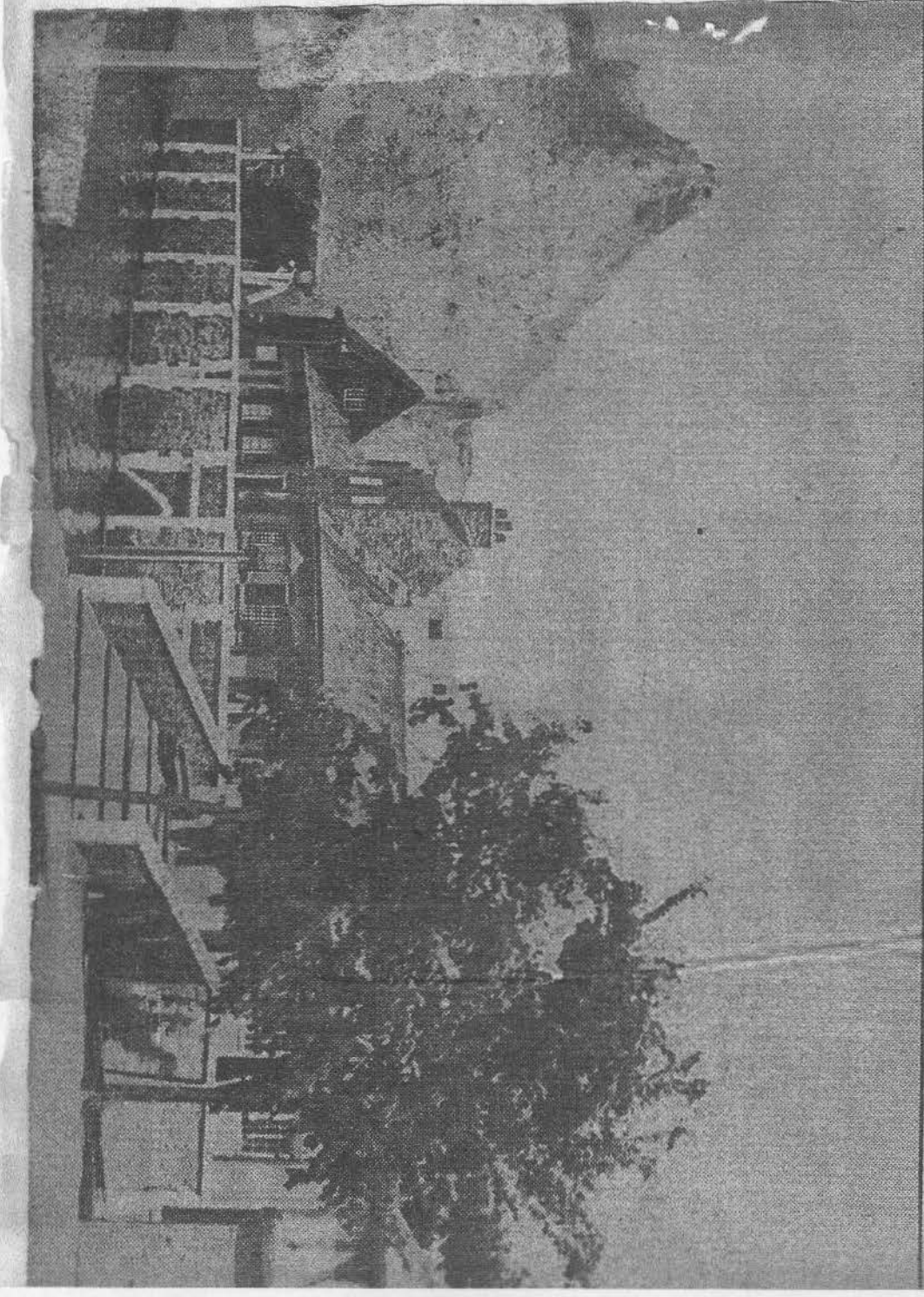
DRAMA OF INDIAN C
 ue, N. M., staged their du
 ornamance was bounded only

EVERY MORNING IN THE PUBLIC LEDGER WITH NEWS OF THE SHRINERS AN

HISTORIC

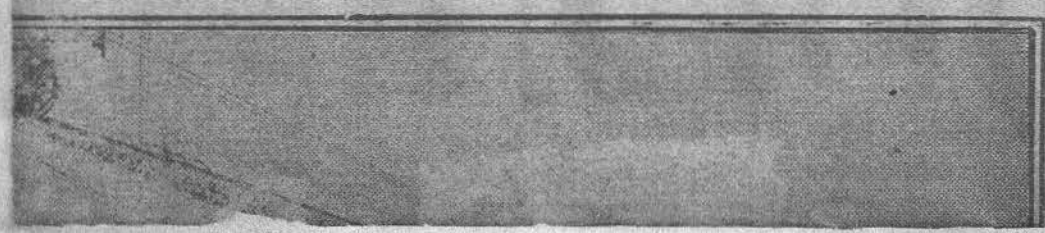
BUILDINGS STAND IN OLD-TI

PUBLIC LEDGER—PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY MOR

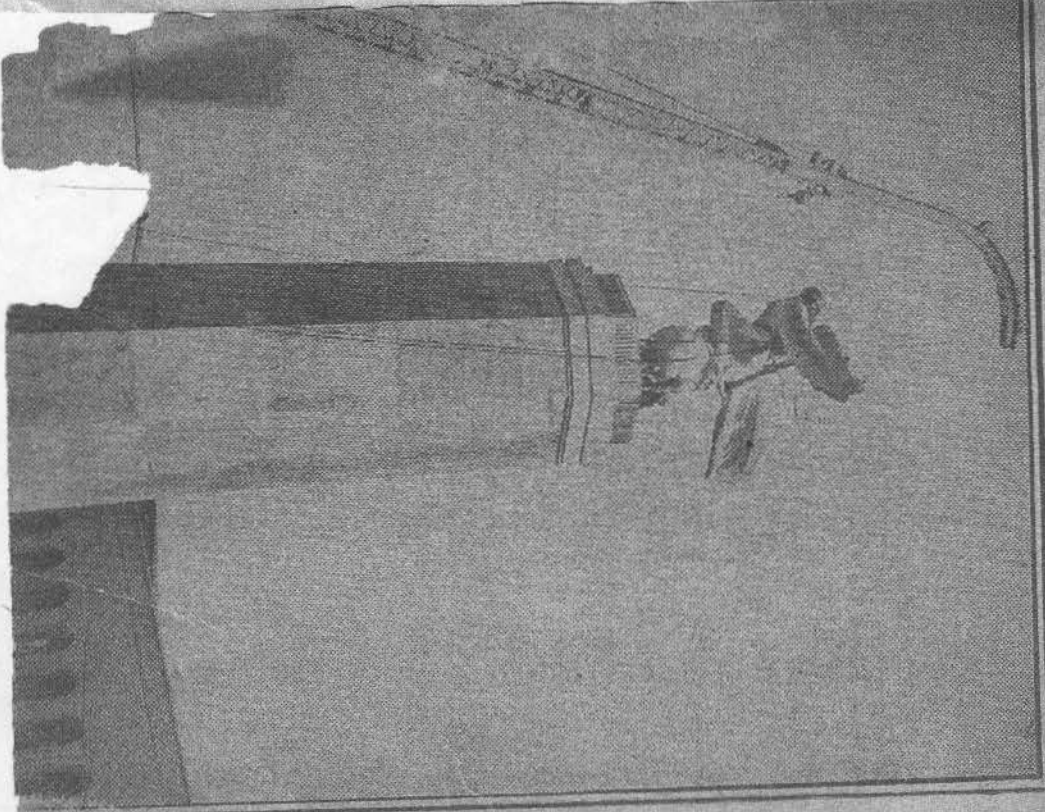


1250
—PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1926

AND IN OLD-TIME GLORY



AT THE SESQUI



1256



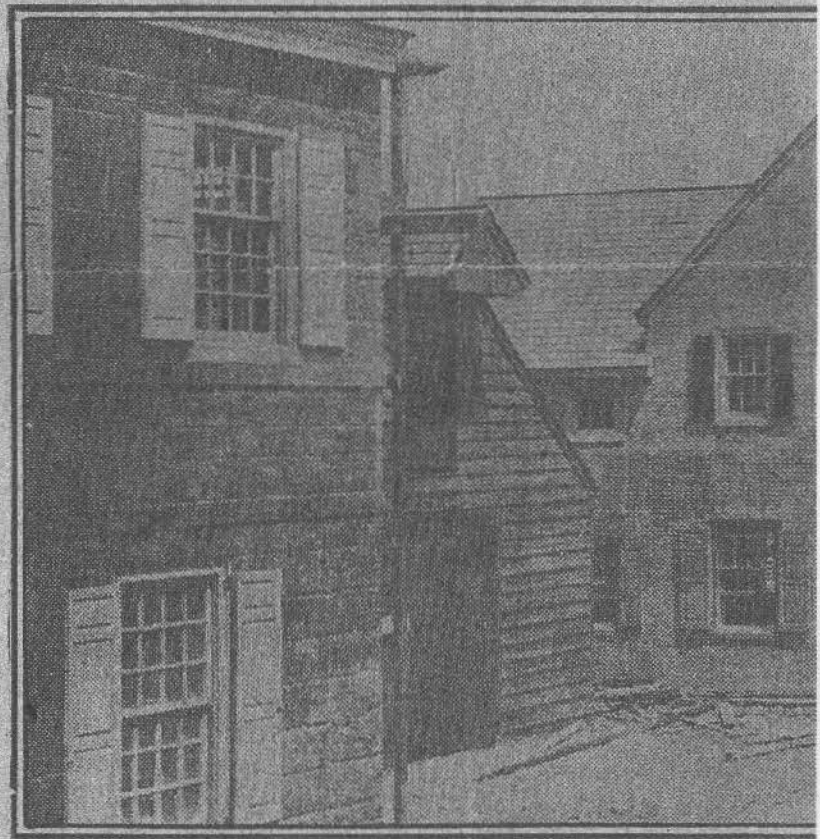
QUOTA CLUB WOMEN PRESENT TABLEAU

Mrs. Helen Stepler, Mrs. Alice Illworth, Mrs. Katherine H. Edward, Miss Jane E. Thurman and Miss Mae A. Peas present "The Spirit of Quota" at the convention now in progress



A BIT OF OLD CHESTER, ENGLAND, REPLICATED

This view looking across a lagoon on the Sesqui grounds of the Sesqui Bridge of Chester flanked with a row of quaint Old World houses is a prominent part in the history of the English



A GLIMPSE AT THE PAST

One side of High Street at the Sesqui. In another week Philadelphians will be able to visit their city as it was in 1776

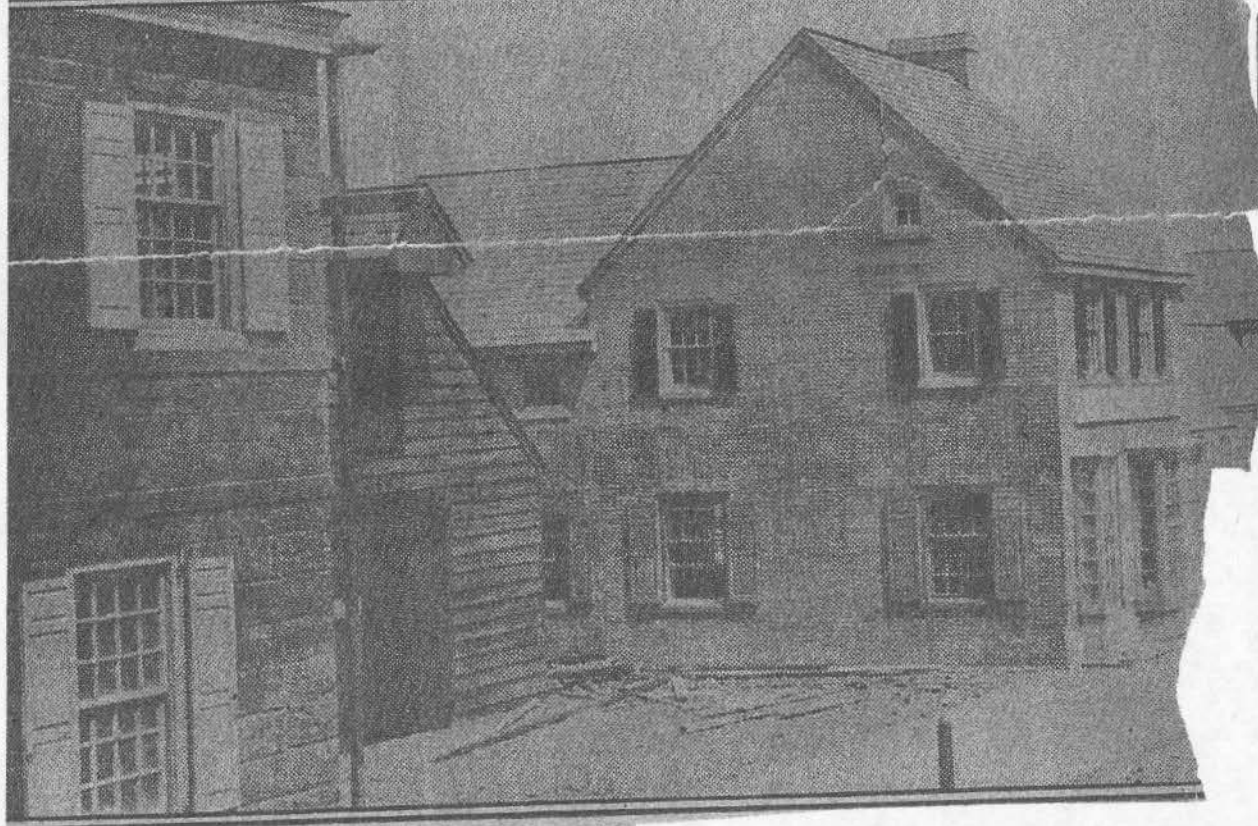
125c

A BIT OF OLD CHESTER, ENGLAND, REPRODUCED
 This view looking across a lagoon on the Sesqui grounds shows the City
 Bridge of Chester flanked with a row of quaint Old World houses which played
 a prominent part in the history of the English city



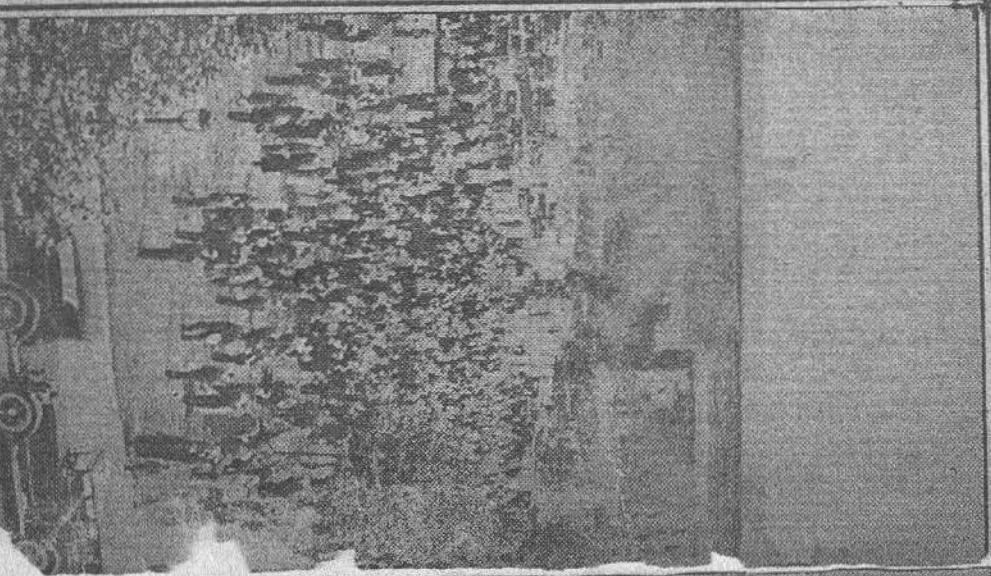
PUTT
 One of
 at the Se

AGED GODDESS ON HER PEDESTAL
 ns on the approach to the Forum of the Founders
 day received its complement of statuary. Above, the
 figure is being put in place



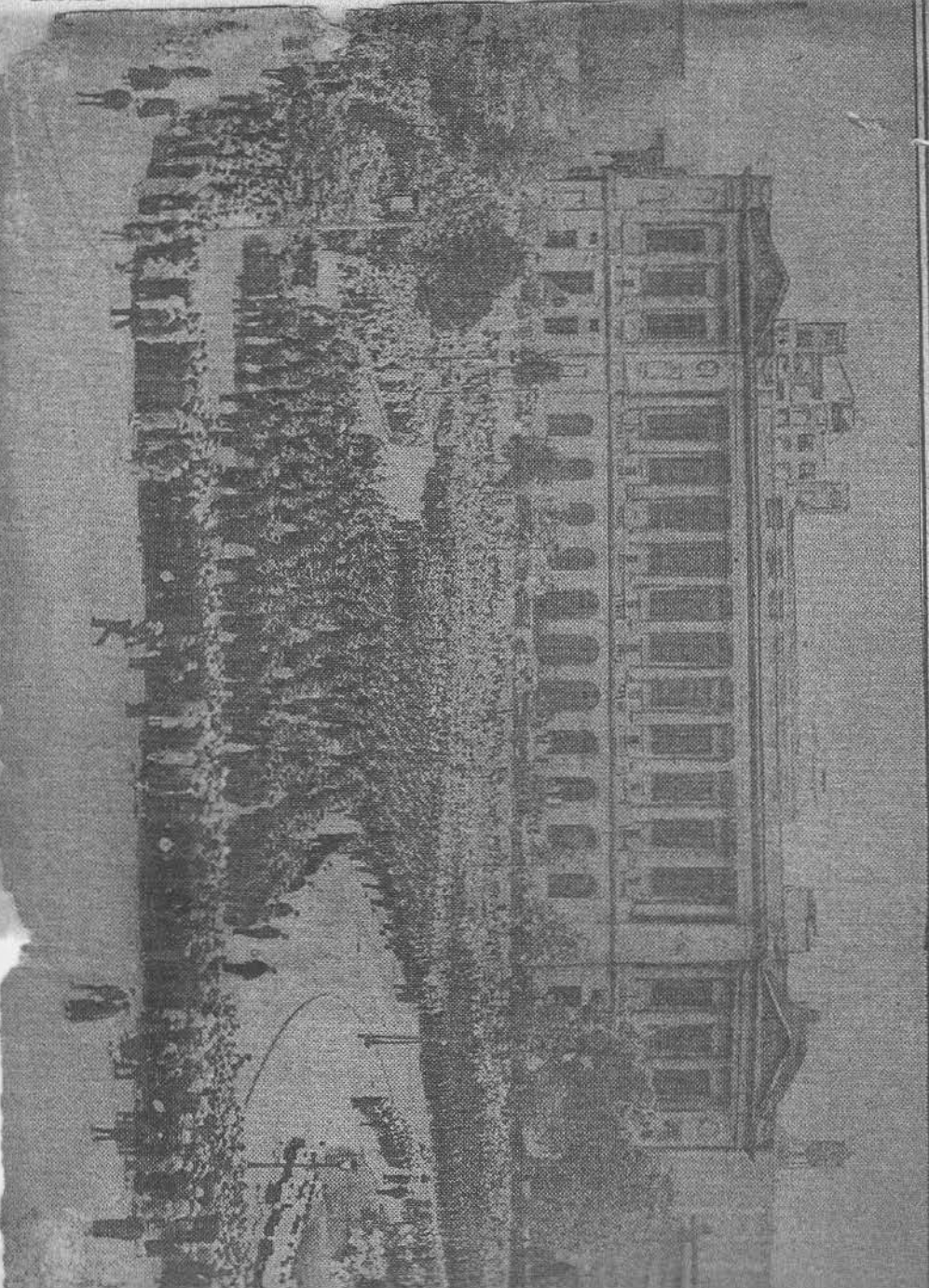
A GLIMPSE AT THE PAST
 One side of High Street at the Sesqui. In
 another week Philadelphians will be able to visit
 their city as it was in 1776

FIELD MASS



PUBLIC LEDGER—PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY MORNING

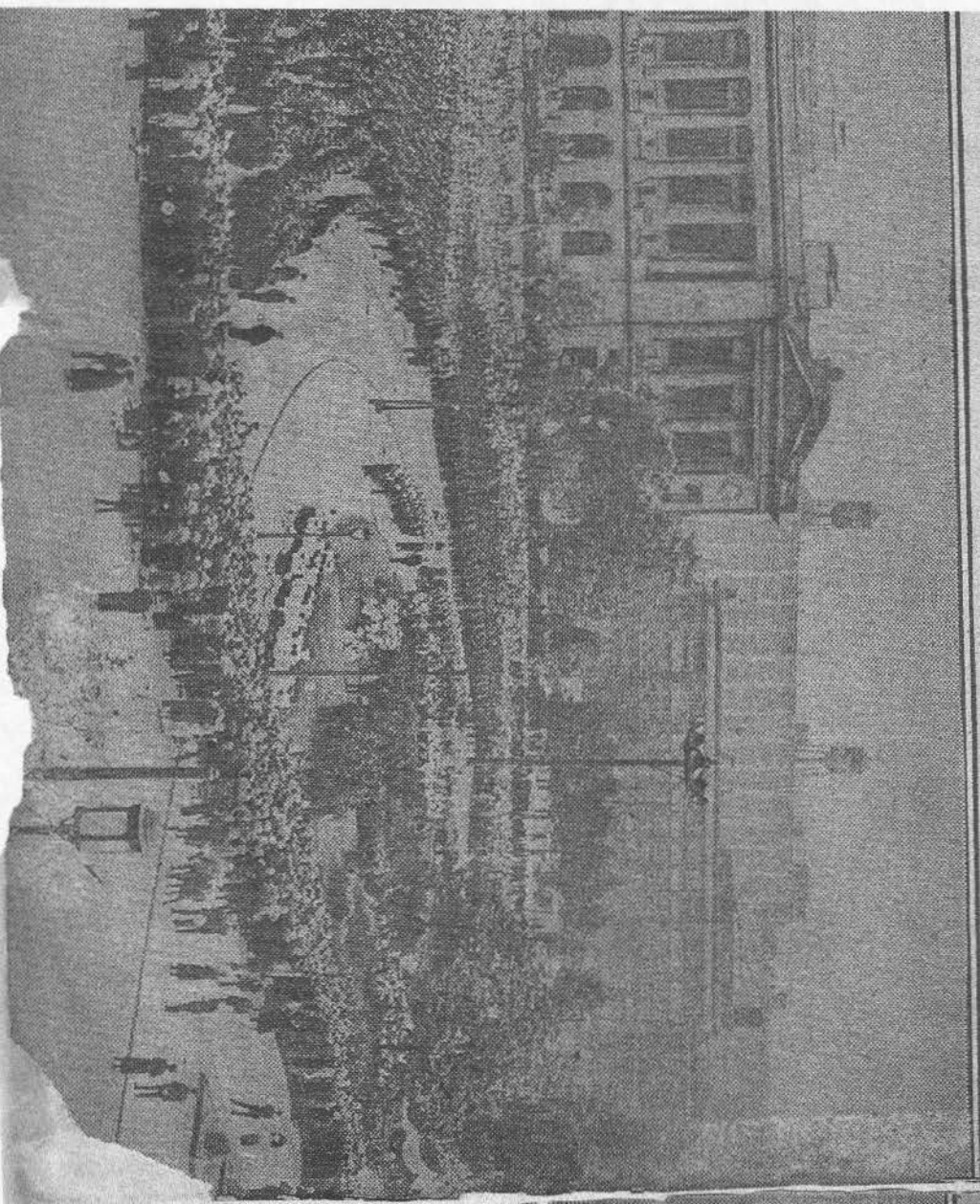
AT CATHEDRAL—SESQUI



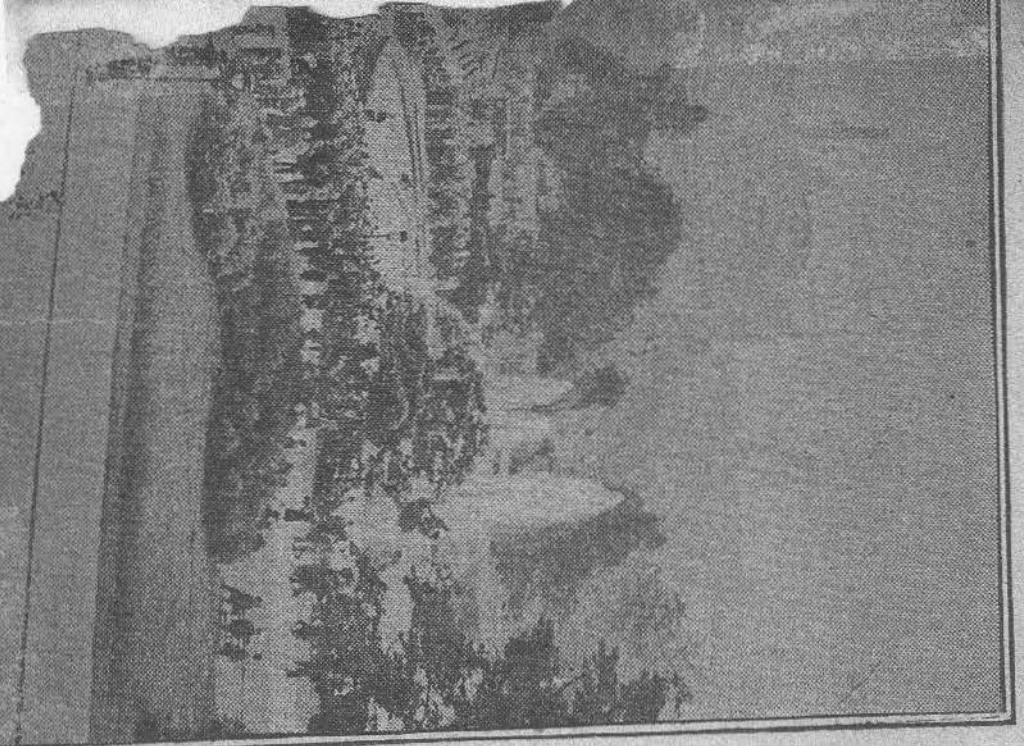
1262

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1926

AL—SESQUI STATE BULL



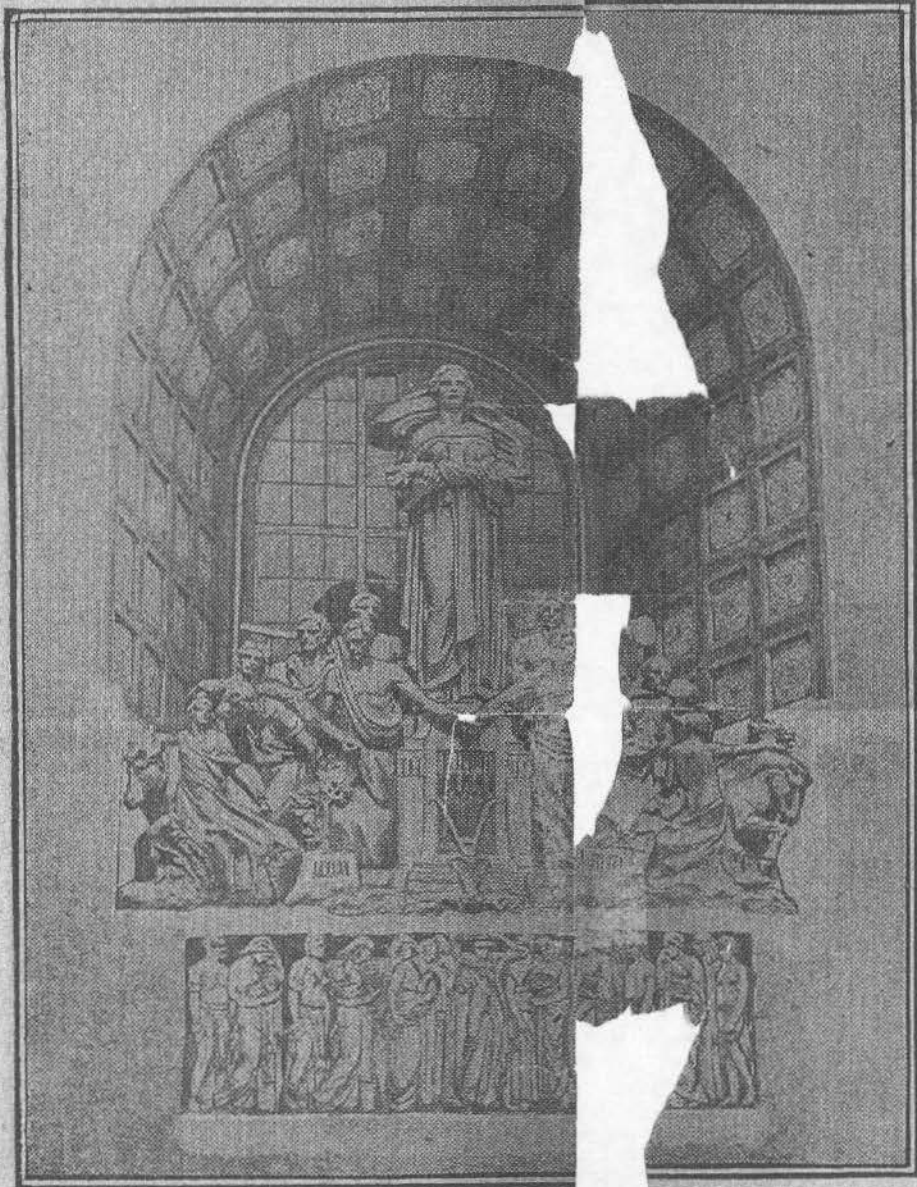
DINGS TO OPEN





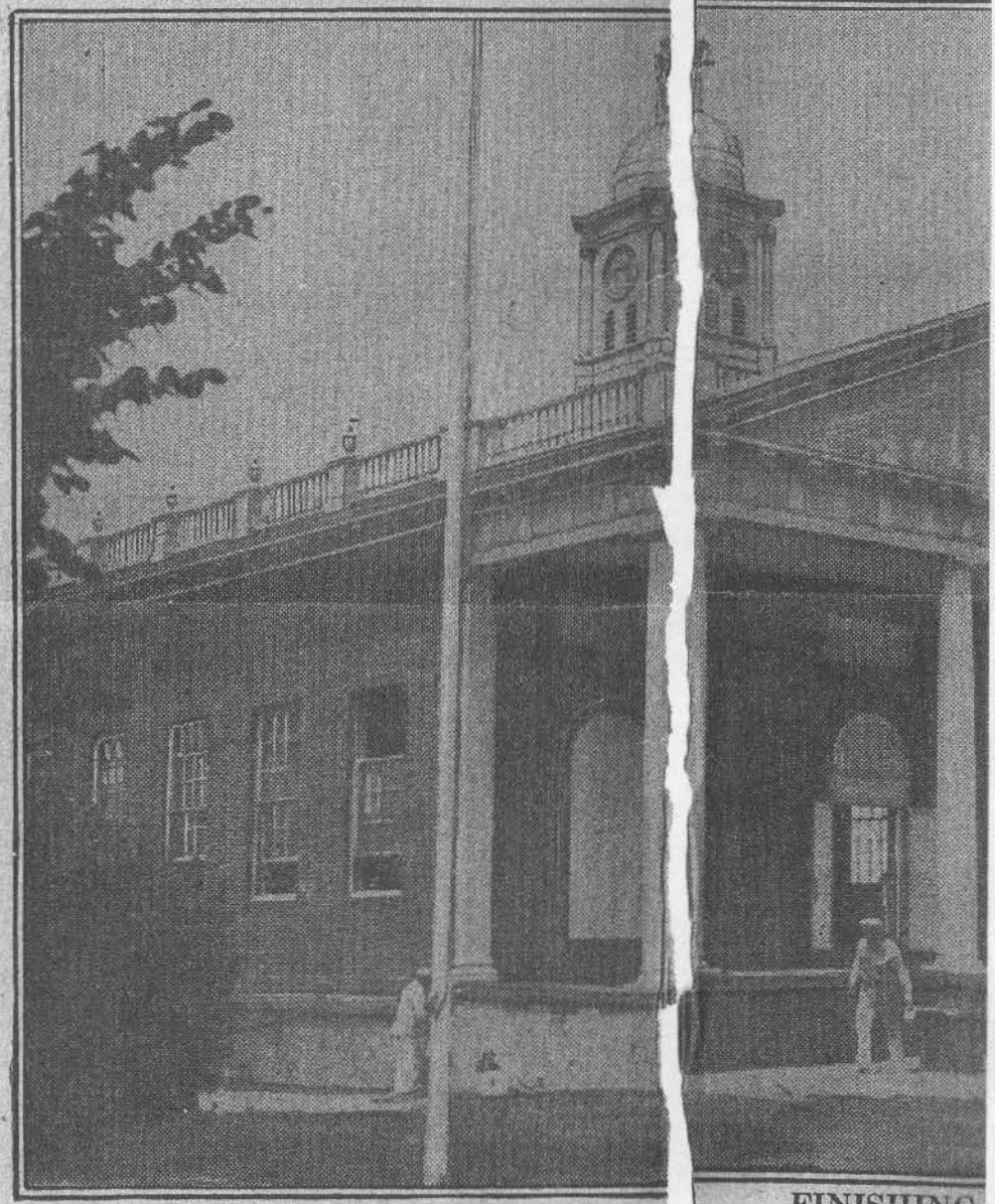
POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN ATTEND

With nearly 5000 policemen, firemen, Park guards, Sesqui police and ... ing the Cathedral. A ... th degree Knights of C



ON THE PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING

A group of statuary representing Agriculture ... the Pennsylvania State Building, where ... the activities at the Sesqui ... just finished on ... center many of ... y

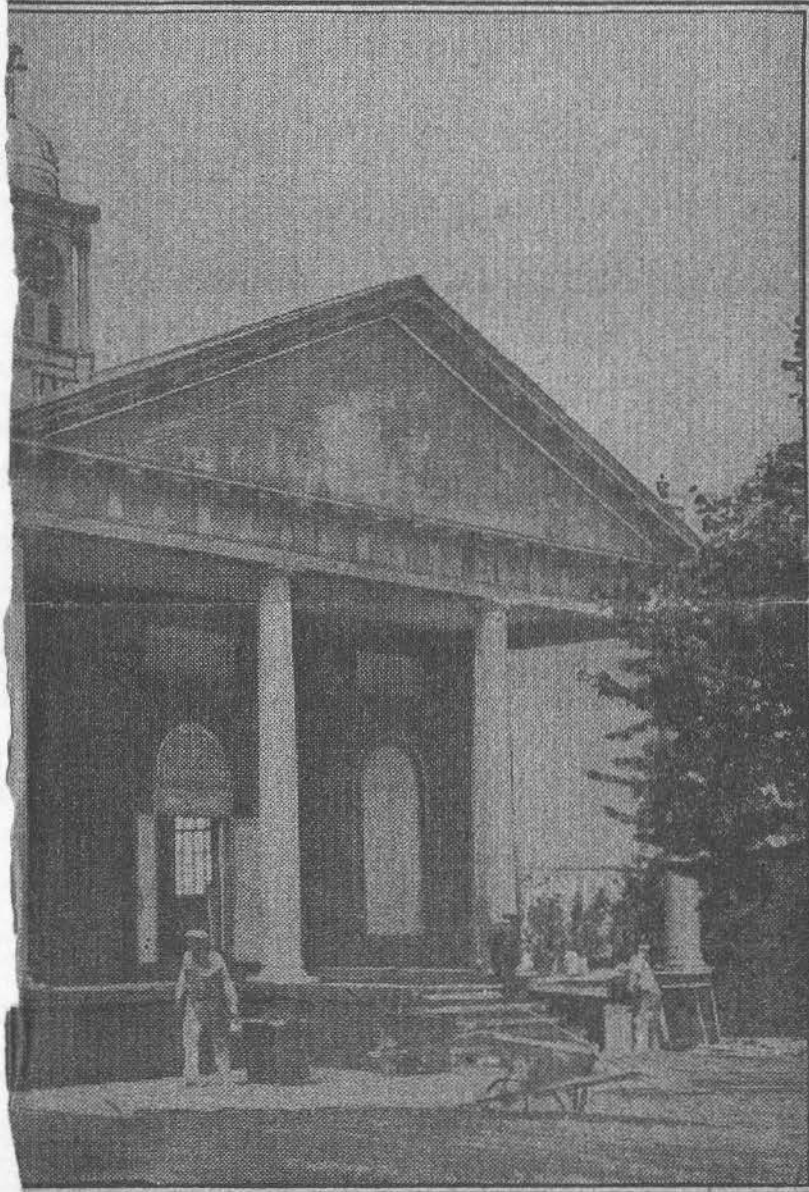


FINISHING

126c

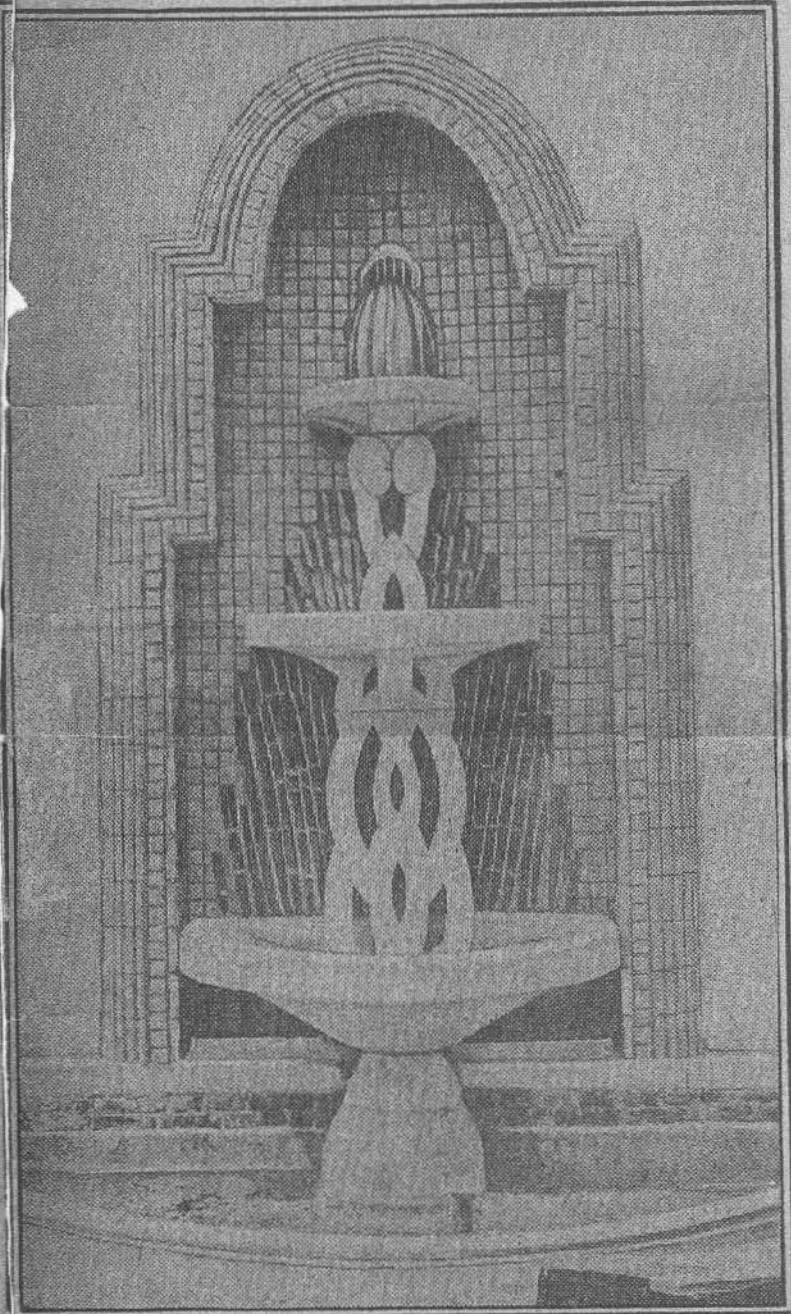
IREMEN ATTEND FIELD MASS

ards, Sesqui police and prison guards in attendance, mass was
cing the Cathedral. A male choir from the Church of the Gesu
th degree Knights of Columbus formed a guard of honor



FINISHING CONNECTICUT BUILDING

Governor Trumbull and members of the Connecticut
State Commission will take part in exercises here today.
Executives of the thirteen original States are guests of city



FOUNTAIN IN PENN'S WOOD

In the Pennsylvania Building and in the beautifully
decorated court which it incloses a group of hostesses
will hold open house at a formal tea today

127

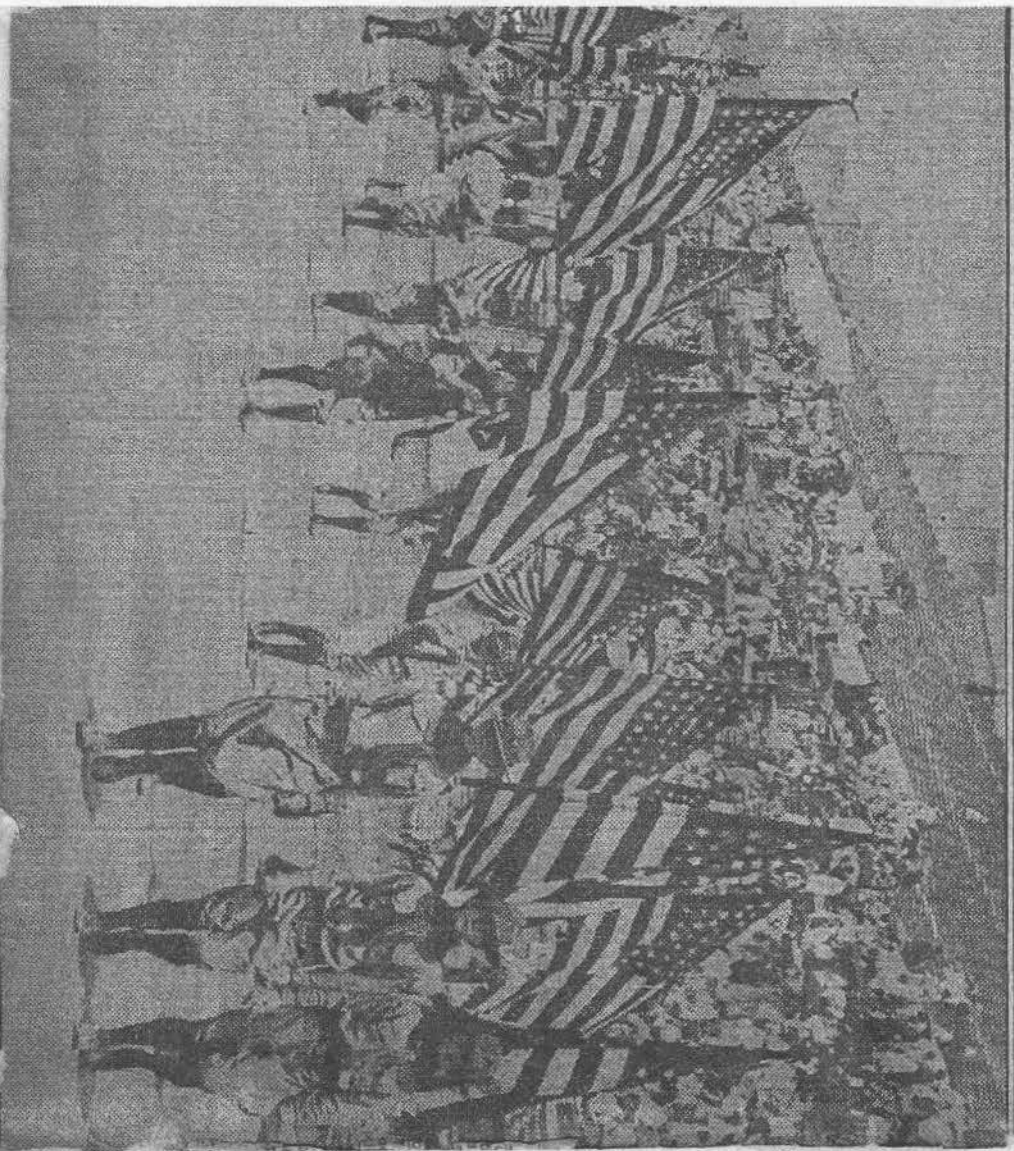
FLAG DAY TURNS CITY AND SESQ



127a

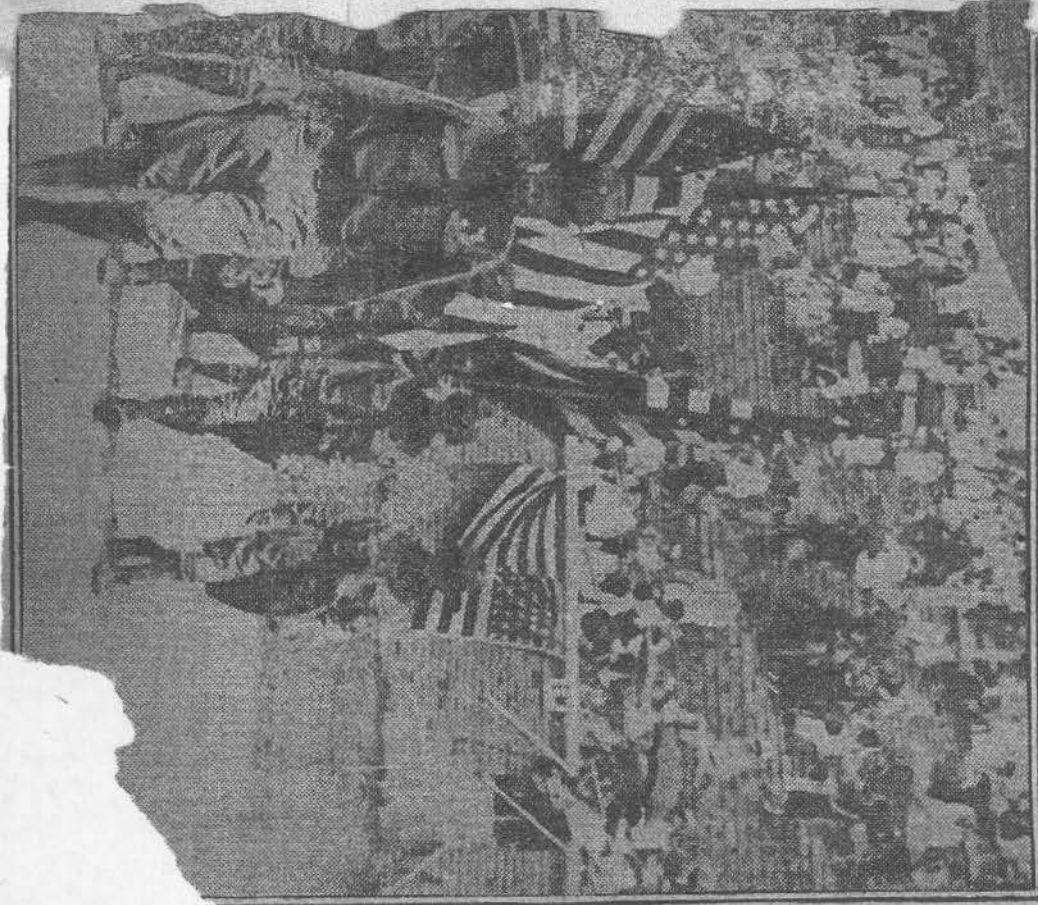
PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15,

Y AND SESQUI INTO

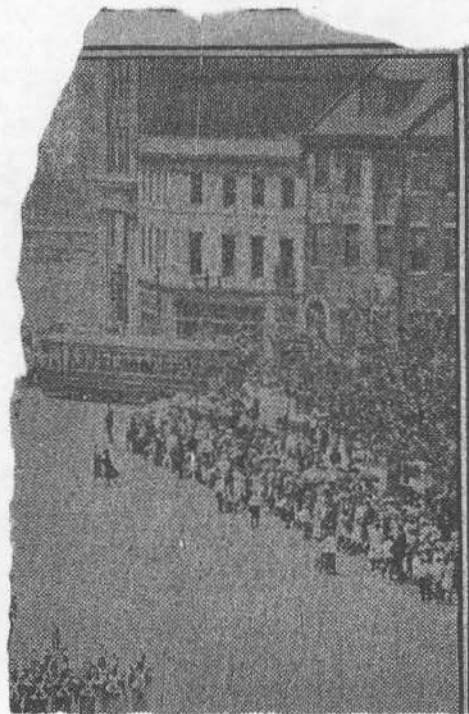


1926

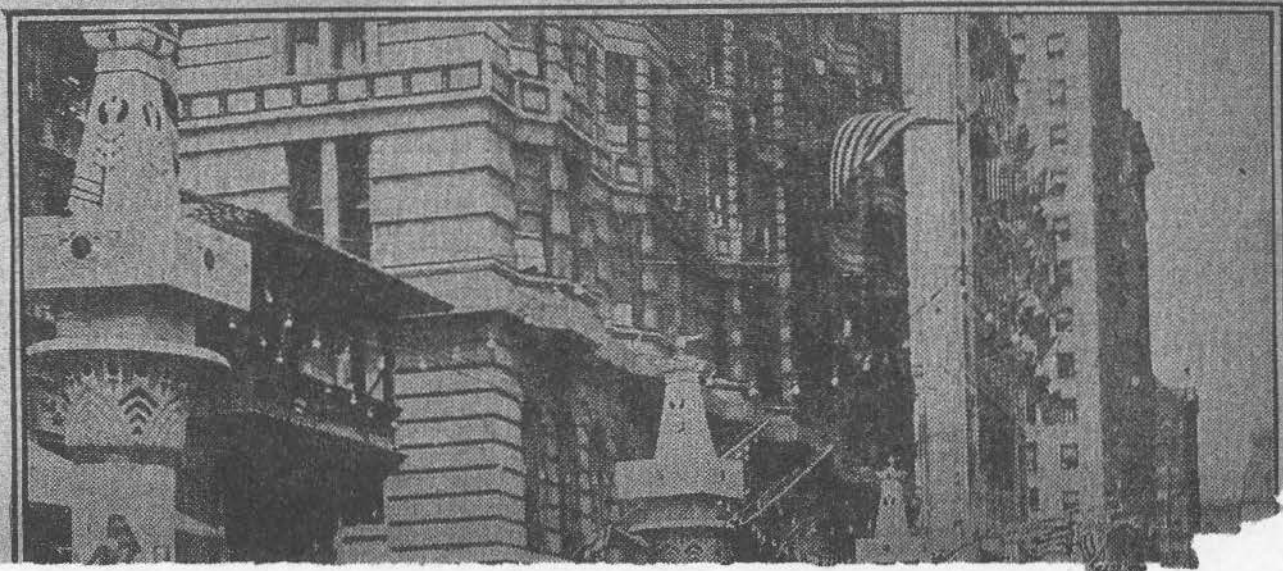
RIOT OF COLOR



127b

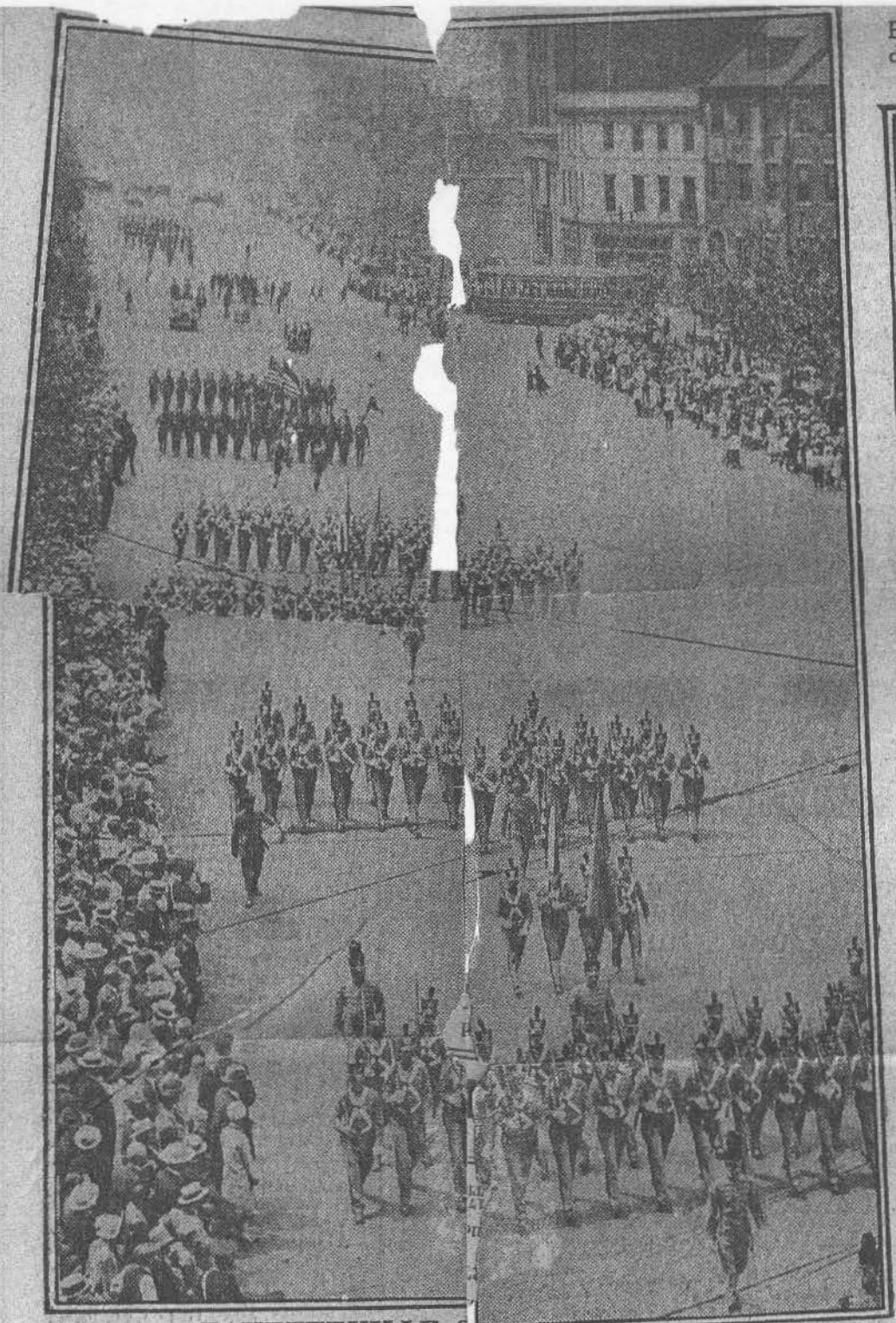


Boy Scouts from all over the city marching with their colors through the Municipal Stadium day. This was one of the features of the combined program in honor of Flag Day and the official dedication of the Sesqui by Governors or representatives of the original thirteen States



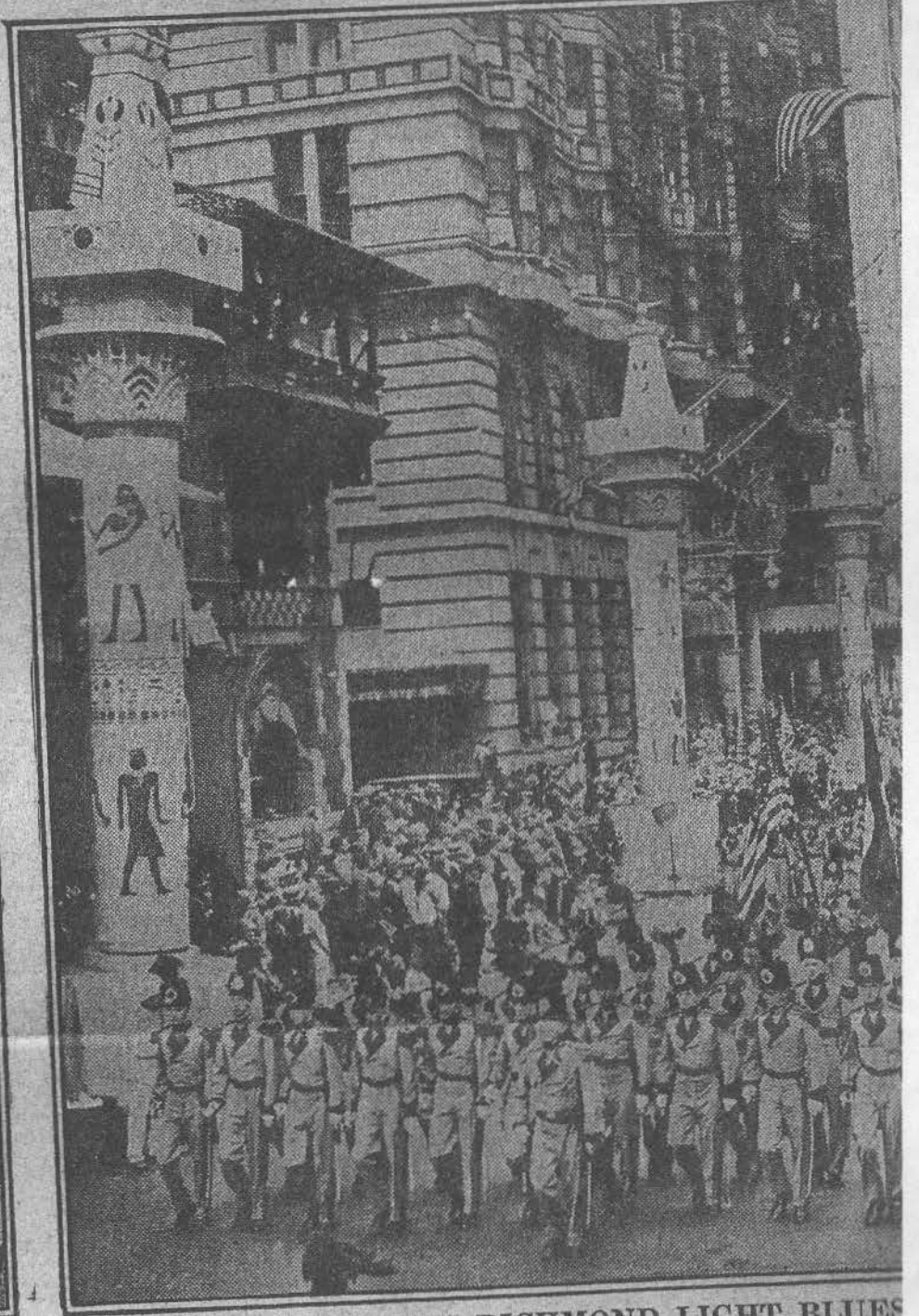
127c

Boy Scouts from all over the city marching with their colors through the day. This was one of the features of the combined program in honor of the dedication of the Sesqui by Governors or representatives of the origin



FAYETTEVILLE C
ON THE MARCH

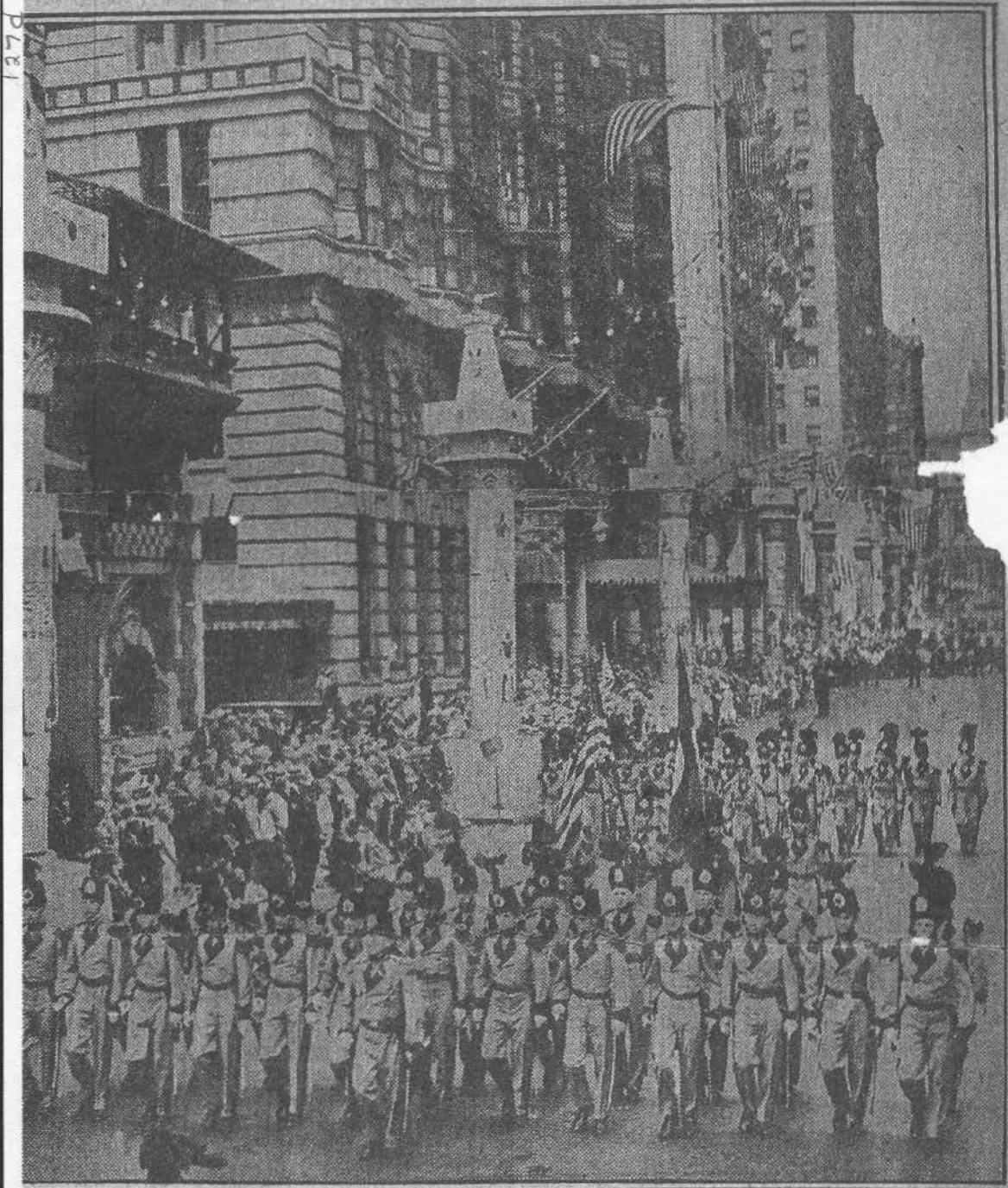
The Fayetteville Independent Light... North Carolina



THE RICHMOND LIGHT BLUES

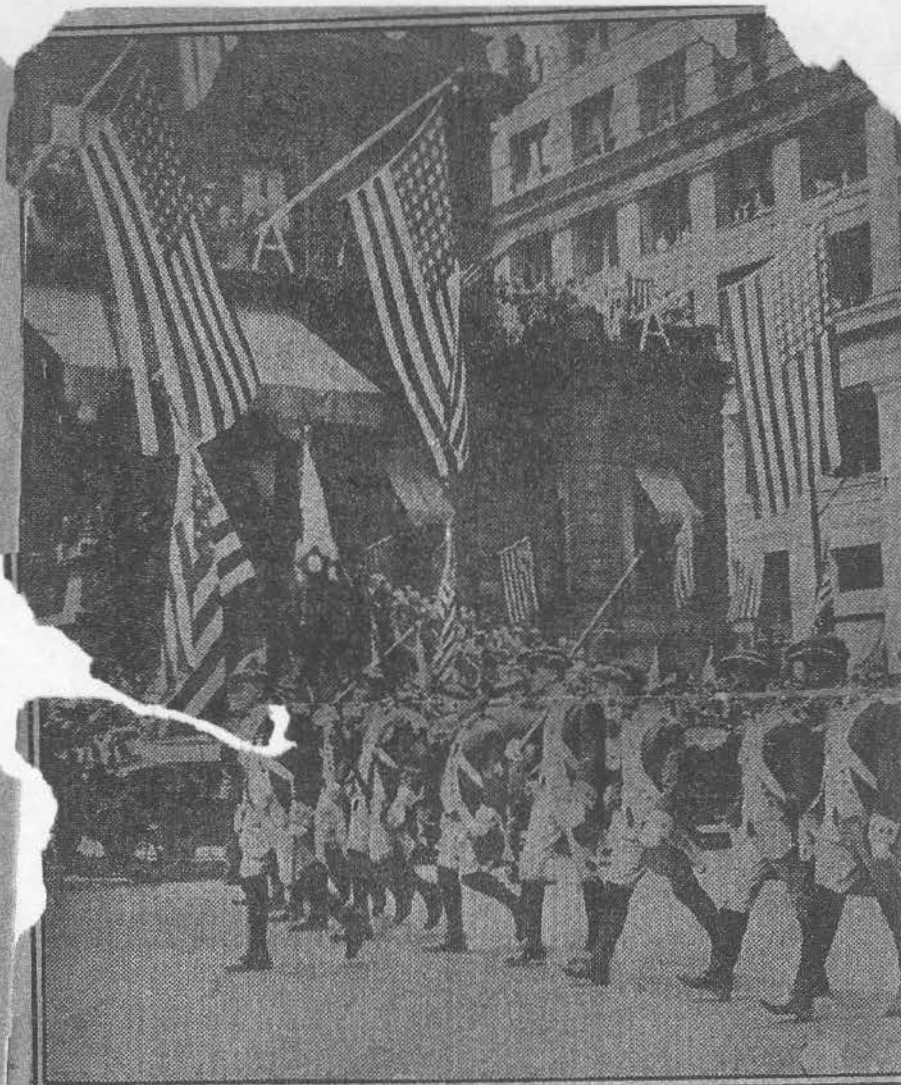
The historic Virginia organization as it appeared yesterday coming... of the dedication of the thirteen co

was one of the features of the combined program in honor of Flag Day and the official
dedication of the Sesqui by Governors or representatives of the original thirteen States



THE RICHMOND LIGHT BLUES

Historic Virginia organization as it appeared yesterday coming down Broad street in the
line of march in honor of Flag Day and the dedication of the thirteen columns in the Forum of the
Founders

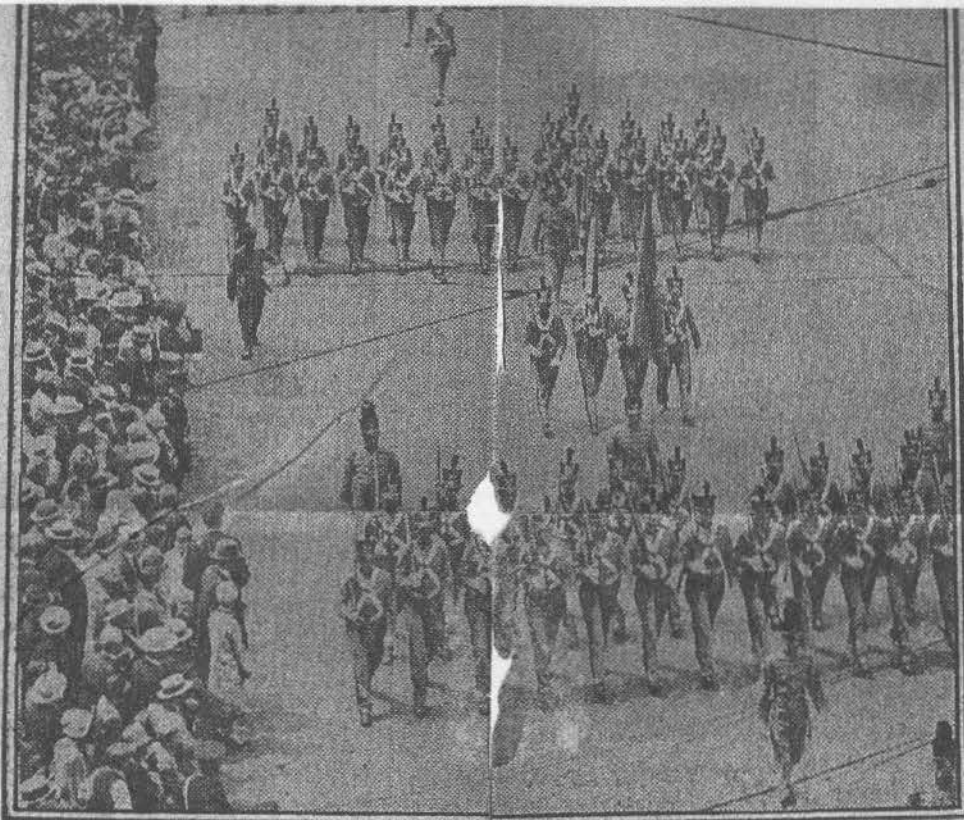


HERE COMES THE FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY

The ancient military organization from Providence, R. I., was in the
line of march yesterday with its historic colors and traditional
uniforms. They were photographed at Broad street

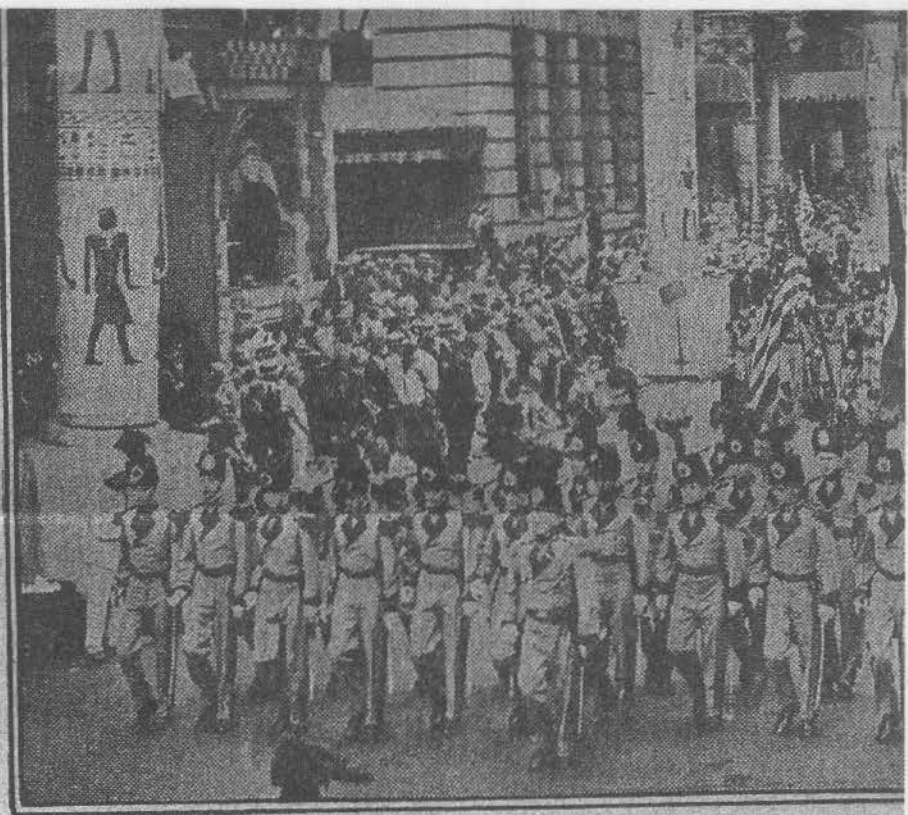


197c



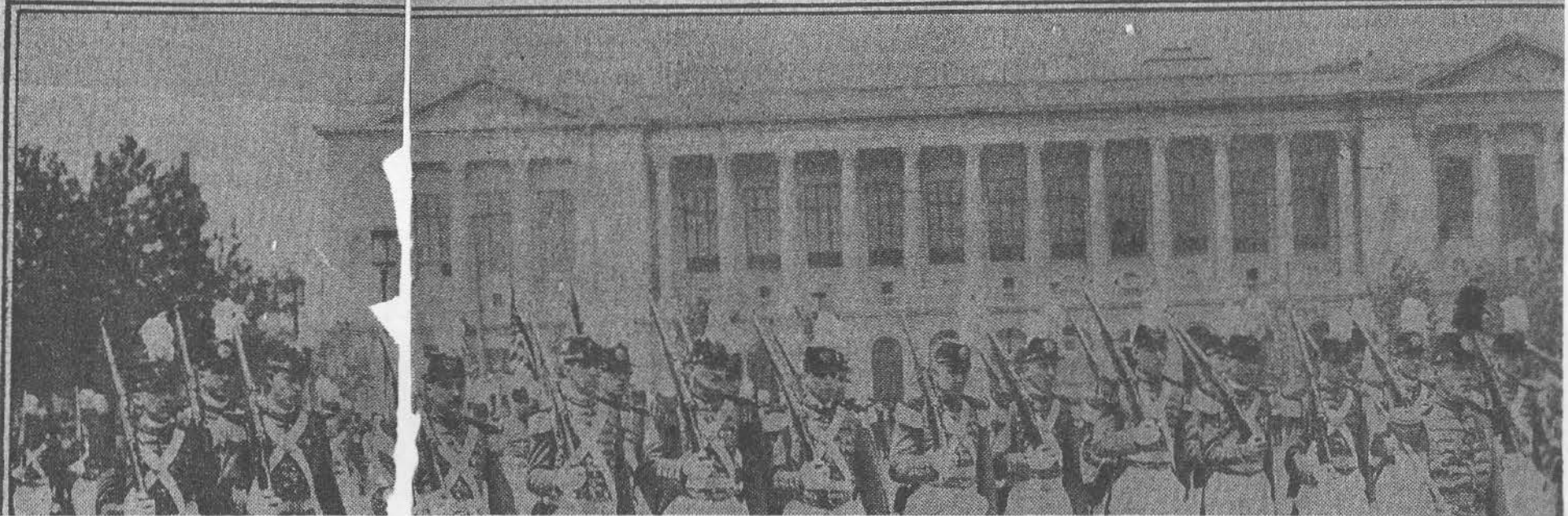
FAYETTEVILLE ON THE MARCH

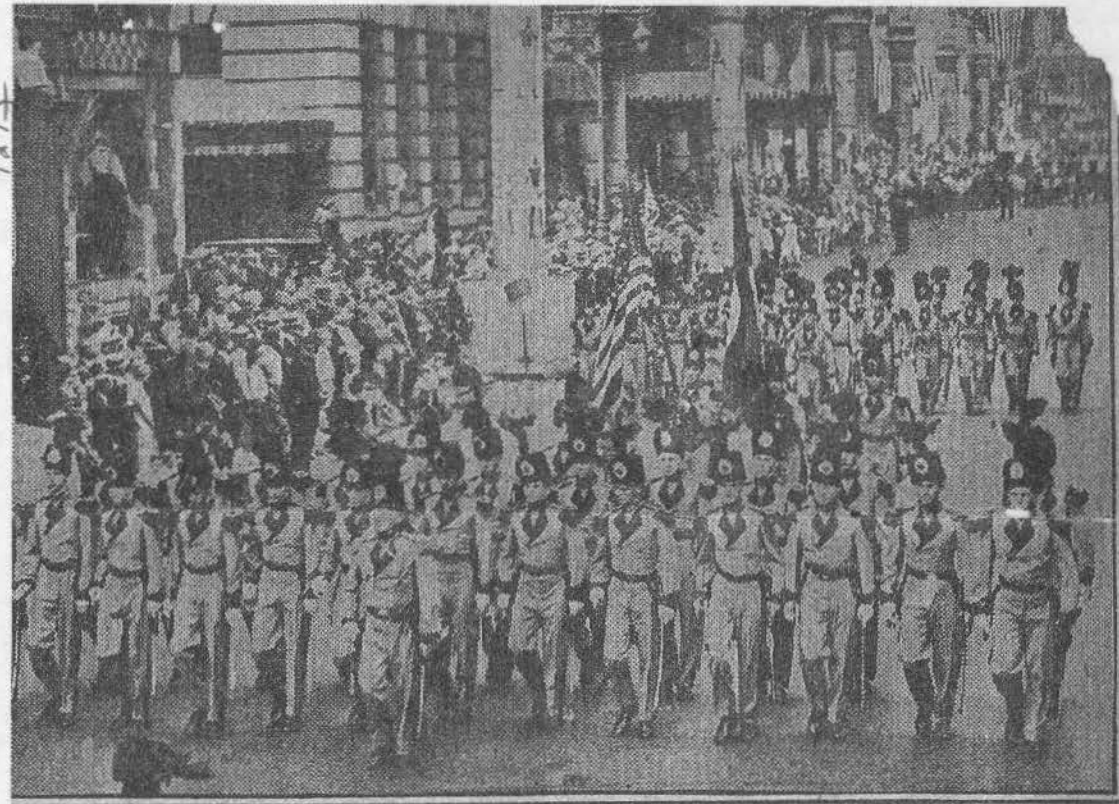
The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry from North Carolina photographed on the Parkway in the parade to the ceremonies at the Sesqui grounds



THE RICHMOND LIGHT BLUE

The historic Virginia organization as it appeared yesterday coming parade in honor of Flag Day and the dedication of the thirteen co Founders





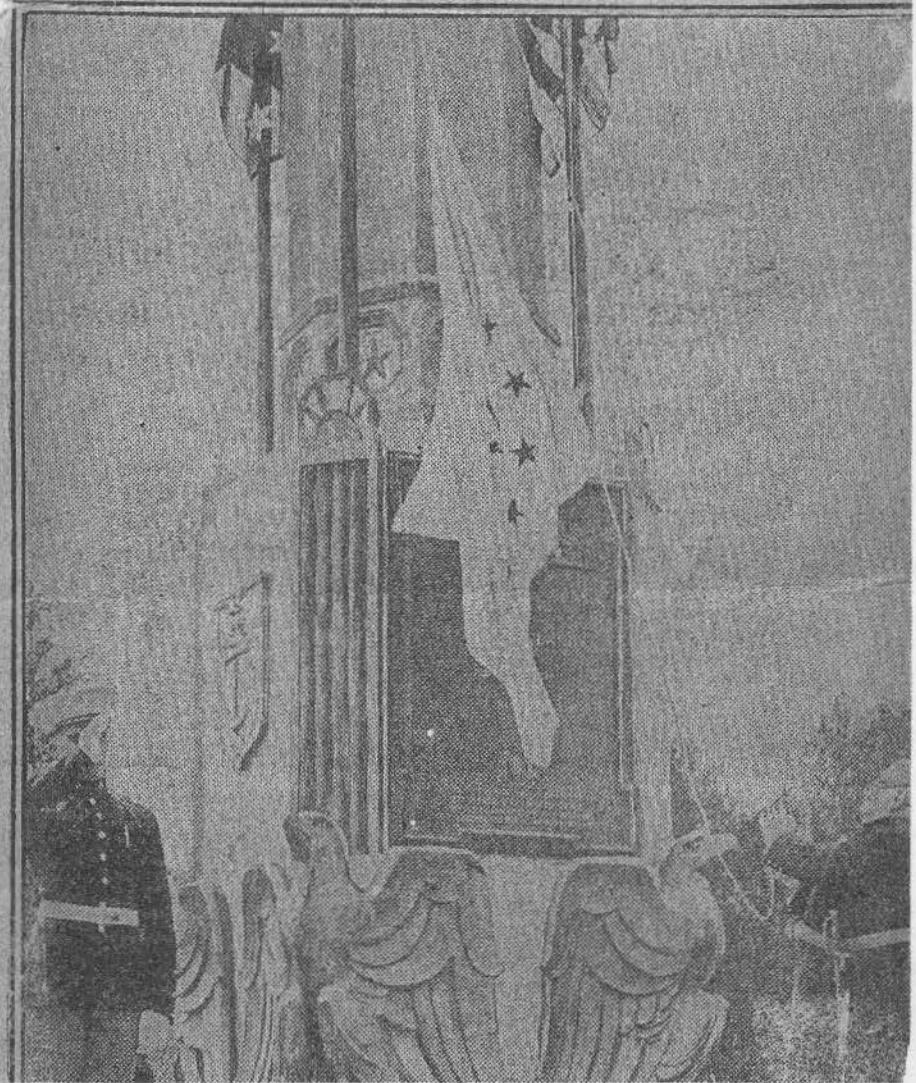
THE RICHMOND LIGHT BLUES

Richmond, Virginia organization as it appeared yesterday coming down Broad street in the honor of Flag Day and the dedication of the thirteen columns in the Forum of the Founders



HERE COMES THE FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY

The ancient military organization from Providence, R. I., was in the line of march yesterday with its historic colors and traditional uniforms. They were photographed at Broad street



1278



FAYETTEVILLE COMPANY

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry from North Carolina is seen marching down the Parkway in the Sesqui-Centennial parade.



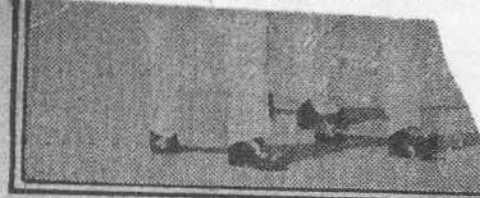
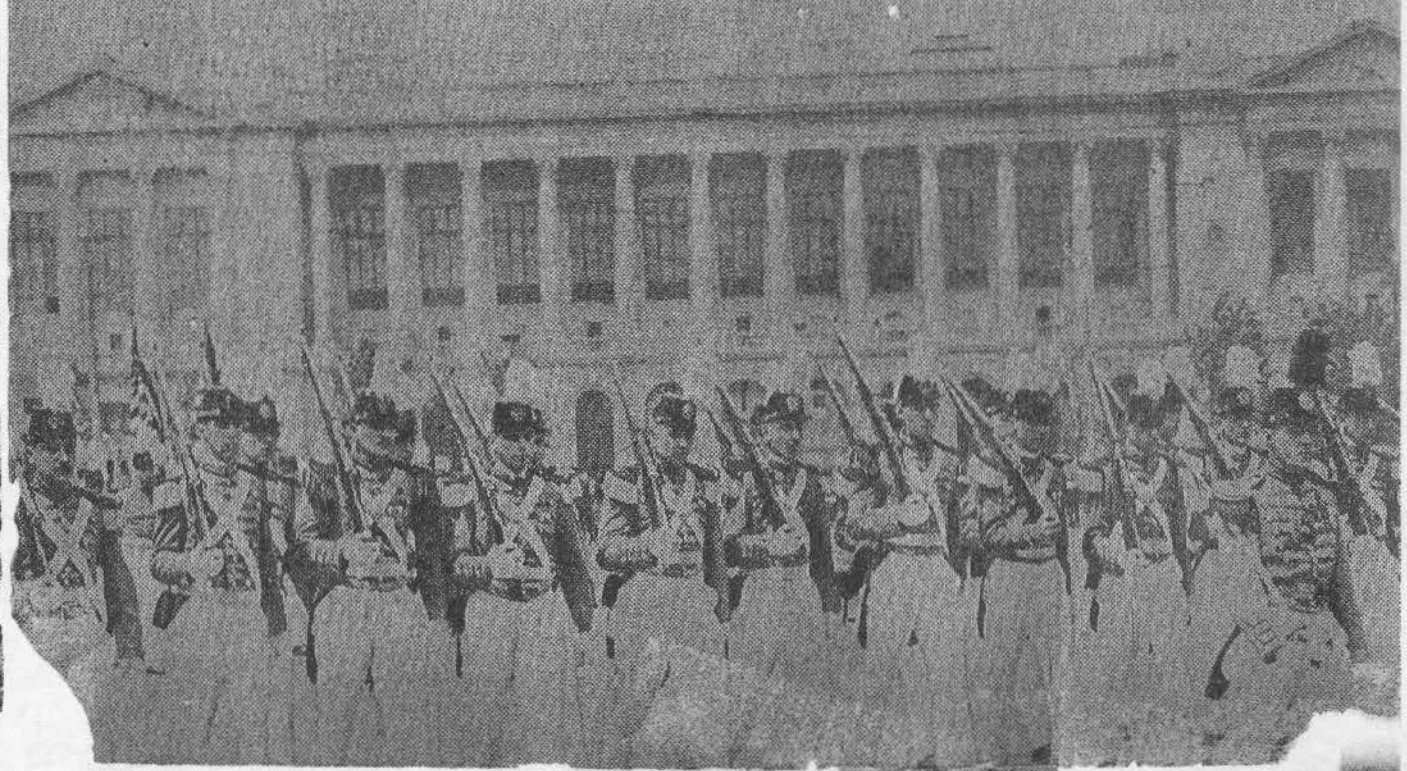
ON THE MARCH

The historic Virginia organization as it appeared yesterday coming in parade to the ceremonies at the Exposition grounds.



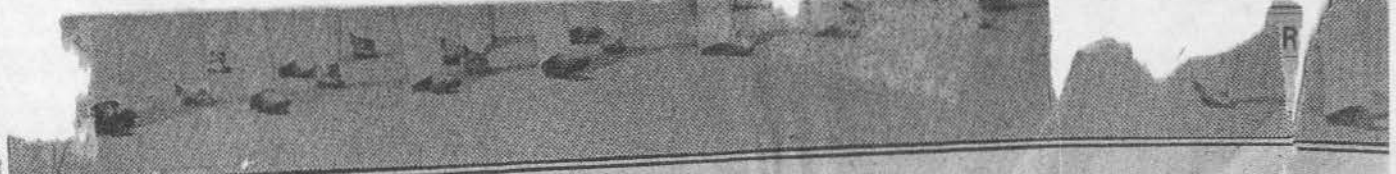
THE RICHMOND LIGHT BLUE RIFLES

The historic Virginia organization as it appeared yesterday coming in parade in honor of Flag Day and the dedication of the thirteen Founders.



FIFTH MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD

The Maryland organization, founded in 1776, was photographed yesterday afternoon against the background of the new Library building as it marched down the Parkway and Broad street to the Exposition grounds.

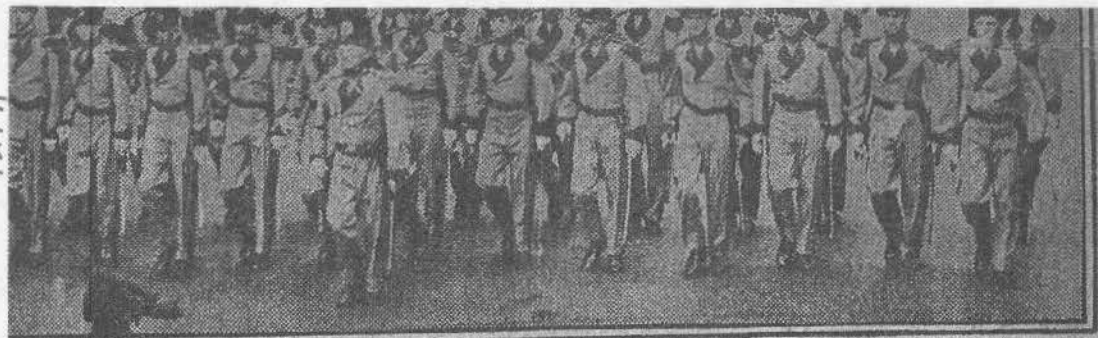


ASSISTS AT THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL DEDICATION

The Maryland organization, founded in 1776, was photographed yesterday afternoon against the background of the new Library building as it marched down the Parkway and Broad street to the Exposition grounds.

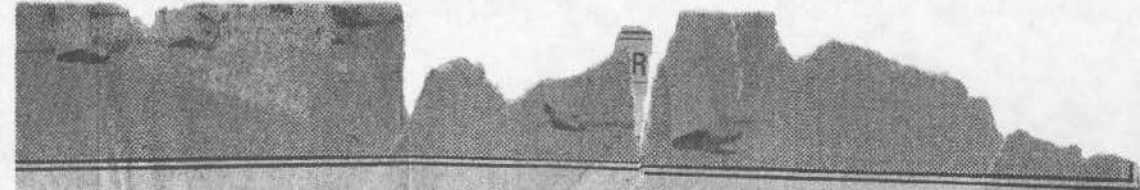
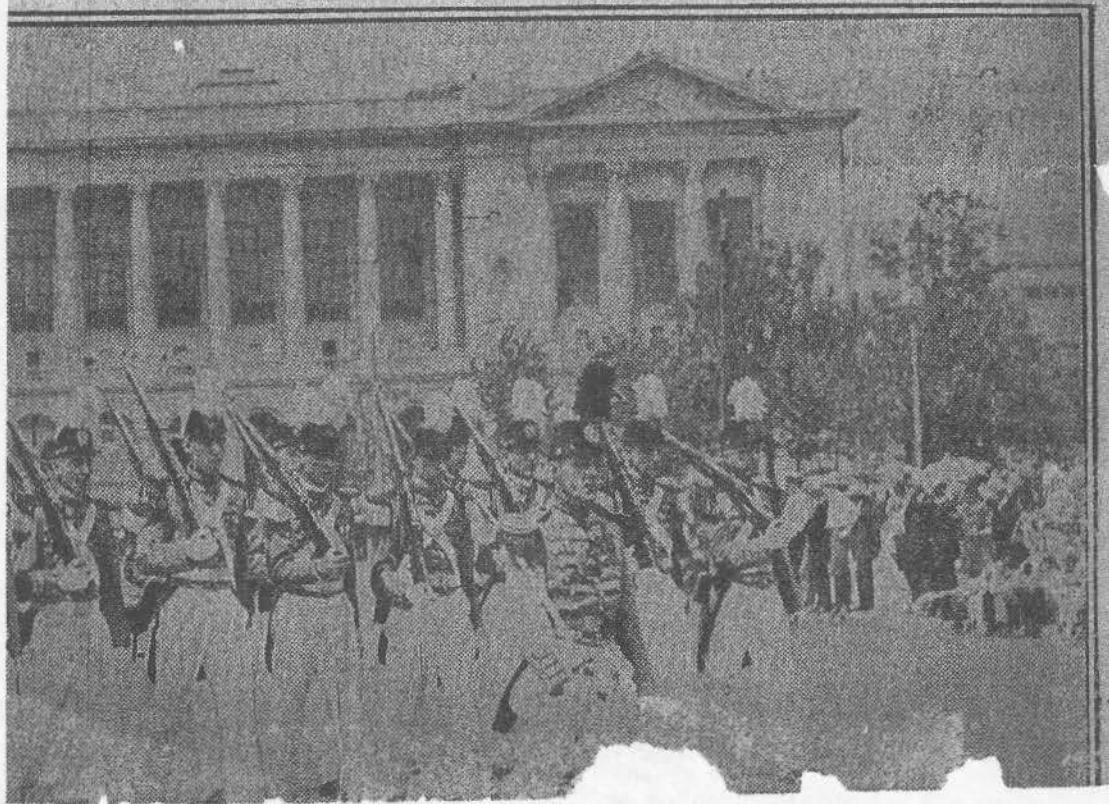
UNIFORMS. They were photographed in

127 h



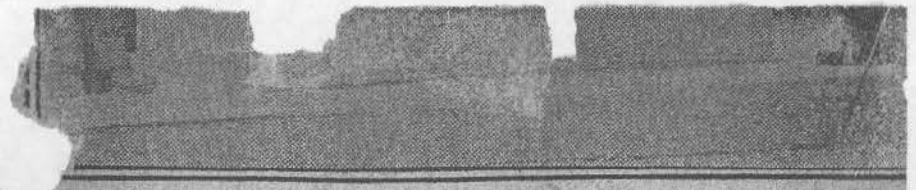
THE RICHMOND LIGHT BLUES

Virginia organization as it appeared yesterday coming down Broad street in the honor of Flag Day and the dedication of the thirteen columns in the Forum of the Founders



PARADE AT THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL DEDICATION

on against the background of the new Library as it marched with the parade on street to the Exposition grounds



DEDICATING RHODE ISLAND'S COLUMN

Former Governor Kimball, of Rhode Island, raising the flag on the column of his State in the Forum of the Founders