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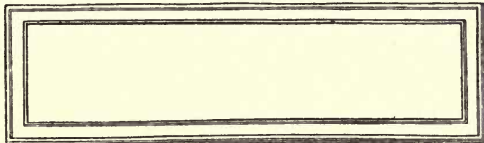
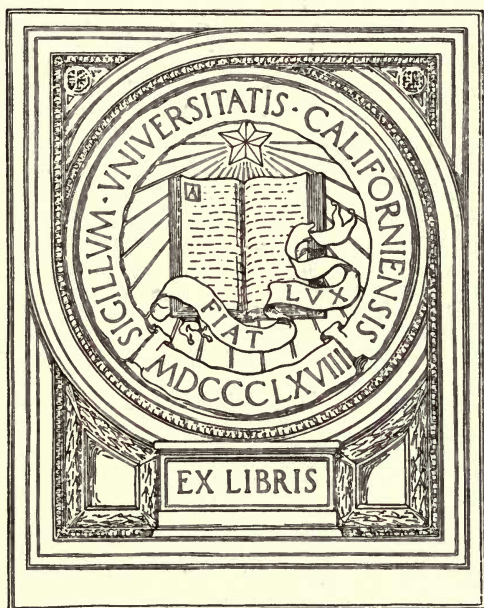
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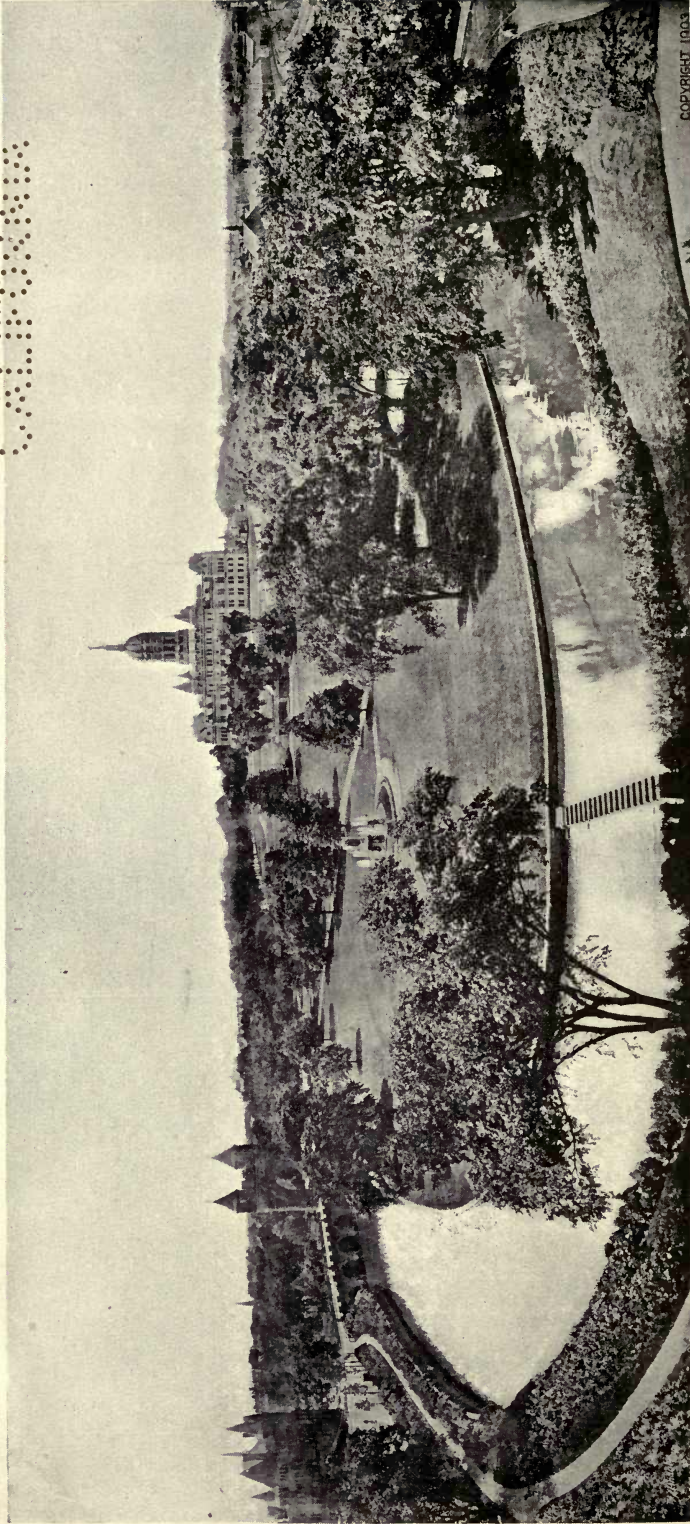


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BUSHNELL PARK AND STATE CAPITOL, HARTFORD

CONNECTICUT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS FROM CONNECTICUT

TO THE

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

COMPLIMENTS OF THE

Connecticut Commission
Louisiana Purchase Exposition

HON. FRANK L. WILCOX, Berlin, *President.*
J. H. VAILL, Winsted, *Secretary.*

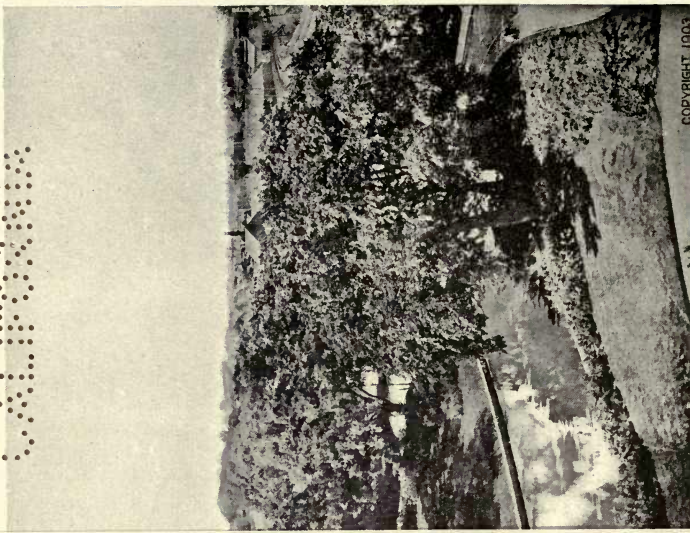
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HARTFORD, CONN.

PRESS OF THE CASE LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY

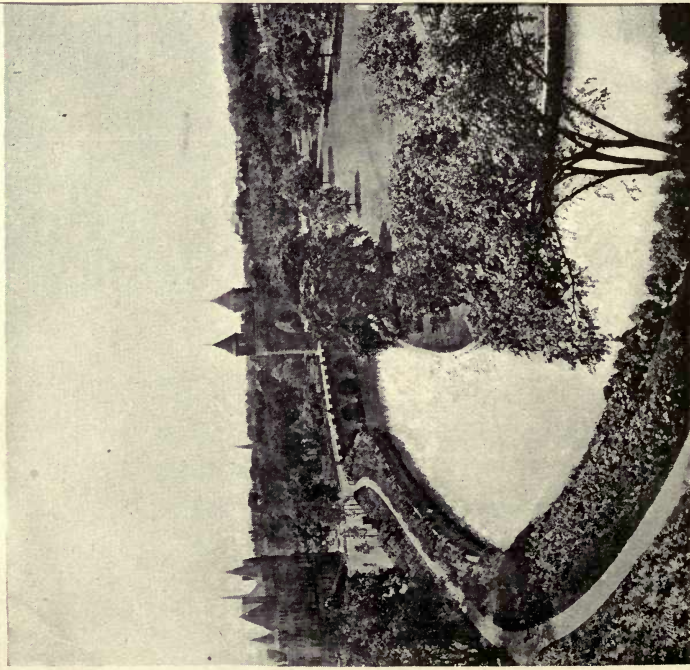
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REPORT

OF THE

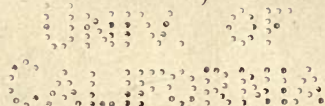
COMMISSIONERS FROM CONNECTICUT

TO THE

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

HELD AT

ST. LOUIS, 1904



PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

FRANK L. WILCOX

CHARLES PHELPS

JOSEPH H. VAILL

HARTFORD, CONN.

PRESS OF THE CASE LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY

1906

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TO THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY
AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

STATE CAPITOL,

December 16, 1905.

To His Excellency, HENRY ROBERTS,

Governor of the State of Connecticut.

SIR:— I have the honor to submit herewith report of the Commission appointed by your predecessor, HON. ABIRAM CHAMBERLAIN, to represent Connecticut at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis during the year 1904.

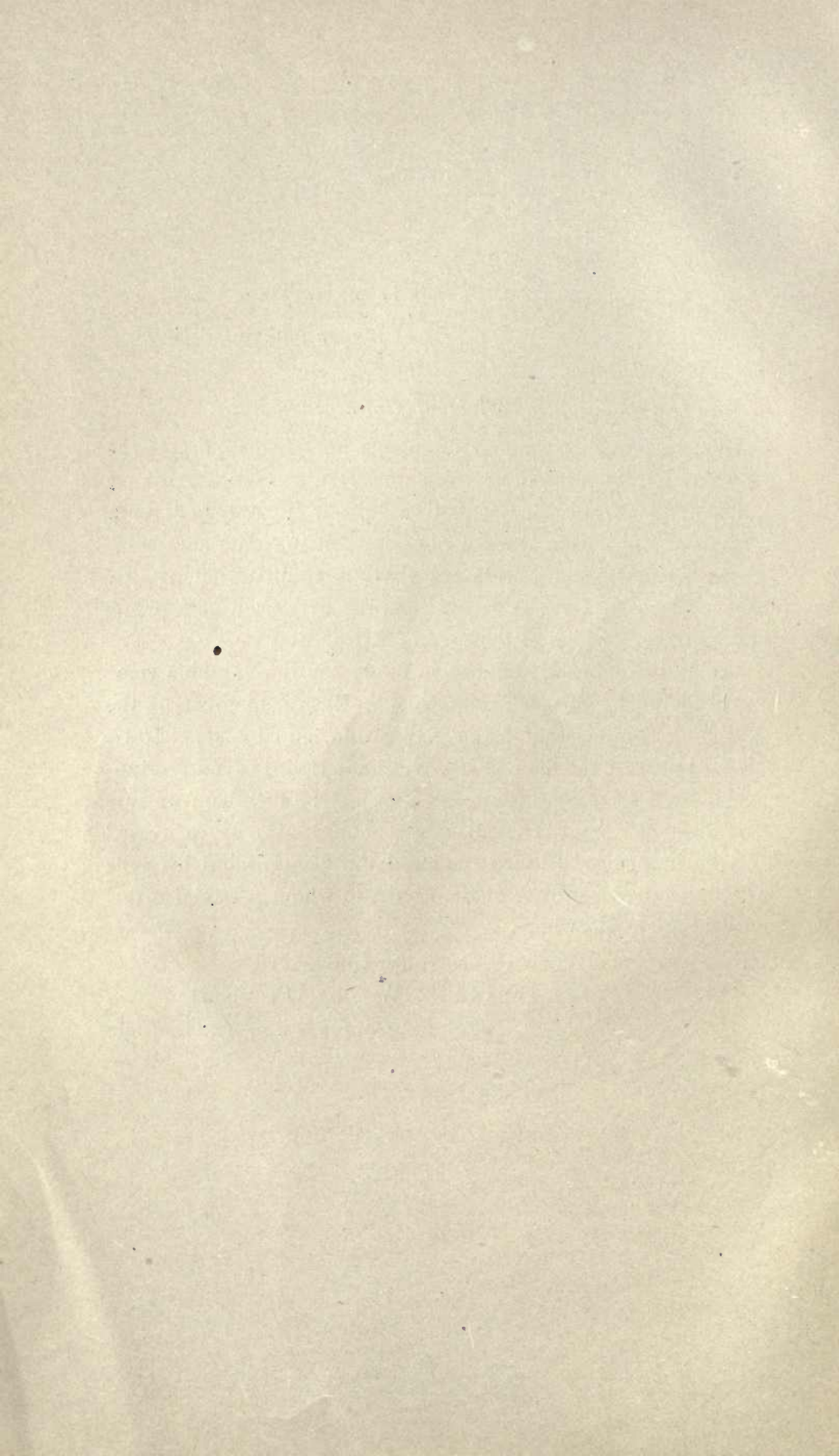
It seems proper to remark that the publication of this report has been delayed several months by reason of a printers' "strike," which still prevails at this date.

Grateful acknowledgment is made for the valuable service rendered by HON. FREDERICK A. BETTS, member of the National Commission to the Exposition, and by Mrs. JOHN M. HOLCOMBE, member of the National Board of Lady Managers, both of whom were made *ex officio* members of this Commission. Similar sentiments should also be expressed for the helpful assistance rendered the Commission by Sons of Connecticut residing in St. Louis, to whom personal reference is made elsewhere.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK L. WILCOX, *President,*

For the Committee of Publication.



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CONNECTICUT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

CHAPTER I.

SKETCH OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE AS A HISTORICAL EVENT.

It seems almost humiliating to American pride, when we look at the broad expanse of our domain with its shores kissed by the waves of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, to be told by historians that, "The United States are indebted for their birth and for their greatness to the long struggle between France and England." That is what Thiers says in his history of the Consulate and Empire relative to the sale of Louisiana to the United States. The door of opportunity opens for nations much as it does for individuals. As a very small helm will change the course of a mighty ship, so will a comparatively inconspicuous incident in the course of human events have widespreading effects upon a nation as well as an individual. Notwithstanding the fact that Ulysses S. Grant was graduated from the school of the soldier at West Point it is not probable that he would ever have become one of the great soldiers of the world had it not been that events culminating in the Civil War opened the door of opportunity to him.

During the years about the opening of the nineteenth century France was greatly desirous of expanding her territory. But between her and England was their immemorial quarrel. Knowing that England was always bent on extending her wide domain, and fearing that France could not hold her own in the impending contests against her, Napoleon was

impressed with the idea that he could cripple England most by the sale of Louisiana to the United States.

France had possessed Louisiana for about eighty years when, in 1762, it was ceded to Spain by Louis XV to obtain her good will, — a transaction regretted by the French nation though long kept secret. French pathfinders were always active but never well supported by their home government. They were in India before the English. Cartier and Champlain were at Montreal and Quebec before the English, and the diary of Champlain contains suggestions of an Isthmian canal at Panama which three hundred years later the United States has undertaken to complete, taking up the work inaugurated by Champlain's countrymen. It is asserted by historians that if the French explorers had been properly supported by their home government, as were the English and Spanish, Champlain would have colonized from Canada to Florida. He was on this continent in advance of the English at Jamestown (1607) and fourteen years in advance of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock (1620). How narrow has been our escape from the difficult task of learning a foreign language, — despite the remark of Tom Hood that in France even the little children speak French!

With the retrocession of Louisiana to France by Spain, though not as yet in her actual possession, Napoleon was alarmed at the presence of twenty English vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and, as before intimated, fearing that the conquest of the great territory was England's aim, he promptly decided to sell it to the United States, though preferring to keep it if he could maintain its possession. He knew, in fact, what we have heard in song, that "Britannia rules the wave," and that France could not maintain her tenure; that England would probably secure it later on as indemnity after an unsuccessful war.

It may seem strange that Jefferson, who desired to open the heretofore restricted navigation of the Mississippi for

the benefit of the United States, in his overture to buy part of Louisiana, should have been so lacking in prophetic vision. He had no thought or wish at the outset to obtain more than the unobstructed use of the Mississippi river and the one town of New Orleans. Livingston was appointed envoy to represent Jefferson at the French Court, though his authority was limited. Asked by Talleyrand if the whole of Louisiana was wanted he said "No." He then thought, as did Jefferson, that the whole of that territory would be a disadvantage to the United States. Shortly thereafter, however, he modified his views and wanted all of the great northwest, foreseeing with prophetic eye its ultimate development, though standing almost alone in this respect. On April 11, 1803, he was asked by Talleyrand if the United States would buy the whole of Louisiana and at what price? At this juncture the settlement of the matter was taken from Livingston by the arrival of Monroe, as special envoy with authority to consummate a purchase. Monroe had been authorized to offer two millions for the limited portion referred to, instead of which the United States was asked to pay fifteen millions for the whole of Louisiana.

It is interesting to recall Napoleon's remark: "I shall be useful to the entire universe if I can prevent them (the English) from dominating America as they dominate Asia." His determination to sell Louisiana was opposed by his ministers, and by his brothers Joseph and Lucian. He gave instructions, nevertheless, to make overtures for sale and to report "day by day and hour by hour" of the progress. How little he realized that at a later day the progress of such events can be known moment by moment regardless of distance. There was as yet no telegraph or telephone. Notwithstanding the opposition of his ministers, however, and of his brothers, Napoleon was determined to make the sale. As well try to remove mountains as to induce Napoleon to recede from plans deliberately formed. But it is gratifying to recall the fact that whereas Napoleon, at the outset, thought ten million dol-

lars would be a satisfactory price and subsequently was inclined to regard its worth as twenty millions, he finally decided that fifteen millions would be a satisfactory figure, thus showing an inclination to conform to bargaining not uncommon in these later days, —to “split the difference.”

Mr. Livingston, it is said, proved himself a good and able man throughout the negotiation. He alone had been ready to take the whole of Louisiana, from which proposition Monroe recoiled, nor was the suggestion favorably regarded by the people of the United States. When the sale became successfully accomplished Livingston is quoted as saying that the treaty signed “has not been brought about by finesse or dictated by force; equally advantageous to both contracting parties it will change vast solitudes into a flourishing country.”

“Today,” he said, “the United States will take their place among the powers of the first rank. Moreover, if wars are inevitable, France will have in the New World a friend increasing year by year in power, which cannot fail to become puissant and respected on all the seas of the earth. These treaties will become a guarantee of peace and good will between commercial states. The instrument we have signed will cause no tears to flow. It will prepare centuries of happiness for innumerable generations of the human race. The Mississippi and the Missouri will see them prosper and increase in the midst of equality, under just laws, freed from errors of superstition, and the scourges of bad government, and truly worthy of the regard and the care of Providence.”

In his history of the Louisiana Purchase Hosmer suggests that though the statesmanship of Jefferson was creditable both to his head and to his heart, his weight in bringing to us Louisiana was not great; that of the negotiators Livingston deserves high fame for persistency, courage, and far-reaching views, but that the credit of our acquisition of Louisiana belongs to Napoleon; that he was the all in all, and that he forced upon us the great territory, tossing into the arms of

the astounded Jefferson the possession which France could not keep, believing it to be the best disposition which could be made of it, — looking to the interests of France. He concludes the reference with the remark: “Could those actors only have seen what a century was to bring forth!”

There was severe criticism at home over the purchase, the Federalists taking similar position as now held by the “anti-Imperialists” relative to the Philippine situation. They endeavor to block the plans of their political opponents. Jefferson had authorized the expenditure of two millions of dollars and here was an obligation calling for fifteen! But how they would have to confess their errors of judgment today were they able to look upon such states as Missouri or Iowa! How would they have regarded the prediction of an expenditure of fifty millions in the preparation for the Centennial Exposition that has just been celebrated at St. Louis?

Fifteen millions of dollars! Maine had been sold for a little more than six thousand dollars, and Pennsylvania had cost William Penn but little more than twenty-five thousand. Besides, could there be anything in common between the people of the Western plains and those of the Coast? (The day of railway “flyers” between the Coast and the Great West had not then dawned.) But as 1803 drew toward its close the purchase was indorsed except by New England.

The formal transfer of what has jocularly been called the greatest real estate transaction on record was made on the 20th of December, 1803, at the Cabildo — Municipal Building — in New Orleans. Laussat, who represented Napoleon in the transfer, wrote of the event: “The Americans have given fifteen millions for Louisiana; they would have given fifty millions rather than not possess it. In a few years the country as far as the Rio Brazos will be in a state of cultivation. New Orleans will then have a population of from thirty thousand to fifty thousand souls, and the country will produce sugar enough to supply America and a part

of Europe. . . . What a magnificent New France we have lost!"

The culmination of the dramatic transfer may be told in few words. Laussat read his credentials in which he was authorized by Napoleon to surrender the province received from Spain to the United States. Claibourne, governor of the Mississippi territory, then read Jefferson's command to him to receive the province, after which the representative of France declared with loud voice: "I proclaim, in virtue of the powers with which I am vested, and the commission with which I am charged by the First Consul, that all citizens and inhabitants of Louisiana are from this moment relieved from their oath of fidelity to the French Republic." The tricolor of France slowly descended from its staff and the Stars and Stripes as slowly ascended. At midway the two ensigns paused for a moment, mingling their folds and colors, betokening amicable relations. Presently the flag of the Union was at the top of the staff, and salvos of artillery and musketry rent the air.

Some idea of the repugnance, in certain quarters, to the admission of Louisiana as a state may be gained from the perusal of the speech of Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts in 1811. Quotations from it will be read with astonishment: "I address you, Mr. Speaker, with an anxiety and distress of mind with me wholly unprecedented. To me it appears that this measure would justify revolution in this country. I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that, if this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the states which compose it are free from their moral obligations; and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation,—amicably if they can, violently if they must. . . . I oppose this bill from the deep conviction that it contains a principle incompatible with the liberties and safety of my country. The bill, if it passes, is a deathblow to the Constitution."

But the story must be curtailed. In conclusion, a glance

at the map of the United States at once raises the question as to our expansion toward the Pacific Coast had France continued its ownership of this great central empire. Seemingly, at least, the hand of Providence has led our steps toward the Golden Gate. In the line of material benefit secured to the United States by the Louisiana Purchase it may be said that the value of agricultural products of the area, for one year, is a hundred times the purchase money, and that its taxable wealth exceeds its cost more than four hundred times!

But while we have good reason to congratulate ourselves over the acquisition of the great Louisiana territory — realizing that otherwise the vast expanse from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast would probably not now belong to the United States — it is especially gratifying to reflect that its possession marks for us a victory in the realm of Peace.

CHAPTER II.

Preliminary Action Resulting in the Selection of St. Louis for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Action of the National Congress in Approval of the Project—Appropriations by the United States Government, by Citizens of Missouri and by the City of St. Louis toward the Undertaking, with Reasons for Deferring the Opening of the Exposition until 1904.

The proposition to inaugurate a celebration to commemorate the important and significant event of the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory by the United States from France was first definitely brought to the attention of the public in 1889. The initial step toward progressive action in that direction was not taken, however, until 1898. In this year the Missouri Historical Society appointed a committee of fifty to consider the possibility and manner of such celebration. This committee appointed a sub-committee of nineteen to arrange for a convention of delegates to be appointed by each state in the territory of the Louisiana Purchase to consider the proposition. At this convention a universal exposition was decided upon and St. Louis nominated as the point at which it could be held.

The plan of the Exposition grew rapidly from this time until the citizens of Missouri had subscribed five millions of dollars and the city of St. Louis five millions of dollars. The United States government also appropriated five millions of dollars outright in aid of the Exposition and loaned four million six hundred thousand dollars. The loan was repaid in strict accordance with the act of Congress. In addition, for buildings and exhibits, the government appropriated one million five hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, relating to the subject of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition contains the following preambles, etc. :

“Whereas, It is fit and appropriate that the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory be commemorated by an exhibition of the resources of the territory, their development, and of the progress of the civilization therein; and,

“Whereas, Such an exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of that territory, but of our Union, and of all nations as well, can participate, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States, therefore,

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an exhibit of arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, forest, and the sea shall be inaugurated in the year 1903, in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, as herein provided.”

The Act above referred to made provision for the appointment of a “Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission” consisting of nine commissioners, whose duties were to guard the interests of the National Government in its relations to the Exposition company, toward whose enterprise it had under this Act made an appropriation of five millions of dollars. The Act provided that no part of the above-named appropriations should become available except for the salaries and expenses of the National Commission until after the ten million of dollars otherwise provided had been expended. Of the National Commission Connecticut furnished one member — Frederick A. Betts — hereafter referred to as Honorary Member of the Connecticut Commission. Mr. Betts was the only member of the National Commission representing the New England States.

By reason of the magnitude of the work to be done preparatory to the opening of the Exposition it became necessary to defer that event for a year, whereupon Congress validated the change of date for its opening by special enactment. It was stipulated, however, in the amended Act, that there

should be "appropriate ceremonies" in commemoration of the purchase on the 30th day of April, 1903, with further provision that the Exposition should open not later than May 1st, 1904.

CHAPTER III.

Action of the General Assembly of Connecticut in Aid of the Exposition, with Copy of Bill under which Connecticut Participation was Authorized.

The subject of Connecticut's participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition appears to have been thoroughly impressed upon the members of the General Assembly as representatives of the people of the State. A bill was formulated calling for an appropriation of \$100,000, a larger sum than has ever before been appropriated for Exposition purposes by the State of Connecticut. It was referred to the Committee on Expositions, composed as follows:

Chairman, Senator Frank L. Wilcox of Berlin; House Chairman, Frederick E. Cross of Waterbury; William G. Robbins of Rocky Hill; John B. Parker of Windsor; John T. Sliney of Bradford; John H. Donovan of Huntington; David E. Mattoon of Plymouth; Fessenden L. Ives of Goshen, and James J. Sweeney of Derby.

The bill was reported favorably and further referred to the Committee on Appropriations, which consisted of the following named members:

Chairman, Senator Alex. T. Pattison of Simsbury; House Chairman, Everett J. Lake of Hartford; William Howard Wakeley of Southbury; John W. Atwood of Plainfield, Louis A. Fisk of Branford; George Greenman of Norwich; Freeman A. Libby of Putnam; Edward H. Persons of Winchester, and Louis J. Korper of Willington.

At the joint hearing on the bill before the Committees named the following well-known persons appeared in advocacy of its passage:

Frederick A. Betts of New Haven, member of the National Board of Commissioners for the Exposition; Charles

D. Hine, Secretary of the State Board of Education; Capt. Henry B. Carter of Waterbury, Commissioner of Expositions; Principal Willis I. Twitchell of the West Middle School, Hartford; A. McClellan Matthewson of New Haven, clerk of the Shell-fish Commission; Charles A. Thompson of Ellington, treasurer of the State Board of Agriculture; Prof. A. G. Gulley of the Connecticut Agricultural College; E. C. Birge of Westport, president of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association; John B. Noble of East Windsor, Dairy Commissioner; A. C. Sternberg of West Hartford, representing horticultural interests; Paul Ackerly of Tariffville, secretary of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association; John A. Dubon of Windsor, who was in charge of the Connecticut Tobacco Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901; B. C. Patterson of Torrington, representing the State Grange; Charles M. Reeves, secretary of Committee on State and Territorial exhibits of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Ex-Lieutenant-Governor James D. Dewell of New Haven, representing the Chamber of Commerce of that city; General Henry C. Dwight of Hartford, representing Hartford business interests; and Frederick C. Rockwell of West Hartford, who advocated an appropriation as a matter of state pride, being himself a native of Missouri, and greatly desiring that as an adopted son of Connecticut it should make a creditable display in the State of his birth.

The effect of the hearing resulted in favorable reports from both of the Committees named, and in the passage of a bill providing for an appropriation of \$100,000, and for the appointment of a Commission to represent the State. The full text of the bill follows:

An Act to Provide for the Participation of the State of Connecticut in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. There shall be appointed by the governor

eight persons, residents of this State, one of whom shall be named by him as chief commissioner, who shall constitute a Connecticut commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four, to coöperate with the board of directors of the said exposition in encouraging and forwarding the objects for which it is to be held and to organize, prepare, superintend, and have general management of the Connecticut department at said exposition. Said commission shall consist of five men and three women. Said commission shall meet at such time and place as the governor may appoint, and organize by the election of a president, a vice-president, and a secretary and treasurer; the secretary and treasurer shall be one and the same person and may be a member of the commission; a majority of said commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; the commission shall have power to make rules and regulations for its own government, not in conflict with the laws of the state or with the rules and regulations governing said exposition; the members of said commission, except the secretary and treasurer, shall not be entitled to any compensation except their actual expenses when necessarily absent from their homes on the business of said commission; said commission shall have power to fix the compensation of its secretary and treasurer, and to employ such agents and assistants as may be necessary; said commission shall continue in office until it shall have completed and settled the business connected therewith; all vacancies in said commission which shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the governor. The treasurer shall give an indemnity surety bond agreeable to the provisions of chapter 282 of the general statutes of the state. Said commission shall have charge of the interests of the state of Connecticut at said exposition, and shall furnish and maintain during the continuance of the same a Connecticut building for a state exhibit and the official headquarters of the state, and for the comfort and convenience

of its citizens and exhibitors; and after said exposition shall have been closed, the said commission is hereby authorized to sell or otherwise dispose of the buildings and property of the state remaining upon said exposition grounds. The commission shall make no payments except upon the receipted vouchers for the same, and for services already rendered and articles already furnished previous to the time of such payment.

SECTION 2. All necessary expenses attendant upon the carrying out by the said commission of the objects for which it is created shall be paid out of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this act; said sum to be divided as follows: Education, seven thousand five hundred dollars; shell-fish, one thousand dollars; agricultural interests, eighteen thousand dollars, said sum to be divided as follows: farm products, seven thousand dollars; pomological, four thousand dollars; dairy, two thousand five hundred dollars; tobacco, one thousand five hundred dollars; horticulture, three thousand dollars; Connecticut building, erection of same, thirty thousand dollars; furnishing, seven thousand five hundred dollars; care and maintenance, two thousand five hundred dollars; for use of the governor and for ceremonies of Connecticut week, twenty-five thousand dollars; commission's salary and expenses, six thousand dollars; incidentals and sundries, two thousand five hundred dollars. Said money so appropriated shall be paid by the treasurer, on the warrant of the comptroller issued upon a requisition signed by the president and the secretary and treasurer of the commission, and countersigned and approved by the governor, which requisition shall be accompanied by an estimate of the expenses for the payment of which the money so drawn is to be applied. The said commission shall make a sworn report to the comptroller on or before the last days of March, June, September, and December in each year of all disbursements made by it for the quarter ending on such day, accompanied

by receipted vouchers for the same, and shall make its final report of receipts and disbursements within ninety days after the close of such exposition, and reimburse to the state treasurer any unexpended balance of money drawn or received in pursuance of this act. The commission shall have no power to incur any indebtedness or obligations under this act, in excess of the appropriations herein made, and shall, as requested by the governor from time to time, render to him reports of its proceedings.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, April 2, 1903.

CHAPTER IV.

Commission appointed by the Governor, with sketches and portraits of its members — Organization of the Commission and its preliminary work — By-Laws adopted for the government of the Commission.

The Commission appointed by Governor Chamberlain was as follows: Frank L. Wilcox of Berlin; Charles Phelps of Rockville; Edgar J. Doolittle of Meriden; Isaac W. Birdseye of Bridgeport; Phelps Montgomery of New Haven; Mrs. Louis R. Cheney of Hartford; Mrs. George H. Knight of Lakeville; and Miss Anne H. Chappell of New London. It was organized by the selection of Mr. Wilcox as president, Mr. Phelps as vice-president, and Mr. Montgomery as secretary and treasurer pro tem. Frederick A. Betts of New Haven, a member of the National board of Commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and Mrs. John M. Holcombe of Hartford, member of the National board of Lady Managers, were made honorary members of the State Commission, and at a later date Joseph H. Vaill of Winsted was elected secretary and treasurer.

Further preliminary action in the line of organization was effected by making the gentlemen of the Commission, including Mr. Betts, members of the House Building Committee, and the lady members, including Mrs. Holcombe, members of the House Furnishing Committee.

At a subsequent meeting of the Commission Mrs. Holcombe was appointed "Special Commissioner for collection of antiques and historical articles," and Edward T. Hapgood of Hartford was selected as architect for the Connecticut State Building.

BY-LAWS OF THE COMMISSION, ADOPTED AT ITS MEETING
HELD MAY 28, 1903.

ARTICLE I. — OFFICERS.

1. The officers of this Commission shall consist of a President, Vice-President, a Secretary and Treasurer, and a Resident Commissioner at Saint Louis.

2. The duties of the President shall be to preside at all meetings of the Commission; to call such special meetings as shall be in his opinion necessary, or which he shall be requested to do in writing by three members of the Commission; to sign all requisitions on the Comptroller for moneys to be expended by the Commission, and to have general supervision of all matters relating to the Connecticut exhibit at Saint Louis, and to be a member, ex officio, of all committees.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

3. The duties of the President, in case of his absence, death, resignation or inability to serve, shall be discharged by the Vice-President.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

4. The Secretary and Treasurer shall hold his office subject to the pleasure of the Commission, and his term of office may be terminated at the end of any month. He shall receive a salary to be determined by the Commission, and such expenses as the Commission may allow.

He shall notify all members of the Commission of all regular and special meetings of the Commission in writing at least three (3) days in advance before said meeting. He shall have charge of all correspondence of the Commission, keep the minutes of their meetings, and together with the President sign all requisitions on the State Comptroller. He shall have charge of all the funds of the Commission, subject to their direction, and shall perform such other duties as they may require of him.

II. HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters of this Commission shall be in the Capitol Building at Hartford, in such room as the proper authorities may provide for that purpose.

III. MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Commission shall be on the 3d Friday of each month, subject to the call of the President, and at such other times as the President may direct, either at his own discretion or at the written request of three (3) members of the Commission.

The place of all meetings shall be at the headquarters of the Commission in the Capitol Building, unless otherwise specified.

IV. QUORUM.

A majority of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

V. COMMITTEES.

The Commission may from time to time, as it seems expedient, appoint the following committees or any other that they may deem necessary: a house building committee, a house furnishing committee, a committee on education, a committee on shell-fish, a committee on farm products, a committee on pomology, a committee on dairy, a committee on tobacco, a committee on horticulture.

The size of each committee shall be determined by the Commission at the time of their appointment, and may be varied from time to time.

The President shall be a member, ex officio, of all committees.

VI. AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the commission, provided a notice of the proposed change is given in writing at the time the meeting is called.

SKETCHES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

FRANK L. WILCOX.

Mr. Wilcox is an officer and director in several manufacturing and banking corporations, and is vice-president of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, class of 1880, and is a member of its board of trustees. He represented the town of Berlin in the General Assembly of 1893, and the second district in the State Senate in 1903. Upon the organization of the Connecticut Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition he was chosen its president.

CHARLES PHELPS.

Mr. Phelps is one of the leading lawyers of the State and has held many public positions, among them those of Representative Senator, Secretary of State, Attorney-General (the first incumbent of that office, which was created by the General Assembly of 1897), member of Constitutional Convention of 1902, and at present is state's attorney for Tolland county. He was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1875, studied law with Judge Bill of Rockville and was admitted to the bar in 1877.

EDGAR J. DOOLITTLE.

Mr. Doolittle is engaged in manufacturing in Meriden, of which city he has been a resident since 1862, and of which he has served as mayor during five consecutive terms. He is a director in the Home National and Meriden Savings banks, also in the Meriden Gas company and the Meriden Electric Light company; is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a Knight-Templar, a thirty-second de-



Charles Phelps



Edgar J. Doolittle



Frank L. Wilcox



Isaac W. Birdseye



Phelps Montgomery

gree Mason, and has represented his district in the State Senate.

ISAAC W. BIRDSEYE.

Mr. Birdseye is a member of the firm of Birdseye & Somers of Bridgeport, engaged in manufacturing corsets since 1875, having one of the largest establishments of that kind. He is a director in several banks and trust companies and in many benevolent institutions. He was recently president of the Bridgeport Board of Trade; was presidential elector on the Roosevelt and Fairbanks ticket, and is prominently identified with the Connecticut and National societies of the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic organizations.

PHELPS MONTGOMERY.

Mr. Montgomery, although born in Portland, Oregon, is of Connecticut antecedents. His grandfather, John S. Phelps, from 1876 to 1880 governor of Missouri, and for eighteen years member of Congress from that state, was a native of Simsbury. His mother, Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, represented Oregon on the National board of lady managers at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mr. Montgomery was graduated from both the academic and law departments of Yale University, and is now practicing law in New Haven. He was judge-advocate-general on the staff of Governor McLean, 1901-1903.

MRS. LOUIS R. CHENEY.

Mrs. Mary Robinson Cheney, one of the three women whose appointment was required by the legislative Act providing for Connecticut's participation in the Exposition, is the wife of Colonel Louis R. Cheney, who is prominently identified with Hartford's industrial as well as military interests. Mrs. Cheney is a member of various local organizations; member of the Art Society; the Saturday Morning club; the Civic Club; Union for Home Work; and Woman's Exchange. She is also identified with the Municipal Art

club, and her qualifications for membership on the Commission were such as to call forth cordial approval.

MRS. GEORGE H. KNIGHT.

Mrs. George H. Knight, member of the Connecticut Commission, resides in Lakeville, where her husband, Dr. George H. Knight (Surgeon-General, 1901-1903), is superintendent of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles. Mrs. Knight was president of the Woman's board of Commissioners representing Connecticut at the Columbian Exposition of 1893 at Chicago.

MISS ANNE HUNTINGTON CHAPPELL.

Miss Chappell has had practical experience at four prominent Expositions. She was a member of the board of Lady Managers representing Connecticut at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893; was identified with the Connecticut Commission at Atlanta in 1895; represented the Brainard & Armstrong Silk Company of New London at the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, and was selected as member of the Connecticut Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Since the close of the latter event Miss Chappell has become Mrs. J. T. Baker, with residence in Chicago.

FREDERICK A. BETTS.

Mr. Betts was appointed a member of the National Commission to represent not only Connecticut but other New England states at the Exposition.

Besides occupying other positions of prominence Mr. Betts has been Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut, and his successful administration of that office for a term of four years commended him favorably for appointment on the National Commission, on which he rendered intelligent and effective service. By vote of the Connecticut Commission he was made an honorary member, and with his family occupied quarters in the Connecticut Building during the Exposition, rendering the State of Connecticut specially advantageous service.



Mrs. Geo. H. Knight



Mrs. Louis R. Cheney



Mrs. Anne Chappell Baker

Lady Members
Connecticut
Commission



Frederick A. Betts



Mrs. John M. Holcombe

Members
National Commission
and
National Board
Lady Managers



J. H. Vaill, Secretary Commission



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MRS. JOHN MARSHALL HOLCOMBE.

Mrs. Holcombe, a member of the National board of Lady Managers of the Exposition, was made honorary member of the Connecticut Commission at its first meeting. She had taken deep and active interest in the subject of Connecticut's participation in the Exposition many months before the organization of its Commission.

Mrs. Holcombe is the wife of the president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company.

She organized the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, being the first regent and continuing in that office for eleven years, until her resignation in 1903. She conceived the plan, and under her able leadership the great transformation about the Center Church was accomplished, the ancient and historic cemetery was reclaimed from comparative oblivion and put in perfect order, and Gold street transformed from a dark, unwholesome alley to a bright and beautiful highway, connecting Main street with Bushnell Park.

She is also prominently identified with the Society of Colonial Dames of America.

J. H. VAILL, SECRETARY.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Commission, Mr. Vaill, has served Connecticut as executive officer at several expositions. He was executive officer of the Commission representing Connecticut at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893; was in similar position with the Commission representing Connecticut at Atlanta in 1895, and in 1903 was appointed executive officer of this Commission. Mr. Vaill's home is in Winsted, where for many years he was editor of the Winsted Herald.

CHAPTER V.

Participation of Connecticut in the inaugural ceremonies at Saint Louis,
April 30, 1903 — Site of State building selected.

On Monday, April 27, 1903, Governor Abiram Chamberlain left Hartford to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. There accompanied him as his guests Mrs. Chamberlain and Albert R. Chamberlain, executive secretary; Mr. Charles G. R. Vinal, secretary of state, and Mrs. Vinal; Mr. Henry H. Gallup, state treasurer, and Mrs. Gallup; Mr. William E. Seeley, comptroller; Attorney-General William A. King and Mrs. King, and the following members of the Governor's staff: Adjutant-General George M. Cole and Mrs. Cole; Quartermaster-General Watson J. Miller and Mrs. Miller; Surgeon-General Charles C. Godfrey and Mrs. Godfrey, Commissary-General Matthewson W. Potter; Paymaster-General Matthew H. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers; Judge Advocate-General Wellington B. Smith; Lieutenant-Commander Arthur H. Day; Major Henry Hooker; Major Lewis E. Gordon, and Major Alton Farrel. Other guests were Mrs. John M. Holcombe, member of the National board of Lady Managers, and Mr. Holcombe, also Senator Frank L. Wilcox and General Phelps Montgomery, both afterwards appointed members of the Commission to represent Connecticut at the Exposition.

The party were comfortably quartered at the Southern Hotel in Saint Louis, and attended all the services and functions of the dedication. April 30th witnessed the formal dedication of the Exposition, when Governor Chamberlain, mounted with his staff, participated in the magnificent parade and review. The whole party attended the ceremonies in the Liberal Arts Building when President David R. Francis of the Exposition company presented the buildings to the United

States and they were accepted by President Roosevelt in the "Dedication address."

On May first the Connecticut party participated in the exercises of "International Day," and attended the reception at the Saint Louis Club, given by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company to representatives and commissioners of all nations.

May second was "State Day." The Governor of Connecticut, with his guests and other invited friends, viewed the brilliant civic parade, and at three in the afternoon, to the music of a band, marched to the site assigned to Connecticut for a State building. The location was on "Colonial Avenue," then a beautiful park forest. Here beneath the folds of the National flag and while our State flag was flown to the breeze the site was tendered to Connecticut by Walter B. Stevens, Secretary of the Exposition company, and was accepted by Governor Chamberlain. Other eloquent addresses were by Messrs. F. N. Judson, president of the New England Society of Saint Louis, W. A. Day, president of the Day Rubber Company of Saint Louis, Hobart Brinsmade, president of the King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company of Saint Louis, Frederick A. Betts of New Haven, member of the National Exposition Commission, and Frank L. Wilcox, president of the Connecticut Commission.

The last evening of the sojourn of the Connecticut party was spent in a most unexpected but delightful manner. Mr. L. F. Parker, born in Meriden, Connecticut, but now a most prominent citizen of Saint Louis, gave a dinner to Governor Chamberlain and his party at the Saint Louis Club, which resolved itself into a reception to the Governor.

The Exposition company had planned a very busy programme for the Dedication days. Distances were great, ceremonies followed each other in rapid succession and demands upon time and energy were many. Connecticut was well represented at all times and her representatives were advised by President Francis that our "presence was most welcome, and that Connecticut had graced every occasion."

Thus was our good State represented at the dedication, which laid the favorable foundation for the reputation and high credit that was always awarded her until the Exposition was closed, one year and seven months later.

CHAPTER VI.

Action of the Commission with reference to a State Building — Approval of design presented and proposals made for bids for its construction — The H. Wales Lines Company awarded the contract — Main doorway and other features of the Hubbard-Slater house of Norwich secured — Architect's plan of Building.

At a meeting of the Commission held June 8th, Edward T. Hapgood, who at the second meeting, held May 8th, had been selected as architect of the Connecticut Building at the Exposition, presented plans and elevations for a building which, after slight modifications, were approved, and the President and Architect were authorized to advertise for proposals for its construction.

Mr. Hapgood was advised by the Commission at the time of his appointment as to the style of building desired. It was their wish to have it represent colonial ideas in its architectural lines, and the Sigourney mansion in Hartford was suggested as possessing features that were regarded with favor. But there were other reasons why that particular house should serve as a model as far as practicable for the Connecticut building. It was the bride-home of Lydia Huntley of Norwich, when she came to Hartford as the wife of Charles Sigourney, a gentleman always held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. Their home was the center of attraction of Hartford's highest and best social life. It was the dwelling place of culture and refinement and the scene of many notable social functions. To reproduce in some measure this old-time mansion — from which had been given to the world poetic thoughts that have blessed innumerable homes and kept Mrs. Sigourney's name in fragrant remembrance unto this day — cannot be regarded otherwise than commendable on the part of the Commission. How well the

architect performed his task is known to those who visited the State Building at Saint Louis.

The main doorway of the Hubbard-Slater mansion in Norwich (which was soon to be razed to make room for a Government building), was secured by the Commission to form a similar feature in the new state building; in addition to which various interior columns, doorway capitals and wainscoting were also obtained for additional attractiveness. The big front door of the state building, surmounted by its antique fan-shape skylight with its arcaded panes of glass, was one of the most notable features of the edifice, being embellished with a huge brass door-knocker, possessing almost trip hammer power, the use of which had to be explained to many who had seen nothing designed to cause "an alarm at the door" more antique than a modern electric push-button. Its big brass key seemed equal for the manipulation of the bolt of a penitentiary door.

At a subsequent meeting of the Commission the firm of Lewis & Muchmore, of New York, artistic decorators, were engaged to have charge of the interior decorations of the State building.

Bids from contractors were opened at a meeting held June 30th; the contract was awarded to The H. Wales Lines Company of Meriden at \$25,000.00. Other bids were as follows: Tracy Brothers, Waterbury, \$26,900.00; Jas. H. Bright Contracting & Building Co., St. Louis, \$27,939.00; R. W. Morrison Contracting Co., St. Louis, \$25,993.00.

CHAPTER VII.

Selection of Committees for collection and display of department exhibits — Commission requested not to solicit individual exhibitors in line of Manufacturers for lack of exhibit space — Request for names of Connecticut applicants for space not granted by Exposition officials, resulting in disappointment to the Commission.

At a meeting of the Commission held on May 8, 1903, action was taken looking to the collection, arrangement, and care of the several department exhibits provided for by the Act authorizing the State's participation in the Exposition. The committees named below were nominated by the State commissions or organizations specially interested, and later the recommendations were duly confirmed, as follows:

For Horticultural exhibit: A. C. Sternberg, West Hartford; Theodore Wirth, Stratford; T. J. McRonald, Hartford.

Tobacco: Edmund Halladay, Suffield; H. W. Alford, Poquonock; James S. Forbes, Burnside.

Dairy exhibit: E. C. Birge, Westport; John B. Noble, East Windsor; J. G. Schwink, Jr., Meriden.

Education: Charles D. Hine, Hartford; F. H. Beede, New Haven; Samuel P. Willard, Colchester.

Shell-fish exhibit: George C. Waldo, Bridgeport; Charles H. Nichols, New Haven; A. McC. Mathewson, New Haven.

Pomological exhibit: A. G. Gulley, Storrs; H. C. C. Miles, Milford; R. A. Moore, Kensington.

Farm Products: Charles A. Thompson, Melrose; Seaman Mead, Greenwich; D. Walter Patten, North Haven.

It had been the expectation that the Commissioners and the executive officer would canvass the State thoroughly, especially its industrial centers, for the purpose of soliciting exhibits for the Department of Manufactures. President Wilcox announced to the Commission, however, at its meeting held July 9th, that he had received a personal visit from Chief Hulbert of that Department, who notified him that the demands for exhibit space from foreign countries and do-

mestic corporations had been so great that he was compelled to request that no Connecticut manufacturers should be especially solicited to make application for exhibit space. He named a few large concerns from which he hoped to secure exhibits for the welfare of the Exposition, but beyond these few, while promising to treat all applicants with all possible fairness, he requested that none be urged to make exhibits. This request came not only as a surprise but as a disappointment to the Commission, its purpose being to induce the State's manufacturing interests to make an array of exhibits which would surpass all previous displays, and present Connecticut to the world as the foremost manufacturing state in America. A good line of exhibits was made of Connecticut manufacturers, notwithstanding this disappointing request, although some Connecticut exhibitors were able to secure space only by reason of the influence brought to bear by the Commission.

At other expositions in which Connecticut has participated it has been customary for its executive commissioner to receive notification of applicants for space in the various exhibit departments. The special advantage of such arrangement is that it supplies the executive office with information as to who are intending to be exhibitors from our own state. A request for such information was denied to this Commission however, a letter from the Director of Exhibits saying "that the Rules of the Exposition will not permit the giving out of lists of intending exhibitors." It is not difficult to understand why such a rule should be adopted by exposition officials, nevertheless it seems proper to refer to this subject in this way in explanation of the meagre amount of exposition news furnished by this Commission to the state press regarding intending exhibitors from Connecticut.

CHAPTER VIII.

Completion of State Building — Reference to its interior decoration by Miss Lewis, and its artistic embellishment by Charles Noel Flagg — Patriotic sentiment practically manifested by prominent Connecticut manufacturers — Its floral setting an exhibit of the Horticultural department.

The contract for the erection of the Connecticut Building was awarded to The H. Wales Lines Company at a meeting of the Commission held July 9th. Work was begun on it July 20th under the direction of E. B. Moss, general superintendent of the contracting company, who, upon his return to Connecticut, left Mr. George Stretch in charge of its construction.

The progress of the work was rapid considering the delays occasionally resulting from labor conditions. The architect, Mr. Hapgood, inspected the work from time to time, and almost daily inspections were made by an official inspector, who volunteered the opinion that the Connecticut house was "the most thoroughly built structure on the Exposition grounds." In connection with the foregoing comment from a disinterested source it is interesting to quote from a letter written by the head of the contracting firm as follows: "All the dividend we expect from this work is the advertising and the reputation we have endeavored to deserve."

The intention of the contractors was to have the building completed about November 20th, but delay in supplying sundry interior requirements put off the finishing touches until December 14th, when it was delivered by the builders to the Commission and received by the Hon. Frederick A. Betts, who had been duly appointed to inspect and accept it on its behalf. From that time until the following April the building was in charge, as care-taker, of George H. Wheeler,

a Connecticut carpenter who had been employed in its construction.

It seems fitting that the architect's sentiments regarding the work of the builders should be made part of this report. On October 27, 1903, Mr. Hapgood wrote to the Commission as follows:

"I feel that it should be a matter of record that in my opinion the work upon the State Building at Saint Louis, now nearly completed, reflects in the most creditable way upon The H. Wales Lines Company, your contractors.

"Through their representative in St. Louis, Mr. Stretch, they have not only pushed the work in a most remarkable way, but the work in all its parts has been thoroughly well done. So manifest an intention to do all and perhaps more than has been specified makes it seem proper for me to make this statement to you."

The following correspondence reveals the amicable relations existing between the Commission and the Contractors as well as the satisfactory conditions prevailing on the part of each:

HARTFORD, January 21, 1904.

HON. H. WALES LINES,
President H. Wales Lines Company,
Meriden, Connecticut.

DEAR SIR: The Connecticut Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were unable to be in St. Louis on December 14th when you proposed to complete our contract on the Connecticut State Building. Therefore, we authorized the Hon. Frederick A. Betts, a member of the National Commission, as well as member of the Building Committee of the State Commission, to formally accept the building for the Commission.

Mr. Betts has already forwarded you a written acceptance of your work, but I would also add a word in behalf of the Commission to this effect: That we have never had cause to regret that we awarded the contract to your company.

You commenced the work at once and have consistently hurried it forward to an early completion. All of our business relations have been of the pleasantest nature. All questions of design, or construction of contract, have been generously left in our hands for determination.

You have not allowed controversy of any nature to arise from start to finish. In your foreman-in-charge-of-construction, Mr. Stretch, we have found a courteous gentleman, and a painstaking, capable workman, who freely has our endorsement.

You have given the State of Connecticut a building fully up to the requirements of the plans and specifications. In fact, the architect, Mr. Hapgood, advises us that in many cases the work and materials are better than called for in the contract.

Lastly, it is the voluntary comment of many disinterested visitors at St. Louis that the State of Connecticut has one of the most attractive "Homes" on the "Plateau of States," and that such will be the verdict during the months of the Exposition. Should such high praise be awarded to the Connecticut State building not a small measure of it should be given to your conscientious work.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

F. L. WILCOX,

President.

MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 22, 1904.

HON. FRANK L. WILCOX,

*President Connecticut Commission,
Louisiana Purchase Exposition,
State Capitol, Hartford.*

DEAR SIR: We have read with great satisfaction your letter of January 21st, advising us that it is the opinion of the Commission and the architect that we have promptly and faithfully executed the contract for the erection of the Connecticut Building. From the award of the contract to the completion of the work the Commission and their architect have manifested their confidence in us and treated us fairly, and we have faithfully tried to deserve the consideration and treatment which has thus been accorded to us.

The relations of the Commission, the architect and the contractors have at all times been pleasant, and it has been the strong desire of each that the Connecticut Building, when completed, should be a credit to the good old state we all love so well. From the comments of Connecticut people who have seen the finished building; from reports that came from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition officials, and from the expressed opinions of many other people from various parts of the country who have visited the Exposition grounds, we are justified in the conclusion that our mutual efforts have accomplished this result.

We are pleased to know that our work is approved by the Commission and the architect under whose direction it has been carried forward, and we fully appreciate the words of commendation which convey this approval to us.

Congratulating the Commission upon the success that has thus far attended their efforts, and wishing them still greater success in the work which they are yet to do, and hoping they may receive from the good people of Connecticut a like cordial approval, we remain,

Respectfully,

(Signed)

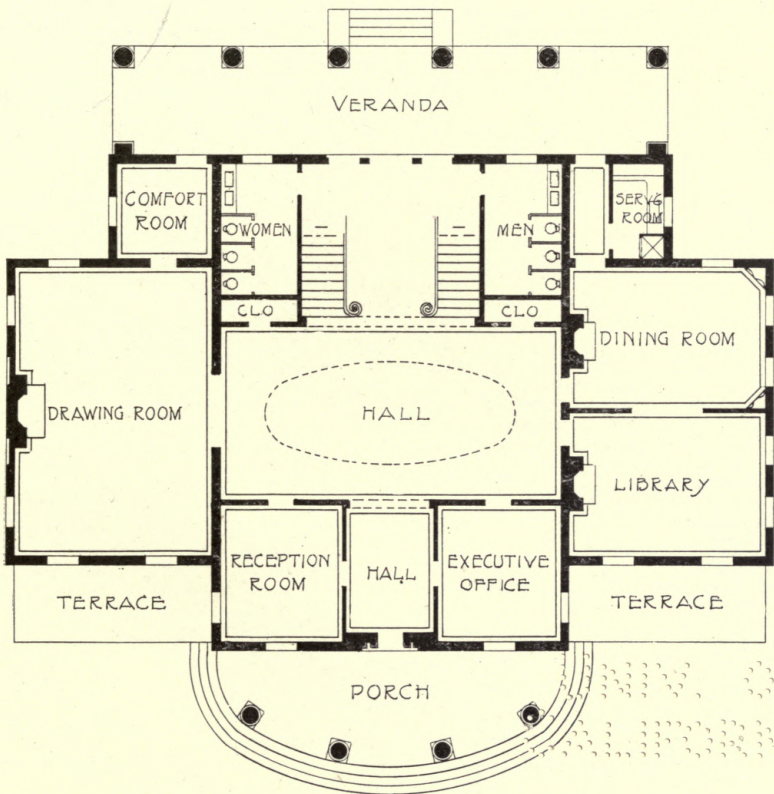
H. WALES LINES,

Treasurer.

By vote of the Commission at its meeting held February 12, 1904, the House Furnishing committee was authorized to engage Mr. Charles Noel Flagg of Hartford and Miss Minnie A. Lewis, of the house-decorating firm of Lewis & Muchmore of New York, to go to Saint Louis to attend to preliminary details relating to the interior decoration and embellishment of the Connecticut Building. Mr. Flagg, as committee on paintings, obtained loans from about twenty-five Connecticut artists, as well as Paul Wayland Bartlett of Paris, the distinguished sculptor (a native of New Haven), whose work added materially to the attractiveness of the building, regarding which more definite reference will appear further on in this report. Miss Lewis devoted her attention mainly to artistic effects in draperies, ceiling tints, etc., with the result that her work received much commendation.

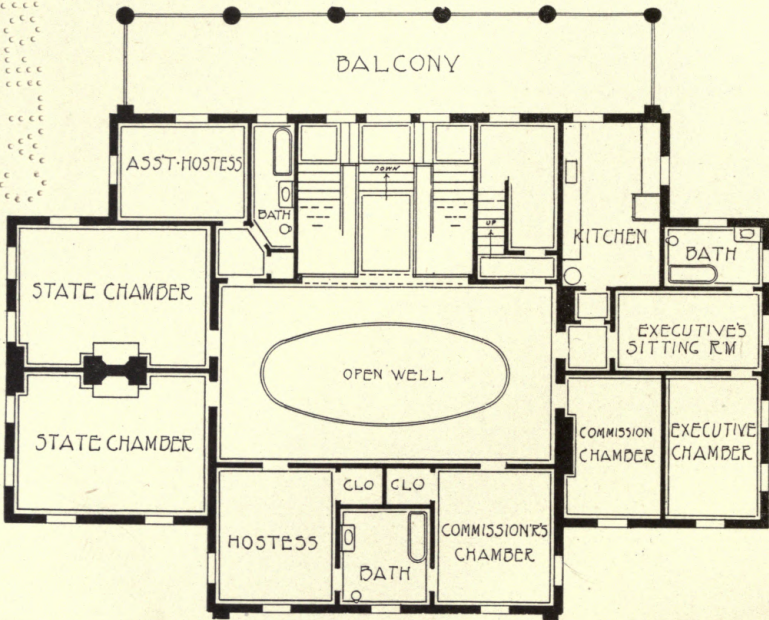
While it is unquestioned that the proverbial "thrift" of the Connecticut Yankee is a well established fact, and that term as here used is intended to characterize close bargaining and the general and not uncommendable spirit of money-making, it is equally true that conspicuous instances of generosity and freedom from a selfish or sordid spirit are not hard to find among its people.

It was the wish of the House Furnishing committee of this Commission to adorn the walls of several of the rooms in the State building with silk tapestry. Naturally enough, it was decided to apply to the Cheney Brothers of South Manchester for it, for if silk tapestry was to be used the best the market affords would be none too good. So, the Cheney Brothers were interviewed. Representatives of the committee were told that such samples as were desired would be gratuitously furnished by them, there being no limit as to the quantity required and no question raised regarding its value. With such generous offers open to them their selection of samples was made, of course not the most expensive nor the most attractive in design. The selections were not approved by the Company, the explanation being that the tapestries selected were not as desirable as some others which were



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING

TO VIND
AUGUST 1900



SECOND · FLOOR · PLAN

equally at the disposal of the committee. The final selection, made through the assistance of a member of the firm, represented a value of about \$5,000. When it is known that there was no stipulation either for the return of the material at the close of the fair, or that the gift should be publicly announced by way of advertisement, the quality of generosity and patriotic State pride of the Cheney Brothers can be best understood. Like the quality of mercy, it is not strained.

There were various other commendable contributions toward the equipment of the State Building. Its electric light fixtures, specially designed by the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company of Meriden to harmonize with the colonial character of the house, were furnished to the Commission at cost. The interior hardware used throughout the building, which was also of colonial patterns, was supplied at cost by the P. & F. Corbin Company of New Britain. So, too, with the fine rugs with which the house was supplied; they were furnished without cost by the Hartford Carpet Corporation, their value being about \$1,800. The many visitors to the State Building who enjoyed its regular afternoon concerts from the "Angelus" piano-player will be interested to know that it was of Connecticut manufacture, made by the Wilcox & White Company of Meriden, who not only supplied the instrument without cost to the Commission, but also the fair instrumentalist, whose well-trained voice added much to the musical programmes.

The floral embellishment of the grounds surrounding the State Building formed part of the exhibit devised by the horticultural committee appointed by the Commission. It was planned under the direction of Mr. Theodore Wirth, superintendent of the Hartford parks, who was effectively assisted by Mr. Robert Karlstrom, a skilled artist in the realm of arbor-culture and floriculture. An especially noticeable and attractive feature of this exhibit was a shield of about ten feet length, upon which was shown in varicolored plants the State coat-of-arms, with its three vines and its time-honored motto, "Qui Transtulit Sustinet."

CHAPTER IX.

Dedication of State Building, including programme of literary exercises — Transplanting of grandchild of the original Charter Oak near the State Building — Reception to President and Mrs. Francis — Reception to the Connecticut Commission by the National board of Lady Managers.

It is somewhat notable that the Connecticut Building was not only the first of the State edifices completed on the Exposition grounds but also the first that was formally dedicated, and the first in which a formal reception was held. It is with pardonable pride that we refer to this Connecticut habit of promptness.

NOTE — It is a matter of record that the Tracy Brothers of Waterbury, contractors for the Connecticut Building at the Chicago Exposition of 1893, completed their contract several months before the date fixed for the Exposition's opening day, — the same as was done at St. Louis by the H. Wales Lines Company of Meriden. This incident indicates not only the Yankee characteristic of promptness but of thriftiness as well. Time was thus afforded for inspection of their work, and inspection resulted to their pecuniary advantage. They were awarded the contract for the "Tiffany pavilion" in the manufactures building, its designer having recommended them on account of the quality of their work on the Connecticut Building. These builders asserted that they made no profit on their original contract but that they made a "good thing" out of the Tiffany contract. But Connecticut characteristics are in the direction of promptness whether for profit or for sentiment. The fact is also recalled that at the Atlanta Exposition in 1895 Connecticut Day ceremonies in the Auditorium building were the only ones which began at the appointed hour. Appointed hour? At the appointed *minute* the president of the Connecticut Commission, Hon. Frank B. Weeks of Middletown, said, "Ladies and Gentlemen!"

The date originally set by the Commission for the dedication of the State building was April 28th, two days in advance of the formal opening of the Exposition. The date was subsequently changed to May 3d, the Exposition company having adopted a rule providing that there should be no dedicatory or other functions until after the dedication of the Exposition, April 30th.

THE DEDICATION PROGRAMME.

1. Music, Weil's Orchestra.
2. Report and Tender of Building to the State,
PRESIDENT FRANK L. WILCOX.
3. Acceptance on Behalf of the State,
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ROBERTS.
4. Address — Some of Connecticut's Contributions,
VICE-PRESIDENT CHARLES PHELPS.
5. Music, Weil's Orchestra.
6. Organized Energy,
MR. WALTER B. STEVENS,
Secretary of Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.
7. Local Connecticut Citizenship,
MR. F. N. JUDSON.
8. City of St. Louis,
MR. L. F. PARKER.
9. Hints by the Way,
MR. HOBART BRINSMADE.
10. Remarks,
GENERAL PHELPS MONTGOMERY.
11. Zeal in a Good Cause,
HON. FREDERICK A. BETTS.
12. The Lesson of the Hour,
MR. FRANK H. BEEDE,
Superintendent of Public Schools of New Haven.
13. Music — America.
Sung by the Assemblage.
Planting of the Oak.

After the opening number by the orchestra Senator Wilcox was introduced by General Charles Phelps, who presided over the deliberations, giving the following address of welcome.

Address of Hon. F. L. Wilcox, president of the Commission.

Your Excellency, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Connecticut; Officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Members of State Commissions, you who were born within the

borders of our Constitution State, and Ladies and Gentlemen, I bid you *welcome*.

We have journeyed far from the granite hills of old New England to this new "Connecticut Home" which we have erected in this fair city of St. Louis, midway between the tempestuous and the peaceful oceans, where are happily blended the chilly blasts of Canada and the glowing sunshine of Mexico. The Father of Waters flows by our side to the sea, and the Trans-continental Railroads stop at our door. As one of the Thirteen Original States we are here to do honor in the celebration of the purchase of an Empire, that in one hundred years has enriched our great country beyond the dreams of avarice. The Constitution State of Connecticut has always borne her willing part in the great events of our country's history. Today she *rejoices* in her native land, its boundless resources, its patriotism, its development, in its honored position in the councils of nations, and especially in this Universal Fair to which the world has sent of its best with an unstinted hand, and which for the next seven months will be the Mecca of all men, both old and young, from every clime.

By virtue of my official position it is my pleasurable duty to open the services of dedication of this building so happily situated on this Plateau of States, with sister states our close and only neighbors :— May the expected good fellowship be our daily portion.

This Louisiana Purchase Exposition is the celebration of a historical National Event of one hundred years ago, so *we* of Connecticut also considered the *past* in this our State exhibit. The present is ever with us while the past is most honored in the observance. Connecticut was founded by the men, their wives and children, of Old England who came to the New England to practice the principles of honesty and Christianity. They soon built themselves comfortable homes that have always commanded respect as a type in House building. These "Colonial" homes are scattered throughout

our Commonwealth. We have thought to respect this early period, and possibly add a pleasant feature to this cosmopolitan architecture of many minds and all countries, by reproducing an old Colonial house as our Connecticut State building.

The Sigourney House, situated, as this, among the trees, on Lord's Hill in Hartford, was for years the home of the "Hartford Wits" and writers, and the center of the literary life of the colony. The Sigourney house was chosen as the ground plan from which this, our State Building, has been constructed to conform to the requirements of our Exhibition Home. As a further labor of love it has been furnished to correspond with the same period. Except in a few of the living rooms there is not a single piece of modern manufacture. The furniture, china, etc., are all of the olden days, bought by the Commission especially for the places they occupy in the house, or generously loaned by loyal citizens of Connecticut. Not only has each piece great intrinsic value, but many of them have historic associations that make them doubly interesting. Around the walls of the Historical and Dining rooms are the family names of the descendants of some of the early families of Connecticut.

The rarely beautiful front door, the interior carved woodwork, panelings, etc., are all brought bodily from a colonial house in Norwich.

The reproductions of old-time tapestries in wall and window silk draperies and furniture coverings; the rugs and carpets; the electric light fixtures and hardware, have all preserved the atmosphere of our forefathers.

In the hall, occupying a prominent position in a beautiful carved frame made of the original Charter Oak, is the illuminated copy of the Coat of Arms of the State of Connecticut, on either side of which are given the testimony from unimpeachable authorities of the contributions of Connecticut to the written Constitutions of State and Nation.

In the Sisterhood of States there have been no men of greater honesty and character or patriotism, nor any State

that has done more to draft and preserve this beneficent constitution under which we enjoy the inestimable and "unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," than the State of Connecticut. Then why should we not be called the Constitution State when we are so justified in claiming that distinguished honor? A name which your Commission is presenting now in many ways in this Connecticut House at this World's Fair, for the baptism of the nations.

Out of love for their dear old State of Connecticut many of our greatest and best known artists have loaned their choicest works for the adornment of these walls, and the famous statue of General Joseph Warren, by one of the world's greatest sculptors, graces the central hall.

Without any of the purposes of an art gallery or an exhibition hall, your commission have endeavored to throw around the house and grounds the atmosphere of a "Home" to which all Connecticut people shall come for rest, for companionship, and for neighborly greetings.

Here, for the next seven months, the Secretary, the Hostess, and, perhaps, some members of the Commission, will stand "On guard," to give to all comers a true Connecticut welcome.

Time, and the occasion, will not allow me to pay a just tribute to those persons and corporations who, with or without, or with but partial compensation, have labored so effectively to prepare this house for dedication this day. May the knowledge that they have worked with the world in creating the greatest and most glorious Universal Fair since the beginning of time, and that they have won the thanks of their fellow-citizens of Connecticut, be their ample reward.

In his message to the General Assembly nearly two years ago, his Excellency Governor Chamberlain said: "The interests of Connecticut, both civic and commercial, are closely allied to the territory covered by the Louisiana Purchase, and it is fitting that our state be adequately represented at the Exposition, and to that end I recommend that the General

Assembly appropriate a sum sufficient to erect and maintain a suitable State Building, and for such exhibits and representations as may be deemed best." Following these earnest words his Excellency has ever encouraged the participation of the state in this Exposition. With his Staff, State Officers, and invited guests, he attended all the Dedication services a year ago, and received and dedicated the site allotted for the Connecticut State Building. Again will he be here with pomp and circumstance, as the chief guest of the Fair on the Connecticut Days of October 13th and 14th.

The General Assembly of Connecticut promptly acted on the recommendations in the Governor's Message by appointing a Joint Committee on "Expositions," who reported a bill that was unanimously passed by both Senate and House of Representatives, creating the Commission that is now serving the state, and appropriating \$100,000.00 for the following specific purposes:

Ceremonies of Dedication and Connecticut Week,	\$25,000
Education,	7,500
Shell-fish,	1,000
Farm Products,	7,000
Pomological,	4,000
Dairy,	2,500
Tobacco,	1,500
Horticulture,	3,000
Connecticut Building,	30,000
House Furnishings,	7,500
Commission Expenses,	3,000
Incidentals and Sundries,	2,500
Care and maintenance of State Building,	2,500
	<hr/>
	\$100,000

To our certain knowledge the various State Departments have worked hard, conscientiously, and effectively, in gathering their exhibits from all parts of the State. These exhibits are now installed in their allotted spaces, the State is indeed

“creditably represented,” and its citizens will be gratified by the way these Departments have used the money of the State.

Much might be said about the exhibits in the various Exhibition buildings of our great manufacturing State, but at no time were they under the care or supervision of the Connecticut Commission.

This house then, builded under these sheltering trees, and in such pleasant surroundings, blends the memories of the past with the activities of the present. It has been a pleasure to the Commission to plan for and to watch its growth from the unbroken sod until it is complete and furnished for this notable occasion. Acting in an official capacity we have now rendered an account of our stewardship, and it only remains to deliver to the State this building erected in its name.

Your Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Roberts, in behalf of the Commission, I have the honor to tender this building and its keys, to you and to our Constitution State of Connecticut.

Lieutenant-Governor Henry Roberts made response to the address of welcome and tender of the State building as follows:

REMARKS OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ROBERTS.

President Wilcox, members of the Connecticut Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my privilege, in behalf of the people of Connecticut, to accept this building erected and furnished under the direction of the Connecticut Commission, from funds appropriated by the last General Assembly.

To this Honorable Commission, appointed by Governor Chamberlain, I wish to express a sincere appreciation of the untiring devotion which has marked their work, and crowned their efforts with success.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will afford to the State a rare opportunity for placing before the world her ad-

vantages and achievements, and for securing permanent and valuable results to those of our citizens who avail themselves of its privileges. To our Union of States it will furnish means for a display of great and diversified resources and interests, to attract the attention and command the admiration of the people of the civilized world, as well as serve to bring all the citizens of our States together in a mutual interest and purpose, and will strengthen the bonds which unite them in ties of common citizenship and fraternity, and stimulate our already great prosperity and progress. The credit of this completed work is in a great measure due to the executive ability and diplomacy of the distinguished guest of this occasion, President Francis of the Exposition Company.

The interest and patriotism of the American people have been engaged in making this Exposition a true reflex of their intelligence, genius, and characteristics, as well as their material prosperity.

This is its scope and intention, and if I mistake not the sentiment of the nation; — every state and territory will be in evidence in a manner that will best display their resources and industries. And foreign nations will vie with each other in the extent and generosity of their contributions to this festival.

It is but natural that our own State command our greatest and most interested attention, and I am informed that Connecticut will be represented in the Exposition in all respects in harmony with her honored and respected position among her sister states, and in a way worthy of a state which is reputed to be foremost in the invention and manufacture of articles of utility and service, to which will be added the very creditable and instructive exhibits of our various State Departments. In keeping with this prominence which the Commonwealth will have, in the foregoing and other ways, stands this Connecticut house, a model of its style, and which will be an attractive rendezvous for Connecticut people, and to

all visitors most inviting and interesting. Here in this house, furnished with so many rare and valuable articles, through the generosity of loyal donors, the mind will involuntarily revert as these mementos of an early ancestry are in view to the precious heritage handed down to us from past generations and left for us to cherish, and to be always an incentive that the "Constitution State" may retain her position and prestige, being the first state to be possessed permanently of a written Constitution, and through the instrumentality of this fact gaining lasting fame as the forerunner of our Common Constitution, and one of the strongest bulwarks of our national unity. The site of the building, its environments, its architecture and construction, together with its interior adornments, under the scrutiny of the most critical will reflect only credit on the Commission, whose members have for many months expended their loyal and faithful efforts in its preparation.

I feel it indeed a great privilege to bear the congratulations and assurances of the people of the Commonwealth of Connecticut to the Commissioners for their efforts so successfully accomplished. They will recognize, I am sure, the unremitting and indefatigable attention to their interests displayed by President Wilcox and Commissioner Betts, and to the ladies of the Commission also, and especially Mrs. Holcombe, of the National Commission, I would extend their grateful acknowledgment of the self-sacrificing and persistive work that has made possible in the interior adornments of the house, a combination of such rare taste and historical significance.

To Mr. Hapgood, Mr. Flagg, and Miss Lewis great credit is due for their valuable services.

I have the honor, Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Commission, to accept, in behalf of the people of Connecticut, this building, a most gratifying and highly commendable result of your labors.

At the conclusion of Lieutenant-Governor Roberts' speech

of acceptance of the State Building the president of the Commission introduced Hon. Charles Phelps of Rockville, vice-president of the Commission, as presiding officer of the day, who delivered an address on "Some of Connecticut's Contributions," which follows:

Address of General Phelps.

Mr. President, Members of the Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

In life there is no final goal. Progress and development hurry us from stage to stage with seemingly increasing speed. A height attained only reveals greater possibilities with their corresponding obligations.

The world's exposition of today, though based on a gigantic scale, and exceeding all former efforts, merely meets the requirements and conditions of the hour.

Educated by a gradual process up to the high standard set by the amazing magnitude of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, we are unable to realize the effect which this portrayal would have made upon the minds of those of one hundred years ago.

From the great French Soldier and Statesman whose name is forever connected with the event here commemorated, there burst forth a prophecy that a government of empire proportions, with an amazing future, would result from the significant act which this exposition honors.

But a little later there came from a French philosopher the pessimistic statement that "we have come into the world too late to produce anything new, that nature and life are pre-occupied, and that description and sentiment have long since been exhausted."

What would be the thought and feeling, and the interchange of ideas, of this soldier and philosopher could they side by side pass through the scenes here to be enacted during the next few months!

Connecticut with becoming pride contributes her quota of interest to the general cause. She has erected a building of

beautiful and ample proportions; she has placed before the world the fruits of her industry. Her inventive and mechanical genius, and her proficiency in the arts and sciences, as here illustrated, make her famous in the material world; but this is not her glory.

Connecticut's origin and history have engaged the attention of the profoundest students of political science. No writer upon the all-absorbing theme of constitutional government, or of modern political institutions, has failed to point to her origin or discuss with increasing interest her development. Not only does she possess the honor of being one of the original thirteen States, but to her belongs the higher honor of being the first pure Republic created by its own act, and exactly expressed within the scope of formulated law. The Declaration of Independence found her a free Republic, and she alone of all the sister states found her relationship unchanged by the mandates of that remarkable document.

She has given to history the finest example which the world has seen of a free government ordained by the people, the principles of which are expressed in exact and definite form. She gave to the world the first creative written constitution.

Those upon whom Providence laid the task of bringing into form and comeliness those new institutions cotemporary with her birth, connect her name forever with the first attempt to accurately define the limits of self-government.

The idea which her early sons promulgated; the combinations which they made of hitherto assembled principles; the far reaching philosophy still imbued with simple faith, and lastly, those principles ably construed and fearlessly practiced, renders her a Queen among states, and the proud mother of the greatest political institution of the world.

Success in constitutional development is directly traceable to her teaching, and wins for her the laurel crown among republics, and names her the "Constitution State."

From the first draft of the fundamental orders to the

adoption of the Constitution of 1818, she was, though small in area and population, still all of the time an independent power. The principles which she advocated, and which she so sternly defended, have stood the test of time. They have been borrowed by those who have sought to emulate her work, or to follow in her footsteps.

Not alone in constitutional government has Connecticut taken the lead, but in that field of legal science which has for its object the adoption of a uniform system of arbitration has she been the very pioneer.

Two years after the event which this exposition commemorates, a small town in Connecticut gave birth to a son who was destined to rival those early teachers who gave to the world the first written constitution, by giving to the world the first formulated principles of international arbitration.

With David Dudley Field came the first definite procedure to put into practical operation the principles of an international code, which was drafted by him in 1872.

By this procedure an appeal to reason instead of violence became always possible, and sometimes assured. Logic instead of war, humanity in the place of barbarism. Right instead of might.

Within the entire range of human achievement, it is perhaps difficult to name an event of so far-reaching importance and of such universal beneficence as the formulation of this international code.

Great has been Connecticut's material power and wealth, but greater still have been the ideas which she has given to the world; far reaching as the habitations of men and as immutable as the hills of New England of which she is a part.

All written constitutions have been cast in her mold. The principles which underlie the development of the Hague tribunal derive their origin from her teachings. It has been said that Bacon, as he passes down the ages, could with propriety lay his hand upon this invention and that improvement and exclaim, these are mine, for I taught you how to think.

In like manner can Connecticut, with becoming pride, assert herself as the mother of true constitutional liberty and of international arbitration, and lay her hand upon the great modern political institutions, declaring, these are mine, for I first gave to the world as an exact science the principles upon which they are founded.

After another selection by the orchestra the presiding officer introduced Hon. Walter B. Stevens, Secretary of the Exposition Company (a native of Meriden, Connecticut), the theme of whose address was "Organized Energy."

Address of Secretary Stevens.

Mr. Dooley once remarked to his friend of Archer Road: "We are a g-r-r-eat people, Hinnissy, and the best of it is we know it ourselves."

This is true of Connecticut people. The characteristic upon which the Connecticut man or woman is to be most congratulated is self-knowledge. This is not to admit that the Connecticut type is vain-glorious. But on the other hand the Connecticut character is not self-distrustful. Perhaps in such a gathering and in such surroundings it may serve to describe Connecticut folks to say they do not "have to be shown." It is true of them that they take themselves at par; that they usually succeed in passing at face value.

When, twelve months ago, the Governor of Connecticut, the National Commissioner from Connecticut (Mr. Betts), the Member of the Board of Lady Managers from Connecticut (Mrs. Holcombe), and a dozen others assembled on this site, raised the flag of Connecticut and said: "Here shall be a World's Fair Capitol for Connecticut," it was settled that the building would be here and that it would be ready when President Roosevelt touched the golden key and formally opened the great exposition. To have doubted would have been to confess ignorance of Connecticut ways.

When these self-knowing, self-reliant Connecticut people get together, it matters little how few they are in numbers, ac-

complishment is assured. When they organize, when they pool the individual energies, the combination is irresistible.

Organized energy is something to be seen rather than to be heard. It acts rather than talks. It finds high expression in the creation of this World's Fair. It finds expression more immediately suggestive in this beautiful mansion of historic lines of architecture. Here is a whole object lesson rather than a text for a sermon. It took organized energy to bring together the priceless household treasures which fill these rooms. Hard-headed and practical-minded as the Connecticut people are, they hold these family lares and penates in sentimental reverence, and they loaned them only upon solemn promises for their safe return. It has come about through the organized energy of the men and women who early realized the greatness of this Exposition that Connecticut is so worthily represented here, that her building is among the very first to open its colonial doors, that the State which gave Austin and Phelps and other illustrious sons to develop the Louisiana Purchase, is among the foremost of the Commonwealths in the fitting celebration of this great Centennial.

Address of Hon. Frederick N. Judson, president of the New England Society of Saint Louis, a native of Connecticut, to whom had been assigned the topic, "Local Connecticut Citizenship."

Mr. Judson said:—

The local Connecticut citizenship, whom I have the honor to represent on this occasion, feel today more than ever proud of their Connecticut birth and lineage. This beautiful building, so tastefully designed, is one of the most attractive features in our great Exposition. We have watched with interest the progress of its erection, and we congratulate the Commission of the State of Connecticut for the great success they have achieved in its design and construction. In the simplicity of its design and the effectiveness of its proportions this building happily symbolizes the Connecticut character and Connecticut history.

It is eminently fitting that the State of Connecticut should have so liberally contributed to this great Exposition of the Louisiana Purchase. Our State has been happily called on this occasion by its great and distinctive name of the great Constitution State. It was Connecticut which gave our American people the first example of a written constitution, and it was a son of Connecticut who led the way in the adoption of the great compromises in the great Constitutional Convention of 1787, which made possible our American Union under the Constitution. If we trace the history of the great self-governing States which now fill the territory of the Louisiana purchase, we shall find everywhere the influence of Connecticut men in the organization and upbuilding of these great commonwealths.

In this State of Missouri, Connecticut men have played a great part. One of her sons, John S. Phelps, Governor of Missouri from 1877 to 1881, and for many years a representative in Congress, is represented on this occasion by his descendants, who may be justly proud of his distinguished part in the history of Missouri. But time will not permit me to go into detail. I cannot omit the name of Walter B. Stevens, who after a distinguished career in journalism became the Secretary of this Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He is the man whose silent work in organization has been so effective in making this Exposition possible.

It was a Connecticut man, General Lyon, whose bold stand in the early days of the Civil War was effective in saving Missouri to the Union, and it was another Connecticut man, Admiral Foote, who opened the Mississippi river and made disunion impossible.

We recall the scene not many months since when, with the Governor of Connecticut and the members of the Commission, we assembled under the shade of the trees to dedicate this site for the Connecticut building. What a change has been wrought, as we see around us these beautiful State buildings, which have all been erected since we then assembled. While

we gaze upon these scenes of beauty, wander through these avenues lined with State and foreign buildings, and admire these great exhibit palaces filled with the treasures of art and science and illustrative of every department of human achievement, we cannot but be impressed with the sobering thought of the ephemeral character of all this material structure, and when we realize that after a few short months all will disappear. In these exhibit palaces we will find on every side the records and evidences of the achievements of Connecticut men and Connecticut industries. But we need not and we should not be depressed by the thought that this is but a passing show. The educational lessons of this great Exposition are not for a day, but for all time; and these great records of human achievement will remain after these material structures shall have been removed. These beautiful buildings and these vast exhibitions of human progress are but object lessons for the instruction and elevation of mankind in the great progress of civilization. When this building is removed the memory of its beauty will remain, as this spot will be consecrated for all time. In these great permanent educational lessons of the Exposition none will be more enduring than those which shall be given in the history of Connecticut as the great Constitution State and the achievement of her sons in every department of human industry.

We of the local Connecticut citizenship, who have cast our lot with this great State of Missouri and of this city of St. Louis, welcome you of the Connecticut Commission and of our Connecticut friends to the hospitality of our Exposition and of our people. May this building, so happily designed and constructed, be the welcoming and treasured home of Connecticut men and women during the months to come.

Hon. L. F. Parker, a former resident of Meriden, now general solicitor of the Saint Louis & San Francisco railroad, was the next speaker, his theme, "The City of Saint Louis."

Mr. Parker's Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen :—

Expositions have become so much a part of modern civilization, it has been said of them that they are the milestones of progress — that they more clearly and accurately mark and indicate the great forward movement of civilization than all other exponents combined.

But it is not as a measure of advancement that expositions are chiefly beneficial; nor is it the material benefit which we derive from advertising our respective products to each other; nor even the favorable opportunity afforded for closer social intercourse. These, and each of these, are indeed incidental benefits which result from bringing together from all parts of our country and all quarters of the earth specimens of the products and civilization of each.

But the expenditure of many millions of dollars in the construction of exhibit palaces, which, grand, imposing, and beautiful though they be, must in a few short months disappear, — and of millions more in gathering from every nation and every clime exhibits of the products, handiwork of each, and in many instances of the people themselves, — and of many more millions by the people of our country who will gather here to see these wonderful productions of the artist, the architect, the artisan, the mechanic, the farmer, and the miner would be not only wasteful extravagance, but would be almost criminal, were it not for the educational and patriotic features of expositions.

If these grand collections of men and things did not tend to the uplifting of mankind to a higher plane of intellectual life, if they did not tend to the development of the mind, that entity which separates mankind from the brute creation, and at the same time tend to make us better citizens and truer lovers of our country, then the projectors of these great manifestations, instead of performing a great public service and being public benefactors, would be mere advance agents for a

great show — nay, they would be public malefactors instead of benefactors, and we who participate with them would be little better than dupes or fakirs.

Education being the key-note, and love of country the watchword of our exposition, it is meet and proper that the State of Connecticut, which is and has ever been in the vanguard in matters of learning, as well as of education in the broader sense, the State which is noted the world over for her excellent school system, from the little red schoolhouse on the hill to the massive high school, the grand old Normal school, as well as her universities and colleges; the State which had the first written constitution, and whose sacrifice of blood and treasure in the service of our country is written on every page of its history; it is meet and proper, I say, that such a State should actively participate in this exposition.

It is also most appropriate that the State should have selected as a place for such participation a reproduction of the home of one who has left to us a heritage of song and story, in every line of which we hear an appeal toward better things, toward a better life, and toward a higher civilization, and whose every work, whether of prose or poetry, next to a love for Deity, breathes a love of Country.

I heartily congratulate the Commission of the State of Connecticut, and all who have so ably aided them in gathering together in this elegant mansion the beautiful, instructive and unique relics of early days, thus inspiring in the present generation that respect and reverence for those to whose strenuous efforts, to whose true manhood, and to whose undying devotion to the right and to their country we owe our existence as a nation.

It is also most appropriate that this exposition should be held in the State of Missouri, which in eighty-five years has grown from a frontier territory to be the fifth state in the Union, with resources so varied and so great that to correctly describe them would be to challenge your credulity.

It is also highly proper that it should be held in the City

of St. Louis, the fourth city in the Union, and the largest city in the broad domain, the acquisition of which we are here to celebrate. She has grown in a century from a border trading post to a city of 700,000 law-abiding, enterprising, public-spirited, prosperous and patriotic people.

The State of Missouri stretches her hand across the rushing waters of the Mississippi River, the thread of which but little more than one hundred years ago marked the western boundary of the United States, — across the broad prairies of the State of Illinois, and the rich fields of the State of Indiana, over the beautiful cities, the hills and valleys of Ohio and of the Empire State, and grasps the hand of her elder sister, and bids her — Welcome.

“Hints by the way” was the subject assigned to Mr. Hobart Brinsmade, president of the King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company of St. Louis. Mr. Brinsmade is of Connecticut antecedents, a native of Fairfield county, and in recognition of his untiring devotion to Connecticut interests at the Exposition was honored by its Commission with appointment as Resident Commissioner. His address is here given :

Mr. Brinsmade's Address.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :—

I feel that it is a privilege to be here on this occasion. I am more than ever proud of my Connecticut ancestry. Our forefathers believed in *something*. Their lives were not interrogation points. They denied the adage that “Nothing succeeds like success,” and announced instead the proverb, “That nothing is success which is not right.”

This occasion commemorates a new epoch in the extension of Connecticut influence. Her westward movement in the past has been phenomenal, but from this time forward the states of the Louisiana Purchase are to be, more than ever before, permeated and influenced in a broader sense with the spirit of democracy and human liberty first evolved in Connecticut. Puritanism is only another name for citizenship.

The Puritan is the first citizen of history. It requires more than religion to found a State: it requires ideals of civil conduct, ideals of civil government, and these are the Puritan's legacy to the world. He forgot the divine right of kings; he never forgot the divine right of citizenship. Men have painted his picture in its unloveliness. We are too ready to think of the seamy side of Puritanism, too prone to look upon the Puritan of Old England and New England as a particularly grim and gloomy Calvinist who renounced everything in life that was joyous and beautiful. We remember Macaulay's satirical remark, "That the Puritan hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators."

There was, however, engrafted upon Puritanism in New England, a new idea, a new source of power — that of progressiveness, and especially was this the case with the early Puritan in Connecticut which led the advance in the idea of human liberty and religious influence. It is a popular fallacy that Democracy dawned upon America in the compact made in the cabin of the Mayflower; a compact that opened with a formal acknowledgment of the King as the source of all authority and which contained no new political principle and no suggestion of liberty or democracy. There is now no question of Hooker's authorship of the "idea" contained in that remarkable document of 1639, given in a sermon he delivered in 1638 — seven months before the Constitution was signed — in which, at Hartford, was laid down the germinal idea of political liberty for the individual, the beginning of democracy, and the corner-stone at least of that foundation on which the firm fabric of the American Commonwealth was slowly upreared. The one vast and vital idea that Puritanism gave to the one doctrine of inestimable value and imperishable influence was the novel and startling doctrine of "human liberty." I am glad to know that hereafter she is to be known as the Constitution State, a name which rightfully belongs

to her in view of all these facts, and for the reason that she first led the way in proclaiming Constitutional liberty.

One can readily appreciate the feelings of the inquiring foreigner who having heard that this or that great man, though a resident of Pennsylvania or Ohio or New York, was born in Connecticut, went to the Atlas to look up the region that was so prolific of men of power, and was disappointed to find that Connecticut, after all, was nothing but a very small green spot upon the map.

More than to any other eastern State in the early history of our nation, we owe to Connecticut the idea of expansion. The Western Reserve was a great field for Connecticut settlement, and today the best part of Ohio and much of the great Northwest, owe much to the pioneers from Connecticut, who first explored their virgin forests and opened the way for our American civilization. And we must bear in mind that in later years it was Moses Austin, a citizen of Connecticut, temporarily settled in Missouri, who conceived, and his son, Stephen F. Austin, who executed a considerable scheme for the Americanization of far-off Texas, and in the second decade of the last century gathered a sufficient number of Missouri and Connecticut men to found auspiciously the flourishing city of Austin.

John Brown, also, who represented a firm and fanatical radicalism, and who, like a human firebrand, was used to light the conflagration already smouldering in bleeding Kansas, was born in Connecticut, leaving there at five years of age.

The States embraced in the Louisiana Purchase owe much to Connecticut. She has sent some of her best citizens, who have engrafted their enterprise and powerful personality upon them. These men have done much to foster the spirit of liberty, to promote the higher education of the people by founding advanced educational institutions, as well as developing the common school system in the cities and counties of these Western States. She has opened a market here for her own products unequalled elsewhere. Her clocks and watches,

her sewing machines, her pins, her electrical supplies, her cutlery, her firearms and ammunition, and her manufactured articles of every kind are in demand, and her factories are kept busy supplying the wants of St. Louis and the great West.

Thomas K. Beecher used to say that "Connecticut was a grand State to be born in," and I am sure that the history of the Beecher family confirms this sentiment, and I believe to-day every citizen here of Connecticut and those of Connecticut ancestry will echo a hearty second. The traditions of the Grand Old State can never be forgotten, and her splendid history will ever remain as one of the grandest inscriptions on the roll of the Republic. Her rosters have been filled with men to an unusual degree typical of the best strains of the blood of the Nation and of those who have helped to make its proud history. From John Winthrop, the first of Connecticut's Governors, to the present moment, her illustrious sons have not been exceeded in number by those of any other State. Perhaps, more than to any other man, Missouri owes her retention in the Union at the time of our Civil War to a son of Connecticut, and most lustrous of the stars in that ever-shining galaxy, we shall see two men whom we may call grandsons of Connecticut, who spent much of their time on Missouri soil — one near the War's close leading that herculean historic march from Atlanta to the sea; the other, greatest of all, holding Lee in his inexorable grasp, upon the James, and finally receiving, magnanimously, his surrender at Appomattox.

Connecticut is to be congratulated today upon her selection of the men and women who compose the Commission that represents her so ably at this, the greatest of the World's Expositions, and who through their energy and influence have made for her a place of such prominence among the various States and Nations in the display of her exhibits in these magnificent exhibition palaces, and have erected for her in these grounds in the great State of Missouri, this beautiful structure

which we dedicate today, representing one of her choicest specimens of Colonial architecture.

Finally, I desire to congratulate the Connecticut Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition upon the efficiency of their work and upon the completion and furnishing of this beautiful building. This is to be the home of her citizens during the period of the Exposition, and no more delightful place could be found for such a purpose within these grounds.

There may be some who visit us from Connecticut who will desire to make their future home in our city. To such, as a Missourian, I extend an invitation to settle among us. We have many here now of Connecticut birth, and a still larger number of Connecticut ancestry, and New England, too, has a large representation among our citizens. This is a great city, with greater possibilities, the fourth in size in the Union, with a population of 700,000. No city gives such promise for the future, looking west and south to a country growing in population and wealth beyond anything yet experienced in the history of the Nation.

With the opening of the Panama Canal a new field will be opened to your enterprise and the markets of Asia will be ours, and the Mississippi river will be the great National highway. This city is the natural center from which the commercial interests of all this great region will radiate, and the future will see a city here in size and influence far beyond our fondest dreams of today. We need more Connecticut men here — we need more New England men; we need their enterprise and commercial genius, and to any who are looking this way for opportunities we extend the hand of welcome.

In the days that are at hand the main current of the people's history must run along the channel, not of the Connecticut or of the Hudson, but of the Mississippi and the Missouri. May we not interpret Hawthorne in the light of present day history by saying, "Let us thank God for having given us such ancestors, and let each successive generation thank Him not the less reverently for the spirit of our an-

cestors, by which we, as did they, keep step with the March of Ages."

Gen. Phelps Montgomery of New Haven, a member of the Commission, was down on the program for "Remarks." They were as follows:

Gen. Montgomery's Remarks.

When the committee on ceremonies, of which I have the honor to be a member, prepared for today's exercises, such a wealth of valuable material was available that we arranged an unusually long program. As several of our most interesting numbers are to follow, I realize that very little will be expected from me, the youngest member of the commission.

Let me tell you something of Connecticut's contribution to the material advancement of our country. It was of the invention of a Connecticut man that no less distinguished and impartial authority than the great English historian, Lord Macaulay, has said, "What Peter the Great did to make Russia dominant Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin has more than equaled in its relation to the power and progress of the United States." When the first cotton was exported from the American colonies it was seized by England upon the ground that it could not possibly have been grown here. Today it is in value many times over our greatest export and 80 per cent. of the cotton of the world is grown within the borders of the United States.

All are agreed that this great industry would not have been possible without the cotton gin, and it is interesting to note that the cotton gin has not been materially altered or improved since it left Whitney's hands.

To National Commissioner Frederick A. Betts was assigned the topic "Zeal in a good cause." He spoke briefly of the Exposition, referring especially to the zeal of the founders of the enterprise. His address was substantially as follows:

Address of Commissioner Betts.

There is no better cause than that which enlists the state pride of the people, for then they are loyal citizens — loyal to state, loyal to nation, and loyal to home.

The exposition company asked for the co-operation of the states in its undertaking. Connecticut responded with an appropriation of \$100,000. From the time the appropriation was voted by the General Assembly by men who believed in it, and had reason for their faith, and from the time the site of this building was dedicated last May, and the first shovel of earth was turned, to the time when the janitor polished the door-knocker, every one had been busy in a good cause, and all who had helped in furnishing or decorating the house, whether residents of the hill towns or the cities of Connecticut — all had been engaged in what most assuredly was a good cause.

The governor made no mistake when he appointed this commission. We have the best commission of any state. We have proved that by the fact that this is the first state building on the grounds to be finished and furnished. Here Mr. Betts made a few complimentary remarks about the work of members of the commission by name, also having a good word for Lieutenant-Governor Roberts, representing the executive department of the state, and for the other Connecticut people who had come on to show their interest in these exercises.

In conclusion, Mr. Betts dwelt upon the fact that this exposition as a whole is the greatest that any country has ever witnessed. Conservatively speaking, it cost over \$50,000,000. Words are inadequate to describe the influence of such a tremendous institution, but every one, whether attending the fair or staying at home, cannot but admit that every dollar expended by our own state, the different states in the Union, and the United States government, has been expended in a good cause.

“The Lesson of the Hour” was the theme of Mr. Frank H. Beede, superintendent of schools of New Haven, who had

been induced by the committee on ceremonies to take part in the dedicatory exercises.

Mr. Beede said:

This is a glorious day for our good old state. It is good to be here. The youthful spirit that shines in every face, the cordial greeting of every one for all, the enthusiasm and good cheer that here prevail, the family spirit that binds us all together, the words of love and reverence that have been spoken so many times this afternoon for our common mother, all these things show how deep and abiding is our affection for the ancient commonwealth that gave us birth. After all, the richest product of any state is its loyal sons and daughters; not only those who stay at home to perpetuate its life on native soil, but also those who go abroad carrying its ideals, its faith, and its hopes into all the corners of the earth.

Some time ago I had occasion to visit a school on the outskirts of one of the largest cities of our state. It was a school of little children. They were reading the fable of The Lion and the Mouse. When they had finished, I asked them if they could tell the name of such a story as they had read. No one seemed to understand what I meant and there was a pause. Then I went on to explain that of course this lion and mouse didn't really talk together; they could not do that, but the story spoke of their talking with each other just as if they were real people. Then a boy raised his hand and said he thought it was a ghost story. But no, there was no ghost stalking about nor was there anything ghostly about the tale; it was merely a simple story of two animals talking together underneath a tree by the roadside. Then another boy said he thought it might be a fairy tale. But there were no fairies flitting about in an unreal kind of dreamland, so, of course, it could not be that. Finally I said: "Why, I think someone must know what this story is; someone must know what they call it! Doesn't anyone remember, f-a-" I said slowly, when up shot a little hand, and a little girl called out with great enthusiasm — "I know what it is, it's a fake." I tell this

story to illustrate my point. It is no wonder that Connecticut produces men and women of heroic size when her six-year-old children are so bright as that.

The lesson of the hour; what is it? As I have wandered about these grounds, going from building to building, and witnessing the wonderful variety of products that have come in from all over our land, as well as other parts of the earth, it seems to me that the great *fact* that this exposition shows is that our country has become a tremendous industrial nation; and the *lesson* which the hour teaches seems to me, interested as I am in school work, that we must educate our children and our youth with this great fact in view. The old classical education had its day. It did its work. It made fine men and women. It fitted them for the life which they had to lead. But it is not "sufficient unto the day" that is ushering in the new century with the vision it brings of great industrial enterprises and material achievements. I use the word "industrial" in no narrow, commercial sense. I mean the heart that inspires, the mind that conceives, and the hand that executes. I mean the kind of training which teaches young men and young women to do something. The world is calling loudly today not for men and women who have noonday dreams but for those who can do, who can act, who can achieve. This fact is already being recognized in educational methods. Industrial work is taking its place in our schools. Manual Training High Schools are being organized, and every year the number of technical schools in connection with our universities is increasing. The man who can build railroads, who can construct great bridges, who can rear city buildings to enormous heights, who can cause to spring up, almost in a night on virgin soil, a city of such magnificence and beauty as today surrounds us here, is as great as he who preaches a sermon or he who writes a poem. Let us from Connecticut keep this great fact in view in the training of our children. We come from a conservative state. The past with its history, its traditions and its deep-seated habits, is very dear to our hearts.

Let us, however, in the education of our children look into the future as well as into the past. Let us turn their faces toward the rising sun, as it enters on its day of achievement, as well as toward the sun as it sets after its day of work is over. Let us so train them that they shall not only live in the midst of all these great things, but so that they shall take their just and honest part in subduing the earth to the dominion of man.

The last speaker was President David R. Francis of the Exposition Company. By reason of other engagements he was a late comer to the dedicatory exercises and his speech was entirely impromptu. He paid Connecticut an appreciated compliment by saying that when he built his home he sent his architect to Chicago at the time of the Columbian Exposition to get the best ideas illustrated in the Connecticut and Kentucky buildings there. If he built again he should send his architect to study the Connecticut building at Saint Louis, so as to embody some of the features of this ideally perfect home.

The dedicatory exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the assemblage.

Planting of the Oak.

Immediately following the formal exercises was the transplanting of the grandchild of the original Charter Oak on the lawn of the State building. The ground had been prepared by the executive officer of the Commission. Mrs. John M. Holcombe, its sponsor and historian, threw in the first shovelful of earth; President Francis followed with a second shovelful (thus identifying the Exposition with the interesting event), Commissioner Betts of the National Commission next took a turn at the shovel (whereby the General Government became a sponsor to the transplanting of the illustrious sapling), after which President Wilcox and the other members of the Connecticut Commission followed in similar service.

At the conclusion of the transplanting ceremony Mrs. Holcombe delivered the following address:

Mrs. Holcombe's Address.

This infant oak is separated by but one generation from its noble grandfather, the Charter oak. It is a seedling from a tree on the grounds of the late Mr. James H. Holcombe of Hartford, grown from an acorn picked by him from the historic tree and planted in its present place in 1842.

From time immemorial trees have served as landmarks. Frequently, also, have they done service as marking historic spots and occurrences. It is no small event that has given to our own Charter oak so illustrious a name.

A tree of great age, size and beauty, it was spared in the general clearing made by the early colonists of Hartford in 1636, at the request of the Indians, who loved that giant of the forest, which for generations had, in its annual unfolding of bud and leaf, indicated the time for seed planting. "When the leaf is the size of a mouse's ear," they said, "then is the time to plant the corn."

At a critical moment in the history of the little commonwealth of Connecticut the royal charter was hidden in the oak, and so the tree became identified with those series of events by which true liberty was inaugurated and the United States made possible.

Within this Connecticut home hangs a piece of great historic significance — the coat of arms of our state and the words, "Connecticut, the Constitution State," which title is justified by accompanying quotations by eminent historians. It is inclosed in a frame made of wood from the Charter oak. It is adorned with carvings of oak leaves and acorns copied from those grown last season on that oak which, as parent of this little tree, connects it with its parent, the great oak of Connecticut.

There are four scrolls resting amid leaves of the oak and the laurel bearing inscriptions of historic import and four

dates of dramatic interest to Connecticut, 1639, 1662, 1687, 1789.

The first date, 1639, declares an emancipation of the human race in the creation of constitutional liberty. In Hartford was born that "first written constitution known to the world upon which were based the principles of constitutional liberty," and under its provisions a miniature republic found life. The second date, 1662, represents the protection and continuance of the infant republic which, after the restoration, was in danger of destruction unless officially recognized by the home government in England.

A charter was prepared by the Connecticut statesmen, so broad and comprehensive, that one marvels as much at their courage as statesmanship, but "fortune favored the brave" and the charter was secured and sheltered beneath its protective boughs. The little republic lived and flourished.

The year 1687 represents again the threatened extinction of this same little republic, and still again its protection and survival, the indomitable will and ingenuity of the Connecticut colonists overcoming obstacles as in 1662 statesmanship and the charm of a personal magnetism prevailed to protect the germ of democracy.

And 1789 represents the grand fulfillment of preliminary measures. The constitution of Connecticut had produced a form of government so satisfactory after a trial of 150 years that it proved the solution of serious problems before the constitutional convention at Philadelphia, as its example was the inspiration which resulted in the adoption of the United States constitution, constructed on the lines of Connecticut's model.

May this little tree, sprouted in the soil of one of the original thirteen states and now transplanted to that great empire whose addition to our country is being celebrated, live to see a still greater prosperity which will follow a firm adherence to those principles of honor and equality which guided our ancestors in framing the constitution.

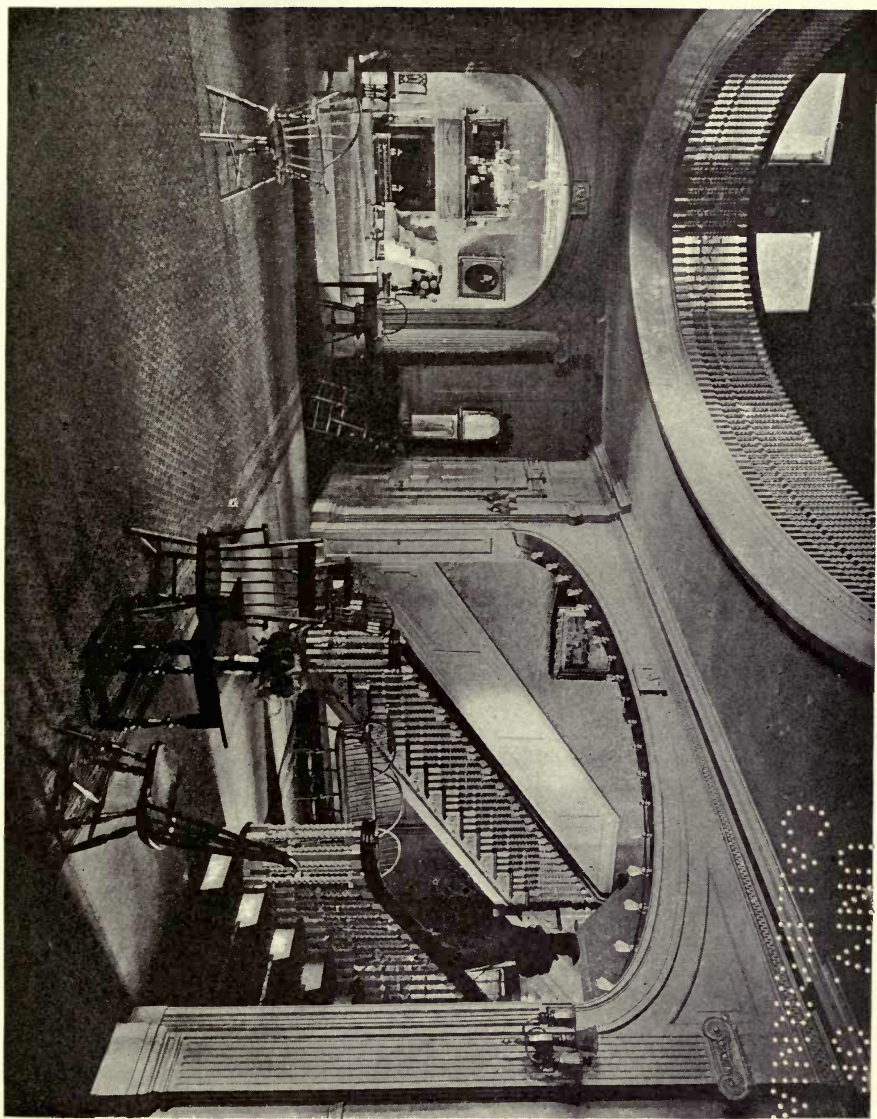
Reception to President and Mrs. Francis.

On the evening of May 3d the Connecticut building was the center of attraction at the Exposition grounds. The Commission had issued invitations to all the officials of the Exposition, to Foreign and State Commissioners and to many prominent Saint Louisians to a reception in honor of President and Mrs. Francis. The State building was admirably designed for such functions on account of its spacious hallways and drawing room, its large upper rear balcony affording attractive resort for those who cared to enjoy a quiet talk in the open air.

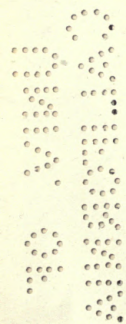
The receiving line consisted of President Wilcox of the Commission, President Francis, Mrs. Knight, chairman of the house furnishing committee, Mrs. Francis, and Governor Roberts. Other members of the Reception Committee, who devoted themselves to the greeting of guests and showing them about the beautiful building, were General and Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mr. E. J. Doolittle and Miss Doolittle, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Birdseye, Miss Chappell, General and Mrs. Phelps Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Brinsmade, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hapgood, Dr. George H. Knight and Miss Knight, Mrs. C. C. Monson, Miss Monson, and Secretary and Mrs. Vail.

The capacity of the building was fully tested by the fifteen hundred people who attended the reception. The catering was by the Dorr & Zeller Company (the Delmonicos of Saint Louis), and was of such satisfactory character that similar functions at the Exposition thereafter were almost invariably inclined to favor the same company — the usual stipulation being “the kind Connecticut had.”

At no other similar function at the Exposition during the entire season of seven months was gathered such a large and distinguished company. The event was not only the first social function within the Grounds, but it was distinctly a reception to the President of the Exposition Company. This



MAIN HALL, CONNECTICUT BUILDING



occasion afforded excellent opportunity for foreign and state commissioners to meet President and Mrs. Francis for the first time, and it also served well as preliminary meeting ground for the forming of acquaintance between prominent people of Saint Louis and the official representatives to the Fair. It was accorded the reputation of being the most brilliant social function held at the Exposition and one that brought unqualified praise to Connecticut and its Commission.

Reception of Commission by the Board of Lady Managers.

During the afternoon of May 3d a reception to members of the Connecticut Commission was given by the National Board of Lady Managers at their reception rooms near the Administration building, at which Mrs. Daniel Manning, president of the Board, and its other distinguished members received their guests and by whom they were royally entertained.



*The Members of the Connecticut Commission
of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition
request the pleasure of the company of*

*at a reception to be given to
Honorable David R. Francis, President
of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company
at the Connecticut State Building
Tuesday evening, May the third
nineteen hundred and four
from eight until eleven o'clock*

Connecticut Commission

Frank L. Wilcox, President

Charles Phelps, Vice-President

Edgar J. Doolittle

Mrs. Louis R. Cheney

Isaac W. Birdseye

Mrs. George H. Knight

Phelps Montgomery

Miss Anne H. Chappell

Frederick A. Betts, National Commissioner

Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Member of Board of Lady Managers

J. H. Hall, Secretary

CHAPTER X.

Installation of Collective Exhibits, with reference to each, accompanied by photographs — References to superintendence and care of exhibits — Lists of exhibitors in the several departments.

As related in Chapter VII of this report the State Commission made selection of various individuals who were well qualified for such service to have charge of collection, arrangement and care of the several collective exhibits by which Connecticut was to be represented at the Exposition. The exhibit of Horticulture was not as complete in some of its phases as had been originally planned. This lack is specifically referred to and explained in the report of that department, which will be found in a later chapter. It only need be remarked here that the incompleteness mentioned was attributable solely to the lack of appropriation placed at the disposal of this department. Notwithstanding this lack, however, the Committee on Horticultural exhibit rendered service of intelligent character which was duly appreciated by the Commission.

The collective Tobacco exhibit was sufficiently large to form three fine collections, one in an exclusively Connecticut Tobacco exhibit; another in connection with the exhibit of Connecticut's Farm Products, and the third as part of the Special Tobacco exhibit made under the direction of the Exposition's Agricultural department. When it is known that Connecticut's tobacco exhibit received the highest award given in its class, the Grand Prize, it is apparent that nothing further need be said as to the exhibit itself, or of the efficiency of the committee having charge of it.

The report of the Committee responsible for the Connecticut Dairy exhibit will be found elsewhere, in which is given an outline of the work done and the result obtained in the line of award, a gold medal.

Attention should be further called to the fact that notwithstanding Connecticut was the only New England State exhibiting in this department, and that the distance to be traversed was far greater than by the dairy interests of the great agricultural states of the West, her permanent exhibit was completely installed several weeks before any others appeared. The exceeding beauty and uniqueness of our butter display, showing the State Coat-of-Arms and a representation of the Charter Oak, was of such artistic design and careful attention to detail as to set a standard for other exhibitors to follow. And although Connecticut butter was scored high by the experts who made the tests, it fell slightly short of scores by some exhibits from the West in but one particular, its keeping quality, the scorers explaining that Connecticut butter doesn't require that characteristic to the extent demanded from Western dairies by reason of its quick market. Attractive Connecticut imprinted butter made today is able to find ready market tomorrow, whereas most of the Western butter must seek distant markets, and Western dairymen have been compelled to learn how to secure the desired keeping quality. The secret is explained by the remark that Western dairymen do not allow their cream to get as "ripe" as is the custom with Eastern dairymen.

The report of the Committee on Shell-fish exhibit which will be found elsewhere explains why some of its features, as originally planned, were necessarily abandoned. The limited allotment of the State's appropriation for this department (\$1,000) was not sufficient to warrant the installation of a live exhibit, and even the expense of the dry exhibit made exceeded the amount of appropriation, \$800, the excess being furnished by individual concerns.

That this exhibit was to a high degree creditable to Connecticut is not only shown by the award of a Gold Medal but by the voluntary remark of the chief of the Department of Fish and Game (Mr. Bean), who pronounced it one of the most interesting and creditable exhibits in his department.

There is little need of reference here relative to Connecticut's collective exhibit of Fruit in the Department of Horticulture; the report of the committee in charge which may be found elsewhere gives ample evidence of intelligent and painstaking management of the task imposed upon them.

Were further evidence required as to the excellence of this exhibit it can be readily supplied from the report of the Jury of Awards which gave to Connecticut exhibitors two gold medals, nine silver medals, and five bronze medals. Connecticut orchards are year by year supplying continually increasing demands for their product, especially for export, and under the thoughtful guidance of the State Pomological Society our fruit interests ought to be largely increased.

Nature did not endow Connecticut as she did Iowa, the Yankee state of the West, specifically for agricultural purposes. It is not blest with boundless rolling prairies nor with a stoneless soil. Wherever modern labor-saving implements have come into use in Connecticut the rule has been that years of patient labor have been spent in preparation for their use. Nevertheless, this State made an excellent showing in the Agricultural Department at Saint Louis, far surpassing that of any other New England State. Its tobacco, which stands first in the list of its revenue producing crops, was awarded the highest possible honor, a Grand Prize. Its exhibit of Farm Products was awarded a Gold Medal, and the same high honor was awarded for its collective exhibit of vegetables, while other prizes, a long list, were given for various other agricultural exhibits, including potatoes, corn, butter and cheese. High commendation is due to the gentlemen selected by the Commission to have charge of the State's interests in this department for the success that attended their labor. They were handicapped at the outset, as stated in their report, by very unfavorable conditions, "an exceedingly dry spring, a cold, wet summer, and an early fall," nevertheless, they put into their work painstaking effort and enthusiastic zeal with good results. In addition to the

honors attending their service in the long line of awards they surely merit a high degree of appreciation on the part of the people of the State.

The committee selected to have charge of the State's exhibit in the Department of Education was well chosen. It consisted of the Secretary of the State Board of Education, Mr. Charles D. Hine, the Superintendent of the Public Schools of New Haven, Mr. F. H. Beede, and the Agent of the Board of Education, Mr. Samuel P. Willard. To the latter was assigned the task of looking after details during the collective period, the installation of the exhibit in the Palace of Education, and as to its general supervision. Mr. Willard rendered similar service in connection with the State's educational exhibit at the Columbian Exposition of 1893, an experience that qualified him well for this later and more comprehensive display. Connecticut's pavilion for its educational exhibit was one of the most attractive in the Department, made of quartered oak of the highest grade, and merited preservation as a specimen of the work of Connecticut artisans. It was designed by Mr. Hapgood, architect of the State Building, and it is a matter of regret that its dominant feature could not have been brought back to the State Capitol for the embellishment of the principal room of the Board of Education.

It is proper to record a minute of the appreciation of the Commission for the services rendered by those who had superintendence of Connecticut's several collective exhibits during the period of the Exposition. In the departments of Farm Products and Tobacco the care came upon Messrs. I. C. Fanton of Westport and B. J. Phelps of Suffield, the latter taking the place of the former during the month of July. In the department of Pomology the superintendents were successively J. H. Merriman of Southington, J. C. Eddy of Simsbury, Captain J. M. Hubbard of Middletown, George C. Comstock of Norwalk, Clarence Savage of Berlin, and Roy C. Gulley of Storrs. In the Education department the super-



CONNECTICUT EXHIBIT, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



vision of the exhibit devolved upon Mr. Willard of the Committee and later upon Daniel Hine, Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, and Dewitt C. Allen, all of Hartford. The care of the exhibit of Horticulture devolved upon those having charge of the Pomological exhibit, and as to the Dairy exhibit it was not only under glass but under "refrigeration" also, making personal attention limited.

LIST OF EXHIBITORS IN THE CONNECTICUT COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Group 81.

Leaf Tobacco.

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| Aborn, Miles H., Ellington. | Cowles, R. W., East Granby. |
| Ackley, William K., East Hartford. | Daley, Thomas, South Windsor. |
| Adams, Joseph, Suffield. | Denslow, O., Windsor. |
| Alford, H. W., Poquonock. | Despard, William, Glastonbury. |
| Anderson, George F., Silver Lane. | Devitt, Richard, Burnside. |
| Anderson, Harry, Hockanum. | Ensign, Eliza K. & Son, Hockanum. |
| Andross, F. N., South Windsor. | Elmer, John H., Burnside. |
| Allen, L. W., Suffield. | Farnham, E. D., South Windsor. |
| Bancroft, George, Hillstown. | Foran Brothers, East Hartford. |
| Bantle, Jacob N., Naubuc. | Forbes, James S., Burnside. |
| Bantle, Julius J., Glastonbury. | Forbes, L. H., Burnside. |
| Barnes, Vincent, Westfield. | Fox, Edmund, Hockanum. |
| Barney Brothers, East Hartford. | Fox, Hiram, Hockanum. |
| Baublet, William, Hockanum. | Fox, Robert, Hockanum. |
| Betty, Walter M., South Windsor. | Frisbie, M. & Son, Southington. |
| Bidwell, Andrew, East Hartford. | Fuller, E. A., Suffield. |
| Bissell, L. P., Suffield. | Fuller, E. S. & W. F., Suffield. |
| Brewer, Joel, Hillstown. | Gerome, Signor, East Hartford. |
| Brewer, Norman, Hockanum. | Gilligan, William, Windsor. |
| Brown, A. H., Poquonock. | Griswold, Henry, Poquonock. |
| Burnham, L. P., East Hartford. | Grant, Lucius, Wapping. |
| Burnham, Henry R., East Hartford. | Grant, Roswell, South Windsor. |
| Burnham, John H., East Hartford. | Hale, E. C., East Hartford. |
| Burnham, Wilbur, Hockanum. | Halladay, Edmund, Suffield. |
| Cannon, C. D., Windsor. | Halladay, T. M., Suffield. |
| Cannon, J. B., Suffield. | Handel, Christian, Hockanum. |
| Carey Brothers, Windsor. | Harmon, George A., Suffield. |
| Chapman, H. S., & Bro., Suffield. | Hatheway, T. B., Poquonock. |
| Connecticut, State of. | Hemenway, E., Suffield. |
| Connecticut Valley Co., Windsor. | Henshaw Brothers, Suffield. |
| | Hickey, John J., East Hartford. |

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| Hickey, Patrick, Burnside. | Newton, Lester, South Windsor. |
| Hills, Charles C., Hillstown. | Nolan, M., Poquonock. |
| Hines, Thomas, East Hartford. | Noyes, Ralph, South Manchester. |
| Holcomb, Alfred, Poquonock. | Olds & Whipple, Bloomfield. |
| Holcomb, A. C., Windsor. | Osterhoudt, A. W., Suffield. |
| Holcomb, A. E., Poquonock. | Parker, J. B., Poquonock. |
| House, George, East Hartford. | Pierce, J. S., Enfield. |
| Humanson, H. R., Suffield. | Pinney, W. S., Suffield. |
| Hunting, John, East Hartford. | Poquonock Agr. Co., Poquonock. |
| Indian Head Plantation, Granby. | Porter, Charles W., Hockanum. |
| Jackson, Fred, Suffield. | Prive, Frank, South Windsor. |
| Jones, Nathaniel, South Windsor. | Reardon, Dennis, South Windsor. |
| Kearney, T. F., Poquonock. | Reardon, A. C., South Windsor. |
| Kent, L. A., Suffield. | Reardon, W. J., So. Windsor. |
| Kilburn, Alfred, East Hartford. | Riley, Charles, Burnside. |
| King, Edward E., East Hartford. | Risley, C. E., Hockanum. |
| King, Frederick A., So. Windsor. | Shaw, John, Poquonock. |
| Lefferty, Daniel, Poquonock. | Shepard, A. N., Portland. |
| Lanphear, A., Poquonock. | Sherwin, A. P., Suffield. |
| Lathrop, John E., South Windsor. | Slater, Silas, Hillstown. |
| Lobdell, S. R., East Granby. | Sliney, John, Suffield. |
| Loomis, G. A., Windsor. | Smith, Francis, Hockanum. |
| Loomis, H. R., Amherst. | Smith, George, Naubuc. |
| Loomis, T., Windsor. | Steele, John, Enfield. |
| Lovell, William, Windsor. | Stevens, William, Hockanum. |
| Luther, Haskins & Halladay, Suffield. | Strickland, Frank, Poquonock. |
| Macey, T. K., Windsor. | Strong, Emerson, Hillstown. |
| Mallallery, James, Windsor. | Thompson, C. A., Melrose. |
| Manning, Arthur, Hillstown. | Thompson, M. E., Ellington. |
| McCarty, John J., East Hartford. | Thrall, W. A., Poquonock. |
| Morse, Mrs. Wm. H., So. Windsor. | Ward, James, Suffield. |
| Mulcahy, William, Hillstown. | Wood, O. S., East Windsor. |
| Murray, Thomas, East Hartford. | Warren, Leander, Silver Lane. |
| | Washington, P., Poquonock. |

Group 83.

Theory of Agriculture and Agricultural Statistics.

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| Connecticut, State Board of Agriculture of. Reports 37 volumes. | Connecticut, State of. Statistical charts showing value of farms and farm products. |
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Group 84.

Vegetable Food Products and Agricultural Seeds.

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|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Abbe, Lindon S., Enfield. Rye, oats. | Anderson, Elizabeth, Greenwich. Corn. |
| Adams, Stanley B., Broad Brook. Corn. | Anderson, Mrs. E., Suffield. Wheat. |

- Ayre, W. Y., Saybrook. Corn.
- Banks, Sarah, Greenwich. Buckwheat, corn.
- Bill, Ludwig, Lyme. Corn.
- Bomb, John H., Greenwich. Oats.
- Bradley, Carlos, & Son, Ellington. Oats, buckwheat, rye, sweet corn, popcorn.
- Brown, William, Greenwich. Oats.
- Brundage, H. E., Greenwich. Wheat.
- Cannon, J. B., Suffield. Buckwheat.
- Cannon, L. W., Suffield. Rye.
- Chapman, Charles E., Westbrook. Corn.
- Clark, George M., Higganum. Grasses.
- Clark, John G., Greenwich. Wheat.
- Clark, Willis, Greenwich. Wheat.
- Close, Albert W., Greenwich. Corn.
- Close, Shadrach, Greenwich. Buckwheat.
- Comstock, Ferre & Co., Wethersfield. Collective exhibit of seeds: Beans, okra, onion, lettuce, turnip, tomato, melon, parsnip, asparagus, cabbage, beet, radish, carrot, salsify, watermelon, spinach, cress, parsley, corn salad, pepper.
- Darrah, John, Greenwich. Oats, buckwheat.
- Darrah, W. J., Greenwich. Corn.
- Fairchild, George, Westport. Corn.
- Ferris, Paul B., Greenwich. Corn.
- Forbes, James E., East Hartford. Corn.
- Godfrey, L. S., Weston. Oats.
- Gowdy Distillery Company, Melrose. Barley.
- Green, Valentine, Greenwich. Corn.
- Hale, George, Bridgeport. Corn.
- Halladay, E., Suffield. Oats, rye, buckwheat, corn, beans.
- Hawley, E. N., Brookfield. Wheat, oats.
- Holt, John M., Middletown. Corn.
- Howe, Lewis, Greenwich. Wheat.
- Hoyt, Edwin S., Ridgefield. Corn.
- Hoyt's, Stephen, Sons, New Canaan. Corn.
- Keeney, George, Coventry. Corn.
- Kingsbury, Andrew, Coventry. Corn, buckwheat, potatoes.
- Knapp, N. A., Greenwich. Corn.
- Lockwood, Luke A., Greenwich. Corn.
- Lyon, Joseph M., Greenwich. Corn.
- May, Mary, Greenwich. Corn.
- Mead, Augustus I., Greenwich. Corn.
- Mead, Oliver D., Greenwich. Corn.
- Mead, Sarah H., Greenwich. Corn.
- Mead, Seaman, Greenwich. Corn, 9 varieties.
- Mead, Solomon T., Greenwich. Corn.
- Mead, Whitman S., Greenwich. Corn.
- Meekel, C. B., Westport. Corn.
- Nicholas, Susan W., Fairfield. Corn.
- Olmstead, O. S., Enfield. Field corn, sweet corn.
- Parker, M. H., So. Coventry. Corn.
- Pine, Samuel, Greenwich. Corn.
- Prescott, Wm. H., Rockville. Rye, corn.
- Reynolds, Abram, Greenwich. Oats, corn.
- Reynolds, A. N., Greenwich. Corn.
- Sisson & Strong, North Plain. Buckwheat, rye.
- Sherwood, George, Westport. Corn.
- Smith, Fletcher, Greenwich. Corn.
- Stiles, Eli G., Melrose. Wheat.
- Storrs Agr. College, Storrs. Buckwheat, oats.
- Sturges, Frederick, Fairfield. Corn.
- Todd, E. A., Westville. Corn.
- Todd, John, Redding. Corn.
- Wakeman, G. P., Saugatuck, Corn.

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| Waterbury, George C., Greenwich.
Corn. | Woodruff, S. D., & Sons, Orange.
Collective exhibit of garden and
field seeds: Beans, squash,
pumpkin, salsify, carrot, beet,
parsnip, lettuce, turnip, onion,
tomato, rutabaga, peas, corn. |
| Waterbury, Wm., Greenwich. Corn. | |
| Welch, W., Suffield. Corn. | |
| Williams, N. G., Brooklyn. Corn. | |

Group 85.

Animal Food Products.

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|---|---|
| Andover Creamery Co., Andover.
Butter. | Ned's Brook Creamery Co., Can-
ton. Butter. |
| Avon Creamery Co., Avon. Butter. | Norton, Edward, Goshen. Pineap-
ple cheese. |
| Beach, Milo D., Litchfield. Butter. | Sage, Hollister, Waterbury. But-
ter: |
| Canton Cr. Association, Canton
Center. Butter. | Savage, H. E., & Son, Berlin. But-
ter. |
| Connecticut, State of. Collective
exhibit of butter. | Simsbury Dairy Co., West Sims-
bury. Butter. |
| Cromwell Co-op. Cr. Co., Cromwell.
Butter. | Suffield Creamery Co., Suffield.
Butter. |
| Ellington Creamery Co., Ellington.
Butter. | Tunxis Creamery Co., Robertsville.
Butter. |
| Geer, W. H., Meriden. Butter. | Vernon Creamery Co., Rockville.
Butter. |
| Granby Creamery Co., Granby.
Butter. | Wapping Creamery Co., Wapping.
Butter. |
| Ives, F. L., Litchfield. Butter. | Wilcox, R. & Son, Guilford. But-
ter. |
| Jewett City Creamery Co., Jewett
City. Butter. | Windsor Creamery Co., Windsor.
Butter. |
| Kimberly, Karmi, Torrington.
Butter. | |
| Millbrook Creamery Co., Mill-
brook. Butter. | |

Group 96.

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| Plant Diseases, Etc. | spring-elm caterpillar, forest
tent-caterpillar. |
| Connecticut Experiment Station,
New Haven. Illustrated charts
showing incipency and develop-
ment of destructive insects:
Promethea moth, scurvy bark
louse, oyster shell bark louse,
imported elm-leaf beetle, squash
ladybird, pernicious (or San
José) scale, spiny-oak worm, ap-
ple tree tent-caterpillar, hemi-
spherical scale, celery butterfly, | Connecticut Experiment Station,
New Haven. Illustrated charts
showing specimens of herbarium
diseases: Blight on apple, rust
on red clover, smut on onion,
mildew on cucumber, scab on ap-
ple, club-root on cabbage, rust
on asparagus, leaf-spot on cher-
ry, leaf-spot on carnation. |

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE.

Group 105.

Connecticut State Commission. Photographs of parks and public grounds.

Group 107.

Ballard, N. O., Pomfret. Walnuts.
 Bates, Charles H., Southington. Chestnuts.
 Basney, Mrs. A. B., Newington. Walnuts.
 Brinsmade, Wm. H., Bridgeport. Chestnuts.
 Brughoff, O. H., Wallingford. Walnuts.
 Clark, Charles B., Middletown. Walnuts.
 Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs. Apples, apricots, cherries, currants, guavas, pears, plums.
 Cox, T. S., Glastonbury. Walnuts.
 Fairchild, H. D., Trumbull. Chestnuts.
 Fenn, Dennis, Milford. Walnuts, apples.
 Goodwin, E. C., East Haven. Walnuts.
 Guley, A. G., Storrs. Apples.
 Hatch, M. T., Bridgeport. Walnuts, hazelnuts, butternuts.
 Heenie, Fred, Orange. Walnuts.
 Hull, Charles, Seymour. Chestnuts.
 Ives, E. M., Meriden. Apples.
 Jewell, Harvey, Cromwell. Strawberries, raspberries, plums, pineapples, currants, grapes.
 Jones, Miss C., Middletown. Chestnuts.
 Kelley, N. M., Rockwell. Walnuts.
 Kirtland, H. S., Wallingford. Walnuts.
 Lathrop, E. B., Rockville. Apples.
 Longley, Miss Lottie, West Hartford. Chestnuts.
 Maxwell Bros., Rockville. Apples.
 Manchester, E., Bristol. Apples.
 McDermott, Jos., Orange. Walnuts.
 Merriman, J. H., Southington. Apples.
 Molumpy, J. T., Berlin. Apples.
 Moss, Julius, Meriden. Apples.
 Mulford, Walter, Windsor Locks. White, red, and yellow oak nuts.
 Northrop, Amos, Bridgewater. Walnuts.
 Patten, D. W., North Haven. Walnuts, chestnuts.
 Peck, H. J., Cheshire. Butternuts, black walnuts.
 Phelps, Willis A., Windsor Locks. Walnuts.
 Platt, N. D., Milford. Apples.
 Plant, A. B., Branford. Apples.
 Root, L. C., Farmington. Apples.
 Sedgwick, Harry, Cornwall Hollow. Apples.
 Smith, Miss Mary, Collinsville. Chestnuts.
 Staples, George W., Hartford. Apples.
 Stratton, Reuel, Hartford. Walnuts.
 Tillotson, E. W., Farmington. Walnuts.
 Twiss, Waldo O., Meriden. Apples.
 Watrous, J. L., Kensington. Apples.
 Whittlesey, J. M., Morris. Apples.

Group 108.

Connecticut, State of. Flora and Botanical specimens.

CHAPTER XI.

Events of Connecticut week—Visit of Governor Chamberlain and party—Personnel of the party—Celebration of Connecticut Day, with addresses, and references to dinner to Governor's Party, Foot Guards, etc.—Reception to Governor and Mrs. Chamberlain—Dinner of Connecticut Party at the "Tyrolean Alps," Lagoon ride, sight-seeing incidents, etc.

The State of Connecticut had good reason for congratulating herself upon the brilliant success attending the celebration of "Connecticut week" at the Exposition. It would have been unnatural had there not been many expressions of appreciation on the part of Connecticut people over the splendid succession of events announced in the Exposition calendar assigned to their State. But there was no lack of favorable comment from people of other sections. Connecticut seemed to them to be the bright particular star in the Exposition firmament. The Connecticut Building with its well defined colonial features, its befitting adornment of genuine antique furnishings, and the wealth of embellishment shown upon its walls by Connecticut artists, to say nothing of the rich silk-tapestried walls that served as attractive background for portraits and landscapes, made the Connecticut headquarters an especial favorite among all of the state buildings.

The "Connecticut party," which left Hartford by special train via the New York Central road October 8th, arrived in Saint Louis on the 9th and was domiciled at the Washington Hotel, where accommodations had been engaged for them. The party consisted of the Governor and his family, members of his Staff, State officers, members of the Connecticut World's Fair Commission and personal friends, including many ladies. The personnel of the party was as follows:

GOVERNOR



Abiram Chamberlain

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR



Henry Roberts

Connecticut
State
Officers

SECRETARY OF STATE



Charles G.R. Vinal

TREASURER



Henry H. Gallup

1904

COMPTROLLER



William E. Seeley

ATTORNEY GENERAL



William A. King

Governor Abiram Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, Albert R. Chamberlain (executive secretary), Harold B. Chamberlain, Meriden.

State officers — Secretary of State Charles G. R. Vinal, Middletown; Treasurer Henry H. Gallup, Norwich, Mrs. Gallup and Miss Susie Gallup; Comptroller William E. Seeley, Bridgeport, and Mrs. Seeley; Attorney-General William A. King, Willimantic, Mrs. King and John King.

Staff — Adjutant-General George M. Cole, Hartford, Mrs. Cole and Miss Clara B. Cole; Assistant Quartermaster-General Henry C. Morgan, Colchester; Quartermaster-General Watson J. Miller, Shelton, and Mrs. Miller; Surgeon-General Charles C. Godfrey, Bridgeport, and Mrs. Godfrey; Paymaster-General Matthew H. Rogers, Bridgeport, and Mrs. Rogers; Judge Advocate-General Wellington B. Smith, Winsted; Naval Aide Lieutenant-Commander Arthur H. Day, New Haven, and Mrs. Day; Aides-de-Camp Major Henry Hooker, New Haven; Major Alton Farrel, Ansonia; Major Lewis E. Gordon, Hartford, and Mrs. Gordon.

Connecticut World's Fair Commission — Frank L. Wilcox, president, Berlin; Charles Phelps, vice-president, Rockville, and Mrs. Phelps; Edgar J. Doolittle, Meriden, and Miss Dorothy Doolittle; Isaac W. Birdseye, Bridgeport, and Mrs. Birdseye; Phelps Montgomery, New Haven, and Mrs. Montgomery; Miss Anne H. Chappell, New London; Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Hartford.

Other guests — John M. Holcombe, Meigs H. Whaples, and Walter Pearce, Hartford; Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Mitchell, Mrs. Valentine B. Chamberlain and F. S. Chamberlain, New Britain; George Catlin Woodruff, Litchfield; Colonel W. W. Packer, Mystic; Captain S. E. Chaffee, Derby; A. C. Roberts, Lakeville; John S. Cheney, South Manchester; Frederick De Peyster, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Adrian J. Muzzy, Bristol; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Cowles, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. E.

Coe, New York, and the following from Meriden: Mr. and Mrs. John W. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wales Lines, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Rockwell, and Frank C. White.

The Governor's military escort consisted of the Governor's Guards, comprising the following organizations: First Company Foot Guards (chartered 1771), Major Fred R. Bill commanding, Second Company Foot Guards (chartered 1775), Major Albert M. Johnson commanding, and First Company Horse Guards (chartered 1778); Major Gilbert P. Hurd commanding. The attractive personnel of these organizations, together with their splendid as well as unique uniforms, added to their fine marching and other military evolutions, brought to them a higher degree of commendation than was given to any other military organization visiting the Exposition.

While there were various interesting events in which the Connecticut visitors bore a conspicuous part, to which reference will be made elsewhere, the festivities culminated on October 13th, which had been set apart as Connecticut Day.

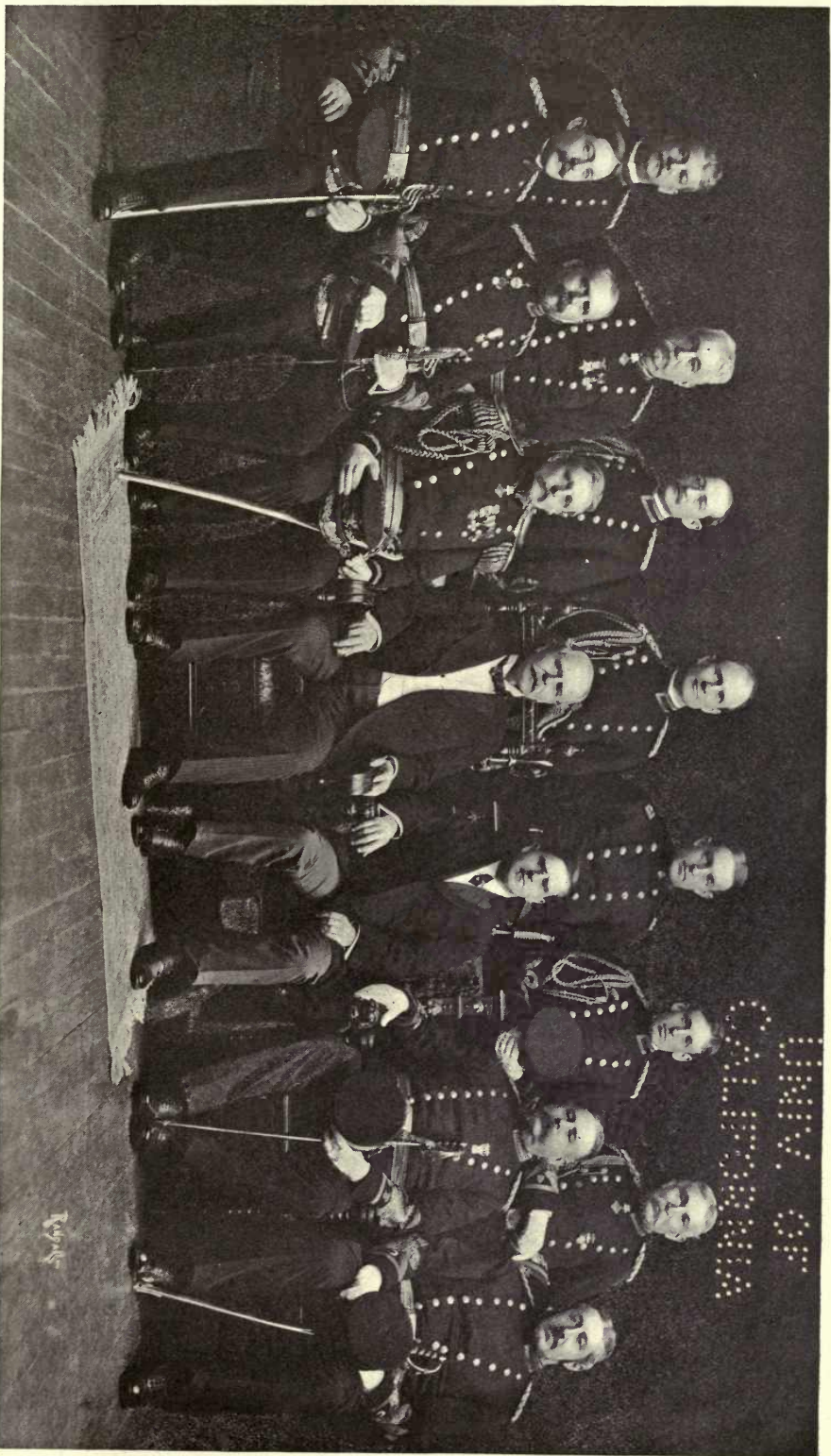
The initial feature was the grand military parade, escorting Governor Chamberlain and party from the Washington Hotel to the Connecticut Building, where formal exercises were to be held. A platform had been provided in front of the State building, which was occupied by the official party while the several military organizations passed in review. Then immediately followed the literary exercises of the day, of which full report follows:

CONNECTICUT DAY

EXERCISES

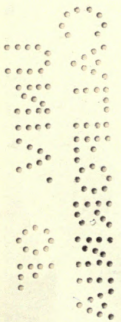
Connecticut Building, October Thirteenth, 1904.
(Report of proceedings by Mrs. Benigna G. Kalb, Short-hand Reporter, Columbus, Ohio.)

GENERAL CHARLES PHELPS, PRESIDING.



GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN AND STAFF

1894



Following the review of the splendid parade by the Governor of Connecticut, Honorable L. F. Parker, representing Governor Dockery of Missouri, General John C. Bates, U. S. A., President David R. Francis, Mayor Wells, Honorable Frederick A. Betts, Colonel Fountain, and others, at twelve-thirty o'clock, General Phelps called the assemblage to order.

GENERAL PHELPS: Friends and fellow-citizens — Your earnest attention for a moment! In recognition of Divine Mercy and of those obligations which our fathers always acknowledged as pertaining to Him who is Father of us all, and in whom is verified the promise of our noble motto,

“He who transplanted will sustain,”

I will call upon Reverend Watson L. Phillips, Chaplain of the Second Company Governor's Foot Guards, to invoke the Divine blessing.

REV. WATSON L. PHILLIPS: Let us pray: Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, thou art the God of nations and of peoples as of individuals. From thee cometh life and power and authority and peace and prosperity. Thou giveth strength to our arms, and wisdom to our rulers, and fertility to our fields, and prosperity to our varied industries. We offer thanks unto thee for thy great goodness unto the children of men. We thank thee especially for thy blessing which has been upon us as a people since the beginning, for always thou didst guide our fathers; and we thank thee for the integrity of purpose, nobility of ambition, sincerity of effort with which thou hast blessed their children; and we praise thee for the rich results which have come to us as a people as we have walked in thy way.

We beseech thee to accept our thanksgivings and to give us thy blessing. Bless this great nation, we pray thee, as thou didst bless it in the past. Give unto us strength! Give unto us wisdom! Renew within us a right spirit, day by day! Guide us in the paths of truth and righteousness, for thy name's sake!

Grant prosperity to all our enterprises! Grant courage to all our defenders! Grant wisdom to all our officers; and do thou thyself be our God and our guide, as thou hast ever been!

Let thy blessing be upon the State in whose name we are assembled; upon the great commonwealth which has called us together and provided for us this marvelous exhibition of the Nation's greatness and power! Let thy blessing be upon this fair city; upon all the officials of this Exposition; upon all the men who have in any way contributed to the success of this undertaking!

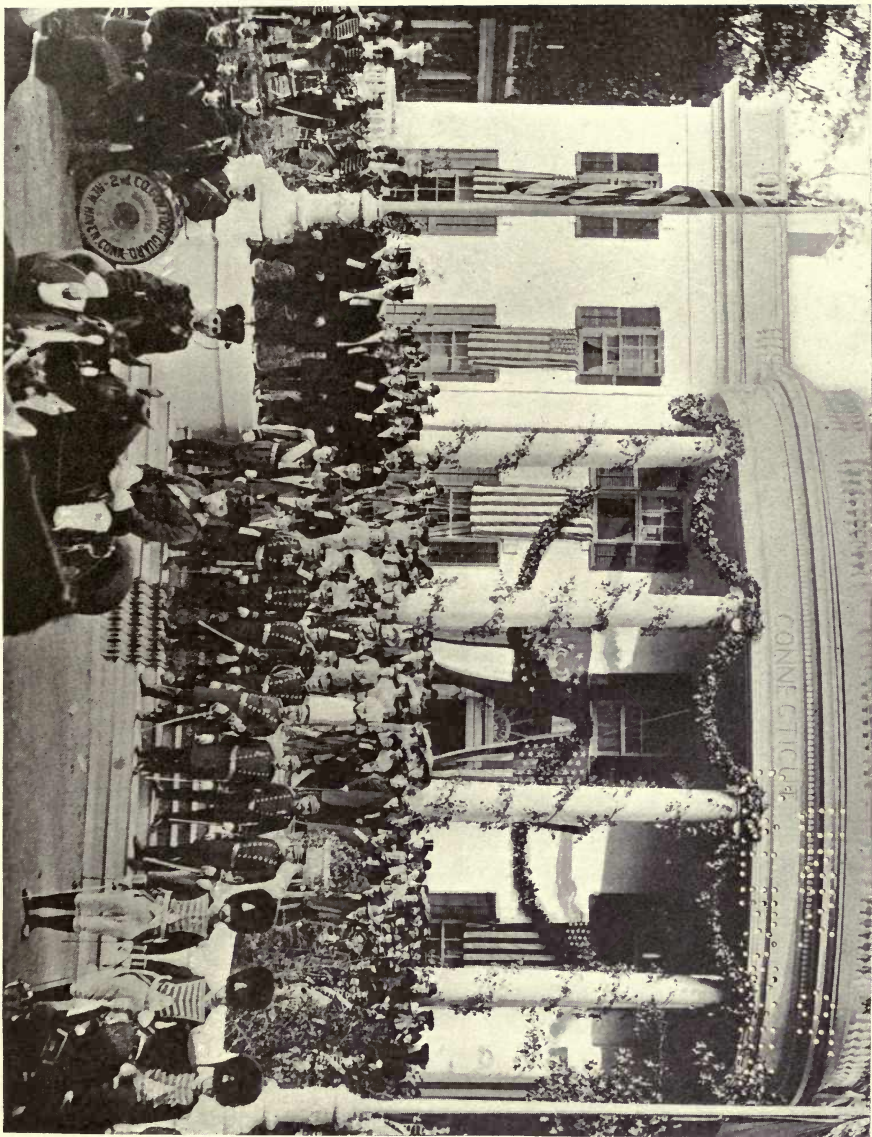
Let thy smile be upon us during this day! Grant to teach us anew those precepts and principles which are the basis of our liberties; and help us in all our ways as men and citizens to accept thee and to seek the way of thy desire.

We ask thy blessing upon our Chief Executive and all who are in authority with him in our beloved State. We pray for guidance in all our affairs. Listen, we beseech thee, O Our Father, and have regard unto our humble petitions, and grant us our requests in accordance to the riches of thy grace and thy glory!

(The assemblage joining). Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, forever. Amen.

GENERAL PHELPS: Friends and fellow-citizens — Connecticut responds to the cordial greetings of Missouri; her sons strike hands with the sons of St. Louis, united in the pleasing effort to commemorate an event of such importance as to change the course of history and reconstruct the map of the earth! (Applause.)

Connecticut honors herself in taking a place with her sister states in the attempt to honor and celebrate that event



CONNECTICUT BUILDING ON "CONNECTICUT DAY"



which history concedes to be the most important in the commercial and diplomatic world. Connecticut honors herself in so doing! And when we come here and meet those sons who have been transplanted from Connecticut to the welcome soil of St. Louis, all are reminded of a little event which took place here in the early spring. A little scion of the old, historic Charter Oak was planted on this lawn; and as it springs into being, nourished by the genial and welcome soil of Saint Louis, it is typical of the transplanting of Connecticut sons to Saint Louis soil and atmosphere. God bless Saint Louis! Connecticut's sons in Saint Louis are an honor to themselves and to their native state.

If there is one thing which impresses us more than another, it is the earnest greeting of those men who stand in the forefront of affairs in Saint Louis, and who take us by the hand and say, "My birthplace was in Connecticut!" (Applause.)

So Connecticut and Saint Louis clasp hands in friendship, and you can see how God has smiled upon us in giving us this ideal day for our celebration. We realized what chances we took, if it were not for guiding providence at our elbow, in naming in the early spring the thirteenth day of October as Connecticut Day. We knew it would be the ideal day of the month! (Laughter and applause.)

I take pleasure in presenting one who represents the great commercial metropolis of Missouri. I name Honorable Rollo Wells, the Mayor of Saint Louis. (Applause.)

HONORABLE ROLLO WELLS: Your Excellency, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: Saint Louis, on this beautiful October morning, at the home, the western home of the people of Connecticut, surrounded by the sublimity of nature, extends to you a most cordial greeting to this city.

I will not take your time in an attempt to speak of the importance and magnitude of this city. Suffice it to say that we of Saint Louis feel well satisfied with its growth, its present condition, being ambitious to improve its future. Re-

member, we of Saint Louis, compared with the cities of old Connecticut, are quite young. Just one hundred years ago this locality where we now are was a mere frontier trading post. Romantic, indeed, unusual in fact, has been the history of this section of our country. One hundred years ago it passed, by peaceful transaction, from Spanish to French, and from French to American sovereignty; and since that time we have built up what we think is a great metropolis! (Applause.)

I will not attempt to tell of the beauties of this great Exposition, because the President of it will follow me. Action and results are more emphatic, more convincing than words. Relative to this Exposition, I will content myself by saying that we are well satisfied with that action which brought about the promotion and building of this great exposition; and the building of it has been largely contributed to by the co-operation of all the states of this great country, the co-operation of all the nations of the world! (Applause.)

And what have been the results? The world will be the better; intercourse between the nations will be more harmonious; lifelong friendships will have been here formed, and in that number none will be more dear to the citizens of this city than the friendships made with the people of Connecticut! (Applause.)

I pay my respects and extend a cordial greeting on the part of this city to his Excellency your Governor. (Applause.)

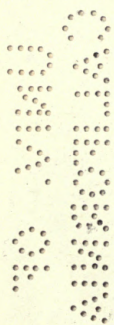
(Governor Chamberlain rises and bows acknowledgment.)

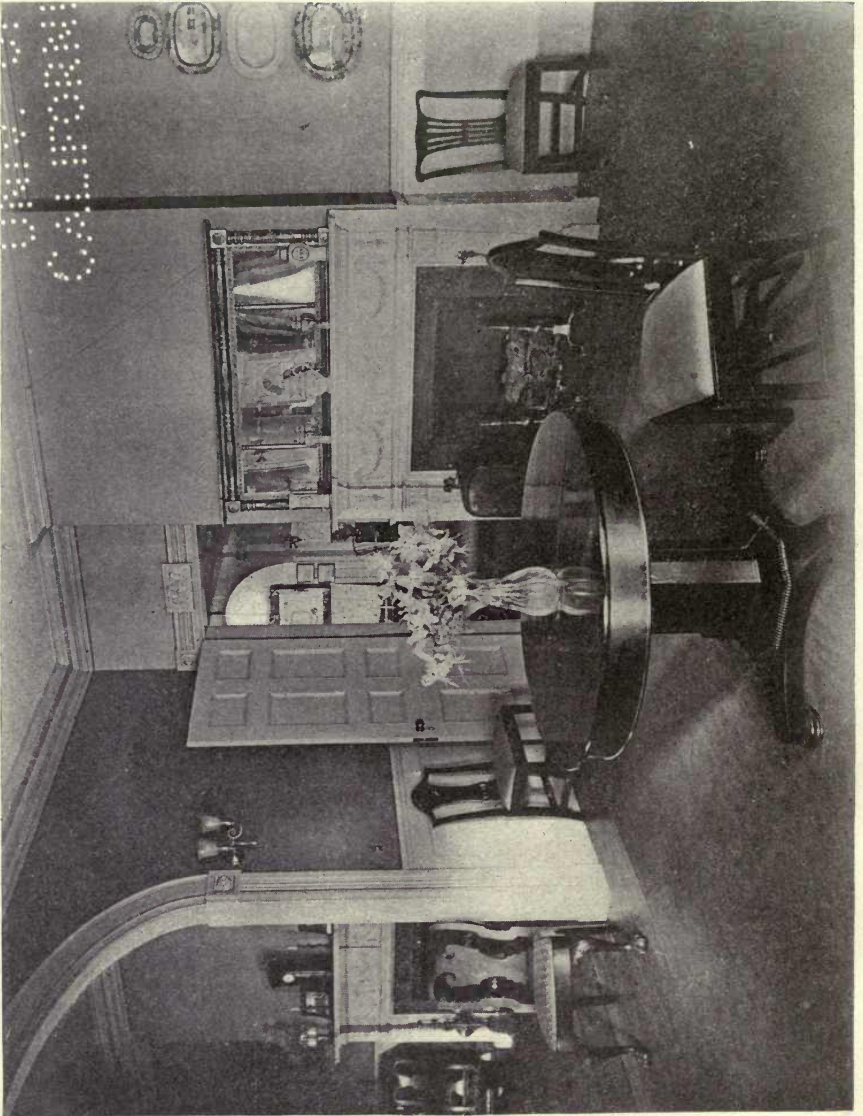
I express my deep appreciation of the compliment bestowed by our National Commissioner, your fellow-citizen, Mr. Betts, — (Applause) — in having invited me to participate in the ceremonies of this occasion.

I extend my greetings to your State Commissioners, and in conclusion I extend my greetings to all the people of Connecticut. (Applause.)

SECTION OF DINING ROOM, CONNECTICUT BUILDING







SECTION OF DINING ROOM, CONNECTICUT BUILDING

GENERAL PHELPS: Ladies and gentlemen: So far as I am aware there is but one cause for regret in the program of the hour. Governor Dockery has been unable to be present owing to a multiplicity of engagements; but he has sent an able representative who will speak for the State of Missouri. I take pleasure in introducing the Honorable L. F. Parker of Saint Louis. (Applause.)

HONORABLE L. F. PARKER: Ladies and gentlemen: By command of the Governor of this great commonwealth, I am here to welcome the Governor of the State of Connecticut, his Staff, and all good Connecticut people, to the soil of Missouri. Some of us who heretofore lived in Connecticut can compare the two; and as I was so fortunate as to be born there and to have been reared in that State, it is perhaps fair for me to say something for Missouri, and let some Connecticut man here say something for her, in which I will heartily join, and no one will more heartily applaud than I.

Missouri is the fourth state in the Union, the greatest state in the Louisiana Purchase, in politics said to be democratic — unfortunately — (Laughter), but bears upon her bosom all the resources of wealth which any state in the Union bears.

It boots not to her whether corn or cotton be king. Her varied soil, her genial climate, and her weeping skies are alike adapted to both. She bears in her bosom enough zinc for the use of the world for years. She carries enough iron to build a railroad around the earth, and a switch to the moon! (Laughter and applause.) In her midst are the best people — except those from Connecticut — that I have ever known! (Laughter and applause.) She has, as I say, all these resources; and yet she acknowledges, and while she acknowledges, acknowledges with pride, that many of these would be worthless, many of these fields would be unplowed, many of these mines would be unworked, many of these resources would be undeveloped, but for the strength, vigor, and character of education derived from her elder sisters.

Connecticut has given us at least one Governor, and one of whom we are all proud today. (Applause.) Connecticut has furnished us statesmen, furnished us farmers, furnished us civil engineers to build our railroads, artisans to work in our manufactories, and last but not least — though coming from me — she has furnished us some lawyers. (Laughter and applause.)

To you, sir (addressing Governor Chamberlain), on behalf of the Governor of the State, I desire to present his sincere regrets because of his inability to be here on this occasion. And to you personally, I may say that your presence here, your genial countenance and kindly greetings, recall the early days of my youth, when as a boy I used to see you upon the streets of New Britain. (Governor Chamberlain bows acknowledgment.) It calls to mind those associations which time has made sacred but which no time can ever obliterate.

Again, on behalf of the Governor of Missouri, and through him on behalf of the whole people of the state, I extend to the Governor of Connecticut, his Staff, and all the people of Connecticut hearty greetings and a hearty welcome! (Applause.)

GENERAL PHELPS: Friends and fellow-citizens: We all know that when the Fair was projected a Board of National Commissioners was appointed. You never knew why nine was the number selected. It was because each represented one of the muses. New England was given but one member, but Connecticut got that one! (Applause.) He was selected not alone because he represents one of the muses in a certain way, but because he combines the graces and utilities of them all. (Applause.) His untiring energy and good nature, his tactfulness and resourcefulness, have not only made this occasion possible, so far as Connecticut is concerned, but standing here in the presence of officials of the Exposition, I will say that some of the success of that undertaking is due to Honorable Frederick A.



GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN AND STAFF, STATE OFFICERS, AND THE CONNECTICUT COMMISSION, PAY
THEIR RESPECTS TO PRESIDENT FRANCIS AT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



Betts! (Great applause, joined by President Francis and others on the platform.) Of whom the writer of hymns thought when he penned these lines, "He laughs at impossibilities and cries, 'It shall be done.'" (Applause.)

His fame has gone out before him and when he engages quarters at a hotel where he is known, he is always assigned a room without a bed, because he does not need it!

(Laughter and applause.)

I take pleasure and pride in presenting to you for the moment, the Honorable Frederick A. Betts, the member from Connecticut upon the National Board of Commissioners. (Great applause.)

HONORABLE FREDERICK A. BETTS: His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Governor's Foot Guards and Horse Guards, Citizens from Connecticut, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am not a speechmaker, but I do want to say a few words for Connecticut. This week has been Connecticut week and this is Connecticut Day.

I have been present at the dedication exercises of all the state buildings upon these grounds, and have been present at the various state days, have listened to speeches from ten minutes to one hour and a half in length, have applauded every speech and worn the badge of every state, to show my loyalty; and I think that after having done that, I may have the right to say a few words for Connecticut. (Applause.)

Governor, we are proud of Connecticut, and proud of what Connecticut has done at this Exposition! No words of mine are adequate to tell you about the early history of Connecticut and what it has meant to this Country.

The other day I attended the exercises of Ohio, across the way, and Governor Herrick and all the other orators talked from an hour and a half to two hours about Ohio, and about what Ohio had done, and how proud they were of it; and I congratulated them and said they ought to be proud of Ohio, but that if it had not been for Connecticut sending that colony of settlers out there, there might not have been any Ohio! (Applause.) And it is the same way with many other states which I might mention.

Someone said in the early history of this Louisiana Purchase that there were more men and women located in the Louisiana Purchase territory from Connecticut than from any other State. I shall not question the statement, for I believe it is so.

I am sorry that Governor Dockery is not here, but I am glad that his representative, who came from Connecticut, even recognizes the fact that there is a spot on the map called Connecticut; because in these days everyone seems to think that the only building and the only people are those representing their own states. But this is Connecticut Day and we have a right to say something for Connecticut!

The other day in Agricultural Hall, a man who comes from a state which boasts that it raises more corn than any other State, stood in front of the exhibit from Connecticut and said to a friend, "Just look at that little state of Connecticut! Why, there are more varieties of corn exhibited here than in the exhibit from any other state!" And did you ever hear us boast of being a corn state? (Applause.)

A few weeks ago there was a cattle show on the grounds, said by experts to have been the finest cattle show ever held in the United States, and a farmer up in the hills of Connecticut took several prizes; and yet did you ever hear us boast of being a cattle state?

What we are proud of in Connecticut is our men and women! Why, President Francis, when looking for a Secretary for this Exposition, chose Mr. Walter B. Stevens, who was formerly a resident of Connecticut! (Applause.) And what he has done for this Exposition, together with the part which Connecticut has taken here, has shown to the other States that Connecticut is quite a good deal of a spot on the map. Our exhibits in the exhibit palaces on the grounds are worthy of the state and have been much admired by innumerable visitors.

I want to say just one word more. I am proud of Connecticut and have reasons to be proud of it, but no words of mine can express my feeling better than this statement made by Bancroft, the Historian:

“ There is no state in the Union, and I know not any in the world, in whose early history, if I were a citizen, I could find more of which to be proud and less which I should wish to blot.”

Members of the Governor's Foot Guards and of the Governor's Horse Guards, you have one of the most ancient organizations in the United States. Why, when this Louisiana Purchase was made, when this territory was bought from France for fifteen millions of dollars, in 1803, the territory which now comprises twelve states and two territories, your organization was then thirty-two years old! The First Company of Governor's Foot Guards was organized in 1771, the Second Company in 1775, and the Horse Guards in 1778. You have a great record and should be proud of it. (Applause.)

I am very glad to have you with us today to participate in these exercises and to help us make Connecticut Day a great success.

To you, Governor Chamberlain, and those representing the State, I want to extend thanks for making it possible for these Guards to be present today. I know many of you made personal sacrifice to be here and we appreciate that fact. When you leave here tomorrow to go to Chattanooga for the purpose of dedicating the monument erected to Connecticut soldiers, you will not find a state better represented there than Connecticut. There is not a state in the Union where you will not find some Connecticut history. (Applause.) Long live the Governor's Foot and Horse Guards! (Applause.)

I am glad so many Connecticut people are here today to witness the greatest Exposition the world has ever seen. Right here I want to say that the State of Connecticut, among all other things, has some educational institutions which we are all proud of. Only a few weeks ago we held a reception in our house here to President Hadley, and I want to tell you that about one-half of the citizens of this state are graduates

of Yale and I think the other half have sons who are graduates. (Laughter and applause.)

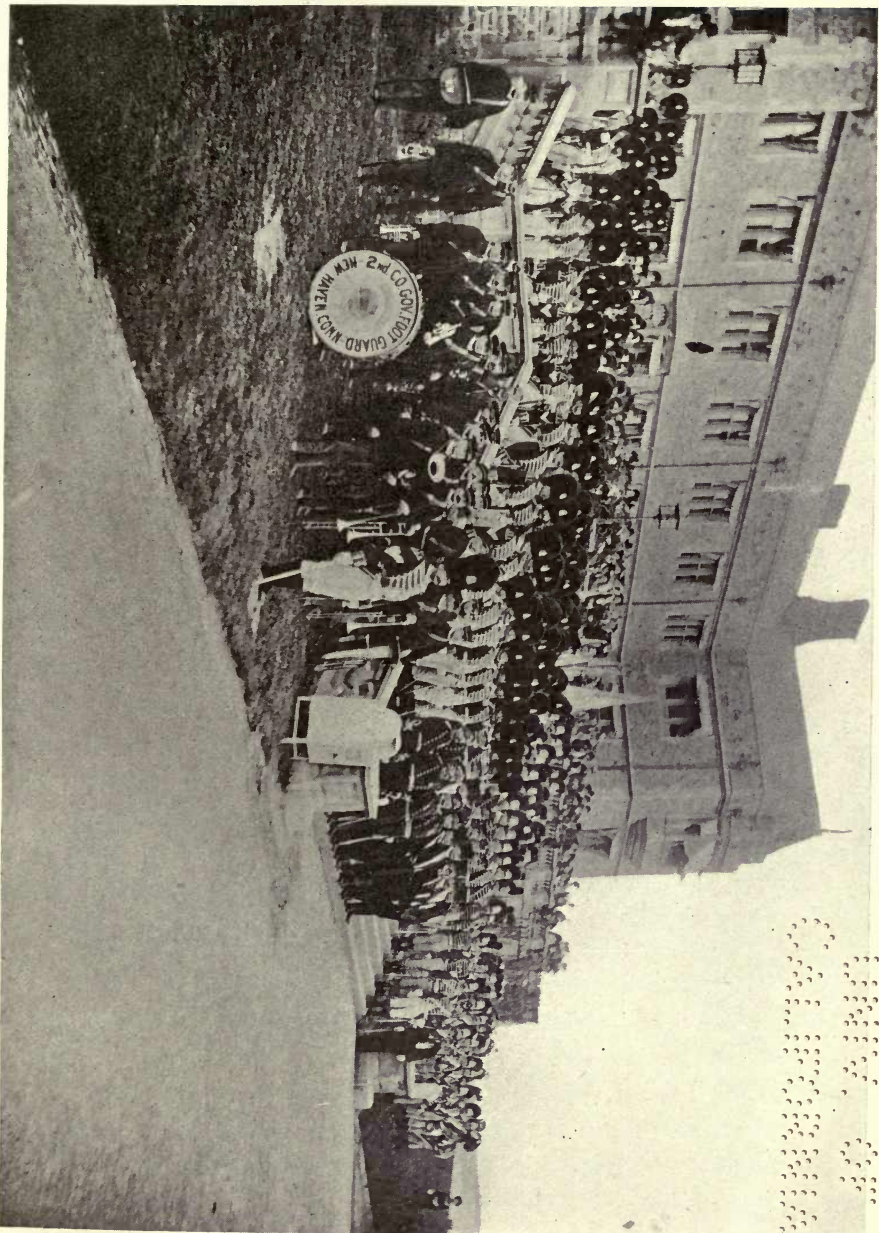
Governor Francis has three or four sons who have graduated from Yale, one who is attending, and one preparing for it; and I know that if he had more sons he would send them all to Yale. (Laughter.)

This great Exposition means much to these states and to this country. You know it is natural for Americans to inquire about any great enterprise, "Will it pay?" I want to say that whether or not the Fair is a success financially, it has paid in an educational way. Not only has it paid the citizens of this state, who liberally contributed five millions of dollars, but it has paid the City of Saint Louis itself, Mayor Wells, fourfold.

The good results of this Exposition cannot be estimated so far as dollars are concerned. Here the states and foreign countries are assembled under one roof, as brothers. You need not tell me it is not going to benefit our states and our Country, as well as other countries! It will be a lasting benefit and we cannot estimate the good which will come out of it. And, President Francis, I want to say to you and to those associated with you in this great Exposition, through your efforts and your energies all obstacles have been removed so as to make this the greatest universal exposition the world has ever seen! (Applause.)

And to you, President Francis, more than to any one else is due the great success of the undertaking which has resulted so magnificently, and this fact is appreciated by the people who will never forget the effort which has been here made for the benefit of the whole country! (Applause.) And I want to say to you that one reason this Fair has been a success is because you have always had for your watchword and motto, "Nothing impossible!" (Loud and prolonged applause.)

GENERAL PHELPS: Connecticut is peculiarly fortunate in having with us one upon whose time more demands are



GOVERNOR'S GUARDS AT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

made today than upon any other man in America; one whose duties are manifold, but who has laid them aside that he may come and do honor to Connecticut. He is at the head of an enterprise so splendid and so gorgeous that the fairy tales of the Arabian Nights could never do it justice. Like the fabled Atlas, he has the world's burden upon his shoulders; but whereas Atlas bowed beneath the weight, President Francis stands erect, unfeazed by any burden, the grandest type of American manhood! (Applause.) He was here at our dedication, was here at our reception, and has honored us again.

It is not only with pleasure but with a feeling of personal pride that I present him who needs no presenting — Governor Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. (Applause and cheers long-continued.)

GOVERNOR FRANCIS: Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: This is Connecticut Day on the World's Fair Grounds, and right well has that grand old commonwealth done her duty. We have had State Days and shall have others; but none of them will be cherished with sweeter remembrances nor more sincere gratitude than this day of Connecticut. It will be treasured because of the representative delegation which the State has sent to join with us in commemorating a great event in our Country's history. It will be remembered because of the part which Connecticut has performed, not only in making the exhibits which are here today, but in building this country. (Applause.)

The gentleman who represents the Governor of Missouri welcomed the Chief Executive of Connecticut, and then extended a welcome to the "good" people of Connecticut! (Laughter.) I thought all people were good in this state of steady habits, and he evidently thought so, for in closing he welcomed all people of Connecticut. (Laughter and applause.)

Connecticut has a history of which every citizen of that state should be proud. This history is epitomized in the dates upon the badges which have been distributed upon these grounds today.

Your chairman spoke of the thirteenth of October as having been selected for Connecticut Day because they knew the weather would be favorable. Now, the Exposition management had some voice in the selection of that day and in doing so had in mind the fact that it was the first day after Columbus Day; because after the discovery of America by Columbus, about the next most important thing performed upon this Western Hemisphere was the promulgation of those constitutional privileges which had birth in Connecticut! (Applause.) The leadership taken by Connecticut when in its early beginning it espoused these everlasting principles has been maintained from that day to this; and when, as has been here eloquently alluded to, on the occasion of the dedication of this building there was transplanted from Connecticut to Missouri soil a twig of the revered Charter Oak, the people of Missouri, and all citizens of the Trans-Mississippi country and of all the Mississippi Valley, were glad that mark of distinction had been conferred upon this Exposition. We expressed the hope then, which I am proud to repeat now, that this twig may grow into a stately oak, and that as its branches afford shelter for those people who may visit it in years to come, so may the principles which Connecticut first planted upon this continent continue to grow and not be confined by the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific, but may they continue to spread until they reach the shores of Asia and know no limitations from the Atlantic seaboard toward the West! (Applause.)

We are today celebrating a great event in our Country's history. As has been well said, we are commemorating the acquisition of a territory greater in extent than any domain which ever passed from one jurisdiction to another by peaceful means. But we are celebrating an event which meant

the establishment and perpetuity of those principles which first emanated from Connecticut! (Applause.) If it had not been for the acquisition of this Louisiana territory, the preservation of the American Republic would have been a question of very grave doubt.

I do not know that any evidence was required before the holding of this Exposition to convince the people of the world that their prophecy concerning our institutions was not well founded. But if any other evidence was needed, I think this universal exposition, held in the center of the American continent, participated in, as it is, by all sections of the Union, participated in by all civilized countries, affords opportunity to students of American institutions, to students of government all over the world, to see upon what stable foundation these old Connecticut institutions have been founded and how lastingly they have been built up. (Applause.)

The composite citizen of this Republic, we think, is to be found in Saint Louis, a community composed, as it is, of representatives of every section of the United States, contributed to by every civilized country in Europe, which has grown apace with the progress of the United States, and to-day is the Host of the World! (Applause.) It ought to be enough to convince those who have questioned the perpetuity of American institutions that they are indeed upon an everlasting foundation! (Applause.)

We people of the West make our acknowledgments to you people of Connecticut of our obligation to you. The gentleman who represented the commonwealth is a native of Connecticut, and he told you in impressive words how Connecticut has contributed to the up-building of Missouri. We feel under personal obligations for what Connecticut has done toward the building of this Exposition. (Applause.) The Secretary of this Exposition, a native of Connecticut, has done as much as any one man, not excepting the President of this Exposition, to make it what it is today! (Applause.) At all times, in season and out of season, he

has given all of his ability to the interests of this Exposition. Today he is probably more familiar with it in all its bearings than any one man connected with it, not excepting the President of the Exposition. If that is the kind of men you produce in Connecticut, send us more of them! (Applause.)

In the directory of our Exposition we also have many representatives of New England. This Exposition, while located in Saint Louis; while inspired, as it was, by patriotic motives; while made possible by the efforts of many Saint Louis people and Saint Louis capital, does not belong alone to Saint Louis, Missouri. It is your exposition as much as it is ours; and the interest you have manifested in it by your very general participation has not only aided the material progress of the Exposition, but has lent inspiration to its management.

Well do I remember when, about two years ago, the Connecticut member of the Board of Lady Managers, who honors us by her presence today (Applause), called at the office of the President of the Exposition and asked for a site for the Connecticut Building. I asked her, "Has your State made an appropriation?" She answered, "No; but Connecticut has said that she will be represented. I know the spirit of the people of that State, and I know that any such enterprise as this, meriting as it does the coöperation of my state, will have that coöperation." Said she, "I will bring it about if I have to make a personal canvass myself." She did make a personal canvass, and you see the result of her work! (Applause.) Such spirit as that has given aid and inspiration to the management of this Exposition.

When we think of Connecticut, we not only think of the glorious history which the commonwealth has made, but we also have rising in our minds the very great material progress the people of that state have accomplished and of the probabilities that are in store for them. But this Exposition management, when Connecticut is mentioned, thinks of this building which has been erected here, one of the most grace-

ful on the grounds, one which is admired by visitors who come from all sections of this and other countries, one which has served as a home for people of Connecticut who favor us with their presence, which is a clubhouse for the meeting of the sons and daughters of Connecticut and their descendants in the West; we think of the exhibits which have been installed in our exhibit palaces; we think of the very efficient member of the Board of Lady Managers, and we think of how we have been favored by having been given a representative from that State upon the National Commission. (Applause.) Connecticut has always made her influence felt in all national affairs; and when nine men were to be selected upon this National Commission, it went without saying that Connecticut, though only one of forty-five states, would furnish one of those nine. Her influence in national legislation, her influence in national government from the very beginning, from the adoption of the constitution under which we live and to which Connecticut was one of the first states to give approval — (Applause) — has always been felt.

Connecticut maintains this influence — how? By putting forward able men and effective men to represent her! (Applause.) In Congress, the representatives of Connecticut were friends of this movement from the time of the introduction of the measure into that body. Representatives appointed upon the National Commission and the Board of Lady Managers have been very helpful in the work from the very beginning. We are, therefore, very grateful to the people of Connecticut, and I am glad of this opportunity to make acknowledgment in this presence to his Excellency, the Governor, and to the people of Connecticut, of the very efficient work performed by the Connecticut Commissioners. They have been equal to the responsibility imposed upon them. They have not only given to Connecticut representative exhibits in the exhibit palaces; they have not only erected a characteristic structure; but they have at all times

dispensed within the walls of that building that whole-souled hospitality which is a credit to the people of Connecticut. (Applause.)

What Connecticut undertakes to do, she does well. This Connecticut Day is no exception. Bringing a distance of a thousand miles or so the Governor's Horse and Foot Guards, is a compliment to this Exposition management which I, as its representative, am proud to acknowledge.

We trust that you people from Connecticut will remain with us until the close of the Exposition. (Applause.) It is true that I saw in the morning prints the statement that an effort is being made to make this Exposition permanent, to turn all of these buildings over to the city, and I hope (turning to the Mayor) that Mayor Wells will approve such a measure that it may be continued. I think, however, that is hardly likely. The Exposition will only continue forty-five days longer, and I think such an exposition will never be presented again, even to the people of Connecticut. I hope, therefore, that you will prolong your stay as long as possible, and that when you return to your homes, you will give such a good account of the exposition as will induce those people who have not visited it to come.

I know what your educational advantages are. As Mr. Betts said, I have taken advantage of them myself. I know your record of illiteracy is almost, if not the smallest in the Union, which shows the value which Connecticut places upon education. This is a University itself. We ask you to come and see and learn! (Applause.)

Our regret — by "our" I mean my personal regret — is that I cannot spend twelve hours every day in those exhibit palaces. I am sure anyone might do it to advantage. We are proud that this exposition is located in the West. We send our sons and daughters East to be educated; we ask you to reciprocate and send your people here to see what the West can do in the making of an Exposition! (Prolonged applause.)

GENERAL PHELPS: My friends: We are represented here by the President of the Connecticut State Commission, whose untiring energy and ceaseless activity has added largely to the possibilities of this celebration. He has given not only his time, but his energy, his brain, his heart! I have the honor of introducing Honorable Frank L. Wilcox, President of the State Commission.

HONORABLE FRANK L. WILCOX: For the third time we, as the State of Connecticut, are gathered here on this beautiful spot. First, from far distant New England, we came to accept the site for our Exposition Home; then again, to dedicate this House; and now, State Executive, State Officers, Honored Guests, Military Guards, and valued friends are met to recognize the courtesies of this Great Louisiana Purchase Exposition in setting aside one day out of its short life to honor our beloved Commonwealth.

This is "Connecticut Day." Other states, other lands, and the islands of the sea "have had their day." But today, no state, principality, or power is so great but that it does us reverence as the Special Guest of a Fair so universal that representatives of every nation on Mother Earth knows that this is Connecticut Day. What food for meditation in this astounding thought, that within the limits of these Exposition Grounds we can today touch elbows or look into the face of a citizen of nearly every country that the great sun above us shines upon in its daily course! And that the hand of man nor the mind of man in this round world has devised a useful or beautiful thing that is not here displayed for the benefit of his fellow men! (Applause.)

Have we not reason to be proud, to congratulate and to thank our nation and these men who have labored so wisely and well in gathering here the treasures of the earth to delight the mind and eye and sense? Are we not right in esteeming especially happy that state and that city that is such a storehouse of a world's wealth, and that is a new Mecca to the faithful seeking knowledge with pleasure from every land?

And are we not grateful to His Excellency, our Governor Abiram Chamberlain, who so wisely read the future in his message in which he advised "That our State be fittingly represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and that the General Assembly appropriate a sum sufficient to erect and maintain a State Building, and for such exhibits and representations as may be deemed best." The State of Connecticut responded promptly and well to this call to participate in the celebration, by a universal exposition, of the acquisition, by purchase, of the greatest empire that was ever won; not only the greatest in land, but also in agricultural and mineral wealth, in value to a nation, and in marvelous development. Could the eyes of Daniel Boone and his followers, or of Marquette and Joilet with their voyagers, look out over these few intervening years, and upon the scenes we are now enjoying, would they not think the Age of Miracles had just begun!

Loyalty to and assistance in the development of our country have always been the cardinal principles of the good old State of Connecticut. Whole regiments of her sons have gone out from their Mother State to grow up with this country; our money has been sent west with an unstinted hand to hasten its prosperity; our manufactured products are in the stores of every merchant, and sought by every buyer; our principles of religion, thrift, integrity, and constitutional traditions have ever been here to brighten and to bless. (Applause.)

Hence, it was not strange that our dealings with the West have taught us how to plan and execute, so that when this exposition was opened on April 30th, last, it found our seven State Departments installed in their several allotted places in the Great Exhibition Buildings, our manufacturing exhibits ready for the opened gates, and this, the Connecticut State Building, completed and furnished for the Dedication services and the Reception to President and Mrs. Francis on May third. Those first days of the Fair were full of cares

and business demands upon the Exposition Officials, so that we, your State Commission, were happily surprised that President Francis could find time to honor us both at our Dedication in the afternoon and our Reception in the evening. But how great was our joy when President Francis said, "Let them wait: they are not ready: while you of Connecticut are practically ready in every Department. I purpose by my presence at your Dedication and Reception to show you and others my appreciation of your Yankee energy." Such praise and recognition from such a man who has the habit "of doing things" was worth all the labor it cost your Commission to be on the ground and ready. Thus Connecticut opened the Fair with the first public function within the grounds. After today there are but four state and foreign days to follow ours.

As a Commission, we have been very happy in the personnel as appointed by Governor Chamberlain. We have labored not for our own glory, but for the honor of the State. We would extend a full measure of gratitude to those who have assisted by suggestion, by work, by gift, by loan, and by that love which consecrates every effort. We would extend our thanks to those who have found in the results of our labors some measure of praise, and to those who are of a different way of thinking we would express our regrets that we did not earlier know their thoughts, so that out of respect for their opinions we could have striven to incorporate their ideas into a perfect whole.

As a State, we have been greatly honored while for six months we have been a member of this great family of great nations. We have enjoyed our opportunities for expression and impression. We have received and shall receive benefits, material and otherwise, far beyond our most sanguine expectations.

All honor, then, to the Nation, and to all the people that made The LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION! (Applause.)

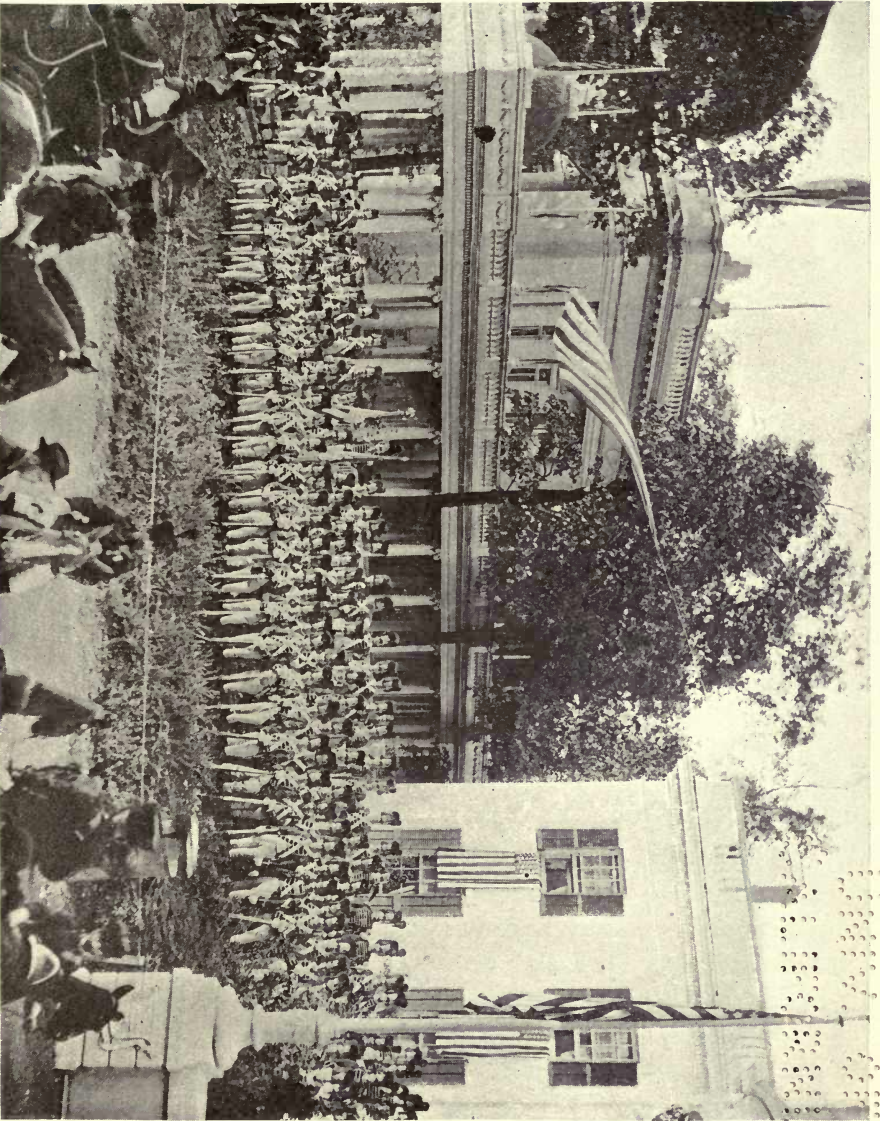
GENERAL PHELPS: That this building was ready when it was scheduled to be ready is largely due to the efforts of him who has just taken his seat. He has come to Saint Louis over and over again. If he did not receive an answer to a telegram in twenty minutes, he was on the train. He was determined it should be ready and everything was ready. But this is Connecticut Day — I desire you not to forget it. I do not want that fact to pass from your minds, but wish you to remember it until twelve o'clock tonight, and if we show a little feeling of pride, forgive us! We would forgive you under the same circumstances. (Applause.)

This is Connecticut Day and Connecticut owns this beautiful city of Saint Louis. I have been informed that having Saint Louis she has captured Missouri, and owning Missouri, she owns the Fair — what more can we ask for? (Laughter and Applause.) We have a representative here today, and I want to tender to him, and he will accept, Saint Louis, Missouri, and the Fair! (Increased merriment and applause.) He has had a most admirable administration, of which Connecticut is proud. He is of that rare type of man who can carry the honors of office with all the grace of personal manhood. He is always in equipoise of mind, and he may lay down the wand of office at the expiration of his term, but he can never give back that love with which he is enshrined in the hearts of the people of Connecticut! (Applause.)

I take pleasure in introducing his Excellency, and it is with a feeling of personal pride and affection that I name as the last speaker of this occasion, the Honorable Abiram Chamberlain, Governor of the State of Connecticut. (Great applause.)

Upon the appearance of the Governor, applause and cheers were renewed, continuing for some time and concluding with a final "three cheers and a tiger," given with a will.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN: This reception ought to prepare a man to perform any patriotic deed. This is a



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patriotic occasion, and it is essential that a few remarks be made by Connecticut's chief executive.

President Francis, it gives me great pleasure to greet you, and I cannot let this opportunity pass without paying tribute to you who, by your masterly leadership and great executive ability, have deservedly won the admiration not only of our own country, but of the entire world.

Mr. Parker (representative of his Excellency, the Governor of Missouri), you will please express to Governor Dockery our sincere regret at his absence, which we are assured is unavoidable. We are, however, highly gratified that he has sent you, a well-known Connecticut boy and an associate of mine in earlier days. This selection is exceedingly gratifying to me, and I request you to convey these sentiments to Governor Dockery.

Mayor Wells, you have honored us by your presence and your cordial welcome, which we highly appreciate.

There are here assembled distinguished citizens from Missouri and all the states of the Union, and our own home people in abundance. It is most gratifying to me that so many Connecticut people are here to celebrate Connecticut Day.

This occasion makes no demand for words. The wonderful Exposition which surrounds us is sufficient to fill our minds with wonder and delight. No fanciful dream could produce such a picture. We are dumb with admiration and astonishment; and as we wander through this mighty exhibit our surprise is that the mind of man could conceive and bring to successful conclusion so gigantic an enterprise. (Applause.) The State of Connecticut is not called upon to explain why its governor and staff, his splendid Guards with flags and bands of music, accompanied by large numbers of its citizens, are here to celebrate and commemorate the Louisiana Purchase. Our fathers, by that act, "buildd better than they knew," and made possible this great country, the United States of America, today the foremost nation of the world!

(Applause.) We are proud of the part which Connecticut has taken in the building up of this great nation.

I wish to say to you, people of Connecticut, that President Francis and all his associates, since our arrival here, have been more than generous in their attentions, for which we heartily thank them. I remember well our first visit, and I felt sure that when we came again we would receive the same royal welcome. On behalf of my state, I extend to President Francis and his associates most sincere thanks for the valuable assistance and many courtesies which our representatives have received at their hands. (Applause.)

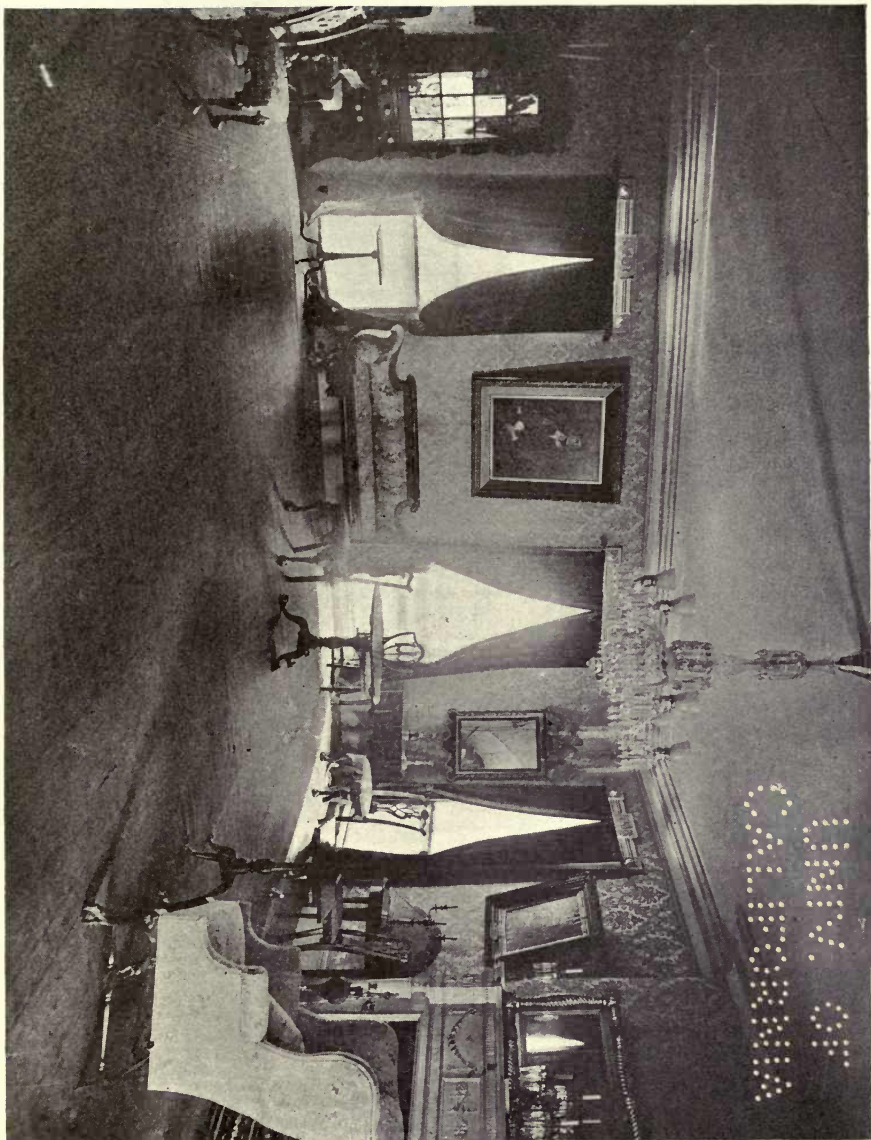
Commissioner Betts, our state extends to you, our National Representative, grateful acknowledgment for your devotion and highly efficient service rendered in behalf of Connecticut. (Applause.)

To you, Mr. Wilcox, President of the Connecticut Commission and your co-workers, I desire, in behalf of all our citizens, to express their high appreciation of the creditable manner in which you have discharged the laborious duties imposed upon you. (Applause.)

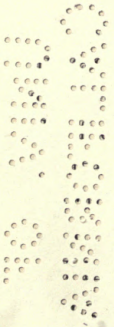
Mrs. Holcombe (member of the board of Lady Managers), I congratulate you upon your successful efforts to make the Connecticut building a typical New England mansion, which has won the highest honors for its antique furnishings and its tasteful decorations.

To the Guards I will say that the Governor is proud of his escort, his Staff and Guards, and although I may not have an opportunity to greet you individually, I will affirm that no chief executive of any state could feel his heart swell with greater pride than does your governor's at your splendid appearance today. (Applause.)

Connecticut takes great pride in this mighty Exposition and in the opportunity she has to join her sister states in inviting and welcoming the nations of the world to participate, with us, in our celebration of an event which has done so much for the upbuilding of this great Nation, whose people,



SECTION OF DRAWING ROOM, CONNECTICUT BUILDING



with the help of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, will continue to advance and prosper.

After the singing of "America" by the audience, accompanied by the band, the exercises were closed with "three cheers and a tiger," again given with great spirit, for the Governor of the State of Connecticut.

At the conclusion of the formal exercises an adjournment was taken to a spacious tent in the beautiful grove in the rear of the State Building, where the Commission had provided a dinner for the Governor's party and his military escort, with the Dorr & Zeller Company as caterers and Commissioner Betts as master of ceremonies.

RECEPTION TO GOVERNOR AND MRS. CHAMBERLAIN.

On the evening of Connecticut Day occurred another social event which added still another feather in the cap of our good State. It was a reception to Governor and Mrs. Chamberlain to which many invitations were issued, of which the following is a copy:



*The Members of the Connecticut Commission
of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition
request the honor of your presence
at a reception to be given to His Excellency,
Governor Airam Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain,
at the Connecticut State Building,
World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis,
Connecticut Day,
Thursday evening, October the thirteenth,
nineteen hundred and four,
from eight until eleven o'clock.*

The receiving line included only the Governor and Mrs. Chamberlain, the presentation of guests being made by President Wilcox, other members of the Commission serving during the evening as hosts and hostesses. The interior of the State Building had been exquisitely decorated with vines and flowers and its exterior with State and National flags and an artistic array of Chinese lanterns, while upon its lawns were almost numberless cup-lights of various attractive colors, altogether forming a fairy scene. A detail of the handsome Connecticut Foot Guards was stationed near the receiving line in the Drawing Room to give additional color to the occasion (and to render such other service as might be required), reproducing a picture which brought to mind the lines in "Childe Harold" when

"bright

The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men."

The brilliancy and success of the event in all of its features was such as to call forth many expressions of commendation from those who participated, and as this was to be the closing function of this character at the State Building, it may safely be said that a lasting and favorable impression was made upon Connecticut's guests as to her ability to entertain in royal manner.

SIGHT-SEEING INCIDENTS.

The programme for Connecticut Week contained the following announcement for Monday: "8.00 p. m. Governor's Party leave Connecticut House to see illumination. Take launches through Water Way and visit the Pike."

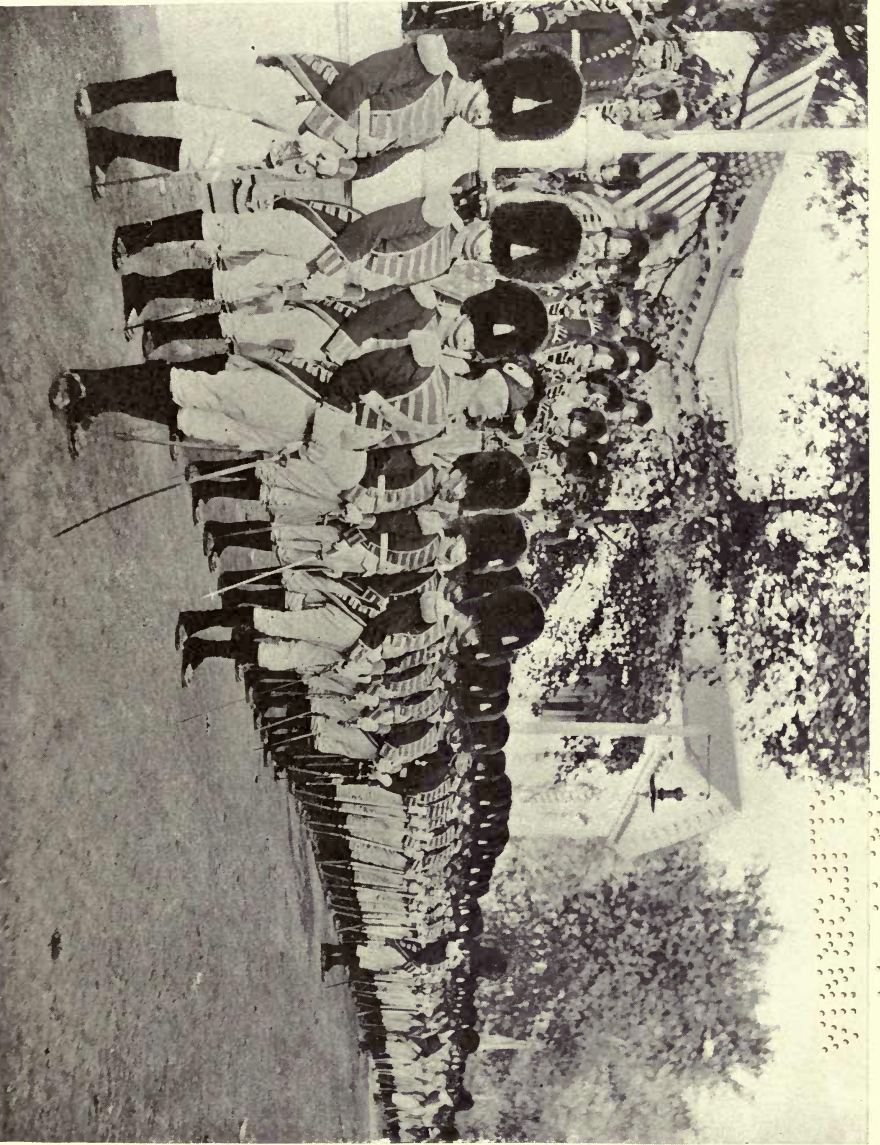
This event will probably be regarded by its participants as affording a richer series of views than was presented to their eyes during their visit to the Exposition. President Francis of the Exposition Company was a guest of the Connecticut Commission on this occasion, and tendering the use of his own private launch piloted the fleet of a score of boats on a double trip in electric launches and gondolas on the

Grand Basin and through the Canals that enfiladed the principal Department buildings of the Exposition. A band of Italian Mandolin players accompanied the party and heightened the enjoyment of the hour by music they had played under Italian skies, the rich baritone voices of the gondoliers adding still further entertainment by the fine rendering of familiar arias from Verdi and other composers of Italian operas. For the time it was easy to imagine that the gondolas were being propelled through Venetian waters and that the boats would eventually come to the Bridge of Sighs. The only sighs noticed, however, were those of regret that the delightful trip had terminated. To say that the tour of those canals revealed wondrous impressiveness and beauty would not characterize the picture as it deserves. No adjectives in the language can do the subject justice. Travelers who have witnessed the most impressive sights the whole world around has had to offer during the past fifty years assert that the equal of this one has not before been seen.

At the termination of the lagoon ride the members of the party spent the remainder of the evening regaling themselves further, until a late hour, during a trip up the Pike — interviewing as many of its attractions as time would permit from the “Irish Village” at one end of the brilliant thoroughfare to the “Galveston Flood” at the other.

DRESS PARADE.

At half-past four on Wednesday afternoon, as announced on the official programme, as well as on the programme for Connecticut Week, the Governor's Guards assembled for Dress Parade on the Plaza of Saint Louis. It was the daily rule of the Exposition Company to have dress parade by some military organization at that hour, and there were many visiting battalions from other States which went through their evolutions for the edification of the great company of sight-seers who gathered around the Plaza. When there was no visiting organization present this always interesting mili-



PARADE OF SECOND COMPANY, GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARDS, ON COLONIAL AVENUE, "CONNECTICUT DAY"

tary display was performed by the Philippine Scouts or the Jefferson Guards, both of them finely drilled bodies.

The fame of the Connecticut Foot Guards had evidently preceded the arrival of the organization itself, for there was a multitude of witnesses surrounding the parade ground at the appointed hour. The sights that surrounded the Plaza were of themselves an inspiration. Across the Grand Basin was perched that beautiful and artistic dome — Festival Hall; on the east and west the impressive architecture of great department buildings, while here and there were evidences of high Art in monument and the horse and his rider memorializing events and scenes of one hundred years ago. In the midst of this impressive setting the Connecticut Governor's Guards — Foot and Horse — made their appearance for dress parade. They did really look like soldiers of the Colonial period; — they were organized in Colonial days, "when George the III was King," — but their evolutions and marching were fully abreast of Twentieth Century standards.

Lest a bit of favoritism might creep into any characterization of the Parade by an interested party it is thought best to simply say that people of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other States, who are not biased in favor of Connecticut, remarked that no such brilliant military display had been seen during the Exposition season.

VISIT TO THE PHILIPPINE RESERVATION.

At 3 P. M. on Tuesday the programme called for a visit of the Governor's party to the Philippine Reservation, where many and various exhibits of great interest were to be found on the forty-acre space allotted to them on the Exposition Grounds. The exhibits were personal as well as material, there being representatives from several of the many tribes dwelling in different parts of the Philippine Archipelago — now adopted children of the United States. It is difficult to say which proved the greater attraction — the scantily clad

Moros and the Negritos — mainly dressed in a beautiful garb of bronze epidermis; in the natural products of oriental forests (the richest exhibits of polished woods seen at the Exposition), or the handiwork of some of the higher grades of Filipinos — textiles rivaling gossamers in fineness, to say nothing of exhibits in many other classes, indicating an unusual degree of proficiency in the realm of manufactures. An inspection of them was a revelation to many Connecticut visitors, who had imagined that the highest development of the Filipinos in manufacture was in the production of the bow, the spear, and the bolo.

At five o'clock Governor Chamberlain and Staff attended the parade of the "Filipino Scouts," as they were called, a splendid military organization wearing the uniform of the United States army. They were also subsequently reviewed by them as they passed in front of the Grand Stand, led by a band of a hundred Filipino musicians, whose music would have been a credit to any military band, and whose evolutions would have been creditable if performed on the parade ground at West Point.

THE BOER WAR.

By special invitation from the management of the Boer War concession the entire Connecticut party, including the Governor and Staff and the Foot and Horse Guards, witnessed on Tuesday evening at 7.30 the thrilling representation of engagements during the Boer war. The Connecticut guests were advantageously seated in a body through the forethought of a Connecticut young man — L. M. Hubbard, Jr., of Wallingford — who was an Exposition inspector at this concession. The war scenes as represented there were very realistic, and besides showing pictures of the horrors of modern warfare revealed also the wonderful training of artillery horses that were actors in the hideous drama — taught to fall in harness, simulating death from the firing of the opposing forces. Another instance of remarkable training was that

of a horse limping off the field of apparent carnage, led by a wounded cavalry man. It can hardly be otherwise than that those who witnessed this impressive spectacular representation of what real War is, and what its results are, should forever be strenuous advocates of Peace.

The writer is impelled to take advantage of this Boer war incident to remark that he recalls something of what is called the "fortunes of war" himself. He was one of five school-mates who enlisted in the same company in 1861, and the only one of the five to return in 1865. None better than those who were participants in that unhappy but inevitable conflict can appreciate the fullest meaning of the impressive sentiment of General William Tecumseh Sherman that "War is hell!"

Tour of Governor Chamberlain and Party to St. Louis and Chatanooga.

October 8 to 17, 1904.

ITINERARY.

Miles from
Hartford.

Saturday, October 8.

Via New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

	Lv. Hartford, Conn.	12.00 Noon
18	Lv. Meriden, Conn.	12.30 P. M.
37	Ar. New Haven, Conn.	1.00 "
	Lv. New Haven, Conn.	1.05 "
110	Ar. Jersey City, N. J. (Steamer Maryland Route)	4.00 "
	Via Pennsylvania R. R.	
	Lv. Jersey City, N. J.	4.45 P. M.
	Dinner in Pennsylvania R. R. dining car.	

Sunday, October 9.

554	Ar. Pittsburg, Pa. (Eastern time)	3.30 A. M.
	Via Pennsylvania Lines.	
	Lv. Pittsburg, Pa. (Central time)	2.42 A.M.
	Breakfast in Pennsylvania Lines dining car.	
747	Ar. Columbus, Ohio	7.55 A. M.
	Lv. Columbus, Ohio	8.05 "
	Lunch in Pennsylvania Lines dining car.	
935	Ar. Indianapolis, Ind.	1.15 P. M.
	Via Vandalia Line.	
	Lv. Indianapolis, Ind.	1.20 P. M.
	Dinner in Pennsylvania Lines dining car.	
1177	Ar. St. Louis, Mo.	8.00 P. M.

Monday, October 10.

Tuesday, October 11.

Wednesday, October 12.

Thursday, October 13.

Friday, October 14.

In St. Louis.

Friday, October 14.

Via Louisville & Nashville R. R.

	Lv. St. Louis, Mo.	6.30 P. M.
	Dinner in dining car.	
	Saturday, October 15.	
1499	Ar. Nashville, Tenn.	4.00 A. M.
	Via Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.	
	Lv. Nashville, Tenn.	4.15 A. M.
1650	Ar. Chattanooga, Tenn.	8.30 "
	Train will be sidetracked for occupancy.	
	Breakfast, lunch, and dinner at Read House,	
	Retire on train.	
	Sunday, October 16.	
	Via Southern Railway.	
	Lv. Chattanooga, Tenn.	1.00 A. M.
1852	Ar. Hot Springs, N. C.	7.00 "
	Breakfast in dining car.	
	Lv. Hot Springs, N. C.	9.30 A. M.
1890	Ar. Asheville, N. C. (Central time) ..	11.00 "
	Four and one-half hours at Asheville.	
	Lunch in dining car.	
	Lv. Asheville, N. C. (Eastern time) ..	4.30 P. M.
	Dinner in dining car.	
2031	Ar. Salisbury, N. C.	9.20 P. M.
	Lv. Salisbury, N. C.	9.30 "
	Monday, October 17.	
2367	Ar. Washington, D. C.	6.42 A. M.
	Via Pennsylvania Railroad.	
	Lv. Washington, D. C.	6.55 A. M.
	Breakfast and luncheon in Pennsylvania R. R. dining car.	
2594	Ar. Jersey City, N. J.	12.31 P. M.
	Via New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.	
	Lv. Jersey City, N. J. (Steamer Maryland route) ..	1.00 P. M.
2667	Ar. New Haven, Conn.	4.05 "
	Lv. New Haven, Conn.	4.10 "
2686	Ar. Meriden, Conn.	4.25 "
2704	Ar. Hartford, Conn.	5.25 "

(Following is a copy of programme provided for information of the Connecticut Party during their trip to the Exposition and the Chickamauga Battlefield).

CONNECTICUT WEEK
AT THE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
CONNECTICUT BUILDING.
CONNECTICUT STATE OFFICERS.
Governor
ABIRAM CHAMBERLAIN

Lieutenant-Governor
 HENRY ROBERTS
 Secretary of State
 CHARLES G. R. VINAL
 Treasurer
 HENRY H. GALLUP
 Comptroller
 WILLIAM E. SEELEY
 Attorney-General
 WILLIAM A. KING
 Executive Secretary
 ALBERT R. CHAMBERLAIN
 GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Adjutant-General, Brig.-General George M. Cole, Hartford.
 Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel William E. F. Landers, Meriden.
 Assistant Quartermaster-General, Colonel Henry C. Morgan, Colchester.

Quartermaster-General, Colonel Watson J. Miller, Shelton.
 Surgeon-General, Colonel Charles C. Godfrey, Bridgeport.
 Commissary-General, Colonel Mathewson W. Porter, Deep River.
 Paymaster-General, Colonel Matthew H. Rogers, Bridgeport.
 Judge-Advocate-General, Colonel Wellington B. Smith, Winsted.
 Inspector-General, Colonel William H. Clapp, East Windsor Hill.
 Naval Aide, Lieut.-Commander Arthur H. Day, New Haven.
 Aides-de-Camp — Major Henry Hooker, New Haven; Major Lewis E. Gordon, Hartford; Major Alton Farrel, Ansonia.
 Attachés — Major Theron C. Swan, Hartford; Major William M. Stark, New London; Captain George A. Cornell, Hartford.

GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.

FIRST COMPANY GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARDS, HARTFORD (Chartered 1771) — Major, Fred R. Bill; Captain and First Lieutenant, Wilson L. Fenn; Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Slocum; Third Lieutenant, William E. A. Bulkeley; Fourth Lieutenant and Adjutant, Robert R. Pease; Ensign, Thomas A. Kimberly.

SECOND COMPANY GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARDS, NEW HAVEN (Chartered 1775) — Major, Albert M. Johnson; First Lieutenant and Captain, Danforth O. Lombard; Second Lieutenant, Smith G. Weed; Third Lieutenant, Rollin S. Woodruff; Fourth Lieutenant, Frederick W. Brown; Ensign, Russell Thompson.

FIRST COMPANY GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARDS, HARTFORD (Chartered 1778) — Major, Gilbert P. Hurd; Captain and First Lieutenant, Charles B. Rhodes; Second Lieutenant, Charles C. Hutchings; Cornet, Alfred T. Rich; Quartermaster, William A. Hinds.

PROGRAM OF CONNECTICUT PARTY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.

Noon — Governor's Party leave Hartford for St. Louis via New York, Haven and Hartford and Pennsylvania Railroads.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9TH.

Evening — Governor's Party arrive in St. Louis, Washington Hotel, 9 p. m.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.

- 7.00 a. m. First and Second Companies Governor's Foot Guards arrive in St. Louis. Headquarters, Planters Hotel.
Governor's Horse Guards Headquarters, World's Fair Grounds.
Open Day and Evening for Troops.
- 8.00 p. m. Governor's Party leave Connecticut House to see illumination
Take launches through the Water Way and visit the Pike.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11TH.

Open Day for Troops.

- 3.00 p. m. Governor's Party visit the Philippine Reservation.
- 5.00 p. m. Governor Chamberlain will visit and review the Philippine Scouts.
- 7.30 p. m. Governor's Staff and Connecticut Party, Foot Guards and Horse Guards, by special invitation, will witness the Boer War.
- 9.00 p. m. Governor and Staff will attend reception to Governor Dockery at the Missouri State Building.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12TH.

Open day for Troops.

- 4.00 p. m. Governor and Staff attend reception to Governor Bliss at Michigan State Building.
- 4.30 p. m. Dress Parade: Foot Guards and Horse Guards parade in the Plaza of St. Louis.
- 5.30 p. m. Dinner to Troops and the Governor's Party in the Tyrolean Alps.

CONNECTICUT DAY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13TH.

- 10.30 a. m. Governor's Party leave Washington Hotel.
- 11.00 a. m. Governor and Staff mounted, Governor's Foot Guards, Governor's Horse Guards and Military Escort with invited guests in carriages enter Exposition Grounds at Parade Entrance.
Parade route will be published in the Daily Official Program of Thursday.
- 12.00 m. Review in front of Connecticut State Building by General Bates, U. S. A.; Governor Dockery, Mayor Wells, President Francis, and other prominent officials.

- 12.30 p. m. Exercises of the Day —
 Presiding Officer, General Charles Phelps.
 Prayer.
 Address of Welcome, Mayor Wells of St. Louis.
 Address by Governor Dockery, State of Missouri.
 Address by Honorable Frederick A. Betts, Member of National
 Commission.
 Address by President David R. Francis, President Louisiana
 Purchase Exposition.
 Address by Honorable Frank L. Wilcox, President Connecticut
 Commission.
 Address, Governor Abiram Chamberlain.
 Group Photograph, to be taken at the close of the Exercises.
- 1.30 p. m. Dinner in tent in rear of Connecticut Building, to Govern-
 or's Party and Troops.
 Temporary Adjournment.
- 3.00 p. m. Governor's Staff and Connecticut Troops march to Adminis-
 tration Building.
 Group Photograph to be taken in front of Administration
 Building.
 Maneuver by Troops while Governor Chamberlain bears the re-
 spects of the State of Connecticut to President Francis.
- 4:00-5:00 p. m. Reception of Governor's Party and Connecticut Troops
 by the Board of Lady Managers.
- 8.00-11.00 p. m. Reception to Governor and Mrs. Chamberlain, Con-
 necticut State Building.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14TH.

Open Day for Connecticut Party.

- 6:30 p. m. Governor's Party and Troops leave for Chattanooga to take
 part in the ceremonies of dedicating Connecticut's Mon-
 ument at Chickamauga Battlefield, Chickmauga, Georgia.

CONNECTICUT WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

FRANK L. WILCOX, President,
 Berlin.CHARLES PHELPS, Vice-President,
 Rockville.EDGAR J. DOOLITTLE,
 Meriden.ISAAC W. BIRDSEYE,
 Bridgeport.PHELPS MONTGOMERY,
 New Haven.MRS. LOUIS R. CHENEY,
 Hartford.MRS. GEORGE H. KNIGHT,
 Lakeville.

MISS ANNE H. CHAPPELL,
New London.
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER,
FREDERICK A. BETTS,
New Haven.
BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS,
MRS. JOHN M. HOLCOMBE,
Hartford.
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,
HOBART BRINSMADE,
St. Louis.
J. H. VAILL, Secretary-Treasurer,
Winsted.

FIRST COMPANY GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARDS.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Gilbert P. Hurd,	Major Commanding.
Chas. B. Rhodes,	Captain & First Lieutenant.
Alfred Hutchings,	Second Lieutenant.
Alfred T. Rich,	Cornet.
Wm. A. Hinds,	Quartermaster.

COMMISSIONED STAFF.

S. Wesley Grover,	Adjutant.
Louis J. Sylvester,	Commissary.
Gideon C. Segur,	Surgeon.
Frank J. Follansbee,	Signal Officer.
Edmund W. Layland,	Aide-de-Camp.
Joseph P. Harper,	Aide-de-Camp.
Herbert W. Wells,	Aide-de-Camp.
Chas. H. Dillings,	Aide-de-Camp.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

M. D. Broadwell,	Sergeant Major.
L. A. Barnes,	Ordnance Sergeant.
Fred A. Hill,	Quartermaster Sergeant.
Frank A. Lane,	Commissary Sergeant.
James O. Little,	Post Sergeant.
Nathan Herbert,	Sad. Sergeant.
James W. Boyce,	Sergeant Bugler.

SERGEANTS.

Charles R. Francis,	Harry C. Layland,
Geo. Whittaker,	Alfred A. Abel.

COLOR SERGEANTS.

Herman J. Best,	Edw. W. Carr,
Frank Schirm,	Robt. H. Rhodes.

CORPORALS.

Charles E. Murphy,	Eugene G. Wilson,
Jos. O. Gadd,	Frank D. Clapp,
Fred H. House,	Frank D. Sergeant,
Frank L. Mathiers,	Frank L. Trenting,
Ernest Burge.	

PRIVATES.

Broderick, Thos. A.,	Rhodes, Ernest E.,
Canfield, George S.,	Rome, Harry,
Daley, Walter C.,	Scott, Frank R.,
Gardner, Wm. H.,	Smith, Clair B.,
Goodrich, Geo. T.,	Snyder, Edw. R.,
Green, Geo. E.,	Seymour, Chas.,
Hill, Jared F.,	Thompson, John E.,
Harris, Chauncey K.,	Wells, Jos. Stanley,
Nordbeck, Theodore E.,	Whitehead, Arthur E.,
Wrisley, Geo. M.	

FIRST COMPANY GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARDS.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Fred R. Bill,	Major Commanding.
Wilson L. Fenn,	Captain and First Lieutenant.
Charles H. Slocum,	Second Lieutenant.
Wm. E. A. Bulkeley,	Third Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Robert R. Pease,	Fourth Lieutenant.
Thomas A. Kimberly,	Ensign.

STAFF.

George H. Folts,	Engineer.
W. B. Davidson,	Quartermaster.
P. H. Ingalls,	Surgeon.
C. W. Newton,	Inspector.
H. G. Howe,	Assistant Surgeon.
C. S. Wadsworth,	Assistant Inspector.
E. K. Hubbard, Jr.,	Assistant Paymaster.
E. J. Lake,	Ordnance Officer.
J. C. Gorton,	Commissary.
T. H. Goodrich,	Assistant Commissary.

HONORARY STAFF.

R. L. Foster,	Captain.
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NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

George E. Cox,	Sergeant Major.
F. G. Blakeslee,	Post Quartermaster Sergeant.
E. J. Andrews,	Commissary Sergeant.
J. E. Bruce,	Assistant Commissary Sergeant.
R. H. Lewis,	Quartermaster Sergeant.

W. T. Bartlett,	Assistant Ordnance Sergeant.
W. H. Coleman,	Hospital Steward.
James Carter,	Company Quartermaster Sergeant.
C. O. Briggs,	Color Sergeant.
A. C. Deming,	Color Sergeant.
William C. Steele,	Drum Major.
J. O. Casey,	Chief Musician.

SERGEANTS.

T. W. Laiman,	W. H. Pease,
C. E. Stedman,	A. R. McKinney,
C. D. Haynes,	J. C. Pratt,
C. C. Maslen,	H. S. Ellsworth.

CORPORALS.

W. E. Mahoney,	R. H. Fox,
E. A. Sherman,	C. F. Loomis,
H. U. Tuttle,	H. B. Williams,
O. Burckhardt,	W. B. Bassett.

LANCE SERGEANTS.

James C. Pratt,	H. S. Ellsworth.
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LANCE CORPORALS.

G. J. A. Naedale,	Fred L. Appleton,
Ernest L. Teich,	Edw. C. Palmer.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, F. E.,	Hanlon, M. J.,
Ashwell, Robt. R.,	Hopper, J. W.,
Baker, L. M.,	Holcombe, Geo. N.,
Barlow, H. C.,	Hascall, S. H.,
Barrett, C. E.,	Hogan, J. F.,
Blodgett, W. H.,	Haskell, J. J.,
Burt, Howard S.,	Hughes, David E.,
Bissell, H. G.,	Hale, Chas. W.,
Barton, H. G.,	Jacobs, A. W.,
Britton, O. L. H.,	Jarman, F. T.,
Brackett, G. W.,	Koenig, Chas. A.,
Buckley, W. O.,	Kellogg, R. W.,
Bill, Wm. Coe,	King, O. F.,
Blodgett, H. L.,	Kelly, M. F.,
Batterson, Geo. S.,	Landers, L. S.,
Britt, Wm. E.,	Latimer, E. H.,
Bel, Frank E.,	Loomis, Harry S.,
Bartlett, Otis G.,	McCann, J.,
Braman, S. R.,	McCabe, Owen F.,
Boucher, Ernest C.,	Murphy, J. F.,
Belknap, Edw. J.,	Miller, H. O.,

Coombs, J. F.,	Marchant, Wm. T.,
Cheney, W. C.,	Morse, Everett H.,
Clark, O. P.,	O'Brien, Wm. W.,
Clark, J. M.,	O'Connor, Daniel,
Crosby, A. M.,	Pratt, Chas. F.,
Crocker, B. B.,	Palmer, Virgil M.,
Cole, Geo. G.,	Pierson, Chas. W.,
Carroll, Chas. A.,	Rhodes, D. S.,
Canty, Wm. A.,	Stocking, F. G.,
Dwight, Chas. A.,	Sinnott, E. M.,
Forward, J. F.,	Saunders, A. H.,
Fenn, Wilson A.,	Taylor, Austin B.,
Grant, Jr., J. M.,	Vail, Geo. F.,
Gardner, H. B.,	Warner, Edw. L.,
Grady, J. J.,	Ward, Wm.
Gage, H. E.,	Weeks, Herbert S.,
Gowdy, Chas. A.,	Walker, W. E.,
Gardner, Robt. N.,	Warner, E. H.

SECOND COMPANY GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARDS.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Albert M. Johnson, . . .	Major Commanding.
Albert W. Mattoon, . . .	Ensign and Adjutant.
Russell Thompson, . . .	Acting Captain and First Lieut.
Smith G. Weed, . . .	Second Lieutenant.
Rollin S. Woodruff, . . .	Third Lieutenant.
Frederick W. Brown, . . .	Fourth Lieutenant.

COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Capt. Isaac M. Ullman,	Capt. Watson L. Phillips, D.D.,
Capt. Virgil F. McNeil,	Lieut. Geo. W. Somers,
Capt. Arthur B. Treat,	Lieut. Chas. B. Ware,
Capt. Geo. A. Tucker,	Lieut. Chas. N. Dennison, M.D.,
Lieut. John H. Dillon,	Lieut. Henry Fresenius,
Lieut. Arthur E. Woodruff,	Lieut. Edw. C. Beecher,
Lieut. Elbridge L. Howe,	Lieut. William Neeley,
Capt. Sylvester L. H. Ward,	Ex-Lieut. Leonard Bostwick,
	Ex-Lieut. Henry S. Peck.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Joseph B. Cunningham, . . .	Quartermaster Sergeant.
James A. Church, . . .	Commissary Sergeant.
Edward D. Hendee, . . .	Hospital Steward.
Benjamin Jepson, . . .	Signal Sergeant.
David Steele, . . .	Ordnance Sergeant.
Geo. T. Hewlett, . . .	Post-Quartermaster Sergeant.
Joseph E. Fairchild, . . .	Post-Quartermaster Sergeant.

Fred V. Bowman, . . .	Assistant Quartermaster Sergeant.
Alfred H. Buckingham, . . .	Assistant Commissary Sergeant.
Samuel H. Williams, . . .	Assistant Hospital Steward.
Wm. G. Doherty, . . .	Drill Sergeant.
Joseph J. Wooster, . . .	Color Sergeant.
Fred M. Drew, . . .	Color Corporal.
Alfred Thomas, . . .	Color Corporal.

SERGEANTS.

Frank H. Simmons,	Frank D. Breet,
Edwin J. Smith,	John J. Hogan,
	Frank H. Belden.

CORPORALS.

John V. Rattelsdorfer,	B. Hartley Mann,
Wm. F. Smith,	John C. North,
John B. Judson,	Thomas F. Maxwell.

LANCE SERGEANTS.

Henry K. Beach,	Edw. N. Peck,
James H. Parish,	Thos. E. F. Norman.

LANCE CORPORALS.

Robert E. Manross,	William J. Lum,
Francis S. Hamilton,	Edward Y. Pittman,
Fred T. Munson,	N. Warren Brown,
	Sherman B. Law.

PRIVATES.

Adams, S. S.,	Kautz, Chas. C.,
Allen, Andrew P.,	Kebabian, John C.,
Anschutz, Louis F.,	Kendrick, A. K.,
Bevan, Chas. A.,	Kennedy, John B.,
Beecher, J. Dunlap,	Klenke, Henry F.,
Brown, Andrew L.,	Kirkham, Austin P.,
Burchell, William H.,	Kling, Lawrence,
Carrington, Edw. N.,	Lapham, Oliver E.,
Caryl, John A.,	Leigh, Harry,
Clark, David H.,	Lightbourne, Robt. C.,
Coburn, Chas. C.,	Lines, Harry K.,
Coburn, John S.,	Mack, A. E.,
Coulter, Wm. O.,	Martin, James B.,
Cronan, Stephen P.,	Moody, Arthur B.
Davidson, William G.,	Mora, Edw.,
David, John H.,	Murray, John R.,
Dimond, Chas. T.,	Osburn, Edmund S.,

Doolittle, H. E.,	Owen, Henry W.,
Eisele, Adolph A.,	Perkins, Wm. B.,
Farnham, Wm. H.,	Pond, Clifford A.,
Farnham, A. N.,	Rand, Geo. P.,
Frolich, Wm.	Rowe, Wm. S.,
Gilhuly, D. S.,	Sanford, Henry W.,
Goodrich, M. Clark,	Stevens, Lewis N.,
Hamilton, Jr., Frank S.,	Shuster, John,
Hauff, John A.,	Taylor, Wm.,
Hayes, Edwin A.,	Tonkin, Wm. J.,
Healy, John G.,	Toole, James F.,
Holmes, H. C.,	Thompson, Fred R.,
Hooker, Wm. G.,	Wakeman, Wm. H.,
Hurd, Wesley S.,	Wardell, C. H.,
Hyde, Frank P.,	Warner, Arthur G.,
Johnson, Albert L.,	Webster, S. B.,
Judson, John E.,	Wilcox, Frank,
Kannegiesser, Ernest,	Young, Edw. A.,
Short, Wm. E.	

CHAPTER XII.

Sketches of Individual Exhibits, with Photographs.

That Connecticut was represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition with a large and creditable line of Individual Exhibits is fully shown in the following chapter in which is given list of Awards to exhibitors from this State. Space is allowed in this chapter for sketches and illustrations of some of them.

KELSEY PRINTING PRESS COMPANY.

The handy little machines for business houses and others, to do their own printing, were well exhibited by the Kelsey Company of Meriden. The exhibit was not large but the display was well ordered and effective. It was in Section E of the Liberal Arts Building and attracted much attention.

Sales of these hand presses are made the world over. The prices are low and they meet a demand that is widespread. Few American goods are sold in so many different countries as these printing machines made in Meriden.

Novelty in printing presses has come to be rare, the gamut of invention having been so run, but the Patent Chase feature of the presses of this company is unique. The jury of award were prompt to recognize the distinctive quality and a Medal was awarded.

South America buys these goods very freely. England and colonies also are customers. Every state in the Union is a market for them. Printing offices are scarce in some sections West and South, and these low-priced portable presses enable every business or professional man to do his own printing and advertising.

EXHIBIT OF BIRDSEYE & SOMERS,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., AND NEW YORK CITY.

This exhibit of corsets, and forms in show cases was the most elaborate and attractive in the Exposition. The space occupied was 480 square feet with a frontage of 30 feet on Avenue C and 10th street. The space was entirely covered with a booth of colonial design with a gilt dome, in all about 30 feet in height supported by sixteen colonial columns of sixteen feet in height, and silk curtains were draped between them in a shade of green in harmony with the inside decorations.

The interior walls were covered with green denim with decorated freize around the inside. The ceiling was tinted in green and gold and the columns, balustrade and freize in white and gold. The interior was lighted with twenty electric lights in a handsome chandelier.

There were eight show cases of glass and mahogany containing the exhibit. Within these were shown the exhibit of F. P. and Armorside corsets so well known and made in a great variety of designs and costly fabrics, one of them displayed on a costly wax figure was made of a cloth of silver and gold with clasps set with diamonds and pearls, representing a cost in this one corset of nearly \$1,800. There were thirty-six corsets in all exhibited and all of them costly designs and fabrics.

A visitor register was kept with name and address and also many expressions of commendation by the visitors.

The exhibit was awarded the Grand Prize in this class.

The factory of Birdseye & Somers is located at Bridgeport, Conn., with main office and salesroom at 349 Broadway, N. Y., with branches at Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The goods go to every state in the Union, also to Cuba, Mexico, South America, and Canada.



EXHIBIT OF BIRDSEY & SOMERS





12088

EXHIBIT OF STROUSE, ADLER & CO.

The Largest Corset Factory in the World.

STROUSE, ADLER & CO.

NEW HAVEN, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

Manufacturers of the celebrated brand of C/B corsets, corset clasps, boning wire, and converters and importers of all kinds of corset materials.

The business was established in 1862, in one room containing 1,250 square feet of floor surface and has gradually grown until today the factory buildings cover four and one-half acres, containing 132,425 square feet of floor surface. The business began with the manufacture of one style of corset, the daily production being about ten dozen. From this small quantity the production has continually increased until at the present time it has reached about six hundred dozen daily, comprising a variety of nearly five hundred styles and shapes and adapted to the varied requirements of different figures. The corsets are made from a great variety of materials consisting of Jeans, Coutils, Alexandria Cloth, Silk and Cotton Batistes, Silks and Satins, both plain and brocaded, ranging in price from \$4.50 per dozen to \$150.00 per dozen.

Scientific designers are continually employed designing new shapes and styles to conform with the changes of fashion and dress. This important department is under the supervision of an experienced French corsetiere, who is thoroughly familiar with the art of modeling and fitting corsets to living figures, so as to obtain the contour and fine lines so desirable to the improvement of the figure of women of fashion. It is a part of her duty to keep constantly in touch with the changes in Europe so as to be enabled to introduce a C/B corset in the United States designed after the latest style required by fashion, as quickly as a similar style is introduced in Paris.

The machinery used in the manufacture of the C/B corsets is at all times the very latest and most improved obtainable, much of which is invented, designed, and built upon the premises by skilled mechanics and expert tool makers who devote their time and thought in devising new appliances so as to enable the operatives to manufacture the corsets in the most perfect manner.

A very large force of experienced operatives are employed in the thirty various departments the corsets pass through to completion. Many of these have served their apprenticeship with leading modistes, it being necessary to employ the same amount of skill and care in making the corset as in making the dress.

EXHIBIT OF THE VEEDER MFG. CO.

Unique because of the character of the exhibits, the space of The Veeder Mfg. Co., of Hartford, attracted considerable attention.

This company, of which C. H. Veeder is president and David J. Post treasurer, had its space in the automobile section of the Transportation Building, because the Veeder odometers and Veeder tachometers or speed indicators for motor cars were the features.

However, the exhibit also included Veeder revolution counters for registering revolutions and Veeder ratchet counters for registering reciprocating movements. Specimens were also shown of the Veeder process of fine casting, by means of which small parts which otherwise have to be made by ordinary machinery or on a screw machine, are cast, finished uniform and accurate, in large quantities.

The Veeder odometers for various makes of automobiles were displayed in glass cases, and both a Veeder odometer and a Veeder tachometer were shown in actual operation on moving automobile wheels which were kept in motion by small electric motors.



EXHIBIT OF THE VEEDER MFG. CO., HARTFORD

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WORLD'S FAIR

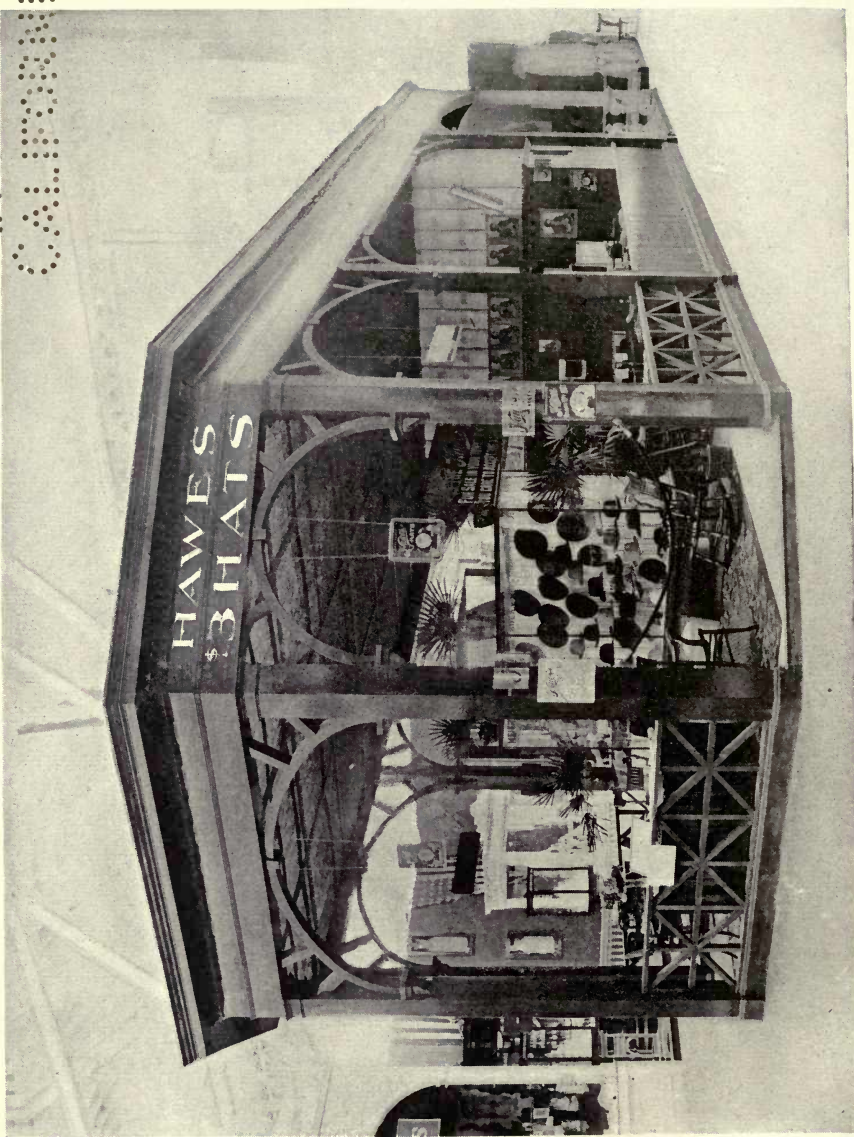


EXHIBIT OF THE HAWES, VON GAL COMPANY

The counters, too, were shown in rapid movement, operated by small motors, and they proved very interesting to many who saw their possible application to mechanisms of their own design, manufacture or use, such as slot machines, cash registers, voting machines, punch presses, etc.

The well known Veeder cyclometers for bicycles were, of course, part of the exhibit. These instruments are sold all over the world, having displaced practically all other American and foreign makes.

A gold medal was awarded to The Veeder Mfg. Co. for its exhibit. This in addition to high awards at the Exposition of Paris, Brussels, Omaha, Nashville, and Buffalo, makes quite a string of exposition honors for the company. E. G. Biddle of Hartford had charge of the St. Louis exhibit.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBIT.

The Hawes \$3 Hat Exhibit, located in the Manufacturer's Building, shown by Hawes, Von Gal Co., Inc., of Danbury, Conn., deservedly won much attention and was awarded the grand prize and two gold medals.

It was called a "live exhibit" because it illustrated some of the different processes used in hat making by showing workmen engaged in making hats. The manufacturing processes illustrated, and the showing made of the hats and materials in their various stages as they pass through the factory, formed a very interesting and instructive exhibit which was well worth careful attention.

The makers of the HAWES \$3 HATS were the earliest to appreciate the wide business possibilities that were open to the manufacturers who were able to take advantage of the large savings that come from modern methods of making and marketing. They were first to enter the "five dollar field" with a \$3 hat having a guaranteed value and quality which was the outgrowth of a well grounded understanding of the

practical problems involved in making and marketing hats — the outgrowth of the use of large capital, the latest and best of labor-saving machinery, a well organized working force of high grade labor, and from thoroughly systematized and efficient shop methods. Then the marketing of the products of such a plant, with the aid of wide general advertising, direct to the consumer through agencies everywhere, without the intervention of the wholesaler or jobber, has led to a larger selling of HAWES \$3 HATS among discriminating wearers than is given to any other hat offered at an equal or higher price; and to the building up of a factory plant that is one of the largest in the largest hatting center of the United States.

The factories and main office of the Hawes, Von Gal Co., Inc., are located in Danbury, Conn., which for more than a hundred years has been the principal center of the hatting industry in this country. They are the sole manufacturers of the HAWES \$3 HATS, and their factories have grown from a comparatively small beginning until their plant now has a productive capacity for high grade hats having a market value of more than two million dollars annually.

EXHIBIT OF LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK.

The principal exhibit of Landers, Frary & Clark, shown by illustration on opposite page, was located in the Varied Industries Building. The structure containing this exhibit was in itself a unique and beautiful piece of architecture, surmounted with a massive glass dome through which the light penetrated below on the articles exhibited in mahogany cases. These cases, filled with examples of the richest specimens known to the Cutlers' Art, circled the exterior as well as the interior of the Booth.

The illustration fails to do justice to the exhibit. The camera is a marvel in its line of work, but it can no more



EXHIBIT OF LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK

show the exquisiteness of the display of Landers, Frary & Clark's Cutlery, embellishem with Mother of Pearl handles, than it can paint a lily.

The most beautiful of all handles for Table Knives are made from Mother of Pearl. Pictures and words alike fail to show the wonderful beauty of Mother of Pearl, with which the Cutlery in this exhibit was adorned. They can at best but faintly indicate the delicate hues of Dawn, the smouldering fires of Sunset, the soft coloring of numbered Rainbows that seemed to have filtered down through the shimmering gleam of Oriental seas into these shells of Pearl.

The above directs attention to but one branch of Cutlery made by Landers, Frary & Clark. Modern invention and skilled labor have enabled them to produce wonderful results in all grades of Table Cutlery. "Celluloid Ivory" has succeeded, and in many particulars surpassed, the former ideal handle of real Ivory, in that they are warranted not to crack, discolor, nor shrink from the bolster, and in all grades down the line of Cutlery to the cheapest wood handles, including Butchers' Cutlery of every description.

The quality of the blades has primarily been the chief factor in their success and to this feature has been added a wealth of embellishment that has made for the concern a world-wide reputation.

Landers, Frary & Clark's exhibit of Cutlery was awarded the highest possible honor — THE GRAND PRIZE.

This Company, however, does not devote itself exclusively to the manufacture of Cutlery. In the Manufacturers' Building was displayed its exhibit of the "Universal" Bread Maker. This simple apparatus mixes and kneads bread thoroughly in three minutes, doing away entirely with hand kneading. When it is realized that hand-kneaded bread requires from 20 to 30 minutes against 3 minutes by this machine, the large demand for them becomes apparent, especially as by its use the result secured is better bread. This now world famous household article, which was awarded a

GOLD MEDAL, the highest award in its group, is in the same class of Helps for the Housewife, manufactured by this Company, as their "Universal" Food Chopper, known the world over, chopping all kinds of articles of food, fine or coarse as desired. The "Universal" Cake Maker which mixes batter for all kinds of cake in three to five minutes, and with better results than can be obtained by the old hand-method. And also the "Universal" Coffee Percolator in various sizes. This Percolator can be used on any kind of stove or on the table, and produces a PERFECT COFFEE, free from tannic acid or the bitter taste caused by boiling.

Those who are interested in labor saving household inventions will be attracted to the "Universal" specialties as made by Landers, Frary & Clark.

EXHIBIT OF THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.

The booth of the Underwood Typewriter Company, as shown on the opposite page, was one of the most unique and beautiful seen at the St. Louis World's Fair; in fact, it was the only one of its kind on the grounds, and was the subject of much favorable comment. It was of Moorish design, sixteen feet square by twenty feet high, and constructed entirely of iron, steel, glass, marble, and metals of various kinds, not a bit of wood entering into it. Altogether it weighed over 7000 pounds. The extreme top part of the dome was half circular in form, meeting a line of T irons at the corners, the four sides of this dome being supported by twenty steel rods. To these were fastened eighty horizontal $\frac{3}{8}$ inch rods for supporting the ornamental glass, which consisted of a very striking design worked out in old rose, cream white and opal, with a tinge of green. There were in this dome 32 complete sections, each section containing 120 pieces. This glass rested on a 5 inch cast iron base running around the entire building, and meeting a line of moss green opalescent 4 inches

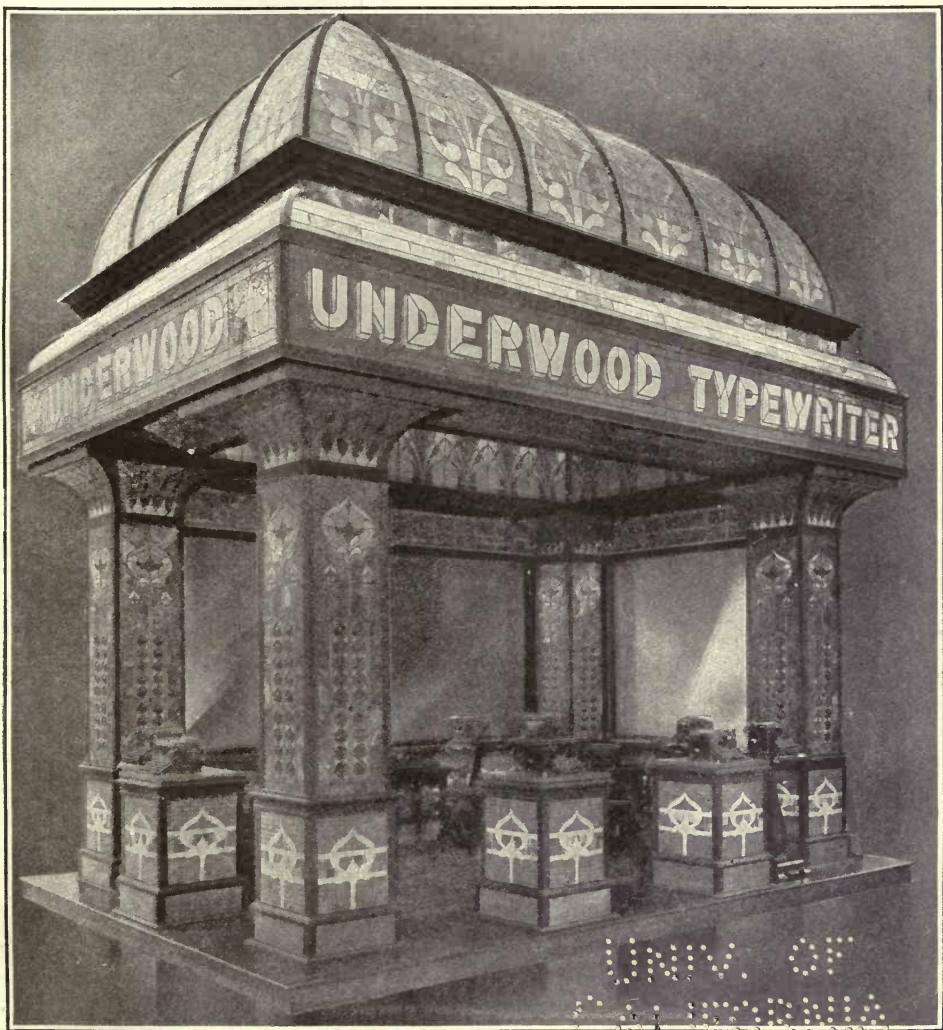


EXHIBIT OF THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

wide, which formed a very pleasing color effect. From this line there jutted out a series of pieces of glass put together in brick form shapes, making a true water circle 16 inches in diameter. The glass itself was of an opaque nature used to intensify the lighter coloring of the sign which ran around the entire booth below this line. The sign worded "Underwood Typewriter" consisted of plain roman block letters in white porcelain glass 12 inches high, with a deep shading of ruby glass. The effect of this was to bring out by daylight as well as night the brilliancy of the sign. The columns were composed of various kinds of glasses, each containing over 2000 pieces, varying in shapes from 3 inches in diameter to one-quarter of an inch square. The lower portions of the pilasters and pedestals were made of glass mosaics in various tones of cream white, the background being of moss green opalescent, supported by blocks of Tennessee marble of green gray, presenting a very striking, but at the same time pleasing effect.

The back and one side of the booth were entirely covered by large French plate mirrors, thus giving a double reflection to the width and length of the booth. These mirrors rested on an ornamental base of glass mosaics of the same design and material as the lower portions of the pedestals and pilasters. These glass mosaics were an inch thick and consisted of thousands of pieces of opal glass, square in shape with a design worked through them.

The booth was lighted by hundreds of incandescent lights, concealed in the hollow portion of the dome, pilasters, etc., lending a soft, subdued light which, blending with the vari-colored glass produced an effect never before realized in booth construction.

As is well known, the Underwood Typewriter received the Grand Prize, clearly outclassing all competitors.

EXHIBIT OF I. E. PALMER, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

The exhibit of I. E. Palmer, proprietor of the Arawana Mills, Middletown, Conn., as illustrated by cut on left-hand page, proved to be a very popular attraction. It was located in the Manufacturers Building, Block 27-B. The booth was a very effective one, designed by a prominent New York artist and architect; the color scheme being ivory, gold and light green. The walls were covered with light green denim hand decorated in gold, and produced a fitting setting for the line of hammocks, netting and other attractive summer goods. The line of hammocks of various constructions, and hammock accessories, was probably the most extensive and varied of any exhibit ever made of these articles. The array of designs and colorings was both brilliant and beautiful, ranging from the strong and contrasting red, golds, and blacks to the soft and delicate shades of cream and lavender, supplying a hammock to suit almost any taste or surrounding. This portion of the exhibit well merited the Grand Prize and Gold Medal which were awarded, being the only similar award made on such a line.

The Utopia hammock outfit shown herewith was particularly noticeable as a centre of attraction.

The awards received on the various articles exhibited were one Grand Prize, one Gold Medal, three silver medals, and one bronze medal. In addition to these medals there have been awarded to I. E. Palmer fourteen other medals by the principal National and International exhibits since 1865, making a total award of twenty medals.

In addition to the exhibit of hammocks and accessories was also shown a most complete and extensive line of mosquito bed canopies and fixtures for which the Arawana Mills have been justly celebrated for over forty years. There was also shown a complete line of crinoline dress linings, horse fly nettings, and minnow or bait fish nettings.

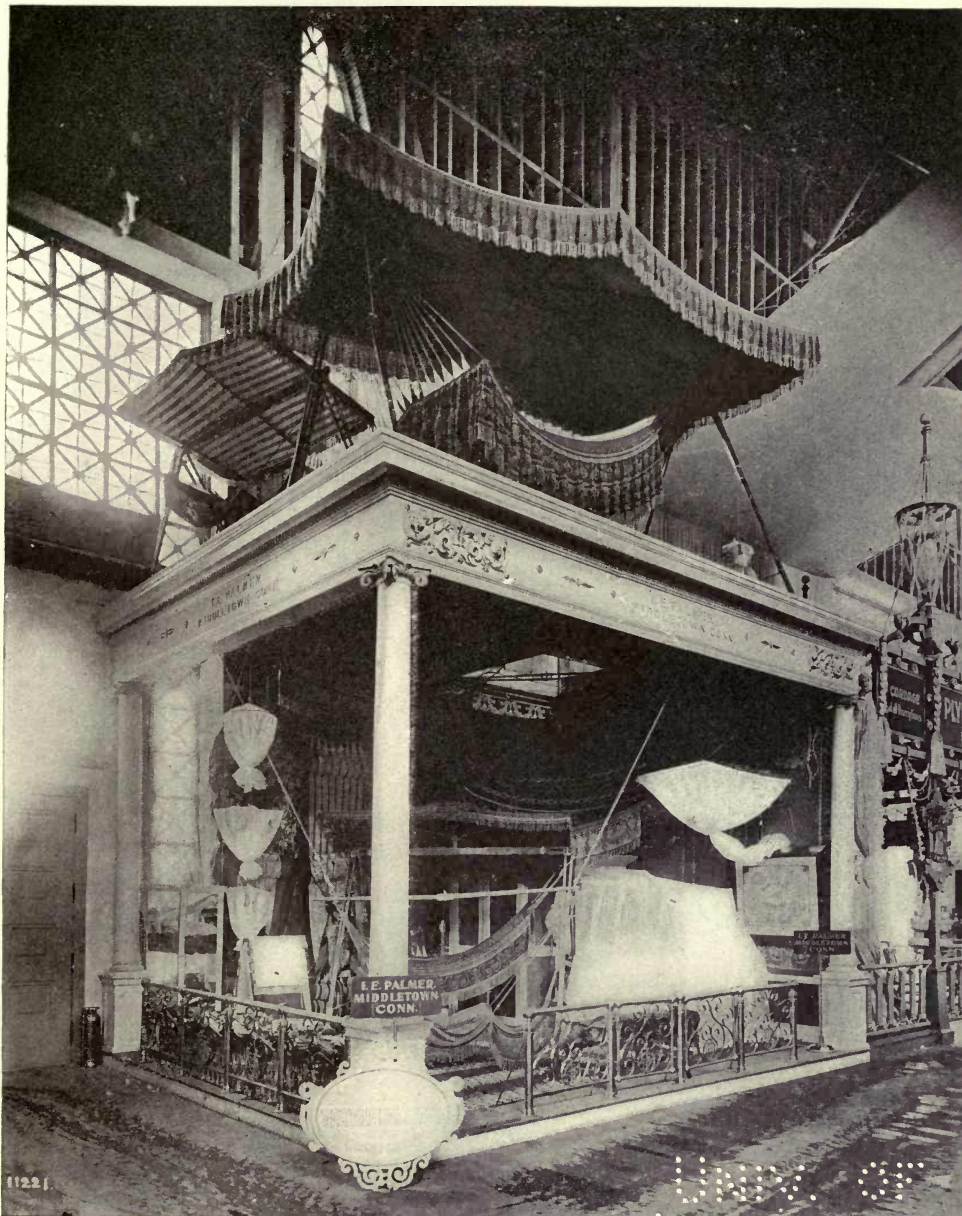


EXHIBIT OF I. E. PALMER, MIDDLETOWN

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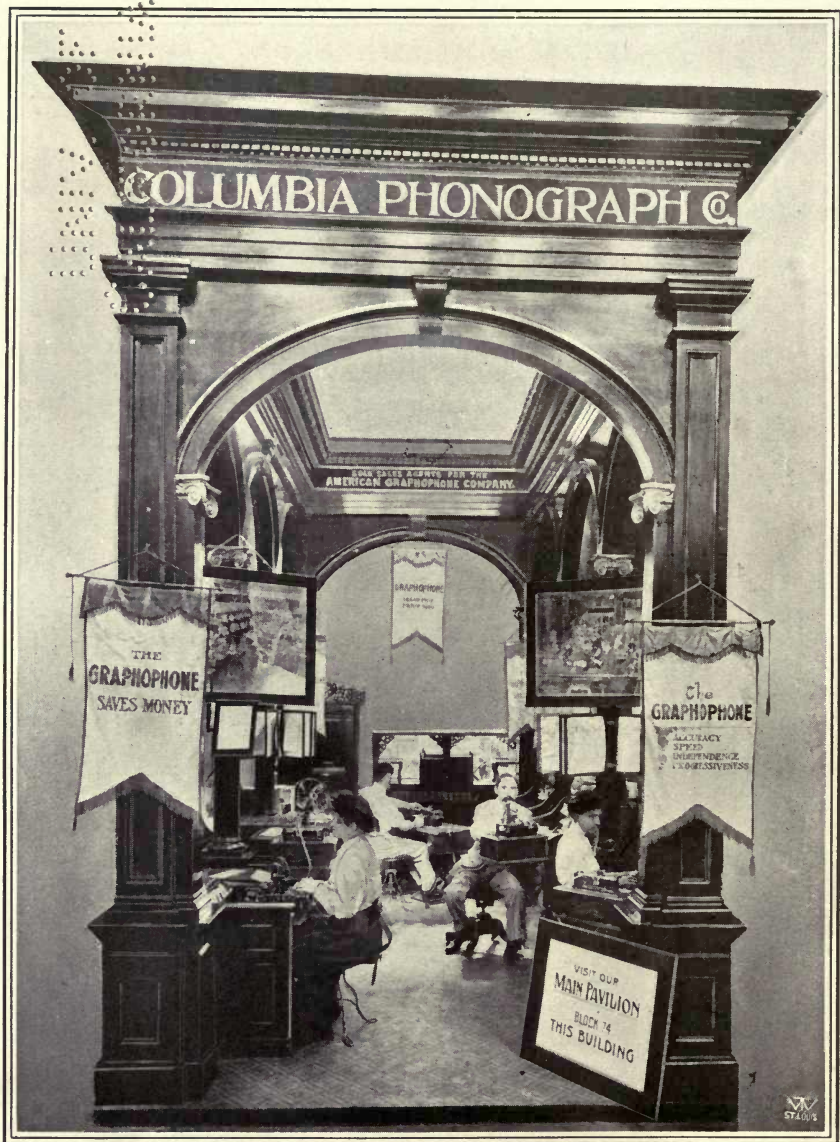


EXHIBIT OF THE AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY.

The factory and main offices are located in Middletown, Conn., with branch offices at 55 Worth St., New York City; 210 Monroe St., Chicago; 221 Front St., San Francisco; 200 McGill St., Montreal, Can.; 219 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 38 Shoe Lane, Fleet St., London, and 1 rue St. Martin, Paris.

In addition to the remarkable increase of the domestic trade in recent years there is also developing on these lines a rapidly increasing export business in almost every country of the world, particularly in South America and Southern and Eastern Africa.

EXHIBITS OF AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY.

The American Graphophone Company, whose wonderful factory is located at Bridgeport, Conn., was one of the conspicuous exhibitors, through its sole sales agent, the Columbia Phonograph Company, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis in 1904, and was awarded a Double Grand Prize. Three gold medals were also awarded to individuals — one to Mr. Paul H. Cromelin, Vice-President of the Columbia Phonograph Company, who was in charge of the exhibit, another to Thomas H. Macdonald, manager of the American Graphophone Company's factory at Bridgeport, and a third to Mr. Victor H. Emerson, superintendent of the music department in New York. These awards are more in the aggregate than were distributed to all other talking machine companies combined.

The history of the talking-machine business dates from the discovery of the graphophone in 1886 in the Volta Laboratory at Washington, D. C. To Prof. Charles Sumner Tainter, a scientist, and Dr. Chichester Bell, brother of Alexander Graham Bell, of telephone fame, belongs the credit for the original discovery. Prior to that time Leon

Scott conceived the idea of recording sound, his original Phonautograph having been deposited in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington in 1866: and Thomas A. Edison's indenting tinfoil phonograph of 1878, after exciting much interest as a scientific curiosity, had been abandoned as of no commercial importance.

The basic principle in the graphophone is the act of engraving sound on wax or wax-like substances, whether in the form of a disc or tablet, or upon a cylinder. Edison was one of the very first to recognize the importance of the discovery, and shortly afterwards began to manufacture the Edison phonograph known to the world, the American Graphophone Company receiving a royalty on each machine manufactured.

No modern talking machine of any commercial importance exists today which does not employ the principles discovered in the inception of the Graphophone.

The first commercial graphophone was operated by a treadle similar to an ordinary sewing machine. Its promoters had in mind a machine for dictating letters to take the place of written correspondence; the cylinders to be sent by mail and listened to on a graphophone in the home or office of the person to whom they were sent. The cylinders were made of pasteboard with a thin coating of wax. Shortly afterwards an improved machine was constructed so as to make two records simultaneously; the idea being to send one to the person addressed, and to keep one for reference. While these plans for revolutionizing the method of conducting the world's correspondence were going on a few experimental musical records were made. The demand for these was instantaneous, and a new industry was born, which has grown in a few years to such giant proportions as to astonish all who have been instrumental in its development.

For a time the commercial feature was given a set-back, while all the brains of the enterprise were concentrated upon

devising suitable machines to reproduce musical records, improve the form of the cylinder, build up a musical catalogue and provide for the thousand and one problems of manufacture and distribution.

From the beginning the cylinder Graphophones were most popular because of the ease with which records could be made at home or in the laboratory. At first only original records were sold; then a mechanical process for duplicating the originals was employed, duplicating machines being used. By this means the business was extended; thousands of records were sold where only hundreds could be obtained before.

The process of moulding records in permanent gold moulds is of comparatively recent date, the Columbia Company being the pioneers, leading competitors by more than a year.

In 1898 the principles involved in the Graphophone Grand were discovered by Mr. Thomas H. Macdonald, the Factory Manager of the American Graphophone Company. This was a great step forward, and the Graphophone Grand was hailed with delight all over the world. After much opposition and long litigation, patents were granted, and again Edison and his associates became licensees of the Graphophone Company, the Edison Concert Phonograph using the principles discovered in the Grand.

The original Graphophone patents covered both cylinders and discs, but for reasons previously referred to, Graphophones using cylinders were always in greater demand. While an enormous business was being developed, others attempted to bring on the market talking machines using discs which were manufactured under different and imperfect methods. These feeble attempts at imitation ended disastrously, the unmusical and unnatural quality of the records, and the scraping noises which accompanied their reproduction, doing much to retard the business generally.

A few years ago a sudden and decided improvement was

noticeable in the disc records which appeared, and it was discovered that this was accomplished by using the principles involved in the Graphophone patents. Suits were immediately instituted by the American Graphophone Company against the National Gramophone Corporation and Frank Seamans, ending in an acknowledgment of the infringement and a license agreement, whereby the defendants agreed to pay royalties on all goods manufactured, which was done until the company became financially involved, went into the hands of a receiver, and finally ceased to exist.

The manufacturers of disc talking machines and disc records now on the market under various names—Zonophone, Victor, and others—are their successors, and litigation is either now pending against them or the claims for infringement of patents have been adjusted by an amicable arrangement for license and royalties.

No modern talking machine of any importance, commercially, is now on the market which does not use the principles embodied in the Graphophone.

The Columbia Phonograph Company, originally organized with territorial rights to operate under the Graphophone patents and sole licensee of the Edison Phonograph patents in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, became the sole sales agent for the American Graphophone Company, and its business has extended from a modest beginning until today it has its own offices in all the principal cities of the world, and dealers everywhere.

The advent of the Columbia Company in the disc line marked a new era in the talking-machine business. Noiseless motors, cabinets of handsome design, musical records free from scratch, reproducers with improved tone, are a few of the achievements. In addition to American laboratories, record-making plants have been established in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Milan, City of Mexico, Tokio, and Peking, where records of the voices of the great

artists are made, and where the most famous bands, orchestras and instrumentalists play for an audience which embraces the world. The principal artists of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, including Madame Sembrich, queen of sopranos, De Reszke, Campanari, Suzanne Adams, Schumann-Heink, Scotti and Gilibert; the artists of Covent Garden, London; the Grand Opera, Paris; the Royal Opera, Berlin; the Imperial Opera, St. Petersburg, and the Scala Theatre, Milan, are worthy of mention. The Czar's Band, St. Petersburg; the Kaiser's Grenadier Band, Berlin; the London Military Band; the Garde de la Republicaine, Paris; the Primera de Artilleria, City of Mexico, and the Military Band of Tokio have all played for the Graphophone. The matchless tones of Jules Levy, the greatest cornetist ever known, remain for our enjoyment and that of future generations, although a marble slab in a quiet church-yard marks all that was mortal of the great artist. Joseph Jefferson, one of the greatest of American actors, and hosts of lesser lights have been listened to by millions of people in their homes by means of the Graphophone, and through this medium two records by the late Pope Leo XIII, the Benediction and the Ave Maria, have been placed within the reach of all. In confiding his benediction to a graphophone record, the Holy Father expressed the wish that he might be heard throughout the world and that the faithful of even the most distant countries should hear his voice and receive his benediction. After hearing the reproduction he was so pleased with the distinct and natural tones that he intoned the Ave Maria, his idea being that those who heard it, after he had passed away, would recite the beautiful prayer with him.

At the Paris Exposition, in competition with the world, all manufacturers of talking machines of any importance at the time being represented, the Grand Prix, the highest award in the gift of the Exposition, was conferred on the Columbia Phonograph Company and the American Graphophone Company. These companies had no exhibit at the

Buffalo Exposition, where the United States Government made a special exhibit of Graphophones.

The Columbia Phonograph Company is the sole survivor of all the companies originally organized in the United States to exploit the Edison Phonograph and the Graphophone patents. It is the only talking-machine company which manufactures and sells both the cylinder and the disc machines. These vary in price and finish, from a small machine at moderate cost to the most beautiful mahogany models for the luxurious home. The best to be had for the money is the aim of the Columbia Phonograph Company and it has achieved its purpose by manufacturing in large quantities for a world market.

In preparing the exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, the Columbia Phonograph Company went far beyond anything which it had previously achieved, which is saying much, for it had long led all other talking-machine manufacturers in the production of unique and marvelous instruments, as well as in other fields of talking-machine work.

Among the many graphophones exhibited, several of which were built especially for the St. Louis Exposition, was the new loud-speaking machine, since placed on the market under the name of the "Twentieth Century" Graphophone. This instrument is unique and is unlike every talking machine ever before constructed. Advantage has been taken of a new principle as applied to sound reproduction and the finished instrument, triumphant in its matchless tones, is one of the best monuments to years of patient, persistent, persevering pluck and ever abiding confidence in the correctness of a theory that the world has ever seen. The new principle mentioned is the relaying, or reinforcement, of sound. It is indirect rather than direct transmission, and by a very ingenious, yet simple arrangement, of levers and the use of some of the machine's motive power to increase the amplifi-

cation of the diaphragm, producing heretofore impossible effects. For example, it reproduces the human voice more naturally than any other talking machine ever constructed. The tones are louder, the words spoken, or sung, are reproduced more clearly and distinctly, and every shade and nicety of expression, both vocal and instrumental, is reproduced with such marvelous fidelity to the original as to command the admiration of all who hear it. Distinctly in a class by itself, one recognizes, as soon as it begins to play, that it represents a gigantic stride ahead and is without competitors. It embodies the latest and greatest improvement in the talking-machine art since the great Bell and Tainter discovery of 1886.

Another great advance toward the perfection of the graphophone was shown in the disc form of the machine. Through the introduction of the Aluminum Tone-Arm new and wonderful results have been obtained. There are other talking machines using hollow arms, but none compare with the Aluminum Tone-Arm Graphophones. Experiments, covering months, with scientifically constructed hollow arms demonstrated, conclusively, the distinct superiority of aluminum over all other metals, and experience has shown that for beauty and naturalness of tone — for the long sought mellowness that is in such pleasing contrast with the hard, rasping, metallic sounds that characterize other disc talking machines — nothing can compare with this perfected disc product of the American Graphophone Company.

Notwithstanding the wonderful growth of the talking machine industry and the fact that the original plans which the promoters of the graphophone had in mind were for a time sidetracked by the musical business, the use of the Commercial Graphophone has increased year after year until now it is acknowledged to be a necessary part of the equipment of a modern business office, and is used by the most prominent court and congressional reporters in the world.

For the want of space it was necessary at St. Louis, to divide the exhibits of the Columbia Phonograph Company, and the Commercial exhibit was separated from the Musical, and located in Block No. 23, Liberal Arts Building, in the heart of the typewriter section. Here, daily demonstrations were made of the use of the Graphophone in business, where it attracted great attention, the many advantages of the Graphophone appealing particularly to the visitors of the Exposition who frequented the typewriter section. Accuracy, speed, independence, progressiveness, privacy, economy, ease, convenience, division of labor, and saving of time, are some of the advantages of the practical use of the Commercial Graphophone as a mechanical amanuensis and efficient substitute for the stenographer. There is practically no limit to the speed at which dictation can be taken, and the demonstrations of transcribing cylinders which have been dictated at from two hundred to two hundred and fifty words per minute excited the admiration and wonder of all who witnessed them. In this booth the use of the Graphophone as an aid in the study of shorthand was also shown, and important demonstrations were made daily of the use of the Graphophone in connection with the study of foreign languages.

In language teaching, as in all other branches, the Columbia Phonograph Company has been the pioneer. Working in connection with Dr. Richard F. Rosenthal, author of the Meisterschaft system of languages, a course of cylinders were made and in use before any others considered the practicability of the use of the talking machine in this manner. Dr. Rosenthal has been known to the world as the foremost teacher of languages, late private tutor to the Imperial family of Austria, author of Rosenthal's Method of Practical Linguistry, the Physician's Vademecum, etc., etc. The practical mastery of modern languages has become an absolute necessity. The student must not only know the gram-



EXHIBIT OF THE AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY.

matical peculiarities of French and German, but must be able to use foreign languages as readily and correctly as his own.

By use of the Graphophone the voices of cultured professors are brought to the ears without loss or defect, thus avoiding mistakes and provincialisms.

The Graphophone talks slowly or rapidly at your will; the mind, the tongue, the ear, and the eye are trained at the same time.

The importance of the use of the Graphophone in connection with the study of foreign languages is recognized by professors of language in all the great universities, and they have all testified over their signatures to the practicability and usefulness of the machine in this connection. Courses in music and elocution are in preparation.

The simplicity of the Graphophone makes it appeal particularly to those who desire to use a talking machine for study. A child can learn to operate it in a few moments, and there is practically nothing to get out of order.

The handsome pavilion in which the principal exhibit of the Columbia Phonograph Company was shown was designed by Mr. W. F. Denny, the architect of the beautiful Piedmont Hotel, at Atlanta, Ga., who was awarded the contract in competition with eight of the best architects in the country. It was built by the Colcord-Williams Company, of Atlanta, and their work is of the most commendable character. It was fitly crowned by the artist Gherardi, whose figure of Columbia, which surmounts the dome, was one of the masterpieces of the Exposition. The same architect and builders designed and constructed the Commercial booth, which was an adornment to the typewriter section.

The exhibits of the Columbia Phonograph Company at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition illustrated the evolution of the Graphophone and Columbia Records. Original laboratory models were shown, from the Treadle Graphophone of 1886 to the most modern machines.

Concerts of an international character were given daily, and the visitor was greeted in his own language and made to feel at home by the songs and music of his native land.

Demonstrations of how records are made at home went on constantly, and an opportunity was given to every one to make a record of his own voice and take the cylinder away as a souvenir.

EXHIBIT OF THE NORWICH NICKEL & BRASS COMPANY.

The exhibit of the line of Window Display Fixtures, Wax Figures and Clothing Forms, made by this company, was one of the most elaborate and striking at the World's Fair.

The space occupied covered 450 square feet, with 30 feet frontage on Street E, in the Varied Industries Building. The space was entirely enclosed and covered by a booth of elegant design and workmanship. The façade was 18 feet in height and divided into three arches of elaborate design, and richly decorated. The interior walls were covered with maroon denim, with decorated frieze around the entire inside. The ceiling was tinted and decorated in scrolls, flowers, and figures. The interior was lighted by 20 electric lights in handsome chandeliers. The general color scheme was ivory, red, and gold.

Within this beautiful setting were shown the figures manufactured by the Norwich Nickel & Brass Company, so well known throughout the trade as "Norwich Fixtures," consisting of samples of all their latest designs and novelties finished in nickel-plate, oxidized copper, gun metal, and various other novel and attractive finishes. The goods were displayed on raised platforms extended around three sides of the booth and on low tables in the center.



EXHIBIT OF THE NORWICH NICKEL & BRASS COMPANY.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Their new line of Wax Figures and Clothing Forms was shown to the admiration of all who saw them.

The merits of the exhibit are shown by the award of Gold Medals on both lines of Display Fixtures and Wax Figures and Clothing Forms.

There were roll-top desks in the booth, one for the exclusive use of visitors. A visitor's register was kept with name and address. The factory and main offices of this firm are located at Norwich, Connecticut, with salesrooms at 712 Broadway, New York City, and 28 and 30 Kingston street, Boston, Massachusetts, where a complete line of samples are shown. Not only do they ship goods to every State and Territory in the United States, but they are constantly shipping to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, South America, South Africa, and Europe; in fact, everywhere that attractive windows are appreciated.

EXHIBIT OF THE STAFFORD SPRINGS MINERAL WATER COMPANY.

One of the exhibits that attracted much attention and received much appreciative comment by numerous visitors, was that of the Stafford Springs Mineral Water Company. The Company was among the first to apply for space and placed on exhibition a fine line of their famous Mineral water. The water was shown in large glass cases just as taken from the spring, also in the various sizes and forms of bottling preparatory to shipment. A full and plain analysis of the water was shown with the bottled water. Beautiful views of the spring, bottling house and of the hotel near the spring. With the other views was one of the famed hotel which stood beside the spring for a hundred years, lacking a few months. This ancient hostelry had sheltered and entertained presidents, statesmen, soldiers of high renown and noted men and women from all parts of the civilized world.

These people all came to receive benefits from this deservedly famous spring. General Joseph Warren, of Bunker Hill fame, once owned this famous spring and but for his untimely taking off at that celebrated battle in the Revolutionary war would have given the world a sanitarium of high character on the grounds of the new Stafford Springs House. Dr. Willard, president of Harvard college, learned of the remarkable qualities of this water and assisted his brother, a practicing physician of great skill, to buy General Warren's purchase and erect a hotel on the tract. The view of the spring and Dr. Willard's hotel was shown with the water at the "Exposition." The virtues of the spring water were known long before 1750 and heralded abroad. Previous to this the Indians had made much use of this water and prized it so highly that it was held as almost sacred and they claimed that the "Great Spirit" visited the spring and blessed and charged it with life. When a treaty was made with the Indians they reserved the right to take water from this spring and to visit it annually and bathe in the pool below the spring. Until recent years it had been shipped abroad in barrels, casks, demijohns, and other forms as desired by the patrons of the hotel who had been cured of ailments, or greatly relieved from suffering incident to incurable maladies. Not until the Stafford Springs Mineral Water Company took hold of the matter in a business-like way did the water receive the attention its valuable qualities warranted or the public want demanded. Among those who had known of the virtues of this water the putting it up in a manner becoming its true worth was highly appreciated, and a constant demand followed. At present the water is being shipped to all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the West Indies. So well was this water received by the Committee of Awards at the Exposition and so meritorious did it show up that the committee awarded it a Silver Medal of the first order. The tonic qualities of the water with the

high natural charging of the water with iron attracted much attention, and the fact that it was an iron brew of nature's own compounding with all the ingredients so finely proportioned led to the retaining of the exhibit by the United States government and it is now in the United States National Museum at Washington.

The Stafford Springs Mineral Water Company has its office and shipping department at Stafford Springs, Connecticut, and is always ready to furnish all desired information pertaining to this valuable water or its bottling and shipment in any form.

CHAPTER XIII.

LIST OF AWARDS TO CONNECTICUT EXHIBITORS.

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE.

Group 107.—Pomology.

State of Connecticut, Collective Exhibit of Fruit and Nuts,		Gold Medal
Connecticut Pomological Society, Exhibit of Fruit,	Hartford,	Gold Medal
Connecticut Agricultural College, Exhibit of Fruit,	Storrs,	Gold Medal
Dennis Fenn,	Milford,	Apples, Silver Medal
E. M. Ives,	Meriden,	Apples, Silver Medal
J. H. Merriman,	Southington,	Apples, Silver Medal
H. E. Savage,	Berlin,	Apples, Silver Medal
E. C. Warner,	No. Haven,	Pears, Silver Medal
J. M. Whittlessey,	Morris,	Apples, Silver Medal
Conn. Valley Orchard Co.,	Berlin,	Apples, Silver Medal
J. H. Hale,	So. Glastonbury,	Peaches, Silver Medal
J. M. Hubbard,	Middletown,	Pears, Silver Medal
C. I. Allen,	Terryville,	Grapes, Bronze Medal
J. E. Andrews,	New Britain,	Apples, Bronze Medal
E. Manchester,	Bristol,	Apples, Bronze Medal
Maxwell Brothers,	Rockville,	Cranberries, Bronze Medal
J. C. Watrous,	New Britain,	Apples, Bronze Medal

Group 108.—Trees, Shrubs, Ornamental Plants, and Flowers.

State of Connecticut, Uncultivated Flora of Connecticut (Collected under direction of A. W. Driggs, East Hartford).		Gold Medal
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DEPARTMENT MINES AND METALLURGY.

Group 116.—Minerals and Stones and their Utilization.

Hartford Faience Company, Faience Mantel,	Hartford,	Gold Medal
Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., Quartz for Wood Filler,	New Milford,	Silver Medal
Stafford Springs Mineral Water Co., Stafford Mineral Water,	Stafford Springs,	Silver Medal

Group 118.—Metallurgy.

Hartford Faience Company, Electrical Porcelain,	Hartford,	Gold Medal
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Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Stamford,
Electric Foundry Hoist, Silver Medal

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Group 62. — General Machinery.

The Pratt & Cady Company, Hartford,
Check Valves and Cocks, Silver Medal
Bristol Company, Waterbury,
Pressure Recording Gauge, Bronze Medal

Group 65. — Machine Tools.

Pratt & Whitney Works, Hartford,
Machine Tools, Grand Prize
Hendey Machine Company, Torrington, Gold Medal
Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Bridgeport,
Mfg. Co., Grinding Machine, Bronze Medal

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

Group 69. — Electric Lighting.

Bryant Electric Company, Bridgeport,
Electric Light Fittings, Silver Medal
Perkins Electric Switch Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Bronze Medal

Group 70. — Telegraphy and Telephony.

Gray Telephone Pay Station Co., Hartford,
Telephone Pay Stations, Bronze Medal

Group 71. — Various Applications of Electricity.

Bristol Company, Waterbury,
Recording Instruments, Gold Medal

DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Group 15. — Typography — Various Printing Processes.

Blickensderfer Manufacturing Co., Stamford,
Electric Typewriters, Silver Medal

Group 21. — Musical Instruments.

American Graphophone Company, Bridgeport,
Graphophones and Records, Grand Prize

Group 23. — Chemical and Pharmaceutical Arts.

The Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., New Milford,
Wood Filler and Varnish, Gold Medal

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Group 1. — Elementary Education.

State Department of Education, Hartford, Grand Prize

Hartford Board of Education, Collective Exhibit: "Primary and Secondary Education,"		Gold Medal
Middletown Board of Education, Collective Exhibit: "Primary and Secondary Education,"		Gold Medal
New Haven Board of Education, Collective Exhibit: "Primary and Secondary Education,"		Gold Medal
Waterbury Board of Education, Collective Exhibit: "Primary Education,"		Silver Medal
Greenwich Public School, "Drawing,"		Silver Medal
<i>Group 2. — Secondary Education.</i>		
New Haven High School,	New Haven,	Gold Medal
<i>Group 3. — Higher Education.</i>		
Yale University, (General Exhibit),	New Haven,	Grand Prize
<i>Group 5. — Special Education in Agriculture.</i>		
Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station,	New Haven,	
"Exhibit Tobacco: Culture of tobacco under shade; Experiments in Cuba, Connecticut Broad Leaf, White Barley, and Sumatra tobaccos; Grass gardening and Tools used for gardening work, by E. H. Jenkins,		Grand Prize
Storrs Experiment Station,	Eagleville,	
"Cutters and specimens illustrating investigations upon dairy bacteria,"		Gold Medal
Chemical Laboratory, Connecticut Ag- ricultural Experiment Station,	New Haven,	Gold Medal
Analytical Laboratory, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station,	New Haven,	
"Wood engravings showing microscopic structure of cattle feeds,"		Silver Medal
Dairy Department, Storrs Agricul- tural School,	Storrs,	
"Varying cleanliness of milking methods, shown by charts, pails, and filter papers; shown by W. A. Stocking, Jr.,"		Bronze Medal
Botanical Department, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station,	New Haven,	
"Parasitic fungi of the economic plants of Con- necticut,"		Bronze Medal

ART DEPARTMENT.

Group 9. — Paintings and Drawings.

W. Gedney Bunce,	Hartford,	
Subject: "Sunset, San Giorgio,"		Silver Medal

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

Group 72. — Including Automobiles and Bicycles.

Electric Vehicle Company,	Hartford,	
Automobiles,		Grand Prize
Veeder Manufacturing Company,	Hartford,	
Odometers,		Gold Medal

DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

Group 29. — Cutlery.

Landers, Frary & Clark,	New Britain,	Grand Prize
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Group 38. — Office and Household Furniture.

I. E. Palmer,	Middletown,	Gold Medal
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Group 40. — Mortuary Monuments, etc.

Monumental Bronze Company,	Bridgeport,	Gold Medal
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Group 41. — Hardware.

Stanley Rule and Level Company,	New Britain,	Grand Prize
Eagle Lock Company,	Terryville,	Gold Medal
The Norwich Nickel & Brass Co.,	Norwich,	Gold Medal
The Capewell Horse Shoe Nail Co.,	Hartford,	Gold Medal
Landers, Frary & Clark,	New Britain,	Gold Medal
Mattatuck Manufacturing Co.,	Waterbury,	Silver Medal
Hart & Cooley Company,	New Britain,	Silver Medal
Monumental Bronze Company,	Bridgeport,	Silver Medal
I. E. Palmer,	Middletown,	Silver Medal

Group 48. — Heating, Ventilation, etc.

Stamford Gas Stove Company,	Stamford,	Gold Medal
Hart & Cooley Company,	New Britain,	Silver Medal
Landers, Frary & Clark,	New Britain,	Bronze Medal

Group 53. — Equipment and Process Used in Sewing and Making Wearing Apparel.

Norwich Nickel & Brass Company,	Norwich,	Gold Medal
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Group 54. — Threads and Fabrics of Cotton.

Ponemah Mills,	Taftville,	Grand Prize
I. E. Palmer,	Middletown,	Silver Medal

Group 56. — Yarns and Fabrics of Animal Fibres.

Hawes-Von Gal Company,	Danbury,	Gold Medal
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Group 57. — Silk and Fabrics of Silk.

American Velvet Company,	Stonington,	Grand Prize
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Group 61. — Various Industries connected with Clothing.

American Hosiery Company,	New Britain,	Grand Prize
Russell Manufacturing Company,	Middletown,	Gold Medal
Strouse, Adler & Co.,	New Haven,	Grand Prize

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY.

Group 113. — Products of the Cultivation of Forests, etc.

The Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co.,	New Milford,	
Woods prepared for Wheeler filler,		Gold Medal

FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.

Group 120. — Hunting Equipment.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.,	New Haven,	
Arms and Ammunition,		Grand Prize
Union Metallic Cartridge Co.,	Bridgeport,	
Arms and Ammunition,		Gold Medal

Group 122. — Fishing Equipment, etc.

Horton Manufacturing Company,	Bristol,	
Steel Rods and fittings,		Gold Medal

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Group 81. — Tobacco.

J. H. Vaill, Secretary Connecticut Commission,		
Collective Exhibit of Leaf Tobacco,		Grand Prize

Group 84. — Vegetable Food Products — Agricultural Seeds.

State of Connecticut,		
Collective Exhibit of Farm Products,		Gold Medal
State of Connecticut,		
Collective Exhibit of Vegetables,		Gold Medal
Connecticut Agricultural College,	Storrs,	
Potatoes,		Silver Medal
Harrison L. Hamilton,	Ellington,	
Vegetables,		Silver Medal
Walter A. Lans,	Lebanon,	
Collection of Vegetables,		Silver Medal
Frederick Sturges,	Fairfield,	
Potatoes,		Silver Medal
Greenfield Country Club,	Fairfield,	
Potatoes,		Silver Medal
Comstock, Ferre & Co.,	Wethersfield,	
Seeds, Vegetables, etc.,		Silver Medal

George Sherwood, Corn,	Westport,	Silver Medal
S. D. Woodruff & Sons, Seeds,	Orange,	Silver Medal
John M. Brush, Dutton Corn,	Greenwich,	Bronze Medal
Charles Chapman, Corn,	Westbrook,	Bronze Medal
Albert W. Close, Corn,	Greenwich,	Bronze Medal
William J. Darrah, Corn,	Greenwich,	Bronze Medal
George Hale, Corn,	Saugatuck,	Bronze Medal
Edwin S. Hoyt, Corn,	Ridgefield,	Bronze Medal
N. Husted, Corn,	Greenwich,	Bronze Medal
Augustus J. Mead, Corn,	Greenwich,	Bronze Medal
Davis S. Mead, Corn,	Greenwich,	Bronze Medal
Sarah Mead, Corn,	Greenwich,	Bronze Medal
Seaman Mead, Corn,	Greenwich,	Bronze Medal
Solomon S. Mead, Corn,	Greenwich,	Bronze Medal
Whitman S. Mead, Corn,	Greenwich,	Bronze Medal
Fredrick Sturges, Corn,	Fairfield,	Bronze Medal
John Todd, Corn,	Redding,	Bronze Medal
George C. Waterbury, Corn,	Greenwich,	Bronze Medal
William Waterbury, Corn,	Greenwich,	Bronze Medal
O. J. Jennings, Potatoes,	Fairfield,	Bronze Medal
W. C. Olds, Potatoes,	Fairfield,	Bronze Medal
George Merwin, Potatoes,	Fairfield,	Bronze Medal
Susan Nichols, Potatoes,	Fairfield,	Bronze Medal

CHAPTER XIV.

The State Building as headquarters for Connecticut visitors — Its various social functions — Attractiveness of the Building as a home — Reference to the many requests for the Architect's address.

To say that the Connecticut Building was an ideal headquarters for Connecticut visitors to the Exposition is to speak within bounds. It was the rule that the Building was closed to visitors at six o'clock at night, that being the custom with State buildings generally, in order that janitor service, etc., might be performed without troublesome interruption, nevertheless, whenever Connecticut visitors were announced after the regular closing hours they were cordially received and shown the utmost attention. It is hardly necessary to say that after continuous service from nine in the morning, the hour at which State buildings were opened to visitors, until six o'clock at night, the demands upon hostesses and other attendants were usually so continuous that they were greatly relieved when the closing hour came, but we are confident that no Connecticut visitor can reasonably complain that the latch-string was not out to him at the Connecticut Building, whatever the hour.

The social functions at the Connecticut Building were numerous, as the following list will show :

Reception to President and Mrs. Francis.

Reception by John M. Holcombe to agent of Phœnix Life Ins. Co. of Hartford.

Reception by Commissioner I. W. Birdseye to members of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Reception to Press representatives from New England and New York.

Reception to Connecticut delegates to Republican National Convention at Chicago.

Reception to Connecticut delegates to Democratic National Convention at St. Louis.

Reception to Executive Commissioners of American and Foreign Commissions.

Reception to Hostesses of American and Foreign Commissions.

Open House during Connecticut Week, October 10-14.

Reception and Dinner to Governor's Party, including Foot and Horse Guards.

Reception to Gov. and Mrs. Chamberlain.

Reception to the Press of St. Louis and to representatives of American and Foreign journals located at St. Louis.

Reception to sons of President Roosevelt.

Reception to Yale Battalion.

Reception to President Hadley of Yale University at time of International Congress of Arts and Sciences.

Several functions when the State Building was tendered for such use without expense to the Commission.

The attractiveness of the Connecticut Building was remarked by visitors from all sections. It was characterized as a representation of an ideal home. It had accommodations for a family of twelve to fifteen, aside from servants' quarters, and so many people were favorably impressed by it that the architect was appealed to for his personal cards in order to supply the demands for his address. The list of those who wished to purchase the building for removal and re-erection after the close of the Exposition number fully twenty-five. A Tennessee lady of wealth, who was abroad during the Exposition, in a letter to the Secretary of the Connecticut Commission said: "I am going to build shortly, and I have been told by dozens of my friends that I could not have a more perfect home than the Connecticut building." Since then the architect has had orders for plans for a replica of the Connecticut Building from the Tennessee lady. There has been much regret expressed by Connecticut people who saw the State

building at St. Louis that it was not brought to Hartford after the Fair and re-erected on Capitol Avenue for use as Connecticut's Executive Mansion.

CHAPTER XV.

The Art Department — List of Paintings, etc., embellishing the Connecticut Building, with brief sketches and photographs of the artists.

The embellishment of the walls of the State Building was placed in charge of Chas. Noel Flagg of Hartford, as committee on paintings, etc. Those who had opportunity to observe the fine setting given to landscapes and portraits will readily concede, we feel sure, that the arrangement was artistic and pleasing. All subjects were the work of Connecticut artists, and it is to be regretted that this report cannot show the entire collection. Half-tone reproductions of landscapes, however, do not do justice to their fine shadings, so that only three portraits will be shown in connection with this report, "Hester Prynne," by Jared B. Flagg, N. A., "Miss Betty," by Chas. Noel Flagg, and "Little Red-Riding-Hood," by Montague Flagg. The portrait of "Hester Prynne" was not surpassed in the delineation of sentiment by any work in the Art Palace — such was the verdict of art critics — and many moist eyes turned away from it, recalling the sad story of "The Scarlet Letter."

It is worthy of note that the contributions to the Connecticut Building of Paul Wayland Bartlett of Paris (born in New Haven, Connecticut), of his statue of General Joseph Warren, and his bas-relief of the Death of Warren, were but suggestions of the scope of his work in the same line. The official catalogue of the Exposition reveals the fact that in the Department of Art he is credited with eighty subjects in the realm of Sculpture.

The following list of contributors to the Art department of the State Building is from the official catalogue issued by this Commission:

ART.

Mr. CHARLES NOEL FLAGG, Committee on Paintings and Sculpture.

LIST OF OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COL-
ORS, SCULPTURE, AND ENGRAVINGS
IN THE CONNECTICUT BUILDING

The architectural scheme of the Connecticut House is based upon that of the Sigourney house at Hartford. The architect, Mr. Edward T. Hapgood, has been necessarily restricted to the conventions which governed in the production of a private residence in the time (about 1820) when the Sigourney house was built. There is no picture gallery, and space and good lights for paintings are so few that it has been impossible for the Committee on paintings to place in the house more than a very small fraction of those works of art which the State of Connecticut might justly, and to her great honor, claim as her own, and exhibit as such under more favorable conditions. — CHARLES NOEL FLAGG, Committee on Paintings.

1 SUNRISE IN CONNECTICUT

By Willis Seaver Adams

Born at Suffield, Conn., and studied in the Royal Academy at Antwerp under Van Larius and Charles Verlat.



2 THE WANDERER

By Robert B. Brandegee

Born in Berlin, Conn., 1848. Pupil of Jacquesson de la Chevreuse, Paris, 1872-1883. Bronze medal Paris Salon 1889. Silver medal Pan-American Exposition, 1901. Instructor in the Connecticut League of Art Students, and Mrs. Dow's School at Briarcliff, N. Y. Principal works, portrait of the late Miss Sarah Porter, Newton Barney, Esq., etc.



3 LA FRANCE

By Robert B. Brandegee

4 FARMINGTON MEADOWS

By Robert B. Brandegee

5 VENEZIA

By William Gedney Bunce, A. N. A.



Born at Hartford, Conn., 1840. For many years a resident of Venice, Italy. Medals, Paris, 1900, and Pan-American Ex., 1901. Picture bought by French Government at Universelle Exposition, 1878. Elected Associate of the National Academy of Design in 1902. Was a charter member of the Society of American Artists. Is represented in European galleries notably by works purchased from him by her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness, the Grand Duke Michel of Russia. Represented in this country by works in the Hillyer Gallery (Smith College) and in many other public and private collections.

represented in this country by works in the Hillyer Gallery (Smith College) and in many other public and private collections.

6 AVRIL

By Charles H. Davis, A. N. A.

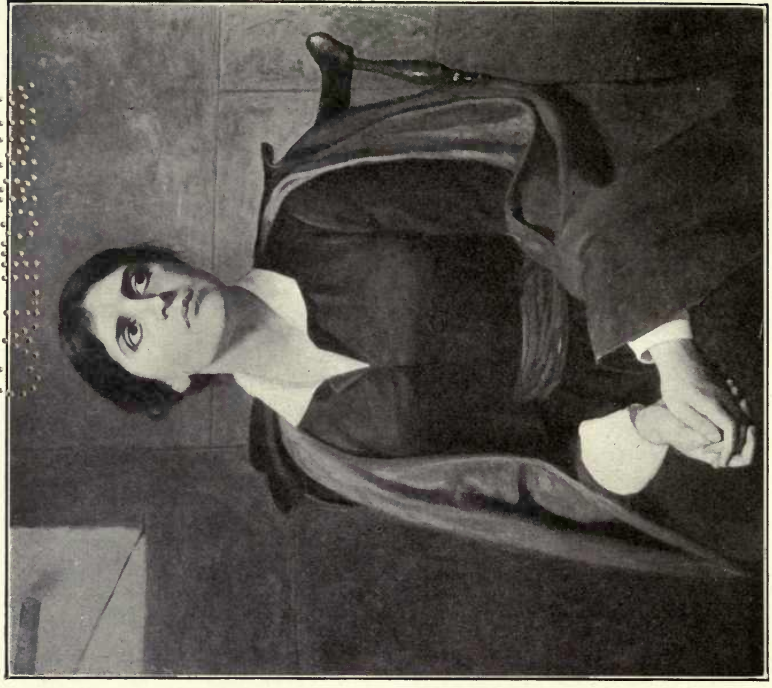


Born 1856. Member of Society of American Artists. Vice-President of the Copley Society. Hors Concours Paris Salon. Medals, Paris Expositions of 1889 and 1900. Gold Medal of Honor. Prize Fund Exhibition, New York. \$2,000 prize at the same. Medals at Expositions at Chicago, Buffalo, and Atlanta. Medals Mechanics Fair, Boston. Potter Palmer prize of \$500, Chicago; Lippincott prize of \$300, Pennsylvania Academy; prize of \$100 at Washington Art Club. Represented in

Metropolitan Museum, New York; Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia; Corcoran Gallery, Washington; Art Institute, Chicago; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg; Public Collection in Omaha, and Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford. Mr. Davis resides at Mystic, Conn.



THE
LITTLE
RED
RIDING
HOOD



HESTER PRYNNE ("SCARLET LETTER"),
By JARED B. FLAGG, N. A.



READING THE STORY OF "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,"
By MONTAQUE FLAGG.

7 THE OLD OAK

By Mrs. M. B. English

Studied in the Hartford Art Society under Dwight W. Tryon, N. A. Is President of the Hartford Art Club.



8 UNFINISHED PORTRAIT OF CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER

(last sitting day before he died)

By Charles Noel Flagg

Born at Brooklyn, New York, 1848. Pupil of Jacquesson de la Chevreuse, Paris, 1872-1882. Founder and Instructor of The Connecticut League of Art Students. Member of the Connecticut State Capitol Commission of Sculpture. Committee on Paintings for Connecticut House, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904.



9 MISS BETTY

By Charles Noel Flagg

10 HESTER PRYNNE

By Jared B. Flagg, N. A.

Born at New Haven, Conn., 1821. Died 1899. Pupil of Washington Allston. Elected National Academician, 1849. Represented by works in the New York Board of Trade, Yale University, Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford; Trinity College, Hartford; Connecticut State Capitol, New York State Capitol; Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and many other public and private buildings.





11 LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

By Montague Flagg

Born 1842, at Hartford, Conn. Pupil of Jacquesson de la Chevreuse, Paris, 1872-1883. Elected member of Society of American Artists, 1884.



12 INDIAN SUMMER

By Charles Foster

Born in North Anson, Maine, 1850, now a resident of Farmington, Conn. Pupil of Jacquesson de la Chevreuse and Alexander Cabanel, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.



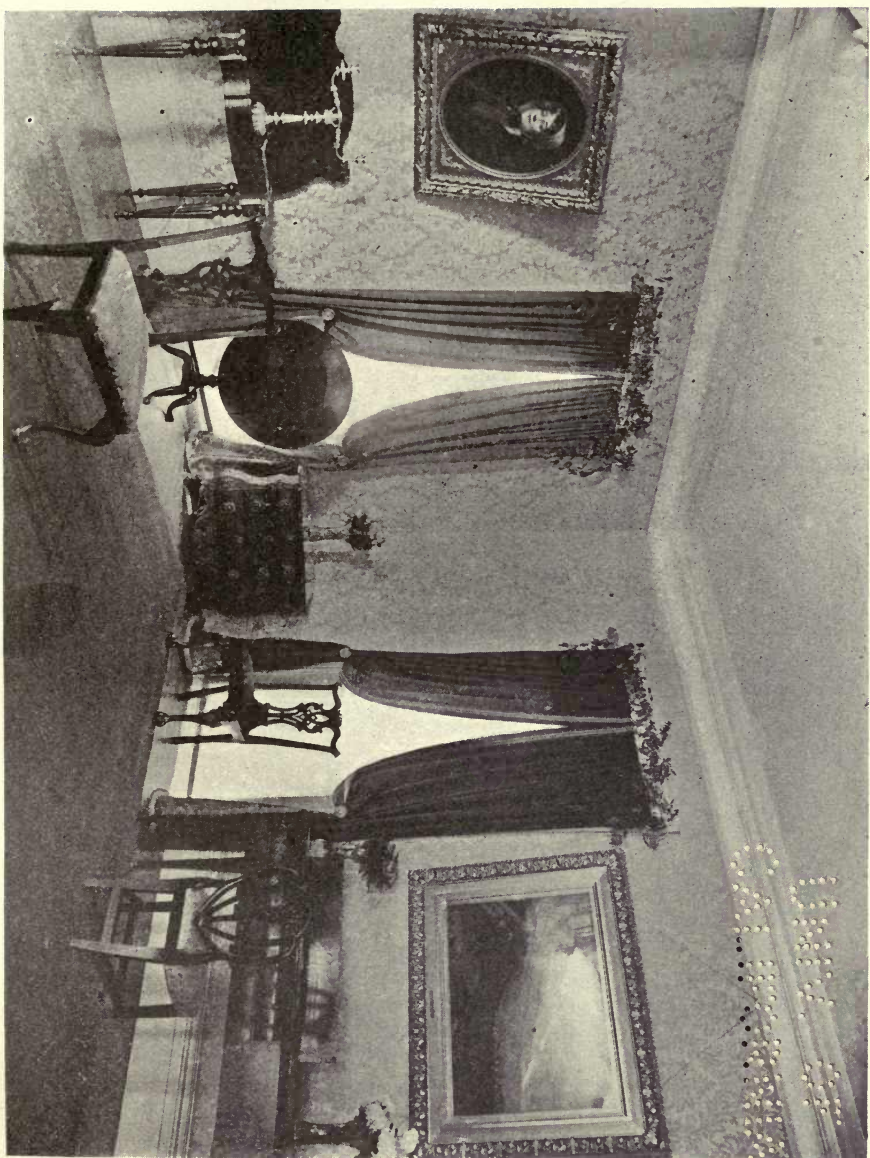
13 IN FARMINGTON

By Charles Foster

14 FARMINGTON WOODS

By Harry Gernhardt

Born 1872. Pupil of Charles Noel Flagg and Robert B. Brandegee. Member of Connecticut League of Art Students.



SECTION OF DRAWING ROOM, CONNECTICUT BUILDING
(Shows Charles Noel Fieger's Portrait of "Miss Betty")

1924

15 FARMINGTON HILLS

By Walter Griffin

Born, Portland, Maine. Pupil of Montague Flagg, New York, Raphael Collin and Jean Paul Laurens, Paris. Annual Exhibitor Paris Salon for a period of ten years. Instructor in the Schools of the Hartford Art Society. Pictures owned in private collections in New York, Washington, and Boston.



16 THE FAMILY COW

By Edwin A. Moore

Born in Hartford, Conn. Pupil of his father, the late N. A. Moore, also National Academy of Design, New York.



17 NIANTIC WOODLANDS

By Robert C. Minor, N. A.

Born in New York, 1840. Resides at Waterford, Conn. Studied in Paris under Diaz, and in Antwerp under Van Luppen, Boulanger, and others. Member of the Society of American Artists and Artists' Fund Society. Awarded silver medal at Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901. Elected N. A., 1897. Is represented by work in many important collections.





18 GRAY DAY IN CORNWALL,
CONN.

By J. H. Niemeyer, M. A.

Pupil of Gerome, Cornu, and Jacquesson de la Chevreuse. First exhibition of portraits in Salon, 1869. Honorable Mention for landscapes, Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. Professor of Drawing in the Yale Art School, New Haven, since 1871. Member of the Society of American Artists.



19 A BIT OF OLD NEW ENGLAND

By Mrs. E. S. D. Owen

Resides, Hartford, Conn.



20 SUMMERTIME IN KEENE
VALLEY

By R. M. Shurtleff, N. A.

Born in New Hampshire, resides in New York. First exhibited N. A. D., 1872. Elected A. N. A., 1881; N. A. 1890; member of the American Water Color Society. Awarded bronze medal at Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, 1901. Examples of his work are owned by the Springfield Art Museum, Henry H. Skinner, Mrs. John M. Stebbins, and others; in Holyoke, by William S. Loomis and others; and in New Britain, Conn., by John B. Talcott. Began his

career as a landscape painter in Hartford, Conn.

21 THE BABBLING BROOK

By R. M. Shurtleff, N. A.



22 THE MAY MOON

By Allen B. Talcott

Born in Hartford, Conn., 1867. Studied in the Hartford Art Society under Dwight W. Tryon, N. A., also in Paris under Jean Paul Laurens, and exhibited in Paris Salon 1893 and 1894. Pictures in important collections.

23 OLD MILL AT WATERFORD

By Henry C. White

Born at Hartford, Conn., 1861. Pupil of the Art Students' League of New York and D. W. Tryon, N. A. Instructor for eight years in the Art Department of the Hartford Public High School. Principal pictures are owned in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Providence.



24 IN THE WETHERSFIELD MEADOWS

By Daniel F. Wentworth

Born in Maine, studied in Munich. Exhibits in prominent exhibitions. Many of his works painted and owned in Connecticut. Honorable Arthur F. Eggleston, Honorable N. L. Bradley, Honorable E. J. Doolittle of Meriden, Honorable J. B. Talcott of New Britain, Honorable Charles Phelps of Rockville have good examples. Also represented in Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford.



WATER COLORS

25 THE PYRAMIDS, CAIRO

By William Gedney Bunce, A. N. A.

26 MORNING IN VENICE

By William Gedney Bunce, A. N. A.

27 MOONLIGHT

By William Gedney Bunce, A. N. A.

28 CONNECTICUT RIVER
MEADOWS

By Carl J. Dietrich

Born 1865, Coburg, Germany. Studied with Ross Turner and Charles Noel Flagg. Member of Connecticut League of Art Students.

29 THE UNFINISHED STACK

By Mrs. Mabel B. English



30 PINK ROSES IN GLASS

By Mrs. W. M. Storrs

31 RED ROSE

By Mrs. W. M. Storrs



STATUE OF GENERAL WARREN
(By Paul Wayland Bartlett)

32 A GRANBY BROOK

By Daniel F. Wentworth

33 ROYAL GARDENS, VENICE

By R. C. Tuttle

ENGRAVINGS

34 BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

35 DEATH OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY

From the original oil paintings by Col. John Trumbull

SCULPTURE

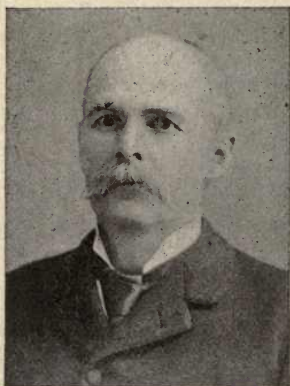
36 STATUETTE OF GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN

By Paul Wayland Bartlett, A. N. A.

Born at New Haven, Conn., 1865. Son of Truman H. Bartlett, also a sculptor. He began to work in sculpture when a mere boy. He exhibited in the Paris Salon when he was fourteen years of age a bust of his grandmother. In 1880 he entered L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, where he was a pupil of Caelur. In 1887 he received a recompense at the Salon for his group, "The Bear Tamer," now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. He was hors concours at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1899, and member of the International Jury of Award; also hors concours and represented the United States on the International Jury of Awards for sculpture at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1900. He has received nearly every award and decoration that can be given an artist in France and in 1895 was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. His principal works are the equestrian statue of General McClellan in Philadelphia, the statue of General Joseph Warren in Boston, the equestrian statue of Lafayette in the Square of the Louvre, Paris, a gift to France from the school children of the United States; the statues of Columbus and Michael Angelo in the Congressional Library at Washington. He is represented at the Boston Museum, Philadelphia Academy of Design, Chicago Institute, Luxembourg Gallery, and Museum of Decorative Art, Paris. Mr. Bartlett's studio is the largest in Paris. He spends his time between Paris and New York. Mr. Bartlett has been employed by the Connecticut State Capitol Commission of Sculpture to make a design for the sculpture decoration of the north front of the Capitol building.

37 BAS RELIEF—DEATH OF WARREN

By Paul Wayland Bartlett, A. N. A.



38 CARVED FRAME FOR CONN.
COAT OF ARMS

By Albert Entress

ADDRESS OF EXHIBITORS

Adams, Willis Seaver.....	1162 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.
Brandegge, Robert B.....	Farmington, Conn.
Bartlett, Paul Wayland.....	5 Rue Dareau, Paris, France
Bunce, William Gedney.....	Hartford, Conn.
Davis, Charles H.....	Mystic, Conn.
Dietrich, Carl J.....	11 Clinton Street, Hartford, Conn.
English, Mrs. M. B.....	12 Fern Street, Hartford, Conn.
Entress, Albert.....	Hartford, Conn.
Flagg, Charles Noel.....	Hartford, Conn.
Flagg, Mrs. J. B.....	253 W. 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
Flagg, Montague.....	253 W. 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
Foster, Charles.....	Farmington, Conn.
Griffin, Walter.....	7 Pliny's Court, Hartford, Conn.
Gernhardt, Harry.....	Wayland, Mass.
Moore, Edwin A.....	Kensington, Conn.
Minor, Robert C.....	Waterford, Conn.
Niemeyer, John H.....	Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Owen, Mrs. E. S. D.....	Goodwin Building, Hartford, Conn.
Storrs, Mrs. Wm. M.....	81 Elm Street, Hartford, Conn.
Shurtleff, R. M.....	44 W. 22d Street, New York, N. Y.
Talcott, Allen B.....	West 67th Street Studios, New York, N. Y.
White, Henry C.....	1034 Prospect Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
Wentworth, Daniel F.....	Ballerstein Building, Hartford, Conn.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Antique Exhibit—List of Antique Furniture, China, etc., with sketches and photographs of some of the more notable articles—Lists of Loans and Lenders.

An added charm lent to the colonial character of the Connecticut Building was its harmonious outfit of antique furniture, china, etc. With the approval of his Excellency Governor Chamberlain, months before the appointment and organization of the Commission, Mrs. John M. Holcombe, representing Connecticut on the National board of Lady Managers, and who was subsequently appointed by the Commission as "special commissioner for collection of antiques and historical articles," had been actively interested in looking up antique articles of furniture for the furnishing of a colonial State building, should the Commission decide to adopt that style of architecture. The result of her forethought was that the Connecticut Building was admirably supplied with furniture and other articles to such an extent that it was a veritable "Mecca" to those who love to behold well preserved specimens of Chippendale and Hepplewhite workmanship, highboys and lowboys, claw and ball chairs and tables, corner cupboards, thousand-legged, butterfly, and Martha Washington tables, gilt mirrors, pewter platters, etc.

A letter as follows was printed in the various papers :

(From the Hartford Courant, May 23, 1903).

CONNECTICUT AT SAINT LOUIS.

State Commission Ready to Buy or Borrow Old Furniture.

To the Editor of the Courant:—

May I through the valuable columns of your paper make

known a want of the "committee on furnishings" for antique furniture for the Connecticut House? Among the state buildings to be erected in St. Louis for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition many will be great structures, some of them resembling state capitols and involving large expense.

It is expected that Connecticut, with its wealth of history, ancestry, and traditions, can, with only a modest outlay of money, create a home of unusual beauty and rare attractions. This will be a reproduction of a stately Connecticut house in the early nineteenth century, representing the very best of what life was in Hartford a century ago.

Within the spacious and hospitable walls of the Sigourney mansion, and under the gracious influence of its gentle hostess, were gathered often the gifted and cultured men and women who helped to make our city celebrated as a literary center. And later for several years it was the home of Lieutenant-Governor Catlin, who, maintaining a very dignified mode of life, continued to dispense a generous hospitality.

Of the reproduced house to be built in St. Louis this season, the beautiful colonial doorway, as well as the exceptionally fine interior woodwork, will be veritable antiques, having been taken from the Hubbard house, one of the finest of the old mansions in the city of Norwich. It is planned to furnish this colonial house with antique furniture and to create a house of such rare beauty and unusual interest that all residents of this state, the "birthplace of the constitution," and those who through ancestral lines claim kinship with this ancient commonwealth, may be very proud of the characteristic house Connecticut can fitly present. To accomplish the best results the co-operation of the people of Connecticut is to a great degree necessary. Will persons having antique furniture or old china that they are willing to either sell, or loan, inform any of the ladies of the committee, whose names are affixed? Historical articles are of course very desirable,



THE CONNECTICUT BUILDING

13

and the state will buy, or will accept the loan of a few things, becoming responsible so far as insurance can cover loss.

EMILY S. G. HOLCOMBE,

Member National Board of Lady Managers, Special Commissioner on Antiques for the Connecticut House.

Hartford, May 22, 1903.

Committee:

Mrs. George H. Knight, Lakeville,
Mrs. Louis R. Cheney, Hartford,
Mrs. John M. Holcombe.

The wish of the Commission for the co-operation of the people of Connecticut was most happily fulfilled. The responses were so prompt and generous that rarely has such an array of antiques, comprising historic pieces and heirlooms of priceless value, been gathered under one roof. At the close of the Exposition the Commission enjoyed the satisfaction of returning to the respective owners each piece in perfect condition, accompanied with a letter expressing appreciation and gratitude. The Connecticut Building soon won a renown as an ideally lovely Colonial home, true in every detail. It was one of the choice sights of the Exposition, throngs of visitors testifying to its charms and interest.

The house was beautiful in design and proportion. Its walls were adorned with paintings, the work of Connecticut artists, and silk and tapestries, the product of Connecticut industries, and the furnishings were of great value. But even more than all this was that atmosphere which was felt as soon as one passed beneath the rare and ancient portal and beheld the unique epitome of history framed in the Charter Oak, wrought in exquisite and emblematic design; an atmosphere charged with wonderful history of the state in its early period.

Everywhere there breathed the love and patriotism which had inspired labor and prompted aid in loans and gifts for

the honor of Connecticut, and to secure a noble and characteristic representation at the great gathering of States and Nations. No child of Connecticut could enter that building without a quickening of the pulse as he beheld the beauty and symmetry about him and realized how the history of his State was interwoven through the details of this home.

And it is not too much to say that every person of Connecticut blood, however remote might be his residence, felt an ennobling pride in proving his birthplace in Connecticut, the Constitution State.

ANTIQUÉ FURNITURE AND CHINA.

(Reproduced from Official Catalogue published by the Commission.)
Mrs. JOHN M. HOLCOMBE of Hartford — Special Commissioner for Connecticut on Antiques and History.

- 1 WING CHAIR — period 1730-1750
Loaned by Mr. F. A. Sykes, Hartford. See Morse, page 168; Lockwood, page 164.
- 2 WINDSOR SETTEE —
Loaned by F. A. Sykes, Hartford.
- 3 GOVERNOR TRUMBULL CHAIR — period 1720
Loaned by Miss M. H. Dutton, Lebanon. "Brother Jonathan's" chair, used by Gov. Jonathan Trumbull during the Revolutionary War in the old square pew in the church at Lebanon.
- 4 BREWSTER CHAIR —
Loaned by Mr. H. H. Armstrong, Fitchville, Conn. Family tradition asserts that this chair was brought by Elder William Brewster in the Mayflower. Certified to have been handed down from generation to generation in the Brewster family.

Following list of Furniture, loaned by Mrs. C. C. Monson, New Haven. The furniture and china mostly from the families of General Seth Pomeroy and Dr. Eneas Monson. Gen. Seth Pomeroy was in both the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars and was the first Brigadier-General to be appointed by the Continental Congress.

- 5 HEPPLEWHITE SIDBOARD
- 6 EMPIRE SIDBOARD
- 7 HEPPLEWHITE BREAKFAST TABLE



COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE FURNITURE
(Courtesy of *Connecticut Magazine*)

1911

- 8 HEPPLEWHITE TEA TABLE
- 9 CANDLE STAND
- 10 CORNER WASHSTAND
- 11 EMPIRE BEDSTEAD —
The draperies are copies of those used on a bedstead in the Gay Mansion, Suffield, Conn. — 1805.
- 12 SWELL-FRONT CHERRY BUREAU (inlaid)
- 13 SWELL-FRONT MAHOGANY BUREAU (inlaid)
- 14 SMALL ENGLISH BUREAU
- 15 MAHOGANY SECRETARY WITH CABINET TOP
- 16 SERPENTINE FRONT DESK (claw and ball foot)
- 17 MAHOGANY WARDROBE
Chair used by Experience Chapin Burt of Longemeadow, Mass.
- 18 HICKORY ROCKING CHAIR — with original seat of hickory
- 19-21 CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS
- 22 CHIPPENDALE ARM CHAIR
- 23-24 CHIPPENDALE SIDE CHAIRS
- 25 HEPPLEWHITE ARM CHAIR
- 26-27 HEPPLEWHITE SIDE CHAIR
- 28 EMPIRE SOFA — 1822
- 29-32 EMPIRE CHAIRS
This sofa and six chairs, with a console table, was part of the wedding outfit of Mary Ann Patten (Monson), daughter of Nathaniel Patten of Hartford.
- 33 WASHINGTON MIRROR
- 34 OVAL GILT AND MAHOGANY MIRROR
- 35 COLONIAL MIRROR
- 36 TAPESTRY PICTURE — Telemachus, in Island of Calypso —
Worked by Sally Patten while at Moravian School in Bethlehem, Pa., between 1807-1809.
- 37-38 RUSH-BOTTOM ARM CHAIRS
- 39 EMPIRE MIRROR

40 LONG MIRROR — 1780

41 MIRROR

Following list of china and antiques loaned by Mrs. C. C. Monson, New Haven.

50 COPPER COFFEE URN

51 SILVER BREAD TRAY

52 SILVER CAKE BASKET

53 PAIR SILVER CANDLE-STICKS — Colonial period, Sheffield plate.

54 PITCHER — Lady of the Lake

55-56 WEDGEWOOD PITCHERS

57 COPPER FIVE O'CLOCK TEA KETTLE

58 PITCHER — lustre-ware

59 BLUE CHINA GRAVY BOAT — with platter and ladle

60 SPODE CUP AND SAUCER

61 PLATTER — perforated edge

62 CHINA CHAFING DISH

63 LOWESTOFT PUNCH BOWL

64 LOWESTOFT GRAVY BOAT

65 LOWESTOFT PLATE

66 VEGETABLE DISH (with cover)

67 LOWESTOFT PLATTER (green border)

68 LOWESTOFT PLATE

69 LOWESTOFT DISH

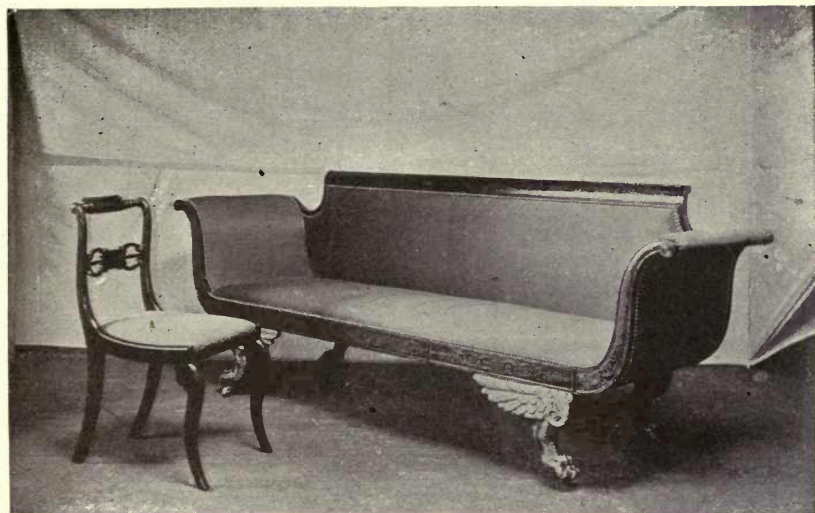
70 PLATE WARMER

71 BRASS WARMING PAN

72 WEDGEWOOD PITCHER

73 TEA CADDY

74 TWO CANTON VASES



EMPIRE SOFA AND CHAIR (Catalogue Nos. 28-29)



OLD WINDSOR FURNITURE
(Cuts by courtesy of *Saturday Chronicle*, New Haven)

70 VINI
ASSOCIATI

- 75 TWO LOWESTOFT VASES
- 76 PITCHER (green daisy border)
- 77 LOWESTOFT PLATTER WITH STRAINER
- 78 LOWESTOFT BOWL
- 79 LOWESTOFT TEA SET — 3 pieces — teapot, creamer, sugar bowl
- 80 BLUE COVER — Lady of the Lake
- 81 SOUP TUREEN — Lady of the Lake
- 82 FRUIT DISH
- 83 MUSTARD JAR
- 84 THREE LOWESTOFT CUPS
- 85 SAUCER — lustre-ware, pink flowers
- 86 FOUR WINE GLASSES — cut glass tumbler, vinegar cruets, mustard and two salts
- 87 ANCIENT SHOE OF 17TH CENTURY AND PURITAN STYLE
Found in loft of Dr. Monson's house in New Haven. Only a part of the inscription could be deciphered — "Worn by ———
——— 1st Governor of Connecticut" (John Haynes was first governor of Connecticut)
- 88 PICKLE DISH
- 89 KNOCKER (Patten) AND DOOR LATCH
- 90 SPIRIT LAMP
- 91 BRASS ROSETTES
- 92 SEVEN PIECES — EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEF, Etc.
- 93 SILVER COFFEE URN
- 94 ONE PAIR SHEFFIELD PLATE CANDLE-STICKS — Empire
- 95 ONE PAIR SMALL SILVER CANDLE-STICKS — Empire
- 96 SHEFFIELD PLATE TANKARD
-
- 200 CORNER CHAIR —
Loaned by Hon. F. L. Wilcox, Berlin.
- 201 SILVER TRAY —
Loaned by Mrs. E. H. Putney, Hartford. Certified to have been

the property of the Hubbards of Belfast, Me. Mrs. Edward Hubbard was the niece of Lord Edward Hawke.

- 202 CURTAIN KNOBS—
Loaned by Mrs. C. J. Atkins, Middletown. Came from England before 1800.
- 203 CHIPPENDALE SECRETARY—
Loaned by Mr. Frederick A. Robbins, Rocky Hill. Imported by John Robbins about 1765, when he built a fine house of the first brick ever made in Connecticut.
- 204 CHIPPENDALE CHAIR—
Loaned by Mrs. Roswell Grant, East Windsor Hill. One of a set of fourteen—twelve side chairs and two arm chairs. Imported by Gov. Roger Wolcott in 1760, whose granddaughter married Col. Roswell Grant, in 1783, bringing these "in her setting out," to the Grant House, where they have remained ever since.
- 205 SAME AS 204
- 206 COMB-BACK WINDSOR CHAIR—1750 period
A Grant heirloom. Loaned by Mrs. Roswell Grant, East Windsor Hill.
- 207 SAMPLER—
Loaned by Miss Ida Sutherland, Norwich.
- 208 BEAD BAGS—
Loaned by Mrs. E. R. Fairchild, Middletown.
- 209 WHITE QUILTED BED-SPREAD—
Loaned by Mrs. E. J. Hill, Norwalk.
- 210 QUILTED WHITE BED-SPREAD—
Loaned by Mrs. Geo. F. Newcomb, New Haven.
- 211 EMBROIDERED PICTURE—
Loaned by Mrs. Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford.
- 212 ANCIENT TABLE—1660 period—owned by Edward Griswold, the emigrant, and his descendants
Loaned by Miss Harriet Clark, Hartford.
- 213 EMBROIDERY PIECE—
Loaned by Mrs. Oliver Johnson, Norwich.
- 214 CONNECTICUT OR SUN-FLOWER CHEST—1680—
Loaned by Mrs. Louis R. Cheney, Hartford.



CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS AND WASHINGTON MIRROR



HEPPLEWHITE SIDEBOARD

(Cuts by courtesy of *Saturday Chronicle*, New Haven)

70 1000
1000 1000

- 215 PEWTER PLATTER —
Loaned by Mrs. Roswell Grant, East Windsor Hill.
- 216 HISTORIC FOUR-POST BEDSTEAD — long used by Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth and the one upon which he died —
Loaned by Mrs. John M. Holcombe for Ellsworth Association.
- 217 SPINNING WHEEL — from Oliver Ellsworth House — used by Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth
Loaned by Mrs. John M. Holcombe for Ellsworth Association.
- 218 CHIPPENDALE SOFA — imported by Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth — one of a set in his house before 1790 —
Loaned by Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor.
- 219 ARM CHAIR — Queen Ann — Spanish foot, period of 1720, certified a Nathaniel Hayden chair from old Hayden House —
Loaned by Mrs. Lucretia G. Harvey, Hayden Station.
- 220 BRAIDED MAT —
Loaned by Mrs. Lucretia G. Harvey, Hayden Station.
- 221 PEWTER PORRINGER —
Loaned by Mrs. R. S. Goodwin, Torrington.
- 222 PEWTER PLATE — mentioned in will of 1760 — and a hank of flax —
Loaned by Mrs. R. S. Goodwin, Torrington.
- 223 QUEEN ANN SIDE CHAIR — 1710-1720. Certified — Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth —
Loaned by Mr. A. R. Wells, Windsor.
- 224 ARM CHAIR — with lion's feet, First Empire —
Loaned by Hon. F. L. Wilcox, Berlin.
- 225 FENDER ANDIRONS — Shovel and tongs —
Loaned by Mrs. Louis R. Cheney, Hartford.
- 226 LOWBOY —
Loaned by Mrs. G. W. Russell, Hartford.
- 227 WINDSOR ARM CHAIR — 1720 —
Loaned by Mrs. G. W. Russell.
- 228-229 DUTCH CHAIRS — 1720 —
Loaned by Mrs. G. W. Russell.
- 230 WINDSOR CHAIR —
Loaned by Mrs. G. W. Russell.
- 231 ANCIENT PICTURE — from Chester family —
Loaned by Mrs. G. W. Russell.

232 PEWTER PORRINGER—

Loaned by Mrs. D. A. Markham, Hartford.

Loaned by Mrs. Arthur L. Goodrich, Hartford.

233 CHERRY DESK — 1720 period, handles mostly original. Owned and used by Col. Thomas Knowlton of Ashford, Conn., the distinguished officer in the Revolution who was shot and killed at battle of Harlem Heights. This piece has remained in possession of descendants —

234 WINDSOR SIDE CHAIR

235 DUTCH CHAIR — period 1710

236 CANDLE STAND

237 CANDLE STAND (hexicon)

238 CHERRY SECRETARY (inlaid). Owned and used by Col. Benjamin Gold —

Loaned by Mr. J. H. Vaill, Winsted.

Loaned by Mrs. E. B. Leete, Guilford.

239 ONE SET SILVER LUSTRE (4 pieces)

240 COFFEE POT

241 SHEFFIELD CANDELABRUM WITH PRISMS — plate

242 SPODE PLATTER

243 FRUIT PLATTER

244 BIBLICAL PLATTER

245 LANDING LAFAYETTE PLATTER

246 RIDGEWAY PLATTER (Asiatic palaces)

300 CORNUCOPIA SOFA — First Empire

301 ALABASTER CLOCK — 1800 — certified —
Property of Col. James Ward

302 CHIPPENDALE CHAIR — bandy foot — 1760

303-304 MARTHA WASHINGTON TEA TABLES — 1780



CHERRY SECRETARY IN EXECUTIVE OFFICE
(Catalogue No. 238)

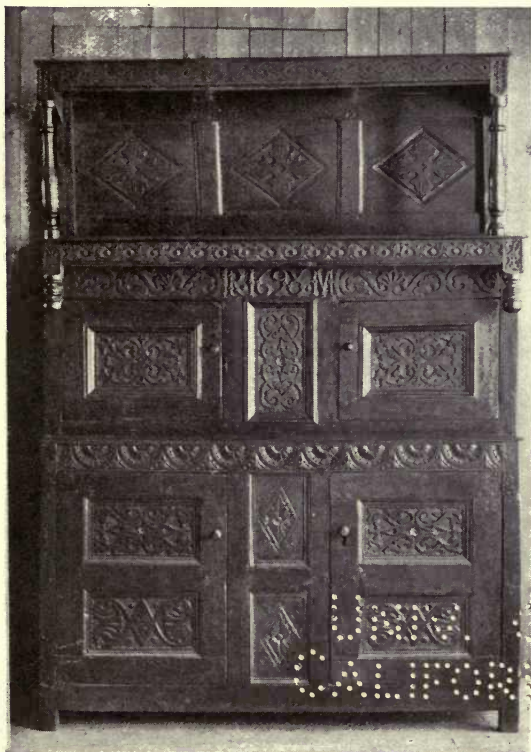
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

- 305 WASHINGTON MIRROR — 1780
- 306 PEWTER COFFEE POT — James Dixon
- 307 TRUMBULL ENGRAVING — Battle of Bunker Hill
- 308 TRUMBULL ENGRAVING — Death of Gen'l Montgomery
For description 307-308. See list of paintings and pictures.
- 309 RUSH BOTTOM COUCH — 1730
See page 208, Lockwood.
- 310 LOWBOY — mahogany with Spanish feet — 1730-1750
- 311 CLAW AND BALL FOOT TIP TABLE — 1750
- 312 KETTLE DRUM, OAK BUREAU — Seventeenth Century
- 313 LOWBOY — maple wood — from Grant House, Windsor Hill.
Imported by Samuel Grant about 1700.
- 314 BIBLE BOX — carved oak — Seventeenth Century
- 315 OLD TABLE — certified Grant table — Seventeenth Century
- 316 HIGHBOY — 1700 or earlier — in Alden family — descendants
claim came over in the Mayflower — certified historical piece
- 317 HIGHBOY — maple wood — certified from Norwich
- 318 LOWBOY — walnut, feather banded — certified 1720
- 319 OAK PRESS CUPBOARD — with carved date and initials R
1698 M
- 320 CONSOLE TABLE — First Empire — white marble pillars, gilded
fruits
- 321 SIX-LEGGED HIGHBOY — feather banded — 1700 period
- 322 OLD OAK DINING TABLE — about 1650. Always in Grant
family. Homestead of Gen. Grant's ancestors in East Windsor
Hill. All original.
- 323-324 CLAW AND BALL CHAIRS
- 325 SLAT-BACK ROCKER — from Coventry — certified 1740
- 326 WINDSOR CHAIR — certified — from Coventry
- 327 WINDSOR DESK CHAIR — 1740
- 328 MAHOGANY COUCH — First Empire
- 329 CANDLE STAND — certified 1760 — from Westchester

- 330 PEMBROKE BREAKFAST TABLE — 1790
- 331 SMALL PEWTER TEA POT
- 332 EMPIRE BEDSTEAD — the draperies are copies of those used on a bedstead in the "Gay Mansion," Suffield. — 1805 — the tassels are facsimiles of original, as one was courteously loaned for a pattern
- 333 HEPPLEWHITE ARM CHAIR — certified. Washington's seat in the First Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and later the property of Andrew Jackson
- 334 COLONIAL GILT MIRROR — 1740
- 335 PEWTER TANKARD — certified Wadsworth
- 336 BELLOWS
- 337 BUTTERFLY TABLE — 1660
- 338 BRASS CANDLE-STICKS — certified
- 339 SNUFFERS AND TRAY
- 340 TRUMBULL ROCKER — 1730 period — from Trumbull family, Lebanon
- 341 JAMB-HOOKS — certified
- 342 CANDLE STAND — certified 1740
- 343-344 CLAW AND BALL CHAIRS — Dutch — 1740 period —
See Morse, page 164.
- 345 SHEFFIELD TRAY
- 346 CANDELABRUM
- 347 FIRE SHOVEL
- 348 BLUE TEAPOT
- 349 CARVED CHEST — 1660
- 350 ANDIRONS
- 400 BRASS FENDER
- 401 URN ANDIRONS — certified — First Empire
- 402 CARVER CHAIR — all genuine — except new rush seat — Seventeenth Century
- 403 BRASS SCONCES — imported over 100 years ago — certified



EMPIRE CHAIR—(Catalogue No. 224)
Loaned by Hon. F. L. Wilcox

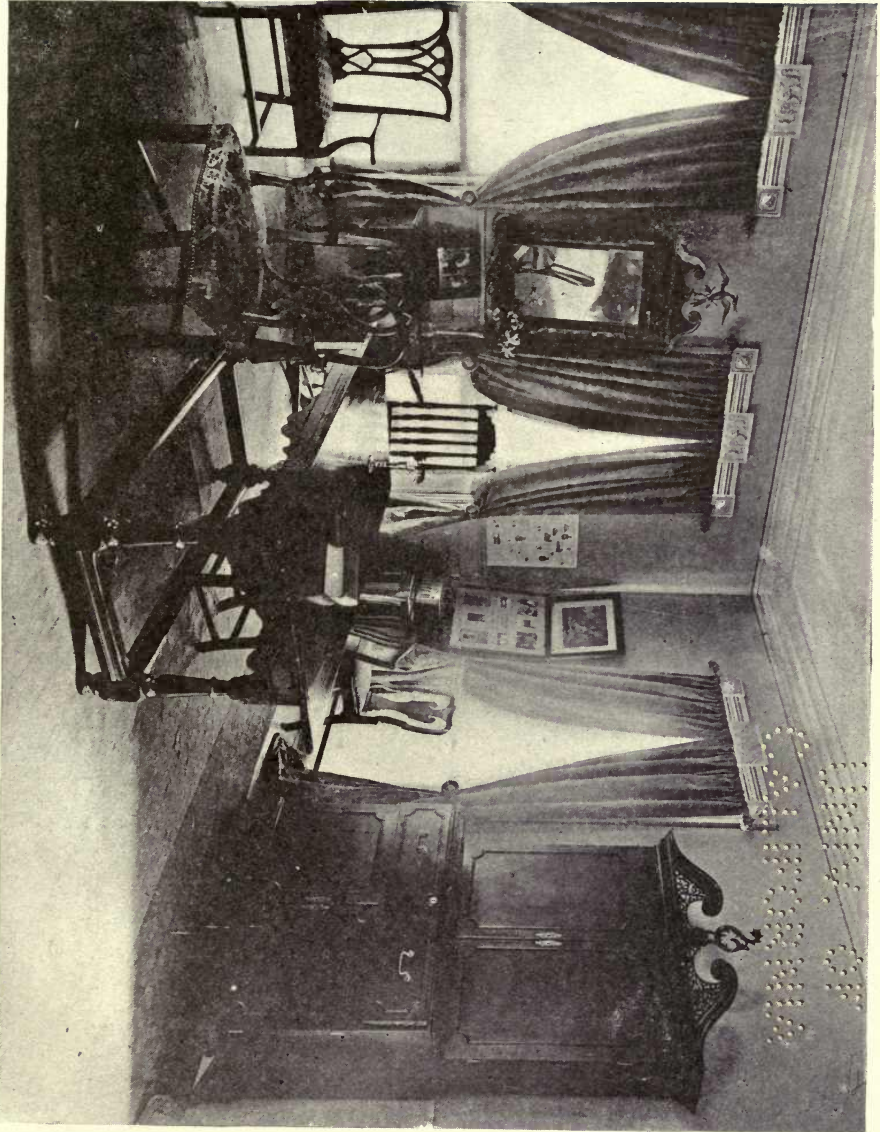


OAK PRESS CUPBOARD—carved with initials R1698M
(Cuts by courtesy of *Saturday Chronicle*, New Haven)

no vote
assesses

- 404 MANTEL MIRROR — certified
- 405 BANNISTER BACK CHAIR — 1740 —
Lockwood, page 156.
- 406 FAN-BACK WINDSOR CHAIR — 1750
- 407 SUGAR BOWL — early Staffordshire
- 408 PEWTER SUGAR BOWL AND CREAMER
- 409-410 CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS — 1770
- 411 PEWTER PLATTER
- 412 MANTEL MIRROR
- 413 DUTCH CHAIR — 1735 — certified from Marlborough
- 414 HEPPLEWHITE CARD TABLE
- 415-416 CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS
- 417 EMPIRE CLOCK — 1800
- 418 GILT MIRROR
- 419 MAHOGANY CORNER CUPBOARD — First Empire — 1825
- 420 BLOCK FRONT BUREAU — 1760 — original handles
- 421 ANDIRONS
- 422 MAHOGANY CLOCK
- 423 BLUE AND WHITE COFFEE POT — Staffordshire
- 424 MIRROR
- 425 CHIPPENDALE CHAIR
- 426 CUT GLASS
- 427 FIRST EMPIRE BUREAU
- 428 RED AND WHITE DECANTER
- 429 FIRST EMPIRE CLAW-FOOT TABLE
- 430 JAMB-HOOKS
- 431 FIVE CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY CHAIRS
- 432 MAHOGANY SHERATON TABLE — This table was in the ship
"Sallie," which brought a load of furniture from France to
Wiscasset, Maine, which place was selected as a refuge for Marie
Antoinette, in anticipation of her escape from the Revolutionists

- 433 BLUE AND WHITE WASH BOWL AND PITCHER
- 434 FRUIT DISH AND PLATTER—Clews
- 435 FIRST EMPIRE DINING TABLE
- 436 THOUSAND-LEGGED TABLE
- 437 LADY'S WORK TABLE—Bonaparte family
- 438 TWO GLASS DECANTERS
- 439 SILVER CANDLE-STICKS
- 440 FIRST EMPIRE MIRROR—original gilt
- 441 LOWESTOFT CHINA AND OLD CANTON PLATTER
- 442 TIP TABLE—certified Gen'l Jeremiah Wadsworth
- 443 TEA SET—blue and white—from Glastonbury
- 444 SETTEE (painted)
- 445 PAIR BRONZE LAMPS—First Empire—original prisms
- 446 SLAT-BACK ARM ROCKER—1730
- 447 WINDSOR ROCKER
- 448 CANDLE STAND—“tilt and swivel”—1750
- 449 STAND
- 450 THREE MAHOGANY CHAIRS
- 451 TWO ENGLISH PLATES
- 452 SIX BLUE AND WHITE PLATES
- 453 TEA POT
- 454 PLATTER
- 455 PEMBROKE BREAKFAST TABLE
- 456 HEPPLEWHITE CHAIR
- 457 BLUE AND WHITE PLATTER
- 458 BRASS ANDIRONS (square base)
- 459 WIRE FENDER (brass rail)
- 460 SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TABLE
- 461 SHOVEL AND TONGS



THE LIBRARY, CONNECTICUT BUILDING

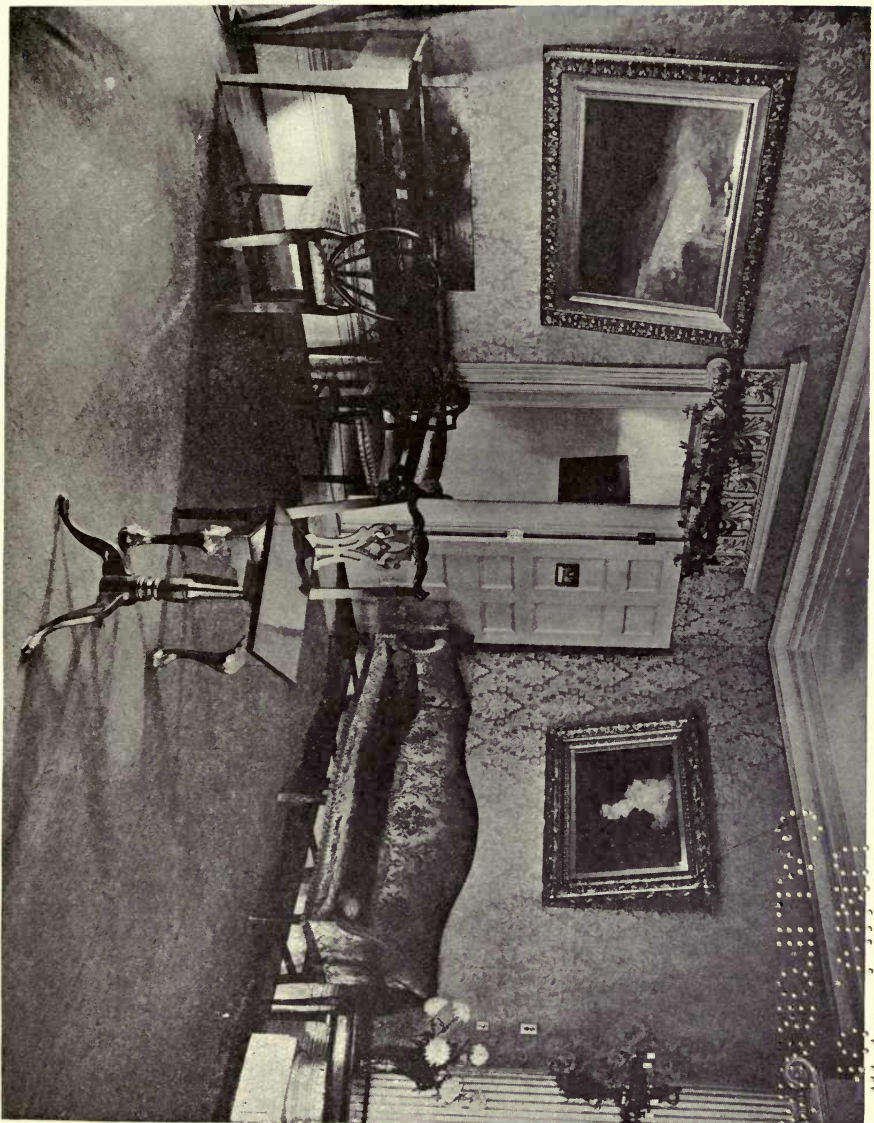


- 462 ONE PAIR TONGS
- 463 CURTAIN HOLDERS
- 464 PEWTER TEA POT
- 465 MIRROR — wood-carved, acanthus leaves
- 466 ROCKING CHAIR
- 467 CANDLE STAND
- 468 FAN-BACK WINDSOR ROCKER
- 469 SHERATON STAND
- 470 WINDSOR CHAIR
- 471 COMB BACK ROCKER
- 472 WINDSOR CHAIR (duck-foot arm)
- 473 TENT BEDSTEAD — from Leffingwell family, Norwich
- 474-475 SLAT-BACK ROCKERS
- 476 BATTERSEA ENAMEL KNOBS
- 477 SMALL TABLE — 17th century
- 478 WINDSOR ARM CHAIR
- 479 HIGHBOY (scroll top)
- 480 BANJO CLOCK — Willard
- 481 CREAMER (blue and white)
- 482 SUGAR BOWL (blue and white)
- 483 OAK TABLE
- 484 TEA TABLE (bandy legs)
- 485 BOSTON ROCKER
- 486 TEA SET — pink lustre — 30 pieces
- 487 BRONZE CANDELABRUM
- 488 TERRY CLOCK — made by Olcott Cheney
- 489 TEA POT (blue and white)
- 490-491 WINDSOR CHAIRS
- 492 ANCIENT TABLE — 17th century — certified Grant House

- 493 WINDSOR ARM CHAIR
494-495 WINDSOR CHAIRS
496 WINDSOR CHAIR
497 BLUE PITCHER
498 OLD DAVENPORT CHINA COFFEE POT
499 CREAMER
500-501 CUPS AND SAUCERS
502 BOWL
503-505 PEWTER PLATTERS
506-508 PEWTER BOWLS
507 FOUR PEWTER PLATES
509 CALICO TEA POT (Adams piece)
510 BLUE BOWL
511 PINK PLATE
512 PLATE (Adams ware)
513 SUGAR BOWL—Ridgeway—blue and white—1824
514 SUGAR BOWL—blue and white (Adams)



The above design is the official "marker" adopted by the Commission, and is placed upon every article used in the Connecticut State Building bearing catalogue number.



SECTION OF DRAWING ROOM, CONNECTICUT BUILDING
Chippendale Sofa, Catalogue No. 218



CHAPTER XVII.

Genealogical Exhibit—List of ancestral Charts loaned for the Connecticut Building.

A few early Connecticut families (ancestors of vast numbers of citizens of the United States) have been selected for genealogical illustration in water colors. Coats of arms, official services and personal and genealogical data have been introduced, making charts of unusual interest and presenting valuable information to the many descendants who visit the Connecticut State Building from all parts of the country. These were designed and executed by Mr. Charles L. N. Camp of New Haven, Genealogist, Heraldic Expert, and Illuminator. The families were selected by Mr. Camp and Miss Mary K. Talcott, another well-known genealogist, of Hartford. The few coats of arms marked "accepted by the descendants" have not been fully investigated by the committee in charge and therefore cannot be officially endorsed. Charts are placed in library, and entrance hall. They have been purchased in most instances by "Descendants," and loaned for the occasion.

The following list of ancestral charts is reproduced from the official catalogue issued by the Connecticut Commission:

HARTFORD

Haynes (double).....	Miss Katherine S. Day
Harlakenden (double).....	Col. F. W. Cheney
Wyllys (double).....	Maj. Louis R. Cheney
Seymour (double).....	Miss Talcott
Talcott (includes Pynchon, Holyoke).....	Mr. Charles H. Talcott
Wadsworth.....	Mr. J. M. Holcombe
Hooker.....	Mr. E. W. Hooker
Lyman (double).....	Mrs. Holcombe
Olmsted.....	Mrs. H. S. Storrs
Spencer.....	Mrs. James J. Goodwin
Whiting..... (for sale).....	
Lord.....	Mrs. Chas. A. White
Pitkin.....	Mrs. Holcombe
Hopkins..... (for sale).....	State
Richards.....	Mr. Haughton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Webster (includes Treat).....	Mr. W. W. Ellsworth
Lewis..... (for sale).....	
Edwards..... (for sale).....	
Pratt.....	Mrs. Holcombe

NEW HAVEN

Davenport (double)	Mrs. F. W. Cheney
Eaton (double)	Mrs. Edwin Wells
Goodyear	Mrs. Henry Roberts
Atwater	Miss Frank Monson
Pierpont	Dr. John L. C. Foster
Wakeman	Mrs. Henry Roberts
Street	Mr. Edgar F. Doolittle

NEW LONDON

Winthrop	Mrs. S. G. Marion Winthrop
Saltonstall (double)	Mrs. Geo. W. Forrest
Brewster	Mrs. Louis R. Cheney
Rogers	Mrs. Horace S. Ely (Griswold)
Bruen (double)	Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith
Bolles (double)	Mrs. Roswell Grant

NORWICH

Mason	Mrs. Louis R. Cheney
Huntington	Mr. Haughton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fitch	Miss Eliz. Dixon
Lothrop	Mrs. Geo. W. Lane
Tracy	Mrs. Bela P. Larned
Leffingwell	Mr. Arthur L. Shipman
Gardiner	Mr. Gardiner Greene
Perkins	Mr. Haughton

STONINGTON

L. Dennison	Mrs. L. R. Cheney
Chesebrough	Mrs. Henry R. Jones

GUILFORD

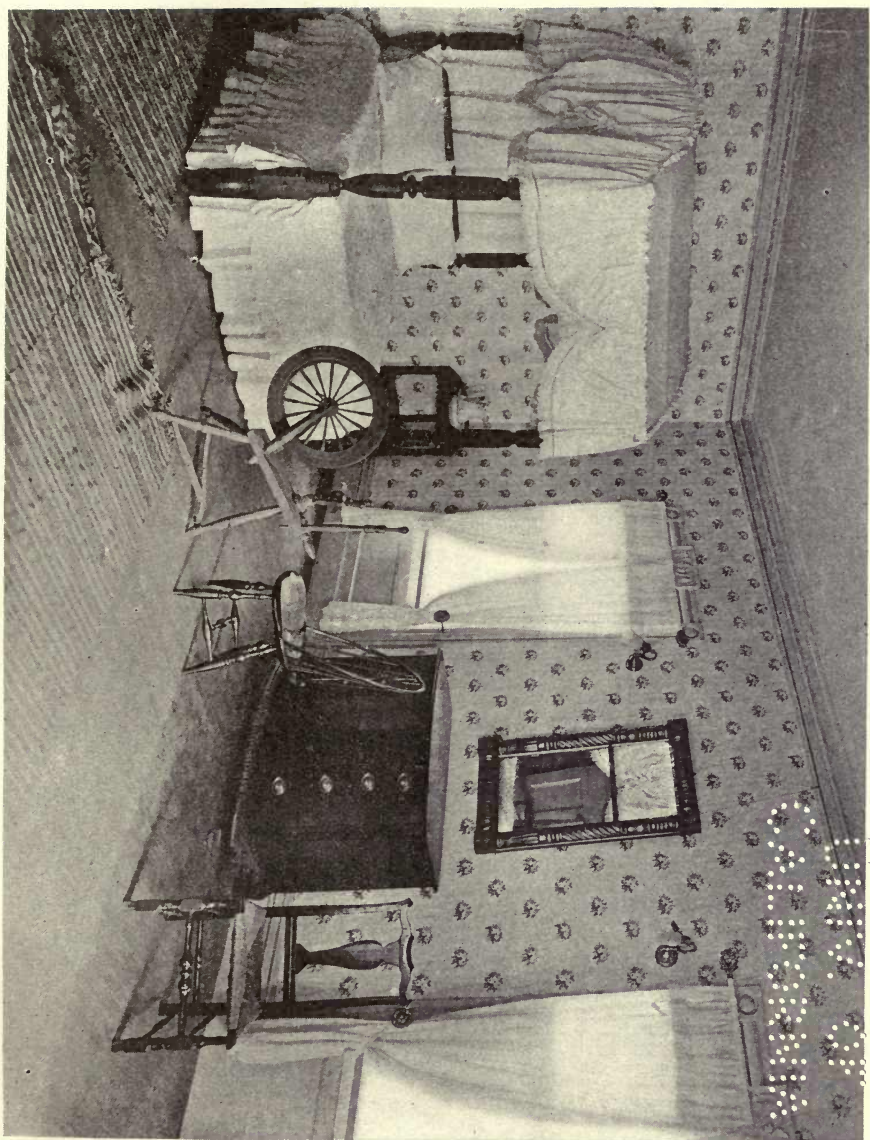
Whitfield (double)	Mrs. F. W. Cheney
Leete (double)	Mrs. Wm. H. Palmer
Chittenden	Mr. Chas. M. Beach

FAIRFIELD

Ludlow	Mrs. Chas. Stearns
Gold	Mr. J. H. Vaill
Jones	Mrs. F. Whitmore
Burr	Miss Anna Burr Jennings

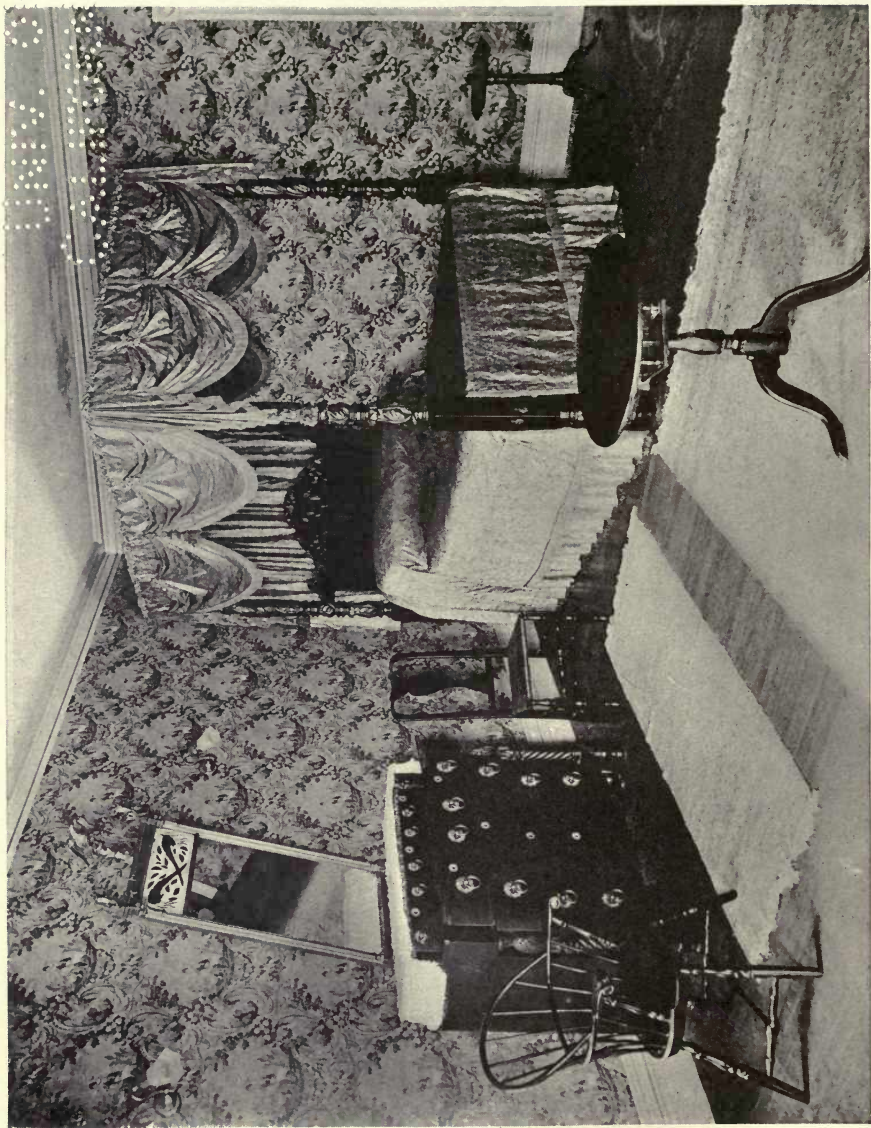
WINDSOR

Wareham	Mrs. F. W. Cheney
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STATE CHAMBER, CONNECTICUT BUILDING

1925



STATE CHAMBER, CONNECTICUT BUILDING

Drake (double)	Mrs. Louis R. Cheney
Allyn (double)	Miss Jane Tuttle
Phelps	Gen. Phelps Montgomery
Wolcott (includes Appleton) (double)	Mr. Chas. E. Gross

WETHERSFIELD

Chester	Mrs. A. A. Welch
Goodrich	Mrs. Daniel A. Markham
Wells	Miss Fannie Pomeroy Brown
Bulkeley (includes Chauncey) (double)	Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley
Hollister	(for sale)

MIDDLETOWN

Wilcox (includes White, Savage, Sage, etc.)	Mr. F. L. Wilcox
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SAYBROOK

Fenwick, Cullich, Ely (double)	Mr. Richard Fenwick Ely
Buckingham	Mrs. Colt
Griswold	Miss Eliz. Griswold
Bradford (includes Steele and Warner)	Mrs. Kinney

Woodbridge	Col. F. W. Cheney
Edwards	(for sale)

The display of genealogical charts shown on the walls of the State building made an exceedingly interesting feature, the artistic work of Mr. Camp in their production receiving high commendation. It is a matter of regret that some of the charts were not received at the State building in time to display them, the task of making them being too great for the limited time in which they could be thus used — a course of sickness preventing him from the prosecution of his work.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Miscellaneous features—Registration of visitors at State Building—Acknowledgment to doners and to Resident Commissioner—Sale of State Building—Glimpse of Connecticut colonial history—The Charter Oak, and Wyllys house, erected in 1638—Connecticut the Constitution State, with photo of Charter Oak tablet and report of its permanent lodgment in State Capitol—Connecticut's musical participation—Extracts from Newspapers.

The visitors' registers at the Connecticut Building (of which there were three) show the registration of 7634 Connecticut people. There are many good reasons why the Connecticut attendance at the Exposition was limited. One was the reputation St. Louis has as a hot city during the summer months. In 1904 this reputation was not lived up to, the thermometer on the south side of the Connecticut Building not showing a temperature above 93 degrees, and as high as that not more than on a half dozen days during the entire season, it being, fortunately, the most comfortable summer there during the past twenty-five years.

A further reason for lighter attendance was the fact that from 1893 to 1904 there had been held eight prominent expositions, at Chicago, San Francisco, Atlanta, Omaha, Nashville, Paris, Buffalo, and Charleston, so that when it came St. Louis' turn many people felt that there had been a surfeit of them. In addition to the foregoing reasons for the comparatively light attendance at the Exposition from the Atlantic States should be reckoned the great distance of 1400 miles and the further fact that it was not as thoroughly advertised throughout that populous realm as it ought to have been.

Acknowledgment.

The Commission of the State of Connecticut hereby acknowledges the following corporations of the State who have aided in the adornment and furnishings of the Connecticut State Building:

Cheney Brothers of South Manchester donated all the silk fabrics used on the walls, windows, and furniture.

The Hartford Carpet Company of Thompsonville and New York gave the rugs in use in the building.

The Bradley and Hubbard Manufacturing Company of Meriden furnished all the electric fixtures at greatly reduced prices.

The P. and F. Corbin Company of New Britain equipped the building with hardware.

The J. B. Williams Company of Glastonbury contributed the toilet soap.

The Wilcox and White Company of Meriden gave the use of a piano with the Angelus attachment, and contributed the services of an accomplished performer.

Further acknowledgment should be made in addition to the foregoing, which appeared in the official catalogue issued by the Connecticut Commission. Reference is made particularly to Mr. Hobart Brinsmade of St. Louis. During many months before the opening of the Exposition as well as through its continuance he rendered willing and effective service in behalf of Connecticut, his native State, and in token of appreciation the Commission honored him with title of Resident Commissioner. Mr. Brinsmade was born in Trumbull, and during the earlier period of his business career he was a resident of Bridgeport. For the past twenty-five years or thereabout he has been engaged in active business in St. Louis, is now president of The King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company, a prominent wholesale establishment. His beautiful home was always "open house," and not a few Connecticut people who were guests therein will cordially endorse all good things we may say of Mr. Brinsmade and his good Connecticut wife.

But while Mr. Brinsmade abounded in good deeds in behalf of his native State there were other sons of Connecticut resident in St. Louis who were not unmindful of Connecticut interests during Exposition days. We can do no more than call the roll and remark that all of them were not only solicitous for the welfare of their mother State but were active and helpful whenever opportunity offered. They were Walter B. Stevens, Secretary of the Exposition Company (of New Haven county origin), Frederick N. Judson, a prominent member of the legal fraternity of St. Louis, where he has resided about forty years, his father being a well known physician in Bridgeport; A. W. Day, president of the Day Rubber Company, a native of Marlboro, and twenty-five years ago member of the firm of Day & Goddard of Hartford; L. F. Parker, formerly of Meriden, now at the head of the law department of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad company (usually called the "Frisco"), and Rev. William Short, D.D., born in Ridgefield, a resident of St. Louis since 1889 and now rector of St. Peter's Episcopal church in that city. (Dr. Short died October 26, 1905, after the foregoing paragraph was written).

Still further acknowledgment should be made, in this instance, to Mrs. Benigna G. Kalb of Columbus, Ohio, who stenographically reported the addresses delivered at the State Building on Connecticut Day. National Commissioner Betts received a note from Mrs. Kalb, saying, in substance, that in appreciation of courtesies she had received at the hands of all connected with the Connecticut Building she offered her services for the making of a verbatim report of the exercises, remarking that the offer was purely gratuitous, and that she desired "no advertising or other reward for the service." Not only is Mrs. Kalb's work a marvelous exhibit of rapid and accurate reporting, but strange to say it is all done by a typewriting machine, which is equipped with stenographic characters. Referring to her use of the stenographic typewriter she remarked that she could not understand why sten-



H. Brinsmade



A. W. Day

St. Louis
Sons of Connecticut



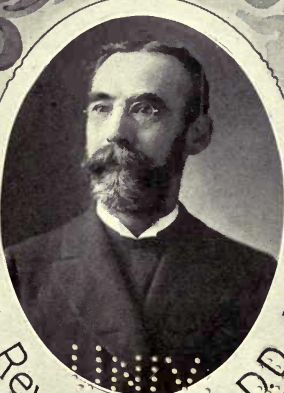
F. N. Judson



L. F. Parker



Walter B. Stevens



Rev. Wm. Short D.D.

70 481
481 70

ographers generally did not employ it, from which it may be understood that she regards it not difficult to master, and as more rapid than hand-reporting.

Sale of the State Building.

After the close of the Exposition the State Building was sold, its purchaser being Mr. William S. Potter, a prominent lawyer and capitalist of Lafayette, Indiana. There were about thirty persons who were so much attracted by it that they expressed a desire to secure it for re-erection as a home, but when they came to obtain estimates as to cost of taking it down, transporting it elsewhere and rebuilding it, their enthusiasm waned. It was decided by the Commission to receive sealed proposals for it, the purchaser being required to restore the site of the building to the satisfaction of the Department of Works, and so relieve the Commission from obligations which were binding upon it by contract.

Mr. Potter had the site restored, as per the Commission's agreement with him, to the satisfaction of the Exposition authorities, as shown by the letter from the office of the Director of Works, extract from which is as follows:

"I take this opportunity to officially confirm the letter sent to Brinsmade & Company, and wish to state that the site of the Connecticut Building has been restored to the entire satisfaction of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and does hereby release the Connecticut Commission from all liability under the terms and conditions made out in their application for building permit."

(Signed) Karl Hoblitzelle,
Secretary to the Director of Works.

*A Glimpse of Connecticut Colonial History.**

(The following is reproduced from the official catalogue issued by this Commission in pamphlet form and distributed

*NOTE.—The Official Catalogue originally appeared in The Connecticut Magazine, and the Connecticut Commission is indebted to it for the loan of the illustrations shown in this portion of its report.

upon request to visitors to the Connecticut Building. It was prepared by Mrs. John Marshall Holcombe, member of the Board of Lady Managers, second vice-president of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames).



NO less an American historian than the late Dr. John Fiske remarks, "that a really intelligent and fruitful study of American history is only an affair of yesterday." It is surprising to think how little notice was paid to it half a century ago, and he invites special attention "to the State of Connecticut, in its relation to the very first beginnings and the final establishment of federal government."

The religious intolerance of Charles I, and his ministers, sent from England large numbers of the best quality of Anglo-Saxon representatives. They were men of culture, and of such powerful influence that their strength could not long be "cribbed, cabined or confined" by king or minister.

In the emigrants of 1630 there was no thought of a life or government free from the control of the British crown. The desire of the Massachusetts men was to establish a theocratic commonwealth attuned to the existing home rule. In 1633 came, however, men of a different mold. Planted in their natures seemed to have been that seed destined to develop the great system of democracy, for, from the very beginning, as we look back through the long perspective of two and one-half centuries, and turn on the X-rays of modern analytical investigation, we can note the workings of that

marvelous leaven — democracy — prompting and directing their course.

The ship Griffin bore from English shores, in 1633, a notable company, bound for Newtown, Mass., and among this company two men, Hooker and Haynes, certainly are of special interest to the student of history. Thomas Hooker had been pastor of a church in Chelmsford, and so great was his popularity, that not only his own people, but others from all parts of Essex flocked to hear him. The Earl of Warwick, though residing at a great distance, was a frequent attendant. John Haynes, the most conspicuous layman of the Thomas Hooker company, was a man "of large estate and heavenly mind." He was owner of Copford Hall, an elegant seat that



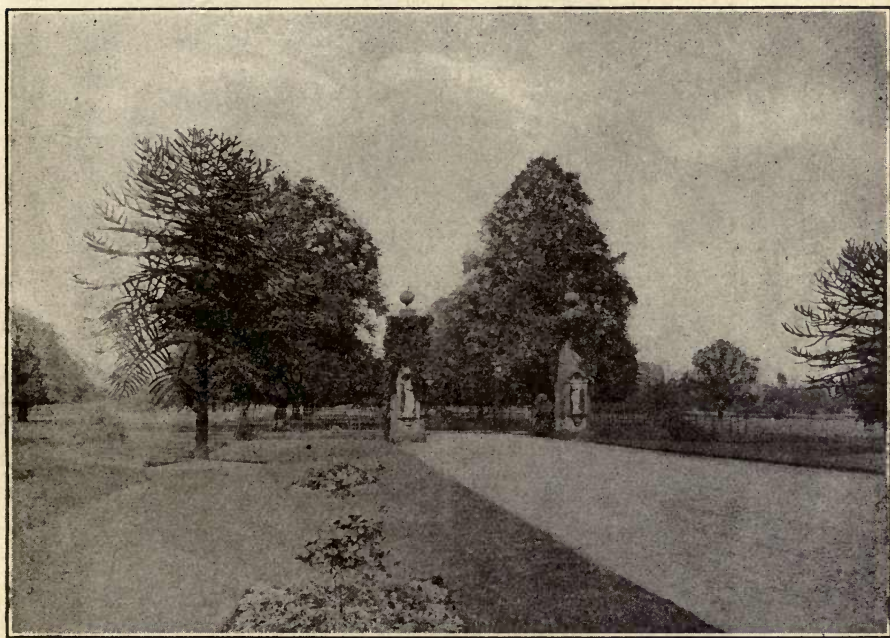
GAULDEN MANOR IN TOLLAND, SOMERSETSHIRE, ENGLAND
Home of the Wolcotts, who sold their estate and came with the Puritans to America.
Ancient Church where the Wolcotts worshiped.

offered an annual income of 1,000 pounds sterling. He was one of the best representatives of the republicans of that day, which Coleridge has so justly called "the religious and moral aristocracy." His second wife was Mabel Harlakepden of

prominent family and royal descent. Her brother, Roger Harlakenden, brought great wealth to the little colony at Boston, and his untimely death deprived the community of his valuable influence and large resources. John Haynes' two eldest sons remained in England, and we read of a complaint from them after his death, that "their father had spent too much of his estate in settling the colony in New England." But even in Massachusetts, the Mecca of that hazardous voyage, the aspirations of the "Hooker company" were not realized. "A fundamental feature of Massachusetts policy was the limitation of office holding, and the elective franchise to church members only." Such restriction did not agree with their conception of personal liberty.

The residents of the adjoining towns of Dorchester and Watertown were also opposed to the Massachusetts policy, and among the supporters of Hooker were Rev. John Warham, John Maverick, Roger Ludlow, and Henry Wolcott of Dorchester, and George Phillips, a Cambridge graduate, pastor of the church of Watertown. In these three towns was held that germ of pure democracy which was destined to revolutionize the world. Through long generations civil liberty had been kept alive on English soil. Slowly developing from the little beginning in the wise rulings of Alfred the Great, down through the centuries, it fired the souls of these men — some of whom bore the blood of that royal ancestor in their veins — to resist theocratic limitations and advance personal liberty. A spirit of unrest seemed evident from the very beginning among the passengers of the Griffin. They were barely settled in Massachusetts before they agitated the matter of leaving, and they appealed to the court, after only a year's residence, "for liberty to remove." To this request there were strenuous objections. John Haynes was made governor of the Massachusetts colony in May, 1635, but even this overture was not efficacious in restraining the restless spirits. There were leaders there, who could not

brook the bonds restraining those vital forces that claimed expression. Men of destiny they seem, indeed, created for a great mission, pressed irresistibly on to work out the plans of an over-ruling Providence, whom we are told "sifted three kingdoms to find the material wherewith to settle New England," and a Connecticut writer tells us "that the Massachusetts colony was again sifted to find the righteous material for the creation of Connecticut — the birthplace of democracy."



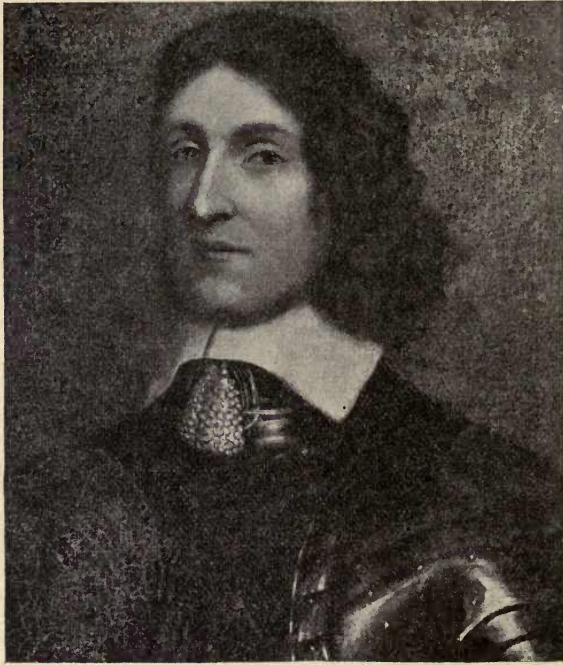
AVENUE LEADING TO MALVERN HALL, ESTATE OF THE GRISWOLDS AT WARWICKSHIRE, ENGLAND, FROM ABOUT FIFTEENTH CENTURY

The Griswolds who came to America were descendants of a younger son of the family who owned Malvern Hall

The Massachusetts court granted an unwilling consent, and in 1636 Thomas Hooker and his company removed to the Connecticut river, settling at a point midway between Windsor and Wethersfield (which was soon named Hartford) and called it Newtowne. To the north of them was the Dorchester contingent with the Godly divine, John Warham, as pastor,

and Roger Ludlow and Henry Wolcott among the laymen; to the south was the company from Watertown.

Alexander Johnston says, "These settlements had entered the new territory, not only as complete organizations, but as completely organized churches. It was to be the privilege of Connecticut to keep the notion of this federal relation alive until it could be made the fundamental law of all the



GEN'L HEZEKIAH HAYNES

Son of Gov. John Haynes, who remained in England, owner of Copford Hall

commonwealths in 1789. In this respect, the life principles of the American Union may be traced straight back to the primitive union of the three little settlements on the banks of the Connecticut." On January 14, 1639, a convention met at Hartford, which was a momentous occasion in American history. In the creation of a constitution there accepted, three men are conspicuous: Thomas Hooker, the minister and great intellectual leader, whose sermon of May, 1638

(but recently deciphered by Dr. J. H. Trumbull) reveals him as the father of the democracy; John Haynes, the recognized civil leader and first governor of the colony of Connecticut, and Roger Ludlow, the accomplished lawyer, whose hand surely penned the document which bears to the legal eye, the illegible hall-marks of his professional handicraft. Though these three figures stand prominently forth on that dramatic stage, around them are grouped statesmen gathered from Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, who met in that memorable

January, 1639, to frame a constitution, hitherto unknown to the nations of the earth. The compact prepared in the cabin of the Mayflower, though of a most interesting character, was in no sense a constitution, "defining the powers of government to which its framers are willing to entrust themselves,"

and it began with a full recognition of royal authority and can no longer be

interpreted as any factor in democracy. Of it Johnston writes: "It had not a particle of political significance, nor was democracy an impelling force in it."

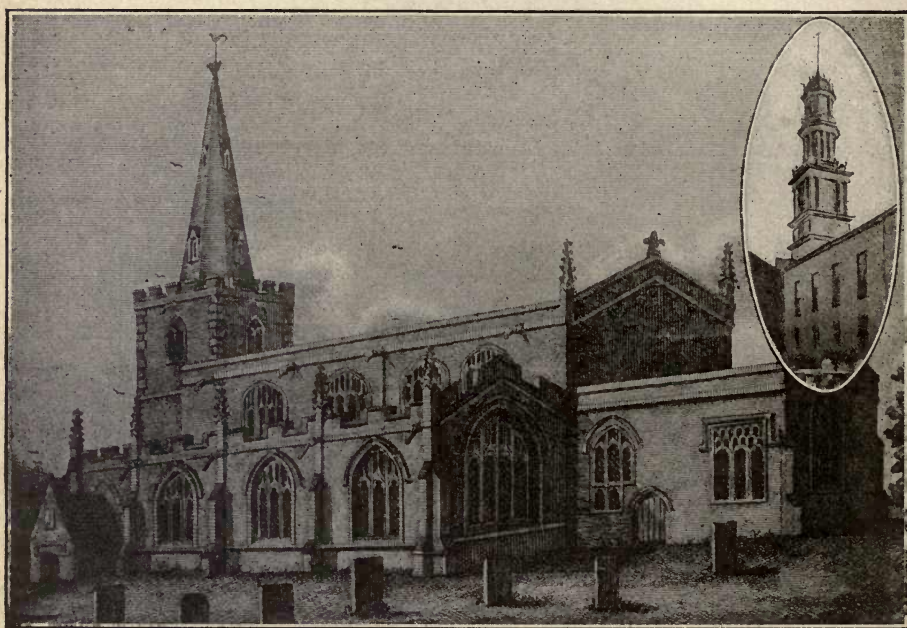
It may be interesting to note the persons constituting that company of Puritans, which to such an extent has



CHURCH ATTENDED BY GRISWOLDS

Interments and Memorial Tablets of the family are in the churchyard, Warwickshire, England, also a tablet to George Griswold, who was undoubtedly the father of Edward and Matthew Griswold, the emigrants

peopled this country and determined its characteristics. Most of that company were well educated. They sacrificed the environments of wealth and such luxury as pertained to the seventeenth century, to cross the seas and encounter manifold privations, sufferings, and dangers for conscience sake. They were in no sense wanderers or "pilgrims." All of the circumstances attending their emigration, unequivocally demonstrate that the undertaking, from first to last, was inspired



MARFIELD CHURCH IN LEICESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND, WHERE THOMAS HOOKER PREACHED BEFORE COMING TO AMERICA

In oval at right is the First Church at Hartford, Connecticut, founded by Thomas Hooker by religious principle. They were true "Puritans," living not for the flesh, but the pure spirit from which their name is derived. In their interpretation of this purity, they elevated the spirit, and not only subordinated the things of this world, but to a great extent abandoned them and banished from their lives such superfluities as forms and ceremonies. From the absence of worldly considerations left by them, very

erroneous conclusions have been drawn. Hollister states: "From actual examinations, it appears that more than four-fifths of the early landed proprietors of Windsor, Wethersfield, and Hartford, belong to families that had arms granted



JOHN DAVENPORT, FOUNDER OF FIRST THEOCRATIC GOVERNMENT
IN NEW WORLD

Founded on the brotherhood of men and modeled from the Israelites after their escape from bondage in Egypt

to them in England. But what had they to do with the gauntleted hand, the helmeted brow, the griffins, the lions, the strawberry and the storks of the Herald's College?"

Thomas Hooker, Samuel Stone, Roger Ludlow, John Warham, John Maverick, George Phillips and many others, both clergymen and laymen, were university men. Haynes, Wyllys, Drake, Wolcott, Griswold, and Phelps, we know, relinquished beautiful homes, and with their wives, who were women of equally good position with themselves, cast their lives in with those elements which were to create a "dynamic force" sufficient to revolutionize the world and elevate humanity.

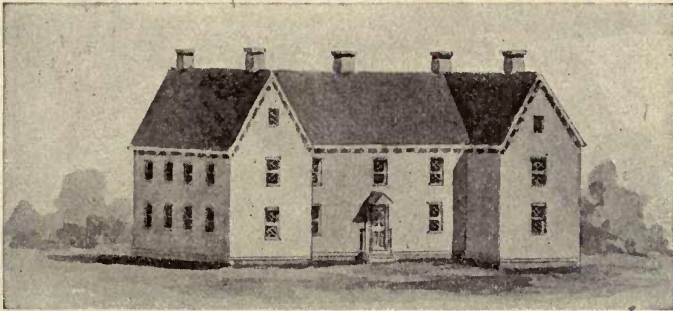
The home of Henry Wolcott was Gaulden Manor, in Tolland, Somersetshire, England, and the manor house, long the residence of this ancient family, was richly ornamented with carved work. Henry Wolcott gave up those pastimes, "bold, athletic and hardy," which the country squires of merry England were wont to pursue, attached himself to the Puritan movement, and set sail for America. Roger Ludlow, an Oxford man, was also of an ancient English family.

In less than a year after the settlement of Hartford, the three river towns were threatened with extinction, and only the most direct and heroic measures could save them. In May, 1637, "an offensive war was declared against the Pequot Indians," and a force of ninety men levied, forty-two from Hartford, thirty from Windsor, eighteen from Wethersfield. Gathered together on the bank of the river at Hartford, under the command of Capt. John Mason, the departing warriors received the blessing of Thomas Hooker. In a letter written by him to Governor Winthrop at Boston, immediately following, he explained the reasons for their course, and adds, "I hope you see the necessity to hasten execution and not to do this work of the Lord slackly."

The colonists fell upon the Pequots, sleeping off a debauch of the previous evening, and almost annihilated the tribe.

“It was civilization against barbarism. It was a mighty blow struck in self-defense by a handful of settlers against a horde of demons. Sachem and sagamore against soldier and legist; sannup and squaw against husbandman and housewife; war drum against church bell; war whoop against psalm; savagery, squalor, devilish rites and incantations against prayer, hymns, and exhortations. Warfare, rapine, and desolation against peace and plenty, enlightenment and culture and all the social forces that bear fruitage under the sunlight of civilization,” says John M. Taylor in “The Life of Roger Ludlow.”

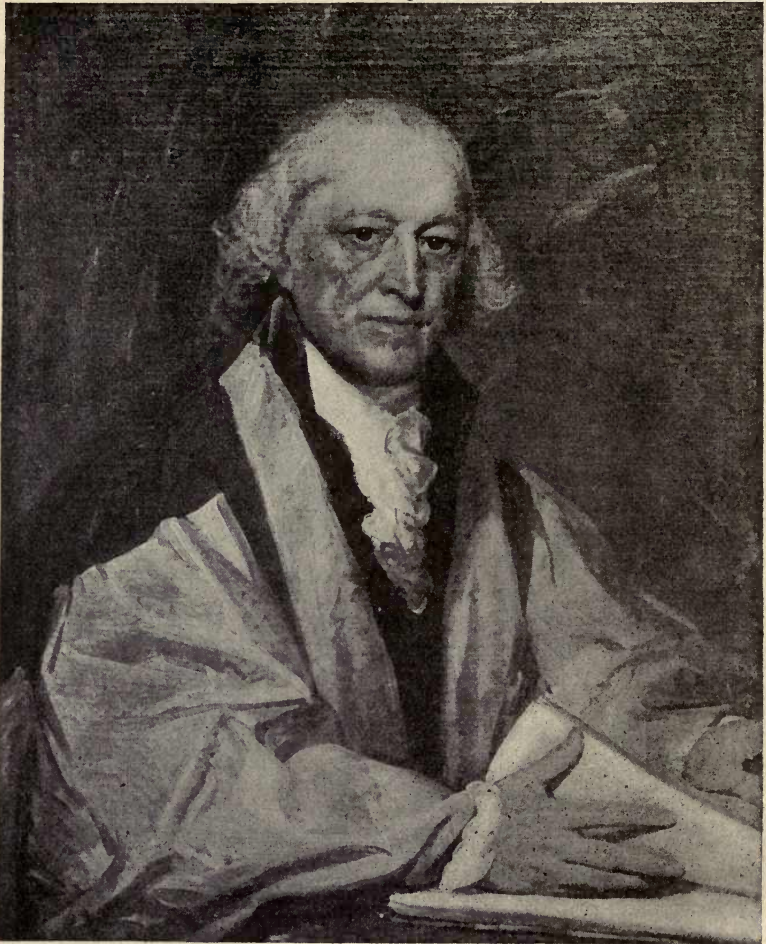
The government, self-established, under which the three river towns had existed from 1639, had proved eminently



RESIDENCE OF THEOPOLIS EATON, AN EARLY EMIGRANT, ERECTED IN NEW HAVEN AS THE FIRST MANSION IN THE COLONY

satisfactory, but being without recognition from the home authorities, there seemed great insecurity during the stormy period of the restoration, and the necessity of a charter very apparent. In 1662, John Winthrop, perhaps the most courtly and tactful man in the colony, was entrusted with the delicate commission of securing such from the new sovereign. He was the son of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts and, like his honored father, “possessed a remarkable combination of audacity with velvet tact. He knew at once how to maintain the rights and claims of Connecticut and how to make Charles II think him the best fellow in the world.” So the astute statesman sought and obtained a royal charter, which “simply

gave Connecticut what she had already, and which was so satisfactorily republican, that she did not need to revise it in 1789, but lived on with it well into the nineteenth century." This charter defined her territory in such a way as to include



WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON

One of the framers of the Federal Constitution and President of the Committee of Five appointed to revise the style of the instrument and arrange its articles—He proposed the organization of the Senate as a separate body—Johnson was born and died at Stratford, Connecticut—Copied from original by Gilbert Stuart, now in possession of Dr. Charles Frederick Johnson

some of the other colonies which, by royal authority, were annexed.

Soon the whole of what is now known as Connecticut had grown together as an extensive republic, composed of towns whose union presented, in many respects, a miniature model of our present great federal commonwealth, and all protected under that broad charter, around which cluster today cherished traditions. Who can imagine Hartford without the Charter Oak? Who, in Connecticut does not know of this same charter and the tenacity with which it was preserved? Massachusetts had not only surrendered her charter, but suffered the humiliation of learning that Connecticut had heroically mastered the situation and kept the priceless document. In Hartford, Andros was conquered and the crown set at naught. While the authorities were gathered in courteous conference with their distinguished guest, Major Andros, the subject of discussion — the charter — lay upon the table. Suddenly, all the lights went out and there was a moment of darkness. The candles were re-lit, but amazing to relate, the charter had disappeared. No one knew whither. It was a singular accident, but the most polite and gracious governor in the world and amiable counsel could not surrender an article that was not to be found. So Andros, baffled, angry



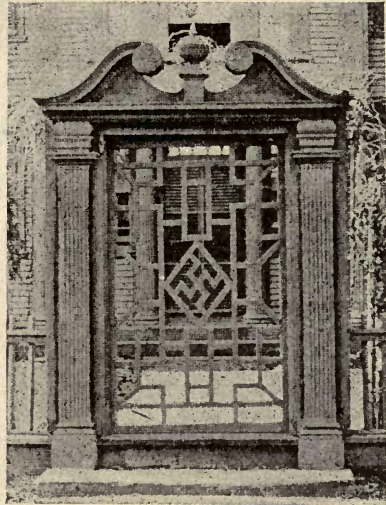
HISTORIC GRANT HOUSE AT WINDSOR

and indignant, left with his commission unfulfilled. A bold colonist, Captain Joseph Wadsworth, had seized the charter in that moment of darkness, and in company with Captain John Talcott escaped with it to Wyllys Hill. In the heart of a great oak it was safely deposited, transmitting to the venerable tree that guarded it an immortal name.

“Connecticut’s line of public conduct was precisely the same after as before 1662, and its success was remarkable. It is safe to say that the diplomatic skill, forethought, and self-control shown by the men who guided the course of Connecticut during this period have seldom been equaled on the larger fields of the world’s history. As products of democracy, they were its best vindication.”

Following a small remnant of the Pequots, as they fled from their devastated stronghold, along the shores of Connecticut, the beautiful region about Quinnipiac was first disclosed to English eyes, and reports of it reached Boston in a short time, and so glowing were the descriptions, that a party of Englishmen, lately arrived, greatly longed to appropriate such a beautiful retreat. John Davenport, a distinguished divine from London, with Theopolis Eaton and a “goodly company” had reached Boston a few months previous. They desired, however, to found a community of their own, and though diligent efforts were again made to keep such desirable citizens in Massachusetts, — even to the generous offer of the whole town of Newberry, — they could not be persuaded to remain, and they set out for the tempting regions of the Connecticut shore. They settled at Quinnipiac, calling the place New Haven. Mr. Eaton built a house of large proportions, having twenty-seven rooms, and furnished it in truly luxurious fashion, for the records bear witness that he had “tapestries, Turkey carpets, and tapestry carpets,” and that he accommodated an immense household, many besides his immediate family being sheltered in that spacious mansion.

John Davenport had evinced such Puritan tendencies before receiving his ordination, it seemed unlikely that he could receive orders, but his brother-in-law, Sir Richard Conway, principal secretary to the King in 1624, had such influence with Charles I, that the young man was apparently pardoned his outspoken expressions and he was ordained and established over St. Stephen's church in London. Theopolis Eaton, a wealthy merchant of London, was the son of a clergyman in Coventry, who had been



“OLD GATE”—ENTRANCE TO COLONIAL MANSION AT FARMINGTON

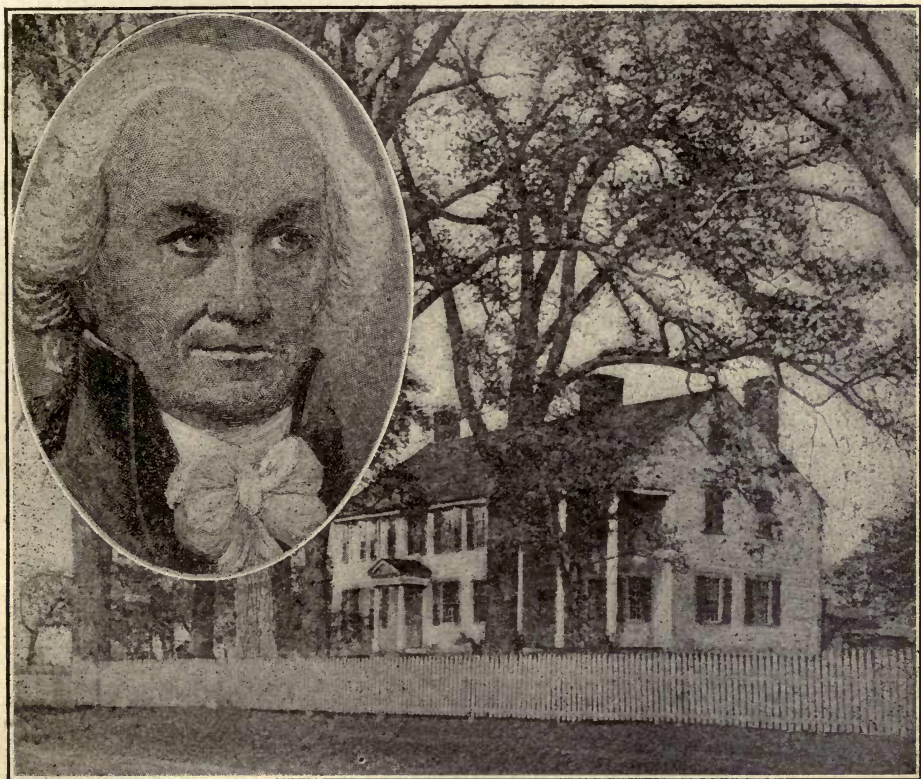
the teacher of Davenport in his youth. Edward Hopkins married the stepdaughter of Theopolis Eaton and came with him from Boston, but settled in Hartford, and was governor of the colony every alternate year with Haynes. Two stepsons of Theopolis Eaton were David and Thomas Yale, the former being great-grandfather of Elihu Yale. The New Haven settlement was a theocratic commonwealth like Boston. This remained with the outlying districts entirely distinct until 1662, when they were all incorporated into the colony of Connecticut by the provisions of the famous charter.

As Roger Ludlow still pushed on after that remnant of the fleeing Pequots, he saw beyond Quinnipiac (New Haven) another fair spot, named Uncoa, which so pleased him that, disappointed, we are told, in not having filled the office of governor in either Massachusetts or Connecticut, he deter-

mined upon founding a colony for himself, where he would be the unquestioned leader. This place he called Fairfield, and hither came his intimate friends and companions in the pilgrimage from England to Massachusetts and Massachusetts to Connecticut. There were many prominent and wealthy people in Fairfield, living in beautiful homes, and many a noble specimen of colonial architecture, and family silver bearing arms and crests, perished in that merciless destruction of General Tryon and his Hessian soldiers in the struggle of 1776.

Another commonwealth was in 1639 established at the mouth of the Connecticut river by Colonel George Fenwick, who arrived with his wife, Lady Alice Fenwick, often called Lady Alice Botteler, accompanied by gentlemen of position and their attendants. Winthrop had established a fort there in 1635, and later, in expectation of the arrival of the distinguished company, houses had been built under his superintendence for "gentlemen of quality." Of this territory, immense in extent as described on paper in the grant of 1631, the Earl of Warwick had been made "governor in chief, and lord high admiral of all the plantations within the bounds and upon the coasts of America." Five lords, members of the House of Lords, and twelve gentlemen of the House of Commons were appointed to assist him; among the former Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brooke, who with many others afterward distinguished in the civil war, contemplated a removal to this place. Sir Henry Vane, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Lord Rich, John Pym, Oliver Cromwell were among the number. The settlement received the title of Saybrook, in honor of Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brooke, and enjoyed an independent government, administered by Colonel George Fenwick. It owed no allegiance to Connecticut until 1644, when it became incorporated with that colony. Pathetic is the sequel of Colonel Fenwick's sojourn in the wilderness. Conditions had become more

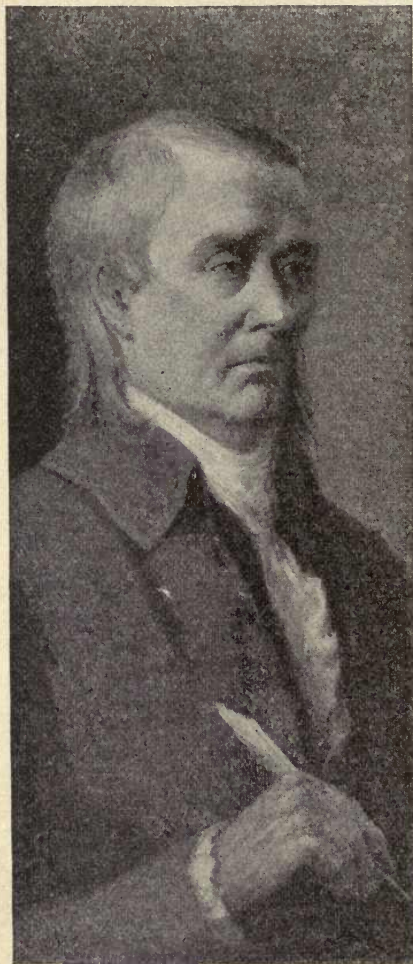
favorable in England, and the distinguished men and women who were expected to follow, remained at home, and upon that lonely shore Colonel Fenwick buried his high-born wife, Lady Alice, and returned alone to his native land, leaving all his possessions in New England to his sister, Elizabeth, wife of Captain John Cullick and later Richard Ely. There is in the original town of Saybrook, now Lyme,



OLIVER ELLSWORTH, A LEADER IN THE FEDERAL CONVENTION OF 1787 WHICH FRAMED
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Ellsworth mansion at Windsor, Connecticut — Ellsworth, with his colleague, Johnson of Connecticut,
drew a bill to organize the Judiciary

a very old burying-ground, called the Ely cemetery, where for nine generations, descendants only of this Richard Ely have been buried. No one, save those of Ely composition,



ROGER SHERMAN

The only man who took part in drafting our four great documents of early national history—Declaration of Rights, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Constitution

can be mingled with the dust in that select enclosure. In Saybrook an ancient tablestone with curious scroll top marks the resting place of Lady Fenwick. Hollister writes: "It speaks of the crowning excellence and glory of a woman's love, who could give up all the attractions of her proud English home, the peerless circles wherein she moved and constituted a chief fascination, to follow her husband to the desolate peninsula, where the humble houses of wood within the enclosure of the fort opened their arms with but a grim and chilly welcome. She must have suffered bitter disappointment, as she looked off in vain for the long-expected

knights and gentlemen, to Saybrook, whither they had

promised to flee from the civil strifes that beset them at home."

John Winthrop of Connecticut was the oldest son of Governor Winthrop of Boston, born at Groton, England, 1605, the favorite of his father. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and further equipped by an extensive European trip, which found him at twenty-five years of age one of the most highly accomplished and elegant men of his time. In 1631 he came with his father to America and was chosen magistrate for Massachusetts. Soon after he went back to England, but in 1635 returned with a commission to build a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut river and to hold the place of governor.

At New London John Winthrop also established a colony, and with him was associated Rev. Mr. Blinman, who after ten years was succeeded by Rev. Simon Bradstreet, son of Governor Bradstreet and grandson of Governor Dudley of Massachusetts. In 1659 Captain John Mason, with Rev. James Fitch and a company of thirty-five, followed along the banks of the Thames river to a picturesque spot between the Yantic and Shetucket rivers, and created the town of Norwich, which Dr. Holmes justly described as "a town of supreme, audacious, alpine loveliness."

Again I quote from John Fiske, who declares, "To Connecticut was given not only the labor and honor of framing the first constitution, but at a later, most critical moment of the United States, her sons played a saving part. The period just following the Revolution was fraught with dis-temper and danger. There was lurking dread of what might be done by a new and untried continental power. In 1786 civil war was threatened in many quarters, bitterness of jealousy between large and small states, north and south, was such that the assembling of statesmen in Philadelphia was a gloomy occasion. Controversy was heated, and personal accusations made the situation exceedingly grave and

dangerous. The convention was on the point of breaking up; the members going home with their minds clouded and their hearts rent at the imminency of civil strife, when a compromise was suggested by Oliver Ellsworth, Roger Sherman, and William Samuel Johnson, three immortal names. These men represented Connecticut, the State which for 150 years had been familiar with the co-operation of the federal and national principles. In the election of her government, she was a little nation; in the election of her assembly she was a little confederation, thus it was that at one of the most critical moments of our country's existence, the sons of Connecticut played a decisive part and made it possible for the framework of our national government to be completed. When we consider this noble climax and the memorable beginnings which led up to it, when we also reflect the mighty part federalism is unquestionably to play in the future, we shall be convinced that there is no State in our Union whose history will better repay careful study than Connecticut. Surely few incidents are better worth turning over and over and surveying from all possible points of view, than the framing of a little confederation of river towns in Hartford in January, 1639.

By the searchlight of modern "intelligent study," we may indeed see Connecticut illumined with an immortal radiance, and the figures of four dates blazing in unquenchable light, 1639 — 1662 — 1687 — 1789. The hiding of the charter in the oak is identified with those series of events by which true liberty was inaugurated and the United States made possible. The first date, 1639, declares an emancipation of the human race in the creation of constitutional liberty. In Hartford was born that "first written constitution known to the world, upon which were based the principles of constitutional liberty," and under its provisions a miniature republic found life. The second date, 1662, represents the protection and continuance of the infant republic which,

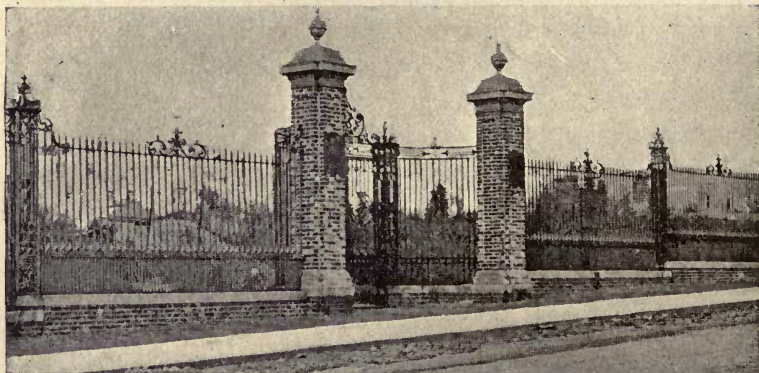
after the restoration, was in danger of destruction unless officially recognized by the home government. A charter was prepared by the Connecticut statesmen, so broad and comprehensive, that one marvels as much at their courage as statesmanship, but "fortune favored the brave," and the charter was secured, and sheltered beneath its protective powers, the little republic lived and flourished. The year 1687 represents again the threatened extinction of this same little republic, and still again its protection and survival, the indomitable will and ingenuity of the Connecticut colonists overcoming obstacles, as in 1662 statesmanship and the charm of a personal magnetism prevailed to protect the germ of democracy. And 1789 represents the grand fulfillment of preliminary measures. The constitution of Connecticut had produced a form of government so satisfactory after a trial of 150 years, that it proved the solution of serious problems before the constitutional convention of Philadelphia, as its example was the inspiration which resulted in the adoption of the United States constitution, constructed on the lines of Connecticut's model.

One of the truest of men and best of Connecticut's governors said twenty years since, "What the State of Connecticut most needs today is State pride, which will develop with consciousness of its own history."

With a record as unique — as inspiring as this — to have given to mankind an emancipation second to none other in the secular history of the world, Connecticut should stand among the first in the roll-call of the States. Well may she command the admiration and stir the pride of her children wherever they may be.

Connecticut has been over-modest. Hollister writes, "that Connecticut people were un-ambitious for display; content with the moral grandeur that alone attends the discharge of duty, and in silent unconsciousness building up a political structure more sublime in its beauty than the towered palaces of kings."

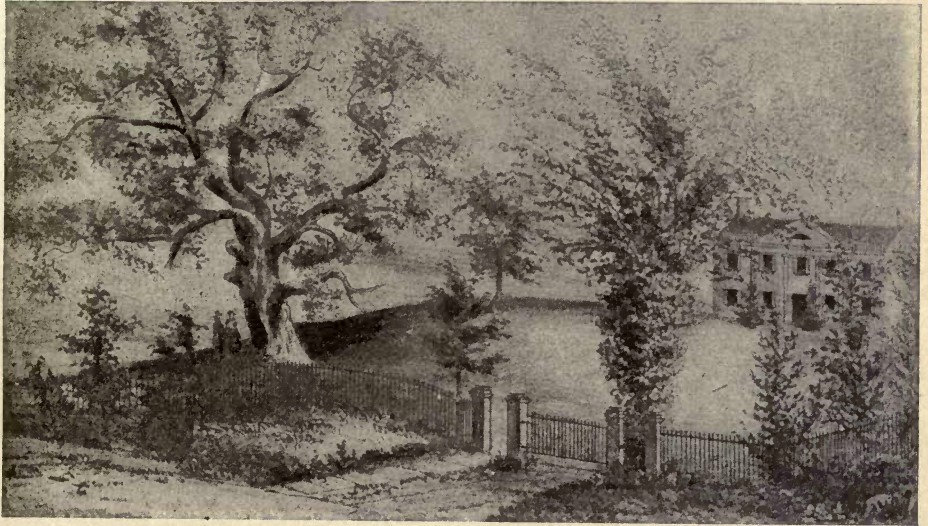
In an estimate of comparative state merits, and the Exposition at St. Louis invites every state to exhibit its best in all departments,—I would urge a contemplation of the history of the early colonial settlements with a study of the character of the settlers, the motives impelling emigration and the immediate impress of those characters upon the history of the new world. We will find that the Connecticut settlers came to America neither for trade nor adventure; they were a company of highly intelligent men, impelled by religious and civil convictions to seek a freedom for the development of those convictions. Emigrating to Massachusetts, they failed to find there the freedom of their ideals, and again they emigrated, leaving friends and the protection of a "settlement," to strike out through the pathless wilderness seeking truly a "promised land." On the banks of the Connecticut the haven was found. Such were the settlers of Connecticut; statesmen of noble type and far-reaching vision, "who builded better than they knew" the structure of a free government, of the people, by the people, for the people."



MEMORIAL GATEWAY TO OLD CENTER CHURCH BURYING GROUND AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, WHEREIN LIES REMAINS OF THOMAS HOOKER AND MANY OF THE PIONEERS OF THE NATION—ERECTED AS MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR JOHN HAYNES

Inscription on one of the tablets: "John Haynes, one of the three illustrious framers of the first written constitution creating a government upon which were based the principles of American Constitutional liberty"

(Pages 215 and 216 are reproduced from the official catalogue issued by the Connecticut Commission, which will naturally have an abiding interest to those who have special regard for Connecticut during the colonial period.)

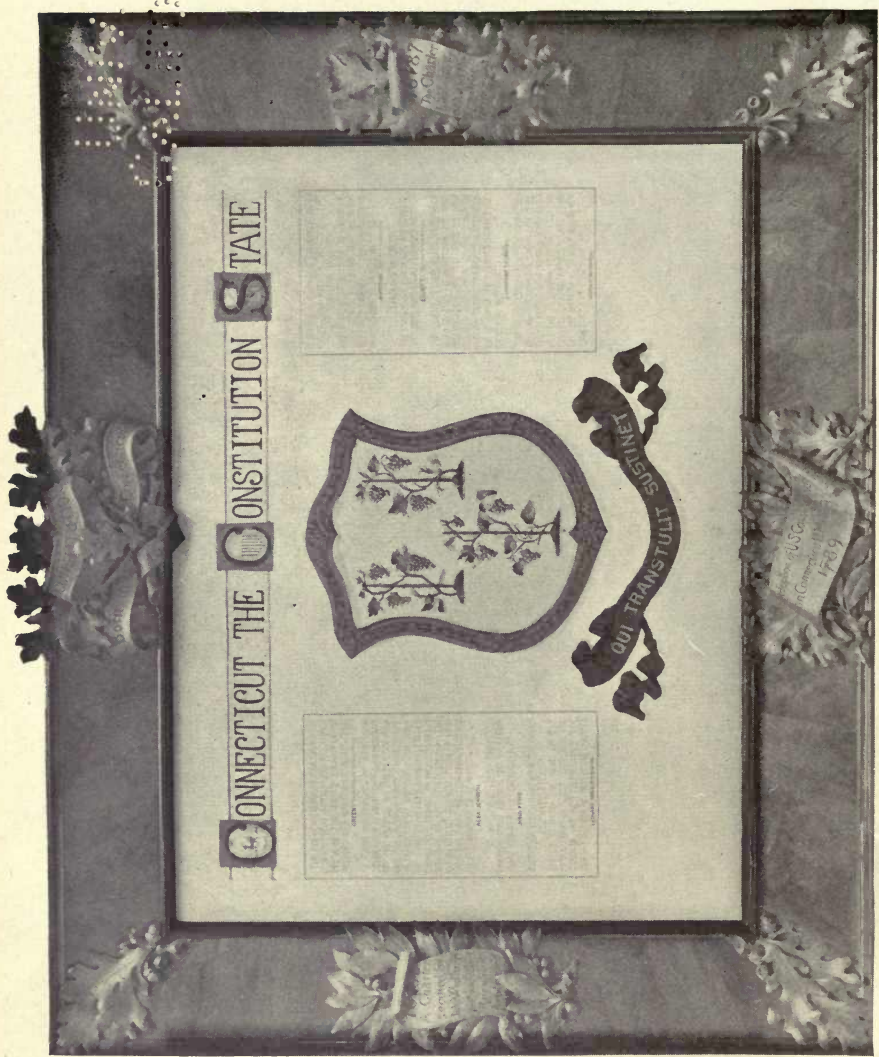


THE CHARTER OAK AND WYLLYS HOUSE, ERECTED IN HARTFORD IN 1638



THE Wyllys family is characteristic of the founders of Connecticut. The first of the name in this country, Governor George Wyllys, left in 1638 an ancestral estate in England, Fenny-Compton in Warwickshire, to throw in his fortunes with those of the Puritan settlers of Hartford. This estate was near Stratford-on-Avon, and one of the Wyllyses left a sum of money for a "lecture" or sermon to be preached weekly in Stratford; so the thought occurs that Shakespeare was very possibly familiar with the names of Wyllys and Fenny-Compton. George Wyllys held the office of Governor of Connecticut; his son, Samuel, served in the General Assembly thirty-six years; Samuel's son, Hezekiah, was elected in 1711 Secretary of State for the Colony; he was succeeded by his son, George, who held the office for the long period of sixty-four years. Then succeeded him his son, General Samuel Wyllys, for fifteen years until 1809. Thus, this office, so important in the history of the Colony, was held for ninety-eight years without a break by the father, son, and grandson. "It is believed," remarks I. W. Stuart, in his "Lives of the Early Governors of Connecticut," "that this instance of the perpetuation of high office in the same family for so long a term of years is without a parallel in this country." Add to this period of ninety-eight years, the thirty-six years of service of Samuel Wyllys, and the six years when the first George Wyllys was chief magistrate, and we have the record of one hundred and forty years when high places of trust were annually given to the Wyllys family.





CONNECTICUT THE CONSTITUTION STATE



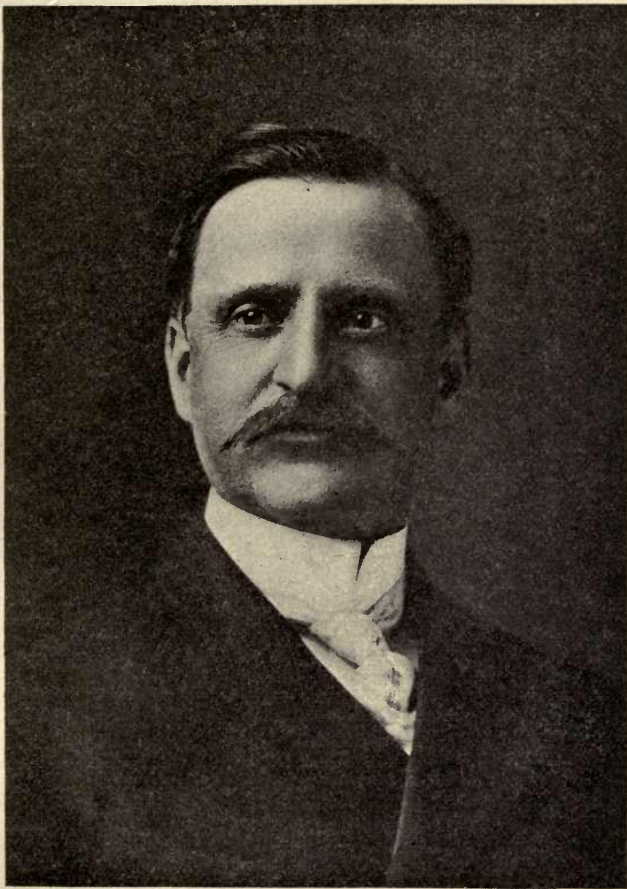
1787
1789

1789

CHARTER OAK FRAME.

"CONSTITUTION" TABLET.

On the 15th day of June, 1905, a company of about one hundred persons, including members of both branches of the Legislature, gathered in the west corridor of the Capitol to witness the unveiling of the "Constitution" tablet that during the Exposition had hung in the main hall of the State building, and which had now found a permanent resting place among treasured memorials of the State.



FRANK L. WILCOX

The addresses of presentation and acceptance were by President Wilcox of the Exposition Commission and Governor Roberts, and the unveiling was by Mrs. Holcombe, its designer.

Presentation Address by HON. FRANK L. WILCOX.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: — I am about to present to you, in behalf of the State of Connecticut, this "Constitution State Tablet," that graced the Connecticut Building at the World's Fair at St. Louis, and was one of our choicest furnishings. It was prepared especially for that purpose, and with a view of being a perpetual memorial of the fact that Connecticut is "The Constitution State." While it was in preparation, your predecessor, Ex-Governor Abiram Chamberlain, expressed his wish that it might be placed within this Capitol Building after it had served its purpose in St. Louis.

I am the more rejoiced to present it to you as the generous appropriation by the State for the participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was passed while you were the presiding officer of the Senate, upon my report as Chairman of the Exposition Committee; and because on May 3, 1904, at the dedication ceremonies at St. Louis, on behalf of the Connecticut Commission, I delivered the Connecticut State Building into your hands and you accepted the gift in gracious and appreciative words. Now I give you your own again in part, when it was once included as a whole. But now this tablet finds an abiding resting place in the Capitol of our State instead of in the temporary home of the people of Connecticut within the borders of a far-away sister State.

This frame is made from the genuine wood of the famous Charter Oak that flourished in the City of Hartford when British hands would snatch from us the charter given by the English Crown. It is carved in symbolic design of oak leaves and tabature, bearing four dates of great significance in the history of Connecticut, viz.: 1639, the Constitution born in Connecticut; 1662, a charter secured by John Winthrop and an infant republic protected; 1687, the Charter hidden in the Charter Oak and the republic protected; and in 1789, adoption of the United States Constitution on Connecticut's model. The tablet bears the title, "Connecticut, The Constitution State," and nine accompanying quotations from accredited historians, unquestionably prove the appropriateness and justice of the title. Let me read you the excerpt from the historian John Fiske:

"On the 14th of January, 1639, all the freemen of the three towns (Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield) assembled at Hartford and adopted the first written constitution known to history, and that created a government, and marked the beginnings of American democracy, of which Thomas Hooker deserves, more than any other

man, to be called the father. The government of the United States today is, in lineal descent, more nearly related to that of Connecticut than to that of any of the thirteen colonies." And, again, this from Johnston:

"The birthplace of American democracy is Hartford. Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, first took shape in Connecticut. The American form of commonwealth originated in Connecticut and not in Massachusetts, Virginia, or any other colony."

Below the tablet is a separate frame containing an explanatory note which will make clear the source of this gift to the State and its significance:

CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTION TABLET.

This epitome of Connecticut's unique place in political history was designed for use at the Connecticut State Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, 1904, by Mrs. John M. Holcombe, a member of the National Board of Lady Managers.

The frame, except the outside molding, which was made from an oaken beam taken from the most ancient of the Gold street houses in April, 1899, is of Charter Oak, contributed by Mrs. Samuel Colt, Miss Annie Eliot Trumbull, and Mrs. Holcombe.

The carving represents four dates of great importance in our history. These significant dates and the above design were used in the official state badge and in the official marker for the furnishings of the Connecticut Building.

The frame was executed by Mr. Albert Entress of Hartford, and the seal and text illuminated by Mr. Charles L. N. Camp of New Haven.

This illuminated Coat of Arms of the State of Connecticut in its beautiful symbolical frame created world-wide interest and comment in St. Louis. It was visited and studied again and again by former citizens of this state, and by noted men of other states. Nay, more, there were foreign representatives and commissioners who expressed their surprise at the facts set forth, but generously acknowledged that the claim and case were well proven. We cannot but believe that the people of this our Commonwealth will take a just pride in having this memorial adorn this Capitol wall.

And, Your Excellency, how wisely the Capitol Superintendent, Mr. Sprague, and the State Librarian, Mr. Godard, have chosen this place for it to hang in this Historic Hall! The Seal of the State formed in the stained glass windows above us will let the pure sunlight shine upon the illuminated Seal of the State in this tablet, surrounded by its wealth of truth and story. Over in the corner there is the headstone, that marked the grave of that sturdy patriot, General Israel Putnam, who left his plow to fight for his country, affirming that he "dared lead where any dared to follow."

In middle space, in stately grandeur, sits that noble war-Governor, Buckingham, President Lincoln's friend, who could not do, say, or give

enough to protect our rights and so gave his state to save his country; while all around us are the scarred battle-flags of many a conflict. From out these tattered silken folds has come the smoke and smell of warfare; beating up against these colors has risen the din and carnage of their country's battles. But today they are at rest; they have



HENRY ROBERTS

fought the good fight of right, for God, and country. We can almost hear an undertone of sweet harmony from these relics of marching regiments singing.

Here the Charter Oak and our Seal of State are in good company; we have no fear but our Constitution will be respected, protected, and preserved.

Governor Roberts, in behalf of the Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, I have the honor and privilege of delivering into your hands this historic tablet and emblem of the State of Connecticut.

RESPONSE BY GOVERNOR ROBERTS.

In accepting, on behalf of the State, this adornment for the Capitol from the hands of the commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, may I take occasion to compliment you and express for the people of the Commonwealth their gratitude for the valuable services of the commission, and especially to your president, Mr. Wilcox, for his personal, untiring efforts which made Connecticut's share in this exposition so successful!

This beautiful memorial of Connecticut's Constitution which we hang today on this Capitol wall will serve to remind the beholders of that large share which Connecticut had in the establishment of a democratic form of government — a government of the people, for the people, and by the people — and that this first written Constitution was the model and basis not only for that of our national government, but for many similar documents of the several States of our Union, and by reason of its priority and popular adoption has well given our Commonwealth the name of "The Constitution State." The fact that it has been so generally adopted is proof that it was perfect in form and declaration, and for this we are indebted to that distinguished scholar, divine, and statesman, Thomas Hooker.

The people of the State will take pride in this valuable and choice addition to her mementoes housed in this building, and it is appropriately placed adjacent to her battle flags, which express so much of sacrifice and heroism for the preservation of our union of states and the national government to which they are allied.

Permit me to thank you for my fellow citizens for this gift. It will remain here with its lessons of value and incentive to be drawn from our state's history, of which this first written constitution has always been so conspicuous and prominent a part, for the instruction of the present and future generations. In this connection let me quote the words of Bancroft, the historian:

"There is no state in the union, and I know not any in the world, in whose early history, if I were a citizen, I could find more of which to be proud and less which I should wish to blot."

CONNECTICUT EDUCATORS AT THE EXPOSITION.

At the International Congresses held at St. Louis in September, Connecticut was represented at the Congress of Arts and Sciences by the following named gentlemen:

Professor Thomas D. Seymour, Yale University, chairman of Section of Greece, Rome, and Asia.

Professor Hans Certel, Yale University, who was one of the speakers before the Section of Comparative Language.

Professor A. C. Armstrong, Wesleyan University, was chairman of the Section of Metaphysics.

Honorable Simeon E. Baldwin, Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, was a speaker in the Section of History of Common Law.

Professor George B. Adams, Yale University, was one of the speakers in the Section of Medieval History.

Professor George F. Ladd, Yale University, read a paper before the Department of Philosophy.

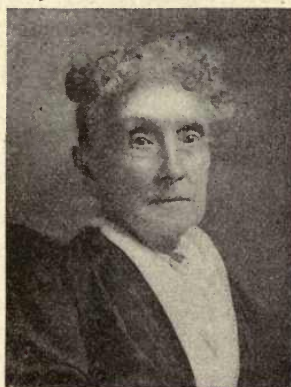
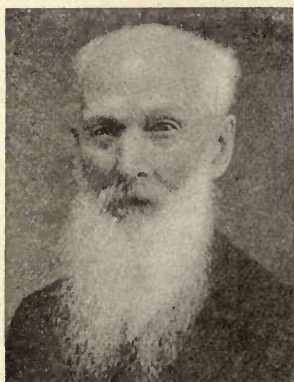
"NATIONAL" HONORS TO CONNECTICUT MEN.

At the annual meetings of the several National associations which were held during the Exposition season at St. Louis, Connecticut fared well. George F. Kendall, one of our State Bank Commissioners, was elected President of the National Association of Bank Supervisors and Commissioners; George S. Godard, our State Librarian, was chosen President of the National Association of State Libraries; our Highway Commissioner, James H. Macdonald, was elected President of the American Road Makers' Association, and our Dairy Commissioner, John B. Noble, was made vice-president of the National Association of State Food and Dairy Departments.

Connecticut was represented in the Department of Physical Culture at the Exposition by Cassius H. Watson, M.D., of Danbury, who delivered a series of ten lectures on "Muscular Movement and Human Evolution." Dr. Watson is a son of Dr. Wilbur S. Watson, Medical Director of the Connecticut National Guard, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.



THE OLDEST CONNECTICUT VISITORS.



So far as our information extends, Mr. and Mrs. Luman F. Parker, of Meriden, were the oldest Connecticut people who visited the Exposition. They were both born in 1813, and were consequently ninety-one in 1904. But they are not old people, except in years, and are likely to take similar trips for years to come. Mr. Parker is father of L. F. Parker, Jr., of Saint Louis, one of the prominent lawyers of that city, grandfather of L. F. Parker, 3d, of Vinita, Indian Territory, said to be the youngest United States District Judge on the bench (33), and is father of William D. W. Parker, chief clerk of the Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have been married 65 years. Mr. Parker is said to be the oldest Free Mason in Connecticut — oldest in connection with the Order.

CONNECTICUT'S MUSICAL PARTICIPATION.

The organ concerts given in Festival Hall at the Exposition were among the chief musical attractions at the Fair. The organ was, of itself, a wonderful exhibit, said to be the largest and finest ever constructed, and the invited players were only those of well-known abilities as performers. Six Connecticut organists (or organists of Connecticut antecedents), received invitations. Sketches of them follow:



Nathan H. Allen was born in Marion, Massachusetts, in 1848. Studied in Berlin, Germany, with August Haupt and Edward Grell, and in New York with Frank Vander Stucken. Composer of music of wide range, but especially well known by his church and organ compositions, which are extensively used by the best choirs and organists throughout the country. Mr. Allen was a founder of the American Guild of Organists and member of other societies of musicians. For a number of years organist of the Center Church, Hartford, and teacher of nearly one hundred organists now holding positions.



William Hurbert Bush, organist of the Second Congregational church of New London, was born in that city in 1861. His first instruction in music was by his mother when he was about eleven years of age. Later he received instruction from Charles B. Jennings, Charles S. Eliot, and Samuel P. Warren. Mr. Bush has been organist and choirmaster of the Second church upwards of 20 years and has been the instructor of many successful pupils. He has given but little attention to composition, devoting himself mainly in this direction to a few organ numbers,—but none of them have thus far been published.

William H. Gage, organist of the Presbyterian church of Stamford, was born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1863. He made his first public appearance as an organist at the early age of six years, when he played Christmas music for the "Infant Class" of which he was then an "active member." He began his practical work at the age of twelve and has served as organist at Pittsfield, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Elizabeth, N. J. His study and training have been purely on American lines, his only instructors being Prof. Blanchard of Hudson, and D. H. W. Giles of Albany, N. Y.



William Churchill Hammond was born in Rockville, Connecticut, November 25, 1860. His teachers were B. F. Leavens, N. H. Allen of Hartford, and S. P. Warren of New York. He is organist of the Second Congregational church of Holyoke, Mass. (since 1885); was formerly organist of the Pearl Street church, Hartford. From 1890 to 1900 he was instructor of organ at Smith College. In 1900 he was appointed Professor of Music at Mount Holyoke College. Mr. Hammond has given over 400 free recitals in the church where he is now organist; has given 50 at Smith College, and 70 at Mount Holyoke.



Harry Rowe Shelley, born in New Haven June 8, 1858. He studied under Dr. Gustave J. Stoeckel, Professor of Music at Yale, Dudley Buck, Max Vogrich, and Antonin Dvorak. He commenced public professional work at the age of eleven. He has officiated as organist under pastors of Leonard Bacon, Richard S. Storrs, and Henry Ward Beecher, and at present is officiating at Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York. He has composed grand opera, opera comique, anthems, songs, chamber music, and solo instrumental numbers, which are extensively used in Europe as well as in this country.





Horatio William Parker was born at Auburndale, Massachusetts, September 15, 1863. His father, Charles Edward Parker, who was born in Keene, New Hampshire, was an architect of note, from whom the son inherited an artistic nature and creative faculty. The composer's mother, Isabelle Graham (Jennings) Parker, was his first instructor, when, at the age of fourteen, he began to take serious interest in music. He made rapid progress under Stephen A. Emery, John Orth, and G. W. Chadwick. At sixteen he became organist at St. Paul's, Dedham; a year later was in charge of the music at St. John's, Roxbury; in

1882 he went to Munich and was for three years a student in the Royal Music School under Rheinberger. Several of his compositions were performed in Munich and received favorable notice from the critics of that city.

Returning to the United States in 1885 Mr. Parker became director of music in St. Paul's and St. Mary's Schools in Garden City, L. I., and later was organist and choirmaster at St. Andrew's, Harlem; in 1888 he took a similar position at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison Avenue and 42d Street, New York. In 1893 he became organist and choirmaster at Trinity Church, Boston, and in 1894 he was appointed Battell Professor of music at Yale University, where he still remains, and where the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. Professor Parker's opus numbers exceed fifty. The one by which he is best known is "Hora Novissima," written in 1892 and first performed by the Church Choral Society in 1893. It has since been given in nearly all American cities where there is a chorus of prominence or ability.

Professor Parker was given the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. from Cambridge University, England, 1902.

EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

[From World's Fair Bulletin of November, 1904.]

CONNECTICUT DAY

At the World's Fair Celebrated with Great Pomp and Ceremony.

The Connecticut Day celebration took place at the Exposition October 19th. The day opened with the arrival of Governor Abiram Chamberlain and staff at the Exposition grounds at 11 a. m., under cavalry escort, followed by a grand parade of mounted police, Jefferson guards, Philippine scouts, 4th regiment Missouri National Guards, with the Governor and staff and President Francis and guests in carriages and the famous Connecticut 1st and 2d Governor's Foot Guards, with the Governor's Horse Guards bringing up the rear. The end of the route of the parade was the Connecticut State Building, from the reviewing stand of which the troops were inspected by Governor Chamberlain, Gen. Jno. C. Bates, President Francis, Mayor Wells, the Connecticut Commission, and other prominent officials.

The day's formal exercises were opened by former Attorney-General Charles Phelps, the presiding officer. After prayer by Chaplain Watson L. Phillips, of the 2d Governor's Foot Guards, Mayor Wells of St. Louis was introduced, who declared that co-operation was the keynote of the successful World's Exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and that no ties of friendship had been formed by St. Louis during the Exposition dearer than that with the people of Connecticut.

Governor Dockery, of Missouri, being unable to be present in person, sent his personal representative, the Hon. L. F. Parker, a former Connecticut schoolboy with Governor Chamberlain, who welcomed the visitors to the State, and declared that though Missouri's resources in iron were sufficient to build a railroad around the earth with a switch off to the moon, her efforts toward development would have been comparatively futile without the aid and instruction of the eastern settlers and professional men, many of whom came originally from Connecticut. He feelingly referred to the boyhood friendship days in New Britain, Conn., between himself and Governor Chamberlain.

Presiding officer, Ex-Attorney-General Phelps, in introducing National Commissioner Mr. Frederick A. Betts, gave enthusiastic commendation of his efforts on behalf of Connecticut, likening him to one of the nine fabled muses, he being one of the nine national commissioners.

Mr. Betts declared that he felt great pride in Connecticut and the exhibit of her resources, and that the predominant Connecticut spirit of the genuine Yankee Connecticutans was expressed in the motto worthy of ascribing to President Francis, "Nothing is impossible."

President David R. Francis, in his address, declared that the next most important thing occurring to America after its discovery

by Columbus, October 12, 1492, was the Connecticut constitution, which formed the basis for that formed by the thirteen original colonies, out of which has grown the United States of America. Referring to the third generation of the Charter Oak tree planted on the lawn of the Connecticut Building, the President declared that the Charter Oak principles were those on which the Exposition were founded and maintained. The President made one of his happy felicitous speeches of welcome, and on his conclusion, was heartily rendered three cheers followed by a "tiger."

Hon. Frank L. Wilcox, the president of the Connecticut State Commission, among other things, declared that if the explorers, Boone, Joliet, Laclède and others could return today and view the enormous development of the territory of which they were the pioneer explorers "their eyes would be disbelieving."

Connecticut has been conspicuous in her participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The first reception on the World's Fair Grounds was held in the Connecticut Building. The first convention on the World's Fair Grounds was held by a Connecticut institution, the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford. It can proudly boast of a member of the National Commission, Hon. Frederick A. Betts, and a member of the Board of Lady Managers in the person of Mrs. Jno. M. Holcombe. Connecticut and her people have been most enthusiastic in their loyalty to the Exposition and have done much to add to the success of the World's Fair.

A PRESS RECEPTION.

Tendered by the Connecticut Commission to the
City Journalists.

[World's Fair Bulletin, November.]

A reception to the city press of St. Louis was given on Oct. 21st, at eight o'clock, by the Connecticut Commission in the Connecticut Building on the Fair Grounds. The reception was marked by the presence of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Mr. Stephen A. Martin, the St. Louis tenor, sang. The committee in charge of the function for the press was made up of the following: W. S. Forman, Jr., W. C. McCarty, C. B. Huntress, Miss Jane Winn, Miss Rose Marion and Miss Helen Hoffman. In the receiving line were the president of the Connecticut Commission, Frank L. Wilcox; Vice-President Charles Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Betts, Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Mr. and Mrs. John Schroers, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. W. A. Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Johns, Sterling Edmunds, Miss Jane Winn, Mrs. Casper Yost, and Miss Helen Hoffman. In attendance were the hostesses and state commissioners, officers of the Jefferson Guard and members of the National Commission

The reception was the first ever given exclusively by any commission in honor of the city press of St. Louis, and was pronounced a magnificent success. The Press Bureau of the World's Fair was represented by Messrs. W. A. Kelseo, Mark Bennett, John C. Lebens, and J. C. Crawford.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Oct. 13, 1904.]

(Editorial)

CONNECTICUT AT ST. LOUIS.

The state which has its celebration at the World's Fair today fills only a small place on the country's map and is far down on the list in the statistics of population, but it has made a mark on the world's history. Every civilized nation today has a constitution, written or unwritten, except Russia and Turkey. Connecticut framed the first written constitution which the world saw. When, two and two-thirds centuries ago, the little towns of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield drew up the "Fundamental Orders of Connecticut," formal written charters for the government of communities had their beginning, and government of the people, by the people, and for the people made its first appearance in the world.....

.....Connecticut has the distinction of possessing the only one of Britain's thirteen colonial governors of the separation era who cast his fortunes with the colonists in the war for independence. This was Jonathan Trumbull. The state of Trumbull, Oliver Ellsworth, Roger Sherman, Roger Griswold, William A. Buckingham, Isaac Toucey, Joseph R. Hawley, and Orville H. Platt has furnished its quota to the list of America's illustrious sons. As the owner of the Western reserve in Ohio in the old days, Connecticut furnished the earliest of the pronounced friends of freedom who appeared west of the Alleghenies, and she figured with prominence in the development of the west. The representatives of the Land of Steady Habits who are in St. Louis today will find that the fame of their community has preceded them all over the country.

TO PRESIDENT HADLEY, OF YALE,

The Connecticut Commission Tendered a Reception.

[World's Fair Bulletin, October.]

The reception tendered President Hadley of Yale, September 20th, at the Connecticut State Building, by the Connecticut Commission, was a highly delightful social affair. Every Yale man at the Exposition in St. Louis, and within reasonable distance from St. Louis, was present to express his loyalty to his Alma Mater.

A large percentage of members of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences were present to meet President Hadley. The building was tastefully decorated with smilax and light refreshment was

served. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Betts of the National Commission, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vaill of the Connecticut Commission, Mrs. C. C. Monson, hostess, and Miss Monson, assistant hostess, received the guests.



MRS. MONSON.



MISS MONSON.

IMPRESSIONS AND EXPRESSIONS.

Editor George C. Woodruff of the *Litchfield Enquirer* was a member of the Connecticut party, by invitation of Governor Chamberlain, and the files of that journal teem with interesting incidents of the trip to St. Louis and Chattanooga. Extracts from the *Enquirer* of October 20th relating to "Connecticut Day" follow:

Thursday, October 13th, is a day that will never be forgotten in connection with the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition, for it was on that day Connecticut celebrated. The first state to formally dedicate her beautiful home in the grounds, she was almost the last one to have her "day." And it was Connecticut's day from start to finish. To be sure Detroit was holding forth at the same time and Missouri had a large reception in the evening, but neither the "City of the Straits" nor the Exposition state was in it for a minute with the "land of steady habits."

The day itself was ideal, in fact for the "clerk of the weather" especially favored Connecticut's sons and daughters during the entire week. And worthy they were of being so favored. Every inhabitant of our grand old state should be proud of its representatives at St. Louis, for only words of the heartiest praise for one and all, were heard on every side. It was indeed a pageant of brave men and beautiful women. There has been a surfeit of military at the Fair but the universal ver-

dict is that the Governor's Horse and Foot Guard are the finest body of men that have been there and their uniforms the most elegant and unique. As for the marching, even Uncle Sam's regulars have to take a back seat when our heroes come to the front. In proportion to its population and its distance, no state has been better represented numerically than Connecticut. Every state officer, save the Lieut.-Governor, was present and practically the entire staff.

* * * * *

Connecticut is justly proud of her famous Horse and Foot Guard but they never appeared to better advantage than last week. On all sides they were greeted with round after round of applause and when they marched past the reviewing stand in front of the State Building they were given a regular ovation and they deserved it all. Governor Francis said it was the best exhibition that had been given at the Fair.

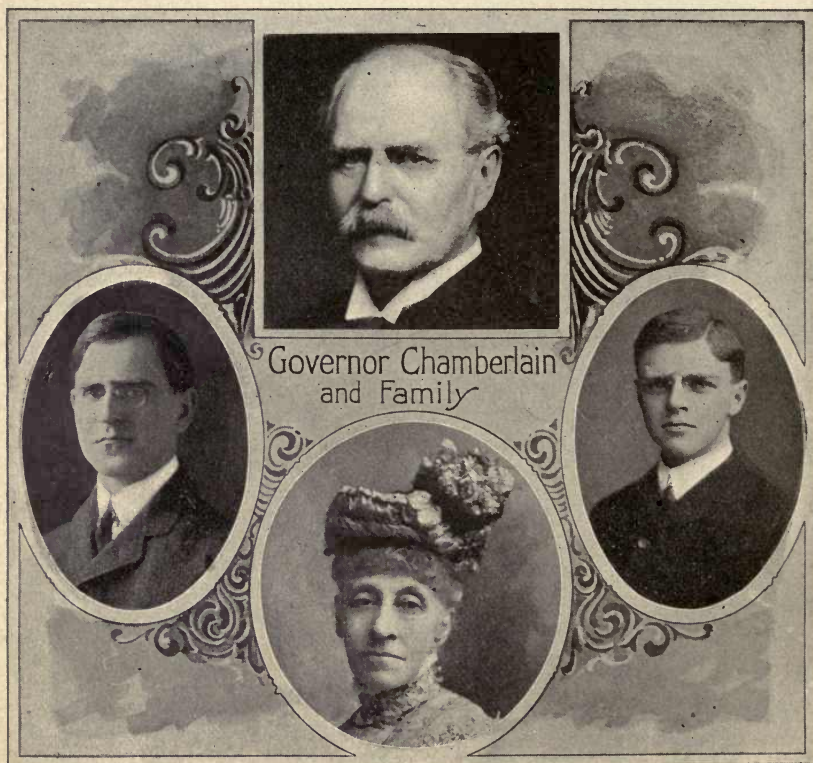
* * * * *

Of course the Connecticut building was the Mecca not only for all true Wooden Nutmeggers on Thursday but for people from all over the country as well. In fact open house was the order all the week and every state person who registered was given one of the very handsome and unique badges which are admittedly the most elegant on the Fair grounds. There was such a demand for them that people from other states would come and register as from Connecticut. Miss Monson, who, with her mother Mrs. Monson, the hostess, found even their almost unlimited powers of hospitality taxed to the utmost, finally cornered the "grafters" by making them give a street as well as city number. Mrs. Monson and Miss Monson were splendidly assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Vaill, Mrs. Betts and Miss Dorothy Betts, while National Commissioner Fred'k A. Betts was here and there and everywhere. The building itself was a veritable floral bower and Old Glory had to share the honors with our much admired State flag.

CHAPTER XIX.

Reunion of Connecticut Party at Meriden in compliment to Governor Chamberlain.

On the evening of December 15, 1904, there was a reunion at the home of Governor Chamberlain in Meriden of many members of the Connecticut party that accompanied His Excellency to the Exposition for the celebration of Connecticut week.



The event was designed as a "surprise" to the Governor, and was successfully planned and carried out by a committee

consisting of Messrs. H. Wales Lines, Charles L. Rockwell, John W. Coe, and Edgar J. Doolittle. The affair was reported at considerable length in the *Meriden Morning Record* of the 16th, and from that source many of the following details are taken.

It was part of the plan of the committee to have the Governor detained in Hartford to a later hour than usual in order to allow the besiegers opportunity to gain possession of his castle before his return from the State Capitol, so that when the main portal was swung open to him about nine o'clock he found himself surrounded, happily by friends, about sixty of them, who greeted him with a song of welcome, "Palms of victory, crowns of glory we shall wear." The surprise was so complete that for the moment he who had the reputation of being always equipped for a speech at short notice was temporarily speechless. It was not necessary to quote to him the Pauline injunction: "Do thyself no harm!" He saw at a glance from the smiling countenances of his surrounders that he was "in the hands of his friends."

The principal features of the occasion were the presentation of souvenirs of regard to Governor and Mrs. Chamberlain by members of the "Connecticut Party." To the Governor was given a beautiful case of solid silver table ware, a gold plate showing the following inscription:

Gov. and Mrs. Abiram Chamberlain
With Best Wishes of
Connecticut Party
Louisiana Purchase Exposition,
St. Louis, Mo.
5th and 20th Conn. Volunteers
Monument Dedication,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Oct. 8-18, 1904.

The presentation was made by Hon. Charles Phelps of Rockville, Vice-President of the Commission. General Phelps said:

My dear Governor:

A celebrated member of the French Academy once declared that "Happy lives have no history." But the experience which prompted that assertion could have no fellowship with the undertakings of a patriot, or counterpart in the life of a true citizen.

Your own life and record is a sufficient refutation of the declaration of the French writer and philosopher.

You have helped to make a part of the History of Connecticut, and for the period during which you served the State so ably as Comptroller and Governor, you have made us all believe that you have been happy.

You have sometimes given vent to your feelings in song, and we who greet you now have frequently joined in the refrain.

This occasion gives us the opportunity to emphasize something which you already know, that your happiness and welfare are very dear to the people of Connecticut. You have continued to be one of them although occupying the highest executive office within their gift. They have found you in every emergency true as steel; a safe and wise leader, made of a fabric which wears. In your most excellent administration, which has received universal commendation, they take positive pride.

It was our good fortune to accompany you to the Ivory City of St. Louis, upon a pilgrimage to the most beautiful shrine ever erected upon earth; and yet among the most attractive surroundings, your genial presence and personality, your forethought and care enhanced the pleasure of each day's experience.

There you witnessed many impressive ceremonies, and took part in celebrations historically important. Yet, amid them all, a single incident is recalled with special interest and pleasure. During your tour of the Philippine Villages there was placed in your arms a tiny infant of the dusky race lately taken under the protection of our Government. With seeming confidence and trust the little one looked up into your face, meeting there a benign and welcome smile, remaining perfectly passive while pictures were taken of the interesting scene.

The occasion served for a passing diversion, but to some it revealed a deeper significance, as being typical of that trust and confidence reposed by these children of the East in our own fostering Government.

All these scenes and episodes lie now in the past, but the recollection of them will be ever entwined with pleasant memories of you.

On such an occasion as this it would be most pleasing to us to express to you many kind wishes, but you are already aware of our deep-seated love and devotion; yet an object lesson will not be out of place. Therefore, we ask you to accept at our hands, this tangible pledge of our good will, and with it to receive the warmest assurances of our esteem, and our best wishes that you and Mrs. Chamberlain may continue to be surrounded with all the blessings of life, not the least of which will be the continued respect and esteem of the people of Connecticut.



Prest. D. R. FRANCIS



MRS. D. R. FRANCIS



MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY
REGENT CONN. D. A. R.



H. WALES LINES
BUILDER CONN. BUILDING



EDWARD T. HAPGOOD
ARCHITECT CONN. BUILDING

The ladies of the Party, not to be outdone by the gentlemen, and remembering the many "singing bees" they enjoyed on the trip with Mrs. Chamberlain as director, presented her an elegant ebony handled ivory baton, mounted in solid silver and inscribed:

Presented to Mrs. Chamberlain
by the Ladies of the Governor's
Party, October 8-18, 1904.

The presentation was made by Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney of New Haven, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Kinney said:

Mrs. Chamberlain:—

I presume there is no denying the fact that some persons are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them, but I was never more impressed by this truth than during our recent delightful trip to St. Louis. In the Governor's party were many individuals who represent in their lives and characters the differing degrees of greatness which have come to them, either as an inheritance, or through achievement, or by means of some compulsory process which is not always explainable. It would be interesting to go through the entire list and note just how each one of the party became "great"—and just what he or she is doing with his or her quota of accumulated greatness. But the gentlemen who promoted, and who are the sponsors for this occasion, would never allow me sufficient time to do justice to the subject. If I were to attempt to achieve greatness in this way they would immediately "move the previous question," or call for a "substitute amendment" to the Speaker, and the curtain would be rung down on my effort. All I can do therefore is to indicate just how and why real greatness, of one sort or another, has attached itself to certain members of our party.

Our honored Governor, for instance, has certainly achieved greatness, and the distinction which came to him two years ago was and always will be one in which, apparently, the whole State rejoiced. Several times also, during certain preoccupied moments, greatness has been thrust upon him. We had a memorable example of the ease with which this might be done, when, in the Philippine reservation, we saw a very small but distinguished Filipino gentleman thrust into his arms,—and we observed that it cuddled itself—as though for protection—against the Governor's big heart. This was—Great!

For the moment we lost all interest in the burning question as to

whether the Constitution should, or should not, follow the flag into the Philippine Islands. Something even more interesting to the citizens of the Constitution State than this mooted question, was happening right then and there. As a matter of fact the Governor of Connecticut had grasped the situation, and holding the real Filipino problem in his own two hands,—hands strong to dare, but gentle withal in the doing, and if the picture of the Governor and the Filipino baby doesn't suggest an interesting bit of possible history I am greatly mistaken.

But, over and above all else, the Governor was born great,—great in his capacity for friendship; great in the strength of his loyalty of home and country,—great in strong, sweet, and gracious qualities which go with the making of a noble man,—dear to his Maker and to his fellow men.

Then there is Mr. John Coe. He, too, has achieved greatness. I think we would all like to know just how he did it. I have always been taught that the good die young,—but here he stands before us tonight—good as gold from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot—and yet I am told that he was “not born yesterday.”

Of course the rest of us are not in the least affected by the familiar quotation to which I have referred. Making no pretense to goodness, we are of course entitled to live on for at least two or three hundred years longer. It is too late for us,—most of us, at any rate,—to die young and save our reputations. But Mr. Coe's perennial youth, and his perennial goodness as well, makes his a puzzling case,—one of the greatest on record in fact, and I think he should be brought before a jury of his peers and asked to explain how he manages to stay good 365 days in the year and still keep up with the procession of the years.

In the St. Louis party were a number of Daughters of the American Revolution. Modesty forbids my saying more of this contingent than just this: the Daughters are “great” everytime and everywhere, and I can only suggest that those who are not yet Sister-Daughters should hasten into the security and greatness of the D. A. R. fold.

They can never hope to be as young or as good as Mr. John Coe,—but they can, and may follow in his wake at a respectful distance, and there is no law against sighing over the unattainable.

In anticipation of this evening, greatness has been thrust upon Judge Phelps and myself, and the honor came in the form of a request that we should undertake to rehearse here tonight the story of the never-to-be-forgotten hospitality of Governor and Mrs. Chamberlain, from Oct. 8th to Oct. 18th, 1904, and of our individual and collective pleasure in the St. Louis trip, and the spirit of friendliness and good fellowship which prevailed from start to finish.

But the story cannot be adequately told in words. We ladies especially feel this—feel it to the very tips of our tongues, but, for once, words fail us.

We recall vividly, and with greatest satisfaction, the incidents of each day:—not one of them will ever be forgotten; not even the efforts of the Singing School, of which Mrs. Chamberlain was the skillful precentor. I think it must be admitted by all that the "Sweet Singers" of Connecticut discoursed most excellent music, for which they are certainly entitled to "palms of victory and crowns of glory."

In memory of our happy days together the ladies of the party request me to ask your acceptance of this little booklet, in which you will find a few hints of some of the incidents that occurred during our journey,—and also this sign and symbol of your leadership of a very robust singing class.

We have but one regret in connection with this baton, and it is caused by the inability of the "Governor's party" to remove en masse from their present homes, and take up their residence in Meriden,—to live thereafter in neighborly proximity to yourself and Governor Chamberlain.

This would make it possible for you, whenever the spirit moved, to call together the members of the "Singing School" for a season of thanksgiving and praise, and thus you would keep time for us, till time for us should be no more.

Governor and Mrs. Chamberlain made fitting responses to the presentations, the latter as well as the former having the exceptional gift of appropriate expression without premeditation. After lunch had been served, provided by the visitors, there was a delightful season of social intercourse, music, etc. The Governor was prevailed upon to sing "The Old Oaken Bucket," the entire party joining in the refrain, led by Mrs. Chamberlain with her new baton. (It may not be inopportune to say, in passing, that among the other attractive qualifications possessed by Governor Chamberlain during his gubernatorial career were his personal geniality; his strong social characteristics; his willingness to accept invitations to make addresses at "fairs" in different parts of the State, and lastly, his condescension to respond to numerous requests for that never worn-out melody of "Araby's Daughter," recounting the sentiment about "the moss-covered bucket that hung in the well.")

LETTERS OF REGRET.

Among the interesting features of the pleasant occasion were the reading of letters of congratulation and of regrets from those unable to participate. Some of them follow:

From President Francis of the Exposition Company.

World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15.

Governor Abiram Chamberlain:

I join with your good friends in Connecticut in congratulations and best wishes this evening, and regret that I cannot be with them in person to enjoy the delightful company of Mrs. Chamberlain and yourself. I trust that in your reunion and felicitations you will not forget your friends in the west, who will ever cherish delightful recollections of your visit to the St. Louis World's Fair, to the success of which Connecticut made such a valued contribution.

DAVID R. FRANCIS,

TELEGRAM:

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 14.

E. J. Doolittle, Meriden:

Accept our sincere thanks for the invitation. Will be with you in spirit; will not forget your visit while the monument stands.

N. M. STEWARD.

Telegram from Captain Chamberlain.

"Chattanooga, Dec. 14, 1904.

"Governor Abiram Chamberlain:

"Congratulations to yourself and the Connecticut party. You are a set of jolly good fellows, and your visit will be remembered as long as Chattanooga stands."

Letter to Committee of Invitation.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13, 1904.

Gentlemen: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your kind invitation to meet with "the St. Louis party" at the home of Governor and Mrs. Chamberlain on the evening of December 15th, and to express to you my high appreciation and sincere thanks for the honor conferred by giving this invitation.

In this connection, I cannot refrain from expressing to yourselves, to the governor, and through you, to the state of Connecticut, the sense of gratification and pride with which I look back upon the showing Connecticut made at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the greatest and probably last of all universal expositions, and in this connection I will also say to you that the high place taken by Connecticut with

her fine exhibits and more particularly her elegant building, and the elegant and appropriate furnishings, and the manner in which it was conducted, and where a kindly welcome was extended to all, is one which anyone from that state or who ever lived there, or who has ever had any connection with that state, can truly consider with pride.

That the position taken by Connecticut at this exposition was appreciated not only by those from Connecticut but those from other states as well, is evidenced by the fact that the attendance on "Connecticut Day" was higher than that of any other state day, except "Missouri Day," and higher than that on "Chicago Day," as is shown by a statement of the attendance on the several important days, a copy of which I enclose.

This should be very gratifying not only to the people who were here, but to the people of the entire state, and I congratulate the governor, the commission, the United States commissioner and all those who took an active part in making Connecticut's showing at the Fair the success that it was.

Please present my regards, as well as my regrets, to the governor and Mrs. Chamberlain, and to all others of "the St. Louis party," and believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

L. F. PARKER.

(The figures to which Attorney Parker refers in his letter show that the attendance at the exposition on Connecticut day was 168,286, while on Chicago day it was 163,317, and Roosevelt day 163,758.)

From Secretary Vaill (still occupying the Connecticut Building while it was being torn down):

St. Louis, Dec. 13, 1904.

My dear Mr. Doolittle:

I deeply regret that Mrs. Vaill and myself are unable to accept the invitation so thoughtfully extended to us to meet with the "St. Louis Party" at the home of Governor and Mrs. Chamberlain on the evening of the fifteenth instant for the renewal of memories.

The poet who said, "You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, but the scent of the rose will cling 'round it still" would have had no such poetic sentiment about the breaking up and shattering of the Connecticut Building. Its only remaining charm is the memory of by-gone days. I can almost picture myself as another "Casabianca," standing within the dear old State Home, "whence all but him had fled."

With best wishes for an auspicious occasion, I am

Yours very truly,

J. H. Vaill.

The following list indicates those who were present at the reunion:

Governor Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, Albert R. Chamberlain, Harry B. Chamberlain, Charles G. R. Vinal, Secretary of State; William E. Seeley, Comptroller; Mrs. William E. Seeley, Bridgeport; H. H. Gallup, State Treasurer; Mrs. H. H. Gallup, Norwich; Miss Gallup, Norwich; George M. Cole, Adjutant-General; Mrs. G. M. Cole, Hartford; Miss Clara Cole, Hartford; Colonel M. H. Rogers, Paymaster-General; Mrs. M. H. Rogers, Bridgeport; Colonel Wellington B. Smith, Judge Advocate-General; Lieutenant Arthur M. Day, Naval Aide; Mrs. Arthur M. Day, New Haven; Major Alton Farrell, Aide-de-camp; Colonel C. C. Godfrey, Surgeon-General; Mrs. C. C. Godfrey, Bridgeport; Major Albert Hooker, Aide-de-camp; Colonel Henry C. Morgan, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major Walter Pearce, Adjutant-General's office; Hon. Edgar J. Doolittle, Connecticut Commission; Miss Doolittle, Meriden; Hon. Frank L. Wilcox, President, Connecticut Commission; Hon. Isaac W. Birdseye, Connecticut Commission; Mrs. Isaac W. Birdseye, Bridgeport; John M. Holcombe, Hartford; Mrs. John M. Holcombe, National Board of Lady Managers; Hon. Charles Phelps, Vice-President, Connecticut Commission; Mrs. Charles Phelps, Rockville; Gen. Phelps Montgomery, Connecticut Commission; Mrs. Phelps Montgomery, New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Mitchell, New Britain; Mr. F. S. Chamberlain, New Britain; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Coe, Meriden; Mr. and H. Wales Lines, Meriden; Colonel and Mrs. Walter E. Coe, New York; Mr. Adrian J. Muzzy, Bristol; Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. White, Meriden; Mr. A. C. Roberts, Lakeville; Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, New Haven; Mr. Meigs H. Whaples, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick DePeyster, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Rockwell, Meriden; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Betts, New Haven.

The invitation list contained the names of the following, who being unable to attend the gathering, sent messages of regret:

Mrs. Charles G. R. Vinal, Middletown; Attorney-General and Mrs. W. A. King, Willimantic; Colonel Watson J. Miller, Quartermaster-General; Mrs. Watson J. Miller, Shelton; Major Lewis E. Gordon, Aide-de-camp; Mrs. Lewis E. Gordon, Hartford; Mrs. Frank L. Wilcox, Berlin; Colonel and Mrs. Louis R. Cheney, Hartford; Dr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Knight, Lakeville; Mrs. Valentine B. Chamberlain, New Britain; Mrs. A. J. Muzzy, Bristol; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Woodruff, Litchfield; Captain and Mrs. S. E. Chaffee, Derby; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Cheney, South Manchester; Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Packer, Mystic; Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Hartford; Mrs. Meigs H. Whaples, Hartford; Mr. Samuel Dodd, Meriden; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Cowles.

Boston; Governor and Mrs. David R. Francis, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Parker, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vaill, St. Louis; General H. V. Boynton, Washington, D. C.; Colonel and Mrs. D. M. Steward, Chattanooga; Captain and Mrs. Chamberlain, Chattanooga; Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Henry Roberts, Hartford.

CHAPTER XX.

Extracts from Reports of Committees.

From report of Committee having in charge collective exhibit of Farm Products:

Committee: Charles A. Thompson of Ellington; Seaman Mead of Greenwich, and D. Walter Patten of North Haven.

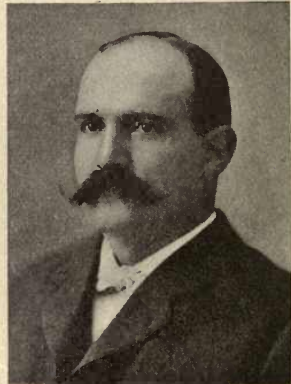
Having been appointed by your Honorable body a committee to uphold, maintain, and advance the agricultural interests of Connecticut, and to demonstrate to the World the intelligence of her agriculturalists



MR. MEAD.



MR. THOMPSON.



MR. PATTEN.

as a class, the adaptability of her soil, the favorable climatic conditions for the production of farm products, and having been made the custodian of seven thousand (\$7,000) dollars set apart by your Honorable Body for the above purpose out of the sum total appropriated by the Legislature of 1903, and having discharged our duties to the best of our ability, we beg leave to make the following report, viz:

Upon assuming the responsibility of the position and acknowledging the honor conferred upon us, we were at once confronted by a very serious condition and one which rarely occurs in this State, an exceedingly dry spring, a cold, wet summer, and an early fall, so that a large part of the corn and vegetables failed to mature, and it was found extremely difficult to collect an exhibit that would be representative and creditable.

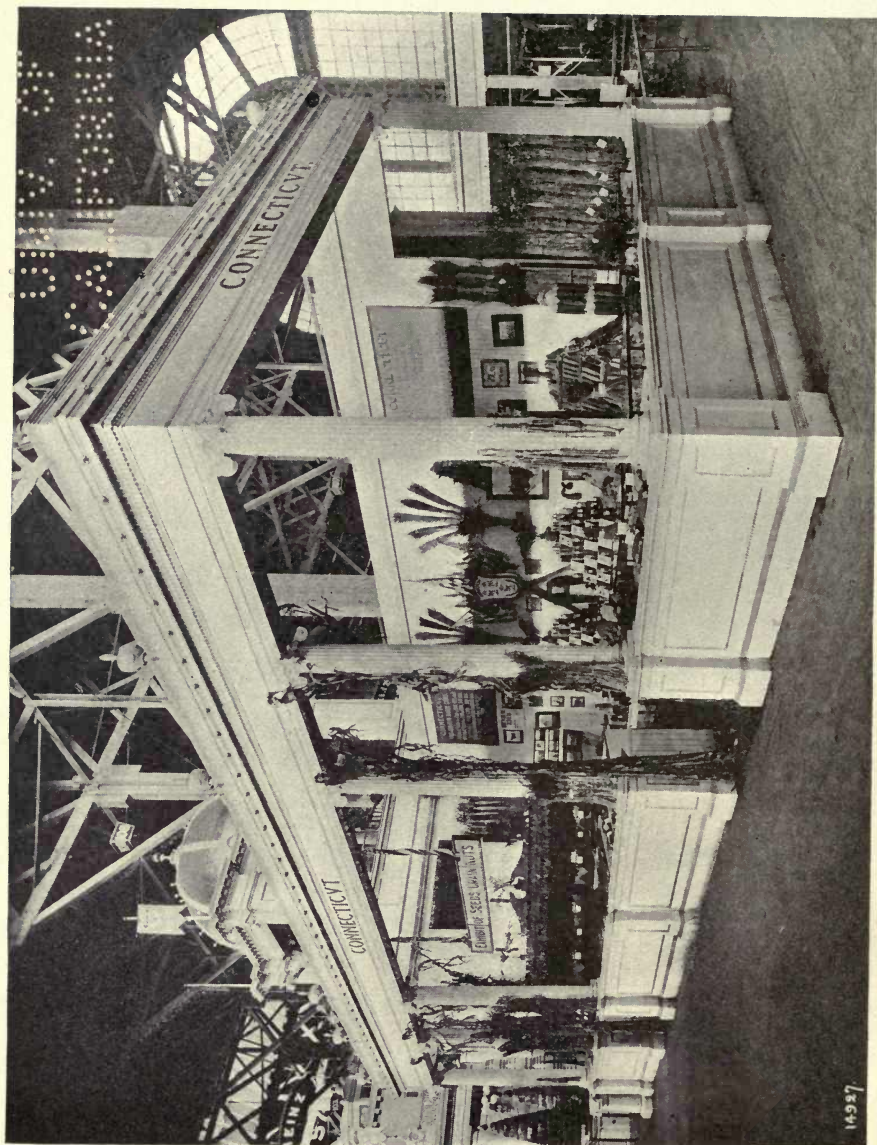


EXHIBIT OF CONNECTICUT FARM PRODUCTS

Many written requests were sent to farmers throughout the State, but it was found necessary to make personal visits (in most cases) and solicit samples of grain, grasses, seeds, and nuts; the best the farmers had was placed at our disposal, showing a true and loyal spirit, and a desire to co-operate in upholding and maintaining the high standard of Connecticut agriculture.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. N. S. Platt of New Haven, and all who co-operated with him in collecting and supplying fifty-eight (58) different specimens of nuts, which attracted much attention at the Fair; many of the varieties shown not growing in the West and South and being seen for the first time by many of the visitors. When the juror on nuts examined our exhibit he claimed it was the finest collection he had seen.

We feel we should be remiss in our duty if we failed to mention 188 specimens of seeds supplied by Comstock, Ferre & Company of Wethersfield, and S. D. Woodruff & Sons of Orange. Much credit is due S. F. Willard, of Wethersfield, for their classification and arrangement.

Much interest was manifested all through the Fair in our flint (Yankee) corn, as it was called by people of the West and South, and many samples were given to people from all parts of the United States and to some from foreign countries. A sample of every variety was given to the Superintendent from Japan, from which a report may be expected in the future, at the same time it is of interest to know that Connecticut corn is being tested and grown in that country of progression and advancement.

Samples of grass from George M. Clark of Higganum, taken from a field yielding $12\frac{3}{4}$ tons to the acre, far surpassed any yield of Alfalfa claimed from the rich soil of California or any other Western State.

Our exhibit of tobacco, arranged and installed by Mr. Edmund Halladay of Suffield, President of the Connecticut Tobacco Growers' Association, was the admiration of all familiar with wrapper-leaf, and the continuous and frequent and favorable comment demonstrated clearly that our reputation as a State growing fine quality wrapper-leaf is confined to no small area.

There were many individual exhibits worthy of mention did space permit. The list of awards granted by the Grand Jury of Awards and given below will reveal some of them.



I. C. FANTON.

Upon the back of our booth we were able to exhibit statistics taken from the last United States' Census, stating that Connecticut ranks first in number of patents issued, fourth in the average value of farm products per acre; that in the last decade there was an average increase of 120 gallons of milk per cow, showing what intelligent feeding, breeding and care will do, and last but not least in importance, a tablet showing to the world that the Connecticut Constitution of 1639 was the first written Constitution in the history of nations.

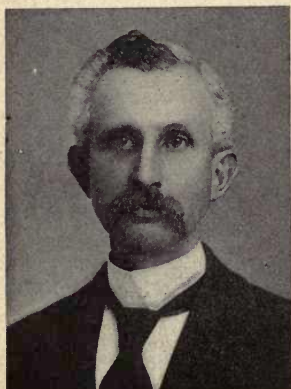
(The foregoing was followed by lists of Awards for Connecticut exhibits in the Department of Agriculture, which appear in Section XIII of this Report.)

NOTE.—Of the appropriation of \$7,000.00 to this department there was an unexpended balance of \$1,922.91.

J. H. Vaill, Treasurer.

From Report on Tobacco Exhibit.

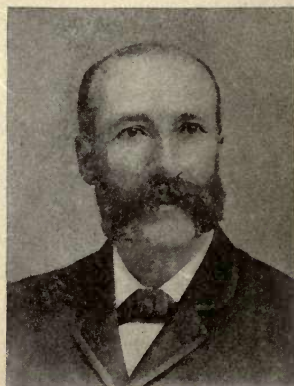
Committee: Edmund Halladay, Suffield; H. W. Alford, Poquonock; James S. Forbes, Burnside.



MR. FORBES.



MR. HALLADAY.



MR. ALFORD.

In preparation for an exhibition of the tobacco products of Connecticut, the several members of the Committee solicited samples from growers in the various tobacco producing sections of the State, and as a result secured 465 samples from 148 different growers representing



EXHIBIT OF CONNECTICUT TOBACCO

some 10 or 12 different towns of the State, and representing also all grades and varieties of tobacco grown in the State. The exhibits were divided as follows:

42	Samples of Shade Grown Sumatra from	5	Growers.
8	“ “ Cuban Leaf	2	“
215	“ “ Broad Leaf (Conn. Seed)	66	“
200	“ “ Havana Seed	75	“
<hr/>		<hr/>	
465		148	

These samples were all received in a green or unsweated state and were force-sweated by or under the supervision of the Committee. From the samples thus treated 365 were selected for exhibition and they were exhibited in the following manner:

115 in Case Section 108 with Connecticut Farm Products.

120 in a Case in the General Tobacco Exhibit, Section 110.

130 in Cases furnished by the Management of the Fair in the General Tobacco Pagoda.

The Committee were requested by Mr. T. K. Bruner, who was in charge of the general tobacco exhibit of the Exposition, to participate in the general exhibit for which the other tobacco-growing States were contributing. As, in the opinion of your Committee, the appropriation from this State was not sufficient to warrant this extra expenditure, an arrangement was made with the Farm Products Committee under which this Committee contributed to their exhibit by placing a case in their booth and furnishing tobacco samples for the same, and in consideration for which the Farm Products Committee advanced \$750.00 of their appropriation for the furnishing and the decoration of the general exhibit, as asked for by the management.

Your Committee also arranged in cases, in connection with the leaf samples, an exhibition of cigars wrapped with the different types of tobacco exhibited as cigar leaf; also tobacco seed and stalks of full size.

In the competition for awards it was considered more advantageous to offer the several cases thus exhibited as a single group rather than as individual exhibits, and it is a pleasure for the Committee to report that Connecticut received the *Grand Prize* for the group thus offered. This was the highest award given by the Jury of Awards, and thus Connecticut was the only state to receive a grand prize on tobacco. Your Committee also caused to be made miniature imitation Grand Prize banners which have been distributed to growers contributing samples for exhibition, thus serving as a reminder to the grower that he was instrumental in aiding the Committee to obtain for the State of Connecticut the highest award given to any tobacco-growing State at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

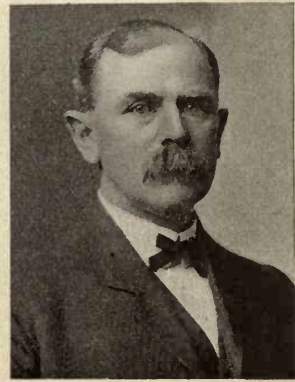
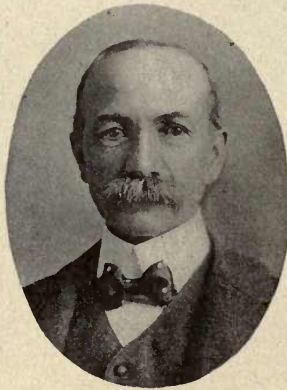
NOTE.—Of the allowance of \$1,500.00 for the Tobacco exhibit there was an unexpended balance of \$56.95.

J. H. VAILL, *Treasurer.*

Extract: Report of Committee on Dairy Exhibit.

The committee appointed to have charge of the exhibit were E. C. Birge of Westport, J. G. Schwink, Jr. of Meriden, and J. B. Noble of East Windsor. Mr. Noble was chairman and treasurer of the committee. This committee was very much interested in the work and determined to make the best show possible for the money appropriated. Connecticut has the credit of being the only New England State which made any dairy exhibit and in this Exposition Connecticut did what she has never before attempted, an entry was made for the permanent exhibit, as well as the butter sent for scoring.

In April, Mr. Schwink, as superintendent of the exhibit, went to



E. C. BIRGE.

JOHN B. NOBLE.

J. G. SCHWINK, JR.

St. Louis to make a selection of space and gather information as to what was necessary to be done to make the exhibit a success and a credit to the State. Each State was allowed a space eight feet in length, eight feet deep and ten feet high. Space thirty-eight was selected by Mr. Schwink and set apart to Connecticut by the superintendent of Dairy Exhibits at St. Louis.

The committee held a meeting in New Haven after Mr. Schwink's return and there agreed upon a plan presented by him for the perfecting of the exhibit.

It was decided to have the lower part of this space filled with packages of butter both tubs and prints handsomely arranged so as to make an artistic display. This was to be surmounted with a form like a large open book, on one page of which was the coat-of-arms and on the other the Charter Oak, both made with butter from Connecticut and from true models.

The coat-of-arms and the Charter Oak were made by a sculptor employed by Mr. Schwink in St. Louis and were exact reproductions. These spaces were kept at low temperature by refrigeration and the exhibit lasted until the close of the Fair.

There was delay in completing the refrigeration plant by the officers of the Exposition at St. Louis, so that the exhibit could not be in place at the opening of the Fair, but Connecticut was the first State to have her exhibit completed.

As the refrigeration cases would not be ready until nearly time for the first scoring of butter, which was June 15th, it was decided by your committee to send all of the butter at once and thus save expense and transportation as we were obliged to have a refrigerator car.

The dates for scoring of butter were June 15th, July 15th, September 15th, and October 15th.

As stated above the butter which was sent for the June scoring was shipped in the same car with the butter for the permanent exhibit. Eleven creameries and four private dairies contributed butter for this shipment. All of the creameries of the State had been visited and many of the private dairies to secure butter for the exhibit and for scoring.

The butter was shipped in a refrigerator car and reached St. Louis in very good condition and was at once put into cold storage. Mr. Birge and Mr. Schwink were both at St. Louis when the butter arrived and immediately took charge of it. Mr. Noble also went to St. Louis before the permanent exhibit was completed.

For the July scoring butter was procured from eight creameries and two private dairies; for the September scoring seven creameries and one private dairy contributed butter. In October butter was shipped from five creameries and two private dairies.

In September and October many of the creameries and private dairies could not spare any of their butter to send to St. Louis as they needed all their output to supply their regular customers.

Your committee purchased the above mentioned butter from the creameries and private dairies at wholesale price. It was the desire of the committee that all of the butter used in the permanent exhibit should be from our own State, and we could not tell exactly how much would be required. There was a larger shipment than was necessary, or finally used. What was left was sold, the account of which will be found among the receipts. At the close of the Fair, photographs were taken of the exhibit which we have not yet received.

Our permanent exhibit proved very attractive and represented what no other state could. It was very highly spoken of by a large number of visitors to the Fair. The exhibit received honorable mention by the judges of the Exposition and was awarded a gold medal.

We take pleasure at this time in congratulating the honorable commissioners of the St. Louis Exposition on the grand success of their efforts in making Connecticut's part in the Exposition a credit to themselves and an honor to the State.

NOTE.—Of the allotment of \$2,500 of the State's appropriation for the Dairy exhibit there was an unexpended balance of \$131.64.

J. H. VAILL, *Treasurer.*

From Report of Committee on Pomological Exhibit.

Committee: A. G. Gulley, Storrs; H. C. C. Miles, Milford; R. A. Moore, Kensington.

In compliance with the request of your honorable body, the State Pomological Society took charge of the fruit exhibit of the State at St. Louis, placing the matter in charge of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

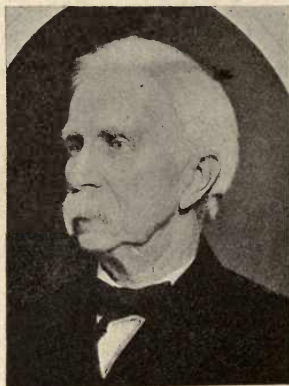
During the fall of 1903, about 110 barrels of apples and a small lot of the fruit were procured from the growers of the State, and placed in storage at Hartford. This stock passed through the winter in good condition and early in March was sent to St. Louis and again stored to be used as needed.

The plan as carried out by those in charge was to make the whole exhibit of fresh fruit, that is, none to be preserved or shown in other than the natural state, which meant that stock enough would have to be carried to keep the tables full until the crop of 1904 could be drawn upon.

About 775 square feet was assigned to Connecticut in Horticultural Building and some time before the opening of the Exposition, this space was fitted with tables and other needed appliances. The space



A. G. GULLEY.



R. A. MOORE.

assigned came within the section where only low installation was allowed. As a result, those in charge were enabled to install the exhibit at much less expense than anticipated, which accounts for most of the unexpended portion of the appropriation set apart for this display. The location was very desirable, being open, airy, and very accessible from all parts of the hall.

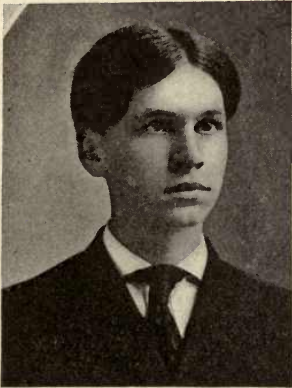
The exhibit was opened the first day of the Fair and was one of the very few that had the tables fully occupied the opening day of the Exposition. The display, mostly of apples, but including pears and cranberries, was kept up from stock in storage, using from five to ten

barrels per week until about July 15th, when the first apples of 1904 and some small fruits were available. Soon after that regular supplies were sent forward but not until September 15th was the storage stock fully disposed of, and the tables wholly filled with fruit of 1904, and kept in that condition until the close of the Exposition, making our exhibit of great credit to the State, and the only one from New England.

During the season all cultivated fruits grown in the State, except blackberries and raspberries, were shown, even the so-called tender or perishable fruits were sent in large lots, and usually arriving in very satisfactory condition. It was expected at first that apples and pears would constitute the exhibit, but a trial shipment convinced the committee that it was perfectly feasible to send the finer fruits, and this was continued as long as they were to be obtained.

The exhibit was installed by the Chairman of the Committee, and then placed in charge of representative men of the Society and State who remained about one month each, while an assistant was continually with the exhibit, changing but once during the Fair, thus having one man present who understood the routine work and carried it out, and one to act as the representative of the State and the committee in charge of the display, two of the latter serving part of the time. This method proved a very satisfactory one in handling the exhibit.

As already stated there is left quite a balance of the fund appropriated due to the fact that high installation was not allowed in the space occupied, saving over \$700.00 of the \$1,200.00 which was anticipated



ROY C. GULLEY.

would have to be used.

NOTE.—Of the amount of appropriation allotted to Pomology, \$4,000, there was an unexpended balance of \$994.51.

J. H. VAILL, *Treasurer.*

Report on Shell Fish Exhibit.

Committee: George C. Waldo, Bridgeport; A. McC. Matthewson, New Haven and Charles H. Nichols, New Haven.



GEORGE C. WALDO.



C. H. NICHOLS.



A. MCC. MATTHEWSON.

The engineer of the Shell Fish Commission, Mr. Charles H. Nichols, was instructed by your committee to collect, exhibit, and attend to its installation at St. Louis.

Long before the organization of your commission, as early as September 27th, 1902, Mr. Nichols had secured promises from the Exposition authorities of ample space for an exhibit of shells in show cases and for the display of photographs, maps and models showing the industry in all its features, also five or six tanks in which the oyster with its enemy could be shown in its natural surroundings.

On account of the limited appropriation it was necessary to abandon the live exhibit and use great economy in the dry exhibit. With the limited amount of stock which the oystermen had, owing to the lack of set for a number of years, they considered it a detriment to advertise, and as it was only through a regard for the commission that any of the larger cultivators would contribute toward the exhibit.

The exhibit was advantageously placed in the center of the Forestry, Fish and Game Building, and attracted a great deal of attention from visitors and will undoubtedly prove of material advantage to an immense State industry.

On one side of the booth the strictly State exhibit was placed, showing in the cases the oysters of all ages, their enemies and various curiosities in growth and development. Over the cases were maps of the oyster grounds with photographs showing the oyster houses, docks, and steamers. On the opposite side were individual displays of several of the larger cultivators.

All together the display was attractive and instructive, and will undoubtedly prove financially profitable.

The display was by far the best of any oyster exhibit at the Exposition and was awarded a gold medal by the authorities.



CONNECTICUT SHELL-FISH EXHIBIT

1900

NOTE.—The appropriation for Shell Fish exhibit was only \$1,000.00, too limited, as stated above, to make as large and complete a showing as was hoped for and as was originally designed. The display was made especially attractive through the assistance of a few individual growers who reinforced the State's appropriation by a contribution of \$800.00. The contributors were Andrew Radel, David B. Decker, E. F. Lockwood, Frank Miller, F. T. Lane, and Ernest E. Ball.
Secretary Commission.

Report — Department of Horticulture.

Hartford, Ct., February 25th, 1905.

Hon. Frank L. Wilcox,
President, Connecticut Commission,
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Dear Sir:—

As per your request we beg to submit the following report, covering the work of this department in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

When it became probable that Connecticut would have a State exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, those persons interested in the purely ornamental horticultural interests were desirous that a fitting representation of that part of the development and possibilities of our State should be fitly represented.

The problem was a large one, for the resources of the State in scenic value are very great, for small as the State is in area, nevertheless, its availability and desirability as a place of residence is not surpassed by any. Other States may have more rugged and picturesque territory, as well as more extensive plains; they may have prairies and mountains and canyons, which Connecticut has not; yet none of them excels her in that quieter, restful, peaceful, delightful scenery of hill and valley for residential purposes and home making.

As a place of residence our State not only has the most desirable topography for home building, but is also the best located as to center of population, for fully ten million people live within half a day's travel of its borders. It, undoubtedly, has that delightful prospect of becoming the home-land of well-to-do and thrifty people, and that interest will, undoubtedly, in time, exceed the interest of the State in manufacturing and commerce, as great as those interests are.

Not only has this State great advantages as to topography and location, but it has also probably the most diversified and most beautiful flora of any State in the Union, for within its borders is the southern limit of much of the northern flora, and the northern limit of much of the southern flora, in addition to the flora normal and natural to its latitude. It has the plant life of the hills and mountains and the plant life of the valley and the river bottoms; those which are peculiar to the seashore and those that belong to the inland. The drift of the glacial period and the Connecticut River have brought

from the far north many a floral gem, therefore, for a pleasant location of a home, for the convenience of being near the busy life of the metropolis, and the richness possible in the plant decoration, no State in the Union excels our own beautiful State for home building. Your committee realizing these facts was desirous of fittingly presenting them at the St. Louis Exposition. The scheme desired by them included the following subdivisions.

- First: An exhibition of the scenic values of the State by photographs, models, etc.
- Second: The development and decoration of public grounds, as might be shown by plans, pictures, etc.
- Third: The development and decoration of public grounds, as illustrated by our municipal parks.
- Fourth: An exhibition of the native flora of the State, by transplanting living plants of our State to the grounds of the exhibition, near the Connecticut Building or elsewhere.
- Fifth: To collect within a year a complete flora of the State and exhibit in the form of a herbarium.

A most careful, conservative estimate of the cost of this work was six thousand dollars. We asked for that amount and were only granted one half of it. We at once considered what could best be done with the three thousand dollars. The hope was that the scenic value of the State could be fittingly represented, but the slight attempt made, showed it to be beyond our means. It was given up, as was also, for the same reasons, the desire to present a living collection of native plants. After careful consideration, it was decided to make only so much of the exhibit of living plants as was needed for the decoration of the grounds around the Connecticut Building. This was done apparently to the satisfaction of those interested in the Fair, and to the pleasure of our people who visited the exhibition, for uniformly it was spoken of as being the best planted and decorated grounds around any State building.

The collection of the herbarium was most successful. The botanists of the State gave a great deal of gratuitous labor that it might be completed. It was exhibited on revolving screens, which we believe to be the first attempt ever made to so exhibit the flora of a State. It was so arranged that every specimen was readily available for examination and study. This exhibit after the close of the Fair was presented to Trinity College, Hartford, at the request of the college authorities, they paying all expenses of its return and agreeing to give it a suitable location for exhibition in their Natural Science Building, where it can be seen and studied by all interested.

The parks and public grounds of the State were well represented by photographs, as were also the private grounds. These photographs have been returned to Hartford and are now stored in the Capitol, awaiting final disposition. It is hoped that a place will be found for them in the State Capitol, or in the new Library Building when that

is built. If, however, no place is found for them, they will be returned to the city and persons who furnished them.

School garden work has come as a part of the education of children. In this work Connecticut is a leader, having one of the best equipped school gardens in the country. Believing that a knowledge of what this State has done in this work should be known and recognized at the Fair, a committee was created to arrange for a school garden and conduct the same during the World's Fair, and their work was most excellent.

For detailed statements of the work of the several sub-committees and the financial transactions of the department we refer to the reports of such committee herewith attached.

The General Committee held twenty-two meetings, most of them well attended, and have been unceasing in their efforts to carry through the work entrusted in their care in such a way as to be an honor and credit to the State.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

A. C. STERNBERG,
THEODORE WIRTH,
T. J. McRONALD,

*Executive Committee,
Department of Horticulture.*



A. C. STERNBERG.



THEO. WIRTH.



GEORGE A. PARKER.

Mr. Parker rendered effective service with the Committee on Horticultural exhibit at St. Louis, and was appointed successor to Theodore Wirth as superintendent of the Hartford Parks when the latter resigned that position to accept the superintendency of the Public Parks of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE GROUNDS AND GARDENS.



J. F. HUSS.

I respectfully wish to report that this committee has been successful in getting together a splendid collection of photographs representing ten different private estates in different parts of the State and showing in various attractive views lawn and planting effects, fruit and vegetable culture under glass and in the open, beautiful landscape scenes and floral displays. It was a laborious task, accompanied by many disappointments, to secure these photographs. The following list gives the names of the owners of the estates and the subjects represented through the photographs.

Flower Garden, J. J. Goodwin, Esq., Hartford; Greenhouses and Strawberry Beds, J. J. Goodwin, Esq., Hartford; Walnut Wood, Residence of the late Nathaniel Wheeler, Bridgeport; Italian Garden, C. F. Maxwell, Esq., Rockville; Mansion and Lawn, J. J. Goodwin, Esq., Hartford; Residential Grounds, Dr. Warner, Bridgeport; Garden Cottage, John D. Crimmens, Esq., Noroton; Fern Road, J. J. Goodwin, Esq., Hartford; Grapery, Professor Francis Wayland, New Haven; Melon House, J. J. Goodwin, Esq., Hartford; Lily Pond, J. J. Goodwin, Esq., Hartford; Park River, Rev. Francis Goodwin, Hartford; Evergreens, L. M. Palmer, Esq., Stamford; Main Entrance, L. M. Palmer, Esq., Stamford; Fernery, L. M. Palmer, Esq., Stamford; Greenhouses, O. G.

Jennings, Esq., Fairfield; Lawn and Residence, N. W. Kendall, Esq., New Haven; Peach Tree Under Glass, J. J. Goodwin, Esq., Hartford.

The enlargement of the photographs, their framing, transportation forth and back and care during the exhibition, were paid out of the funds at my disposition and within the limits of the appropriations made for that purpose. I would recommend that the entire exhibit be left with the State if a suitable space for a permanent exhibit of same is available at the Capitol, and, if not, that the photos be presented to the respective owners of the Estates which therein are represented.

The whole respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

J. F. HUSS,

Chairman.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND PUBLIC · GROUNDS.

As Chairman of the Park and Public Grounds Committee, I wish to report that our exhibit was an entirely satisfactory one. All photographs exhibited were enlargements of uniform size (28"x32"), with the exception of those occupying a middle panel of the staging, one of which was a panoramic view of Bushnell Park and the State Capitol (64"x30").

The views exhibited represented park and public grounds of the following cities:

Hartford by 22 photographs, Waterbury by 8, Meriden by 6, New Haven by 6, Bridgeport by 4, and the Putnam Memorial Park at Redding by 3 photographs.

The Hartford Park Commission and the Trustees of Keney Park, as well as the State Commissioners of Putnam Memorial Park, furnished the photographs free to this committee, and the rest of the exhibiting cities only lent the negatives from which the enlargements were made. In other words out of the 51 photographs exhibited the State paid for 26 of the photographs and for the framing, transportation forth and back, staging, insurance, and care of the entire exhibit.

Although our exhibit was properly entered on an official application document sent us by the Commission, I have not heard up to date from the Commission or any other source whether same has been given an award or not. Our exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo was awarded a gold medal and this exhibit is vastly superior to the former one, and I am sure was not equaled by anything shown in this line at the World's Fair in St. Louis. I am in hopes that a suitable award will yet be given this exhibit.

The photographs were properly staged at the Horticultural Hall and properly taken care of during the season. The entire exhibit is back and in storage at the State Capitol and awaits the final instructions of the General Committee, as to the final disposition of the photographs.

My recommendation in this matter would be if there is a suitable well lighted room or hall in the Capitol where the entire exhibit could for all times be seen as a comprehensive whole, and not be scattered all over the building, that in such case the entire exhibit be left with the State, and that otherwise the different photographs be sent to the Park Commissioners of the cities from which they came, at their expense.

The whole respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

THEODORE WIRTH,

Chairman.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON HERBARIUMS.

Report of the Chairman:



A. W. DRIGGS.

To present a brief report of the work as required to prepare the herbarium for the St. Louis Exhibition would not give an accurate idea of what was accomplished. The following items simply give an idea of the start and the main points of the work.

Collecting the flora began in March, 1903, the work was continued throughout the season, requiring the time of some of the best collectors of the Connecticut Botanical Society. The contributors were Dr. C. B. Graves, Dr. E. H. Thompson, Mrs. Elisha E. Rogers, Mr. C. H. Bissell, Mr. E. B. Harger, Mr. C. A. Weatherby, Mr. Irving Holcomb, Mr. G. H. Bartlett, Mr. R. W. Woodward, Miss S. Maria Williams, Miss Mary

Seymour, Mr. J. N. Bishop, Mr. Amedee Hans, Dr. E. H. Eames.

At the close of the season the material was sent to the chairman who prepared it for the sheets on which it was mounted. 2,100 specimens were prepared requiring nearly four months of careful labor. Eighty-seven swinging panels carried the sheets in scientific order so that every plant was available for public inspection. Mr. C. A. Weatherby of East Hartford had charge of the labeling, the arrangement of the order of species, the selection of common names, etc. At the preliminary exhibit held in Hartford, it was shown that the herbarium was prepared with the best of care and workmanship, there being no damage to the specimens, the method of exhibiting such work being something new and not before accomplished. The herbarium was exhibited in the Horticultural Hall.

(Signed)

A. W. DRIGGS.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL GROUNDS AND
GARDENS.

For the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee of Connecticut Horticultural Society.

The sub-committee petitioned the State Commission for five hundred dollars (\$500.00) to use in its work at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition but was only allowed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) instead. At first it seemed impossible to perform our allotted task with this sum. Fortunately, through the kindness of Professor Wheeler of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., we were allowed the use of a plot of ground on the plot allotted by the Exposition officials to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for an exhibit. It was arranged to make this exhibit as near as possible, a duplicate of the School Gardens of the Hartford School of Horticulture. It was arranged to admit the teacher and pupils to the Exposition Grounds free of charge for the reason that they were to make the everyday care of the garden a leading feature of the exhibit.

In early April of 1904, Professor H. D. Hemenway of the Hartford School of Horticulture went to St. Louis and carefully laid out this allotted school garden plot, and had the work of preparation well started while there. Miss Hirrell Stevens of St. Louis was secured as teacher of this exhibit and the selection proved a fortunate one and her work was satisfactory in every way. The St. Louis papers kindly gave notices every day the children worked on this plot to help bring this exhibit into notice. This exhibit has undoubtedly aided the school garden idea now extending very fast over the country.

We are pleased to be able to submit a report of success.



L. H. MEAD.



H. D. HEMENWAY.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) L. H. MEAD,
Chairman.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON GROUND DECORATION.

Committee on Ground Decoration.

Mr. Karlstrom, who was chairman of this Committee, having left the city and the State in August, 1904, the undersigned has at the request of the President, assumed the charge of this department.

The grounds around the Connecticut Building were planted after plans submitted by Mr. Karlstrom and adopted by the committee. Estimates and quotations submitted by some nurserymen and landscape gardeners from St. Louis and other parts of the country, for the plant material and labor required were so high as to make their acceptance prohibitive. The most complete bid for the planting material was somewhere around \$1,200.00. It was therefore decided to ship the plants from here and have the chairman of this committee carry out his own plan.

About 85% of all evergreens, shrubs, trees and vines required were furnished by the Park Department Nurseries of Hartford at the lowest wholesale prices, so that the entire work could be done within the available means. Mr. Karlstrom went to St. Louis early in April.

The planting as carried out was an exhibition planting of excellent character and combination, and having seen same myself during my visit there in August, I wish to make herein the positive statement that it was the best planting around any state or government building on the grounds. The Connecticut Building was very much admired and the grounds planted and decorated as they were helped towards acquiring for same the description of being a "Gem amongst Jewels."

President Wilcox and several of the Commissioners have verbally and in writing expressed their appreciation for our labors and accomplishments in that direction.

The plants were sold upon request by our committee by President Wilcox for the sum of \$45.00.

The whole respectfully submitted,
 (Signed) THEODORE WIRTH,
Chairman, pro tempore.

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE.

Hartford, Conn., February 27, 1905.

General Statement of Funds.

Appropriation,	\$3,000.00
Credit items:	
Received from Commission for	
Ground Decoration,	54.16
Fund returned by R. Karlstrom,	27.65
Fund returned by H. D. Hemenway,	20.58

Fund returned by A. W. Driggs,	18.00
Sale of plants, Conn. Building,	45.00
Fund received from Prof. A. G. Gulley,	20.00

\$3,185.39

Expenditures:

Park & Public Grounds,	\$566.69
Private Grounds,	243.55
Herbarium,	834.69
School Gardens,	262.92
Ground Decoration,	829.00
General Expense,	331.62
Scenic View,	42.70

\$3,111.17

Balance, Cash on hand,

74.22

\$3,185.39

A. C. STERNBERG,
THEODORE WIRTH,
T. J. McRONALD,

Executive Committee.

FROM REPORT ON EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.



FRANK H. BEEDE.



CHARLES D. HINE.



S. P. WILLARD.

Committee: Chas. D. Hine, Hartford; Frank H. Beede, New Haven; Samuel P. Willard, Colchester.

The general purpose of the Connecticut Educational Exhibit was to show the best methods of teaching and their results. This was done by statements of plans and objects of school work by teachers, accom-

panied by a statement of methods and illustrated by pupils' work, photographs, apparatus, and special material.

As a special provision has been made for the exhibits from colleges and special schools, it was decided to gather the material for this exhibit from the public schools, and after careful consideration the plan of arranging this material by towns rather than by subjects or grades seemed best adapted to conditions in this State.

The committee extended a general invitation to the schools to contribute material, and as soon as possible after the opening of the schools in the fall of 1903 Mr. Hine and Mr. Beede met the teachers and school authorities of the larger places, explained the purposes and plans of the exhibit and urged them to assist in its preparation. The following towns responded:—Hartford, New Haven, New Britain, Norwich, New London, Waterbury, Middletown, Ansonia, Bristol, Stamford, Bridgeport, Saybrook, Southington, the State Normal Schools at New Britain, Willimantic, New Haven, rural schools in Westbrook, Prospect, Wolcott, and North Canaan. Some drawings were sent from Meriden, Groton, and Greenwich.

The leaf cabinet was used to show this material. Some of the best work of pupils, photographs, teachers' outlines of plans and methods were displayed on the leaves of the cabinet, and on the shelves beneath were placed the bound volumes, containing the work of entire classes.

The space assigned to Connecticut was on aisle A, at the left of the main entrance. It was forty-one feet on the aisle and had a depth of twenty-seven feet. The cabinets were arranged around this space and in three doubled rows, back to back in the center. In all fifty-six cabinets were used. The space above the cabinets was used for panels showing the manual training and drawing work.

The booth was designed by Mr. Edward T. Hapgood of Hartford, architect of the Connecticut building. It was made with a quartered oak front, and a deep oak cornice around its other three sides. The wood was finished in the natural color to match the cabinets. The booth was built in Hartford by McIntyre and Ahern and shipped in sections to St. Louis.

The writing paper used in the pupil's work was made in East Hartford and the volumes were bound by The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company of Hartford.

The exhibit was arranged by Mr. Frederic A. Burnham, who at the time was supervisor of drawing in the New Haven schools. The whole exterior effect of the exhibit was in keeping with Connecticut traditions for strength and simplicity, but what was more important was the worth of the material sent. No attempt was made to display the handiwork of a few precocious children, but the work of whole classes was shown, and each set of papers was accompanied by the teacher's statement of purpose, methods used, time spent by pupils in preparation,

time allowed for this lesson. These were well illustrated by a wealth of photographs showing the classes or work, and the building in which they worked.

The following awards were made:—

Group I.

State departments of education,	Grand Prize.
Hartford Board of Education — Collective exhibit “Primary and secondary education,”	Gold Prize.
Middletown Board of Education — Collective exhibit “Primary and secondary education,”	Gold Prize.
New Haven Board of Education — Collective exhibit “Primary and secondary education,”	Gold Prize.
Waterbury Board of Education,	Silver Prize.
Greenwich Public School “drawing,”	Silver Prize.

Group II.

New Haven High School, New Haven,	Gold Prize.
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It is needless to say that the committee were very much dissatisfied with the action of the Judges in passing over without mention other worthy exhibits.

Below is a brief catalogue of the material sent from the several towns:

The Connecticut Educational Exhibit Arranged By Towns.

PANELS.

On the south wall are two panels of drawings from the Arsenal, Northwest, Northeast, Second North, Brown, and Washington Street Schools of Hartford; charts from New Haven, showing drawing and water colors; charts of water color work from New London; charcoal drawings from Middletown.

On the north wall are drawings from Middletown; picture of the New Haven High School; pottery and basketry, original designs on cloth, leather, and wood from the New Haven schools; woodwork from the Stamford schools.

On the east wall are three panels of raphia work and three panels of woodwork from the South School, Hartford; three panels of machine work, woodwork, forging, Venetian ironwork, and pottery work from the pupils of the Boardman Manual Training School, New Haven; four panels of work from the manual training department of the Hartford High School; two panels from the West Middle School, Hartford, showing specimens of pupils' work in drawing and original design.

MIDDLETOWN.

The Middletown exhibit is shown in cabinets 1 and 2. It consists of papers and illustrated booklets, showing correlation of nature study, language, and drawing, and history and geography with language and

drawing. In the cases below are bound volumes of pupils' work in history, geography, nature study, Latin, physics, essays, drawing; and from the High School, work in French, German, Latin, physics, chemistry, botany, zoölogy, political economy, Greek history, English.

NEW HAVEN.

The New Haven exhibit is in cabinets 3 to 15, 53 to 56, inclusive. In these cabinets are exhibited specimens of pupils' work in drawing, kindergarten, nature study, science, English composition and letter writing, technical grammar, local history, United States history, penmanship, sewing, handicraft work, reading, arithmetic, suggestions for busy work.

On the shelves are shown bound volumes of pupils' work in the subjects enumerated above, and also kindergarten work.

The High School work is shown in cabinets 12 to 15, and also on the panels above the cases. In the cabinets are shown the blanks used in the High School administration, outline of the courses of study, showing the number of periods devoted to each study, work from the business department, free-hand drawings, mechanical drawings, samples of work in sewing, domestic science, botany. Particular attention is called to the photographs of the pieces in wood-carving, pottery, Venetian iron-work, shop work, and sewing actually completed by the class graduating from the Boardman Manual Training School in June, 1903.

On the shelves are bound volumes of High School pupils' work in drawing, domestic science, geography.

HARTFORD.

The Hartford exhibit is shown in cabinets 16 to 26 and 32. The High School exhibit is in cabinets 16 to 18, and shows pupils' work in constructive drawing, free-hand drawing, work from the commercial department. In the cases are bound volumes of constructive drawing, blue prints, business forms, and specimens of the work of the pupils in the manual training department. Other specimens from the manual training department are shown on panels above the cabinets.

The work from the graded schools is shown in cabinets 19 to 26 and 32, and on the wall space above the cabinets. On the cabinet leaves are shown selected specimens of the pupils' work in geography, arithmetic, technical grammar, drawing, history, language and literature, nature work and science, algebra, geometry, penmanship, both work of the teachers and of the pupils, sewing and cooking outlines. There are on the shelves bound volumes of pupils' work in all of the subjects mentioned, and also an exhibit of kindergarten work, raphia, Venetian iron-work, basketry work, sewing, and a collection of twigs. A sketch of the public schools of Hartford, by Superintendent Thomas S. Weaver, is published in pamphlet.

NEW LONDON.

The New London schools exhibit, in cabinet 27, work in history, geography, arithmetic, and grammar. The bound volumes include the subjects mentioned, and penmanship and portfolios of drawings.

NORWICH.

The city of Norwich is represented by work from Central district schools and from the schools in the West Chelsea district.

The Central district shows, in cabinet 28, work from the pupils in the graded schools. There are selected papers in language, literature, history, geography, and nature study. There are bound volumes of work in arithmetic, language, history, geography, literature, spelling, nature work, and in the case some mounted butterflies.

The West Chelsea district, in cabinet 37, has selected work in arithmetic, history, geography, language, grammar, literature, and drawing, and bound volumes in the same subjects. In the case is an industrial chart on flax prepared for school use.

STAMFORD.

The Stamford schools use cabinets 29 and 30 for showing commercial work from the High School and from the graded schools pupils' work in language, reading, drawing, kindergarten work, and cooking. There are bound volumes of pupils' work in drawing, history, geography, miscellaneous work, and portfolios of forms in High School commercial department, drawing, and sewing.

BRISTOL.

In cabinet 31 Bristol shows selected papers in color work, drawing, designs for book covers, sewing, kindergarten work, and on the shelves portfolios of drawing and sewing, bound volumes of pupils' work in arithmetic, physiology, history, geography, language, and drawing.

NORTH CANAAN AND PROSPECT.

Work from the rural schools in North Canaan and Prospect is shown in cabinet 33. The work from North Canaan is in English and mathematics, from Prospect in language and in science. There are also bound volumes in English, geometry, and language from these schools.

In this cabinet are drawings from Groton, Meriden, and Greenwich, and bound volumes of pupils' work in drawing, writing, arithmetic, language, and music from Westbrook; in grammar, arithmetic, and spelling from Southington.

One volume on this cabinet contains a stenographic report of the entire work of a half day in an ungraded school in Southington.

WATERBURY.

The Waterbury exhibit is in cabinets 34, 35, 36. A series of photographs shows the changes that have been made in school buildings in that city during the last ten years. There are specimens of free-hand drawing from the pupils of the high and evening schools; work of the pupils of the graded schools in civics, primary language, and local history. On the shelves below are bound volumes of pupils' work in language and history and civics.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Connecticut State normal schools' exhibit in cabinets 38 to 41.

In cabinets 38 and 39 is shown the work of the children in the model schools of the New Britain Normal School in drawing, nature study, science, stories from Connecticut history, translation from French (Grade VIII); the work of the normal school students in the geography of New Britain and vicinity. In the case are shown geological maps of the city and vicinity, prepared by the students. Booklets, containing stories from Connecticut history, and drawings by the model school children are on the shelves.

The exhibit in cabinet 40 was prepared at the Willimantic State Normal School. The organization of the school, course of study, outline of plan for primary arithmetic, primary geography, letter writing, normal school extension, general plan, and typical science lessons are shown on the cabinet leaves. On the shelves are bound volumes of "Outline of work done in practice school in primary arithmetic" and "General plan of teaching letter writing."

The New Haven Normal School shows, in cabinet 41, a "Plan of common school education followed in the State Normal School, New Haven." In the case is a sample of a science cabinet prepared at the school, to be loaned to the teachers in the public schools of the State. A noteworthy feature of this exhibit is the list of books actually read in the different grades of the model schools connected with this school.

On the shelves of cabinet 42 are two sets of Connecticut town reports and a set of the reports of the Connecticut State Board of Education, and samples of library and school documents.

NEW BRITAIN.

The exhibit of the New Britain city schools is shown in cabinets 43 and 44. It consists of papers showing the work of the High School in stenography and typewriting, and graded school work in penmanship, language, spelling, arithmetic, algebra, drawing, and kindergarten work. On the shelves are bound volumes of pupils' work in language, spelling, arithmetic, algebra, portfolios of drawings, photographs, and kindergarten work.

SAYBROOK.

The exhibit of the Deep River schools (town of Saybrook) is arranged in cabinet 45. It consists of papers selected from pupils' work in algebra, arithmetic, number, papers showing the correlation of drawing with language, geography, history, and literature. There are bound volumes of pupils' work in algebra, arithmetic, and language.

CONNECTICUT PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

In cabinet 46 the Connecticut Public Library Committee show the library privileges open to the people of the State. There is a map showing the distribution of public libraries, charts showing organization and statistics, photographs of the buildings. On the shelves are samples of library and school documents, a library scrap book, a sample portfolio of Audubon bird charts, sample portfolio of pictures loaned by the Society of Colonial Dames. In special cases in front are samples of libraries loaned to the library committee by the Audubon society and the Society of Colonial Dames. These portfolios and libraries are loaned by the committee to the public schools of the State.

BRIDGEPORT.

The Bridgeport exhibit is in cabinets 47 to 51.

In cabinet 47 the Bridgeport City Normal School shows charts prepared by the normal students "during the discussion and application of the principle concerning the relation of the concrete to the abstract in instruction." In cabinet 50 the City Normal School shows methods in geography and the work of the practice and regular departments.

In the other cabinets are shown specimens from the art work of the public schools and pupils' work in arithmetic, language, composition, history; outlines of the methods of teaching music in the schools; a series of photographs illustrating the methods of physical training.

There are bound volumes of pupils' work in drawing, composition, and arithmetic.

ANSONIA.

In cabinet 52 Ansonia shows the city school administration, specimens of the work of the children showing the correlation of drawing and language, pupils' work in number and drawing, and work from the High School. There are bound volumes of pupils' work in language, geography, history, and Latin.

The following is a statement of the expense of the exhibit:

Advertising,		\$14.90
Booth,		1,490.00
Cabinets, bases and labels,		1,190.31
Clerical assistance,		5.00
Exhibit, material, paper,	2,231.15	
photographs,	977.56	
miscellaneous supplies,	318.98	
binding pupils' work,	784.78	
		<hr/>
		4,312.47
Freight,	619.35	
Refunded,	120.80	
		<hr/>
		498.55
Labor in packing, unpacking, setting up and repacking,		445.62
Janitor for six months and janitor's supplies,		166.50
Postage,		5.00
Printing and stationery,		54.95
Traveling expenses,		469.79
		<hr/>
		\$8,593.09

NOTE.—The allotment to the Education Exhibit was \$7,500, and the excess of expenditure was caused by the large amount of material the committee had to furnish to the various schools in the preparation of pupils' work. No salaries were paid from the appropriation, those caring for the exhibit during the time the exposition was open receiving only their expenses.

CHAPTER XXI.

Conclusion—Comparison of Louisiana Purchase Exposition with its notable predecessors—Estimate of advantages gained by Connecticut in the present participation.

It is not an easy matter to look into the future and guess with any degree of certainty as to what advancement may be made in the realms of Science, Art, or Invention within the space of a few years, nor is it easy to define the bounds and limitations of human achievement in any direction. This thought will be impressed upon the reader after perusing the following extract from the "Report of the Commissioners from Connecticut of the Columbian Exhibition of 1893 at Chicago" (page 153):

Will Another Equally Wonderful Exposition be Seen?

It is not improbable that many visitors to the Columbian Exposition of 1893 have wondered if they will ever again, during their earthly lives, have the opportunity of attending an exposition planned and carried out on so grand a scale as that held in Chicago. Notwithstanding the great stride by which the World's Fair, in many particulars, surpassed the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, after a lapse of but seventeen years, it may well be doubted if this generation will be likely to see its equal, either in this country or in any other. When we remember the superior location of Jackson Park, with its canals and lagoons affording such rare opportunity for the plying of gondolas, electric and other launches to the very doors of almost every department building; when we contemplate the number and extent of the various buildings; when we recall the imperial grandeur of the Court of Honor with its unapproached magnificence, by night or by day; and especially when we reflect upon the sum total of expense borne by the Exposition Company—upwards of twenty-six millions of dollars—we shall be likely to arrive at the conclusion that never again in our day is it probable that we shall see its equal.

There was a lapse of only eleven years between the Columbian and the Louisiana Purchase Expositions, nevertheless the latter fairly eclipsed the former in many and

indeed in nearly every particular except as to attendance of visitors. Its cost was nearly double, fifty millions against twenty-six millions; the number of department buildings was considerably increased; as a rule they were larger and of finer types of architecture, and the general scheme of the layout was much more artistic and attractive. While Chicago's Court of Honor was magnificent the view across the Grand Basin at St. Louis, looking toward Festival Hall, especially at night when it was aglow with its myriad of electric lights, formed a far more superb picture. As to the evening illumination of the great department buildings there could be no comparison except in favor of St. Louis.

In one particular Chicago may be said to have out-classed St. Louis, reference being made to the superb government exhibits from foreign countries, Germany, France, and Great Britain. In another particular Chicago possessed an advantage, that of bordering her Exposition upon the shore of an inland ocean, affording not only an impressive view of one of the "great lakes" but which also afforded fine opportunity, far from shore, for the safe display of brilliant fireworks. At St. Louis the display of fireworks was comparatively limited in order to avoid danger to the great department buildings and their priceless exhibits.

The charms of "Old Vienna" on the Chicago Midway would have been much lessened had they been shown alongside the "Tyrolean Alps" on the St. Louis Pike, and the same rule in comparison will generally hold good as between the relative merits of these two great side-show boulevards.

At Chicago at 1893 there was not an automobile on exhibition in the Transportation building. At St. Louis automobiles were very much in evidence, not only as exhibits but they were practically the only means whereby visitors could be transported on sight-seeing trips around the Exposition grounds. Their efficient service may be understood when it is remarked that the largest auto-busses had not only capacity but power (electric storage) for fifty passengers.

Attractive as the State and Foreign buildings were at Chicago they were much finer, as a rule, at St. Louis. The comparison between the Connecticut buildings at St. Louis and Chicago may be regarded as indicating the general superiority as to size, architecture, and cost of State buildings of the two periods, an advancement which may be indicated as about twenty-five per cent.

In the social realm the comparison was largely in favor of St. Louis. This may be partly attributed to a certain degree by reason of what is recognized as "southern hospitality," but to a large extent it was doubtless the result of experience and of what may not improperly be termed social evolution. Prominent St. Louisans "set the ball rolling" and the favorable characteristics of those drawn together through the several state commissions kept it rolling. At Chicago, although every State edifice had a hostess they did not organize or get together for either business or pleasure; at St. Louis they not only organized for business but there was doubtless no little pleasure mixed with it, and very likely some intellectual betterment, if there was room for it.

There is really nothing with which to compare the Louisiana Purchase Exposition except that held in Chicago eleven years earlier, and if the general verdict is in favor of St. Louis, the fact should be recalled that the chief of nearly every department there had been in the service of expositions ever since 1893, and that their experience was of incalculable benefit.

In estimating the advantages to a State from its participation at an exposition like that held at St. Louis no question of direct return in money can of course be raised. Such return is not expected. State participation must be undertaken, mainly, as a matter of sentiment. Connecticut, like many another State, has spent millions of dollars of the people's money — its money is all theirs — for sentiment, and it will always be so. Her beautiful Capitol, of which

every citizen of the State is justly proud, might have been build at half its cost. The other unnecessary half represents State honor and pride. The family and the home are mainly matters of sentiment. A man can save more money by a hermit's life than by surrounding himself with wife and children and the delights of an ideal home. There is no room for argument in matters of sentiment for the individual that does not also touch the well-being of the State.

But while sentiment impels a commonwealth to appropriate money for its participation in such events it must be acknowledged that indirectly there are real and substantial benefits traced to it. Aside from the honorary credit that results to a State that is represented its individual exhibitors would be liable to be at much disadvantage were it not officially affiliated with such enterprise. Not a few instances are recalled indicating that Connecticut applicants for exhibit space would have been unable to secure what they wished except through the influence of the State's Commission. An instance is recalled of a Connecticut manufacturing concern that was induced to make an exhibit at an international exposition by reason of arguments advanced by a representative of the Commission. Later on the exhibiting concern announced that it had sold more than \$200,000 worth of their wares to a single purchaser in Germany, — traceable directly to its exhibit. The State was benefited in various ways, as will be readily understood, by such result.

Whatever may have been the advantages to individual exhibitors from this State resulting from its generous appropriation there can be little doubt that — if it ever pays for a State to expend its money for such purpose — Connecticut received ample return for her investment. Her reputation was not surpassed, to say the least, in the general character of her representation. Her State building was the first one completed, the first dedicated, the first in which a notable social function was held, and in the estimation of

visitors was The Ideal Home on the Plateau of States. Added to the foregoing particulars should be the brilliance of the events in which Connecticut was the chief actor during the week assigned to her — events which compelled the admiration and commendation of a multitude of witnesses — who by their approbation testified that Connecticut received good return for her expenditure.



APPENDIX.

Dedication of Memorial Stone on Site of Connecticut Building, Forest Park, St. Louis, Thanksgiving Day, November 30th, 1905.— Connecticut at the Jamestown Exposition.

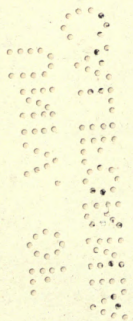
A MEMORIAL.

The participation of Connecticut at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 was so satisfactory to her citizens who attended it that it was thought by members of the Commission a fitting finale would be the placing of a suitably inscribed granite memorial, not only to mark the site of the Connecticut building but also the location of the grandchild of the famous Charter Oak, so long and so gratefully remembered among the treasured sentiments of Connecticut history. (Connecticut can perhaps lay reasonable claim to the possession of one of the four most notable trees of the past — the others being that of the Forbidden Fruit, the Sycamore climbed by Zaccheus, and the Washington Elm at Cambridge.)

The granite cubes shown in the illustration accompanying this sketch were prepared by Thomas C. Smith, a skilled granite worker of New Britain, and the bronze tablets were made by the P. & F. Corbin company of that city. The cubes are of ten and eighteen inches diameter. Mr. Hobart Brinsmade of St. Louis, Connecticut's Resident Commissioner during the Exposition, had consented to receive the memorial and to have it not only properly located but also fittingly dedicated. Gathering around him a company of loyal Sons and Daughters of Connecticut on Thanksgiving Day the dedication was appropriately consummated with



DEDICATION OF CHARTER OAK MEMORIAL, SITE OF CONNECTICUT BUILDING



Mr. Brinsmade as master of ceremonies. The programme was as follows:

Invocation,	Rev. M. C. Williams, D.D.
Address,	Mr. Hobart Brinsmade.
Unveiling of Memorial,	Mrs. Hobart Brinsmade.
Address,	Hon. Walter B. Stevens.
Address,	Hon. Robert Aull.
Address,	Hon. Frederick N. Judson.

THE DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

Invocation by Rev. Meade C. Williams, D.D.

Almighty God! In all our ways we would acknowledge Thee. We desire to connect thy hand with all that pertains to our well-being and our destiny. On this day of National Thanksgiving we praise God from whom all our blessings flow. We thank Thee for our country, and for the State commonwealths of which it is composed. Especially on this occasion do we acknowledge thy hand in the history of that State under whose auspices we have gathered to mark the spot where stood the stately edifice which represented its name and its spirit before the visiting people of all lands. We thank Thee for the long history of that Commonwealth, for the heroic annals of its early days, for its fathers who laid its foundations in righteousness and who kept the fear of God before their eyes. In thy good providence may its prosperity and its renown ever continue. May integrity and uprightness preserve it. And may its sons who have gone out from its borders and who dwell in remote parts ever be found cherishing the memory and emulating the virtue of their ancestors. Bless all our States and our common country. Let peace and plenty and righteousness reign in all our borders and may ours be a nation whose God is the Lord. And this we humbly ask in the name of Jesus Christ — Amen.

After the Invocation Mr. Brinsmade delivered the following address:

Address by Mr. Hobart Brinsmade, Resident Commissioner.

Ladies, Sons of Connecticut, and Friends: —

Scarcely a year has passed since the place where we now stand was surrounded by palatial buildings representing the various States of our country and inhabited by representatives from every part of this great land. The social life developed here was one of the great charms of this, the greatest of the World's Expositions, and the memories of the magnificent hospitality extended by the hostesses of the different States will never be forgotten. Probably no group of buildings at any

previous World's Exhibition has ever equaled those that stood in these historic grounds, and probably their like will never be seen again. Among these, none was more beautiful or better adapted to the purpose for which it was intended than the building erected by the State of Connecticut on the spot where we now stand, representing a type of Colonial architecture, both in the building and furnishings which clearly stamped it as the gem of the State buildings.

From the first inception of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Connecticut manifested greater interest in the project than any other of the New England States, and it is true of Connecticut that she has ever been foremost in the development and extension of her influence throughout what was considered, in the early days, the wilderness of the great West. Her sons have been pioneers in the settlement of every Western State, and Missouri, too, owes much to Connecticut men and to Connecticut enterprise.

Passing over the Colonial period to the time of our Civil War, she gave to Missouri General Lyon, who perhaps more than any other man helped to save Missouri to the Union. And then those other brilliant names, Grant and Sherman, were sons of Connecticut. The products of her factories and mills are found in every hamlet and on every hillside, and not least of all we owe to Connecticut the idea of our Federal Constitution, which is the foundation of our liberties and the cornerstone of our great Republic.

The original appropriation of Connecticut for the purposes of the World's Fair was \$100,000.00 to cover the cost of the State building and the various expenses connected with it and with her exhibits, but considerably more than that amount was actually expended.

On April 30th, 1903, Governor Chamberlain and Staff, with the members of the State Commission, visited this spot and dedicated this ground for the erection of the Connecticut Building. On May 3d, 1904, Lieutenant-Governor Roberts came with the members of the Connecticut Commission and dedicated the Connecticut Building. October 13th, 1904 was Connecticut Day, and Governor Chamberlain and Staff with the members of the Commission again visited these grounds accompanied by four hundred of the Governor's Guards and many prominent Connecticut citizens, and gave a reception in this building to the Officers and Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, citizens of Connecticut, and friends from other States.

As a native of Connecticut I may say that never have her citizens been more interested in any Exposition than in the one held here. It has been the wish of the Governor of Connecticut and the State Commission, which I represent, that the site of the building, around which so many pleasant memories linger, should be marked by a granite block. On the event of the dedication of the building, a tree—a descendant of the old Charter Oak—was planted here by Mrs. John M. Holcombe, a member of the Board of Lady Managers, in which Governor

David R. Francis, members of the Connecticut Commission and others participated, and the block of granite on which is a bronze tablet inscribed as follows:

Memorial Marking Site of
Connecticut State Building,
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.
Also Location of
Charter Oak Junior,
Grandchild of the
Original Charter Oak,
Brought from Connecticut,
Transplanted May 3, 1904, by the
Connecticut Commission.

There is also a bronze plate having upon it the coat of arms of the State of Connecticut. It is to mark the site of the Connecticut Building and the little oak which now stands here and which we hope, as the years go by, may grow to proportions which shall indicate it as the worthy successor of the historic old Oak from which it dates its ancestry.

Mr. Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, in the name of the Connecticut Commission and through you to the Park Commissioners of St. Louis, I present to you this monument. May it preserve to the memory of the sons of Connecticut residing in St. Louis and to their descendants, the history of the Connecticut Building and the part Connecticut took in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and also may it preserve to them the story of the historic Charter Oak through the tender twig descended from it, which is planted on this spot.

The Unveiling.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brinsmade's address the Memorial was unveiled by Mrs. Brinsmade, — not only a daughter of Connecticut but enthusiastically loyal to the State of her birth and royal also in the queenliness of her broad and gracious hospitality.

Hon. W. B. Stevens, Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., spoke as follows:

Address of Secretary Stevens.

Mr. Resident Commissioner, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Connecticut man and the Connecticut woman do not leave things half done. This marking of a historic spot is characteristic of people who, having under-

taken, go on until the ends crown the work. Our memories revert readily to that day in May, 1903, to which you have already referred, when Governor Chamberlain, National Commissioner Betts, and the Connecticut Commission unfurled the flag of the State on this spot which was to be the site of the Connecticut building. A year later you assembled to dedicate that beautiful structure and to plant the grand-child of the Charter Oak, so thoughtfully provided by Mrs. Holcombe. And now Connecticut is here to leave an enduring reminder of her participation in the great Exposition. This thoughtful and appropriate act is deeply appreciated. I say this as an officer of the Exposition. As a native of Connecticut I was proud when the flag of the State was raised on this site allotted for the building. I was prouder when the doors of the Colonial mansion were thrown open and when we planted the Charter Oak. I do not know but I am more uplifted today than on either of those occasions, standing here as a witness of the fact that Connecticut is to leave this monument of imperishable granite and bronze to commemorate the part she had in the Exposition.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition's tenure is almost ended. We are about to return this beautiful park to the city of St. Louis. In the presence of the Honorable Commissioner of Parks, Mr. Aull, it is not necessary to say that this monument will be preserved and that the Charter Oak will be cherished in the years to come.

Address of Park Commissioner Aull.

Mr. Commissioner, Ladies and Gentlemen: It affords me the greatest happiness, and especially this morning, in behalf of the city of St. Louis, to accept this memorial which is indicative of the location of the Connecticut Building, and to accept the grand young oak, and to pledge myself personally and officially, and the Department of Parks, that it will be annually one of the greatest pleasures that we have in the spring and summer work to look after your oak and to protect your memorial.

I will not attempt to make any further remarks, in anticipation of the oration we are to receive from Mr. Judson. I can only say that it will give us the greatest happiness to look after your memorial and oak.

Address of Hon. Frederick N. Judson.

Mr. Chairman: There is a happy appropriateness in this assemblage on a frosty Thanksgiving morning to lay on the site of the Connecticut Building a lasting memorial of the association of the State of Connecticut with the World's Fair. The name of Thanksgiving day is associated with Connecticut, or rather New England memories, for it was in its origin a New England festival, adopted by New England de-



Mr. Brinsmade



Mr. Stevens

Participants in
Dedication of



Mrs. Brinsmade

Charter Oak
Memorial



Mr. Judson



Mr. Aull

scendants as they settled in different parts of the country, and finally made a national holiday. On this day of all others, then, it is fitting that those who are proud of their Connecticut birth, or Connecticut rearing, or Connecticut ancestry, should meet on this site of the Connecticut building and unveil this granite memorial by the side of this descendant of the great Charter Oak of Connecticut history.

What interesting associations are recalled upon this spot. A year since we were surrounded by that impressive array of State buildings, one of the most interesting features of the World's Fair. What an impressive illustration of the lasting benefits of such an Exposition, uniting the people of different States and sections, Connecticut side by side with Arkansas. Thus were removed the last vestiges of State and sectional jealousies, and thus was cultivated the spirit of nationality whereby we are made one people.

As the State buildings contributed so much to the attractiveness of the Fair, it is interesting to note that these State buildings have all been removed, and upon their sites the Park is restored. Would that the Exposition authorities had been as successful in clearing the other portions of the grounds so that the park could have been wholly restored. I have no doubt the Park Commissioner will join with me in the hope that this desired end will not be long delayed. May we not hope also that the other States and countries participating in the Fair will follow the example thus set by Connecticut, so that the site of the Fair in this beautiful park will be dotted over with these memorial tablets, thus preserving for all time the memory of the great Congress of the Nations in 1904.

Mr. Brinsmade and Mr. Stevens have recalled the interesting occasions upon which we have assembled on this spot. With the presence of the Governor of Connecticut, the site was dedicated in the spring of 1903, and with the Lieutenant-Governor and the Connecticut Commission the building was dedicated with the opening of the World's Fair in the spring of 1904. The prompt action of Connecticut in its contribution to the Fair will be long gratefully remembered by her representatives in St. Louis. The building itself, in the beautiful simplicity of its Colonial lines, will be long remembered as one of the distinct architectural triumphs of the Fair. The gracious hospitality with which the visitors were entertained by the representatives of the State was in harmony with the spirit of the Connecticut people. We recall the reception of President Hadley of Yale University during the Congress of Arts and Sciences, and that beautiful day in October, Connecticut Day, which was honored by the presence of the Governor and his staff. The mention of the Connecticut building and its associations on this occasion would be incomplete without a reference to the men and women of Connecticut who did so much to make the building a success. Not only the members of the Connecticut Commission, among whom was enrolled our honored chairman, Mr. Brinsmade, but Mr. Frederick A. Betts

of the National Commission, Mr. Vaill, the hospitable Superintendent, and not the least, Mrs. Holcombe, the distinguished member of the Woman's Commission, whose eloquent words in the replanting of the Charter Oak, will be remembered; all were unceasing in their efforts to make Connecticut's part in the World's Fair a success, and all will be remembered in the associations which will be recalled by these memorials.

The frosty air of this Thanksgiving morning admonishes us that this is no time for extended discourse. *Finis coronat opus*—the end crowns the work. These memorials, this simple granite stone, so happily representative of the simplicity and strength of the State, by the side and under the shade in the years to come, of this daughter of the Charter Oak will be the lasting memorial of Connecticut and of Connecticut's building in the World's Fair.

President Francis, of the Exposition Company, would have participated in the dedication ceremonies except for his absence from St. Louis. A note of regret dated December 1st, was received by Mr. Brinsmade, as follows:

Dear Sir:

I left the city on the 27th, the day your letter was written, and consequently did not receive it until my return from Atlanta yesterday afternoon. I regret that I could not reach home in time to attend the dedication of the monument erected on the Connecticut site, and shall take occasion to inspect it at an early date.

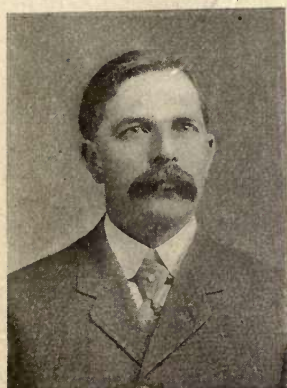
Connecticut at the Jamestown Exposition.

The delay in the publication of this report occasioned by the printers' "strike" which began in September, 1905, two weeks before the time it was promised to be in readiness to be put into type, makes it possible for the retiring Commission to show a bit of courtesy to its successor, the Jamestown Exposition Commission, — the courtesy of an introduction.

The Connecticut legislature made provision for the participation of the State by an appropriation, and authorized the Governor to appoint a Commission to have direction of it. The Commission consists of Messrs. Samuel A. Eddy of Canaan, president; William J. Barber of Harwinton, secretary, and Thomas Hamilton of Groton, treasurer.

"Harper's Weekly" of January 20, 1906, contains an extended and interesting illustrated article by Charles W. Tyler entitled "Commemorating the Nation's Birth," which gives a good idea of the attractive scope planned for this memorable event.

On the 27th of February, 1906, the Jamestown Commission made a visit to Norfolk, Virginia, to inspect the



W. J. BARBER.



S. A. EDDY.



THOMAS HAMILTON.

premises and plans of the Exposition. They were accompanied by Governor Roberts and other members of the Connecticut Board of Control, and at Old Point Comfort were welcomed by President Frank L. Wilcox of this Commission, who chanced to be there on a brief sojourn with his family. Senator Wilcox joined the party by invitation and visited the Exposition grounds with them and was naturally appealed to for advice and suggestion by reason of his effective administration of the affairs of the outgoing Exposition Commission.

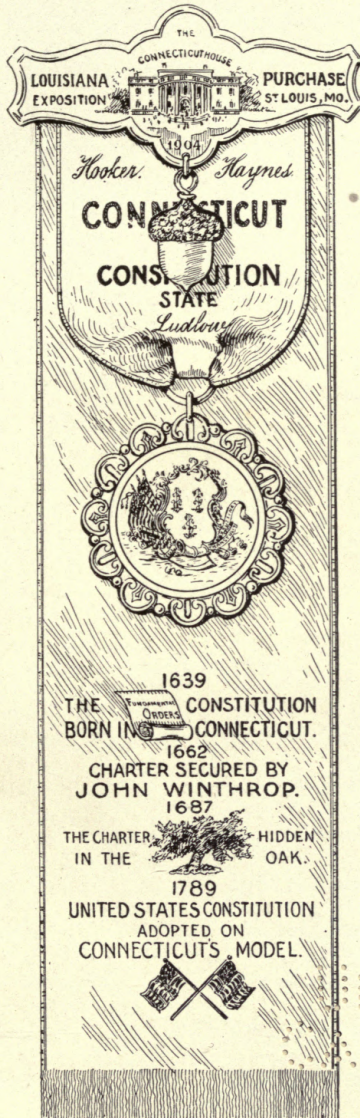
The Jamestown Exposition is not to be held at Jamestown, as many people suppose, but on the shore of Hampton Roads, opposite Fortress Monroe, near the point where those who settled at Jamestown in 1607 made their first landing. To them, after a long and tedious voyage, it was truly a Point Comfort.

The surroundings of the chosen location for the Exposition abound in interesting scenes and events. It is especially interesting to recall the fact that Hampton Roads was the cradle in which were rocked those two pioneer babes, so to speak, the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor"—the first fruits in the domain of the impressive naval architecture of the present day. Battleships, cruisers, torpedo-boats, and submarine craft will be on exhibition there from the navies of all Nations, and the sight will of course surpass all previous displays of its kind.

The Connecticut Commission to "Jamestown" will have an unusual advantage over some of its predecessors in exposition matters. Hon. Frank L. Wilcox, president of the out-going Commission, and Mrs. John M. Holcombe, member of the National Board of Lady Managers, have consented to serve upon its Advisory Board, thus making available their valuable experience.

HISTORICAL COLLECTION IN LIBRARY OF STATE BUILDING.

Books.	Lender.
Colonial Records of Connecticut, 15 vols.	Carnot O. Spencer, Hartford.
Glastonbury Centennial, 1853,	John R. Buck, Hartford.
Kilbourne's History of Litchfield,	Mrs. John L. Buel, Litchfield.
Collection of Conn. Historical Soc., 8 vols. 2-9,	Conn. Historical Soc.
Roger Ludlow, the Colonial Law-maker,	John M. Taylor, Hartford.
Barber's History of Connecticut,	J. H. Vaill, Winsted.
Gold's History of Cornwall,	J. H. Vaill, Winsted.
Cleveland Genealogy, 3 vols.,	Mrs. E. J. Cleveland, Hartford.
Boardman Genealogy,	Wm. F. J. Boardman, Hartford.
Calkins' History of New London,	Mrs. F. L. Osgood, Norwich.
Calkins' History of Norwich,	Mrs. F. L. Osgood, Norwich.



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Perkins' "Old Houses of Norwich,"	Mrs. F. L. Osgood,	Norwich.
Beers' Hartford County,	John M. Holcombe,	Hartford.
Samuel Slade Benton; His Ancestors and Descendants,	Mrs. T. F. Knous,	New Haven.
Savage's Genealogical Dictionary,	Mrs. Louis R. Cheney,	Hartford.
The Greenes of New England,	Gardiner Greene,	Norwich.
Stiles' Ancient Windsor, 2 vols.,	Miss Jane Tuttle,	Hartford.
Connecticut men in the Revolution,	Mrs. John M. Holcombe,	Hartford.
Mainwaring's Probate Records,	Mrs. John M. Holcombe,	Hartford.
Ely Genealogy,	Mrs. John M. Holcombe,	Hartford.
Goodwin Genealogy,	Mrs. John M. Holcombe,	Hartford.
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Steel Genealogy,	Mrs. John M. Holcombe,	Hartford.
Records of Shinsbury,	Mrs. John M. Holcombe,	Hartford.
Records of Coventry,	Mrs. John M. Holcombe,	Hartford.
Peck Genealogy,	Frank L. Wilcox,	Berlin.
History of Wallingford and Meriden,	Frank L. Wilcox,	Berlin.
A Colonial Witch,	Mrs. Franklin G. Whitmore,	Hartford.
A Colonial Parson,	Mrs. Franklin G. Whitmore,	Hartford.
An Old New England Town,	Mrs. Franklin G. Whitmore,	Hartford.
Annals of an old Parish,	Mrs. Franklin G. Whitmore,	Hartford.
Schenck's History of Fairfield,	Mrs. Franklin G. Whitmore,	Hartford.
Stiles' Ancient Windsor,	Lewis C. Sperry,	Hartford.
Hinman's Antiquities,	Mrs. C. C. Monson,	New Haven.
Dwight's Statistical Account of New Haven,	Mrs. C. C. Monson,	New Haven.

CONNECTICUT COMMISSION, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Appropriation by Legislature:			
Ceremonies of dedication, etc., . . .			\$25,000.00
Education exhibit,			7,500.00
Shell-fish exhibit,			1,000.00
Farm products exhibit,			7,000.00
Pomological exhibit,			4,000.00
Dairy exhibit,			2,500.00
Tobacco exhibit,			1,500.00
Horticultural exhibit,			3,000.00
Connecticut Building,			30,000.00
House furnishing,			7,500.00
Commission's salary and expenses,			6,000.00
Care and maintenance,			2,500.00
Incidentals and sundries,			2,500.00
			\$100,000.00
Additions by State Board of Control:			
For account of ceremonies, etc.,			\$4,736.15
“ commission expenses, etc.,			2,500.00
“ incidentals and sundries,			8,500.00
			\$15,736.15
Received from sales:			
House furnishing account,			\$4,238.08
Incidentals account,			395.25
Horticultural account,			144.22
Dairy account,			128.63
Pomological account, \$21.55	\$13.45		35.00
Education account,			30.00
			\$4,971.18
Received from sale of State Building,			2,300.00
Received from overcharge on freights, etc.,			723.40
			\$123,730.73

Disbursements.

Ceremonies of dedication of State Building and "Connecticut Week," including expenses of Governor and party for opening day of Exposition (April 30, 1903), military escort, etc.,	\$29,736.15
Education exhibit,	8,593.09
Shell-fish exhibit,	1,000.00
Farm products exhibit,	5,077.09
Pomological exhibit,	3,027.04
Dairy exhibit,	2,496.99
Tobacco exhibit,	1,443.05
Horticultural exhibit,	3,073.65
Cost of State Building,	31,300.64
Furnishing of State Building,	12,775.45
Commission's salary and expense account,	9,481.12
Care and maintenance of State Building,	3,340.68
Incidentals and sundries account,	12,275.76
	<hr/>
	\$123,620.71
Balance returned to State Treasurer,	110.02
	<hr/>
	\$123,730.73
(Signed)	J. H. VAILL, <i>Treasurer.</i>

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