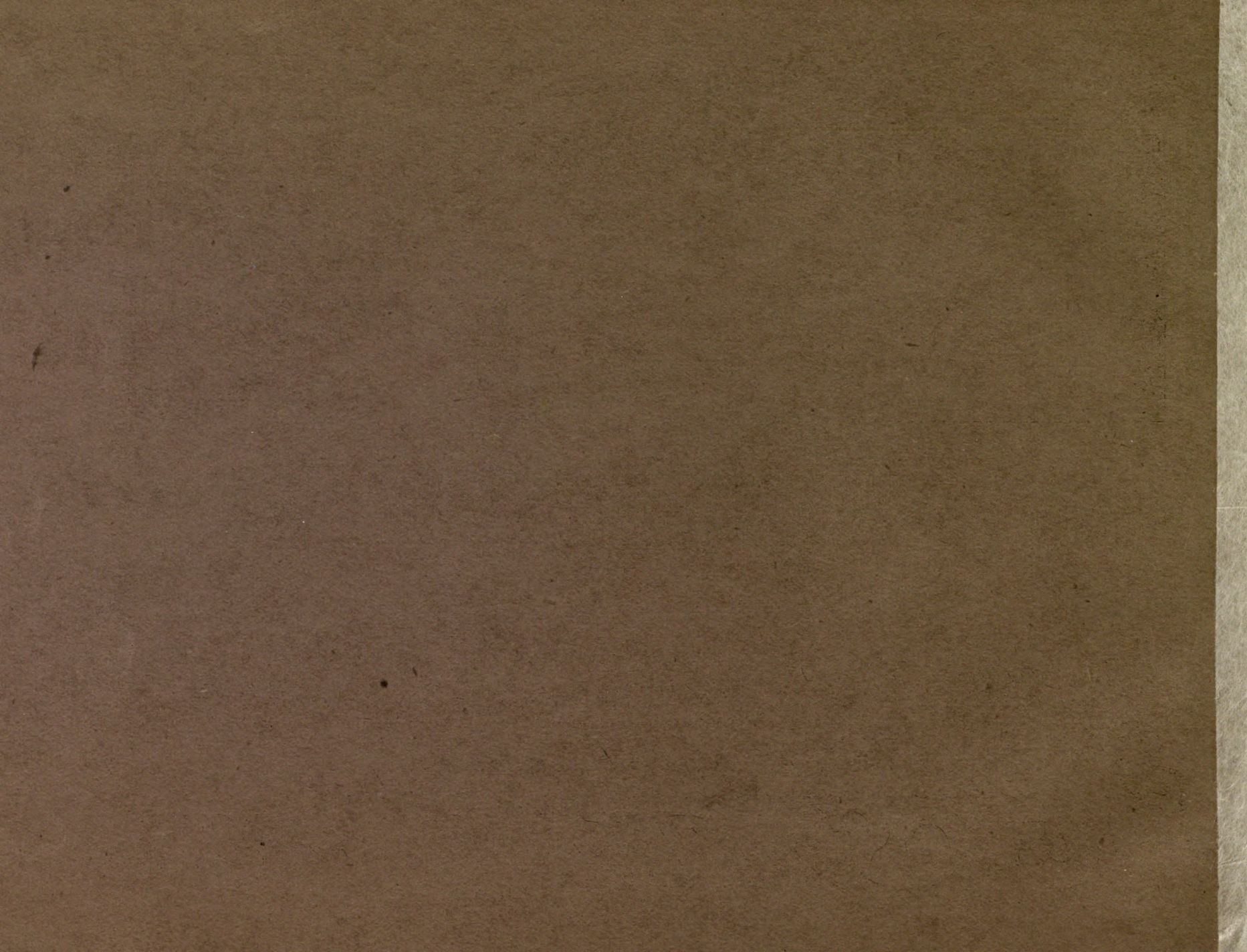


Official Publication



*The Panama-Pacific
International Exposition
at San Francisco 1915*



A FESTIVAL OF ALL THE NATIONS COMMEMORATING A WORLD'S EVENT:
THE COMPLETION OF THE PANAMA CANAL!

San Francisco
*The Panama-Pacific
International Exposition*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 'U. S. A.



Opened February 20th and closes December 4th,

1915

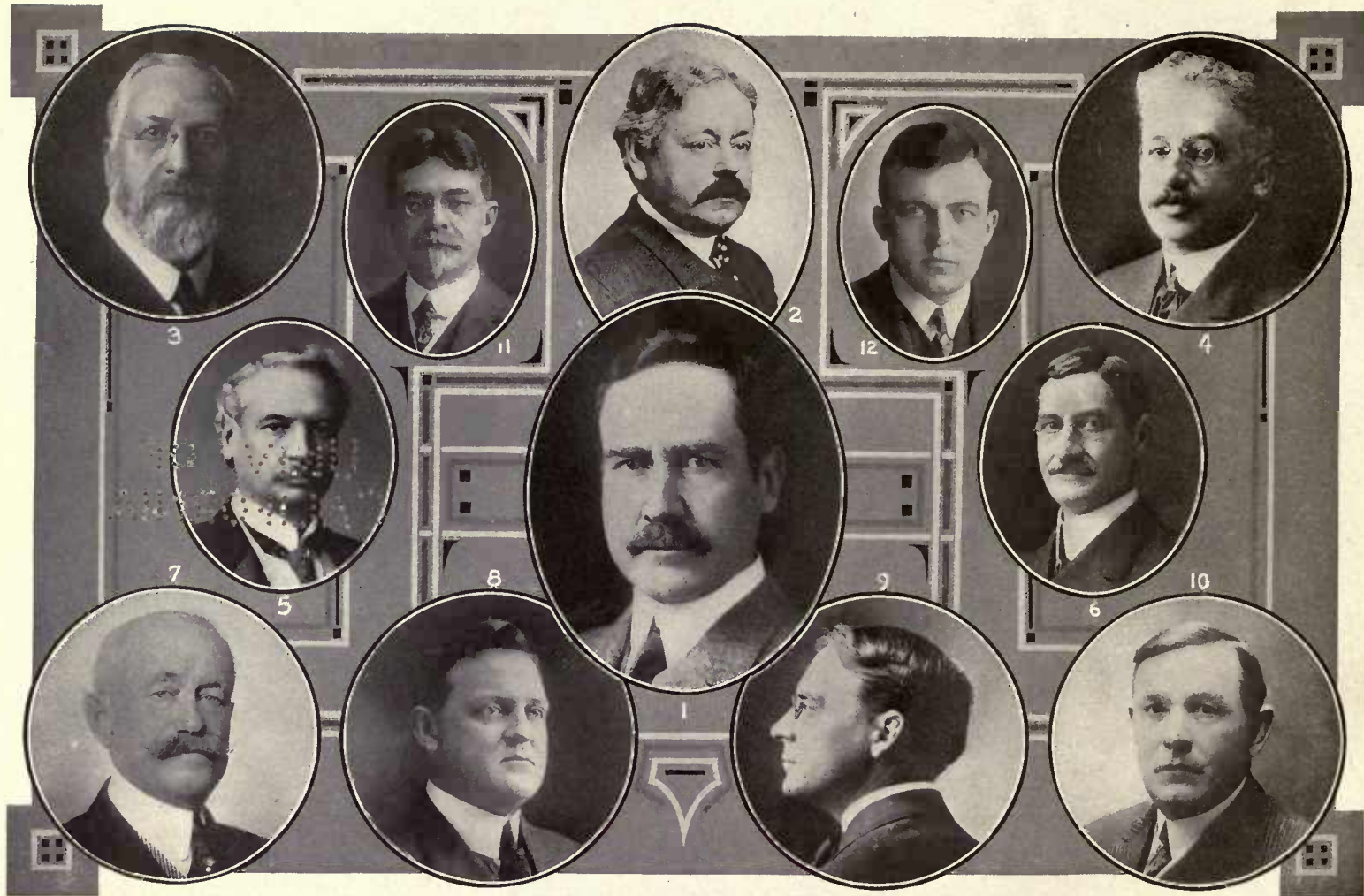
SETTING FORTH THE WORLD'S PROGRESS IN ART, MUSIC, POETRY, RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, HISTORY,
EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, MINERALOGY, MECHANISM, COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICIAL VIEW BOOK — Third Edition, 25,000

Published by ROBERT A. REID, Official Exposition View Book Publisher,
150 HALLECK STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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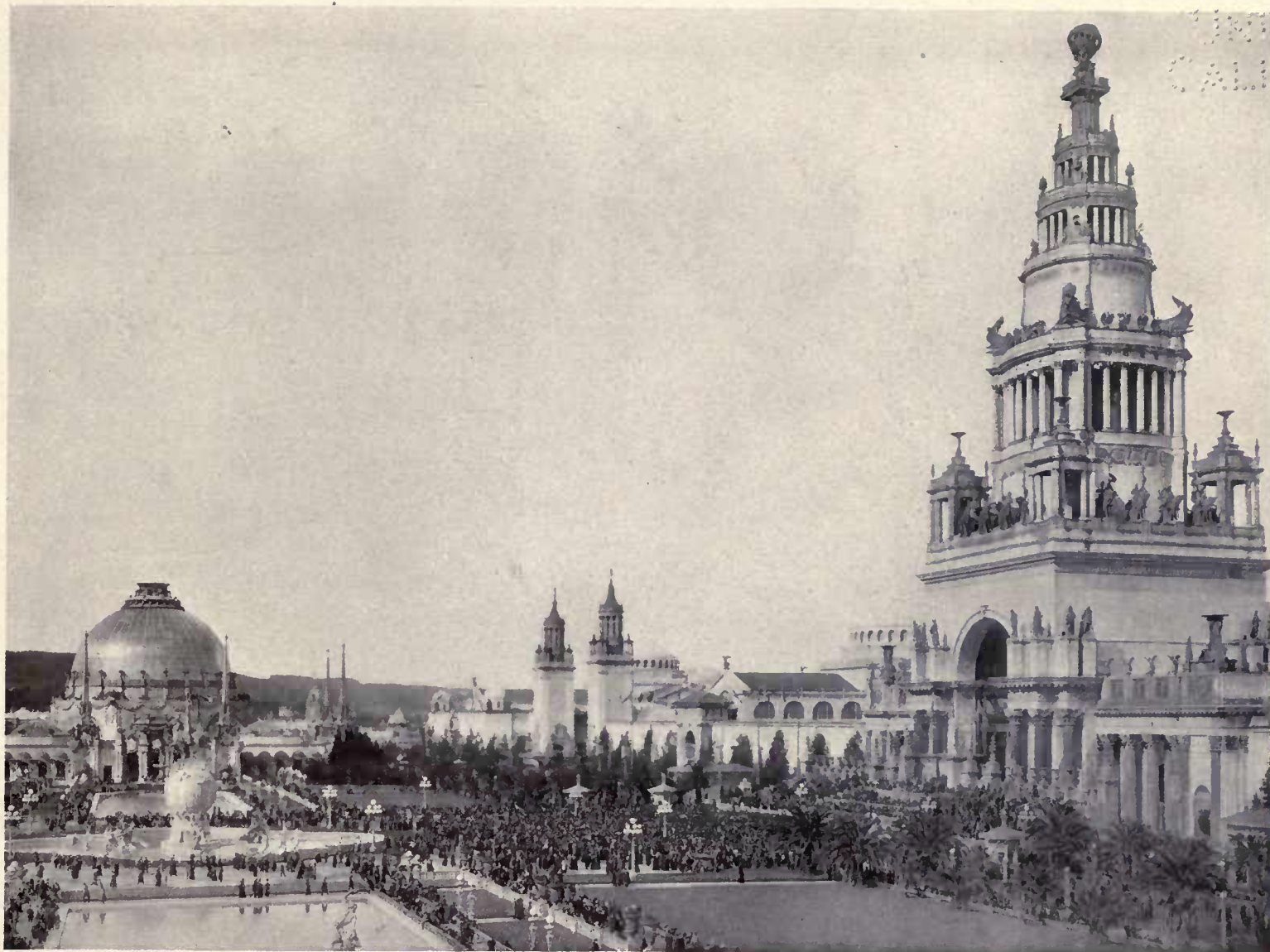


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THE TOWER OF JEWELS AND THE SOUTH GARDEN

As soon as the principal gateway to the Exposition from the city is passed the dominating feature of the architecture, the Tower of Jewels, which rears itself skyward for almost half a thousand feet, is confronted. Before it a great garden 3000 feet in length stretches, flanked on the west by the noble glass domed Horticultural Building and on the right by Festival Hall, a towering, graceful pile standing aloof from the massed exhibit palaces.

M52212



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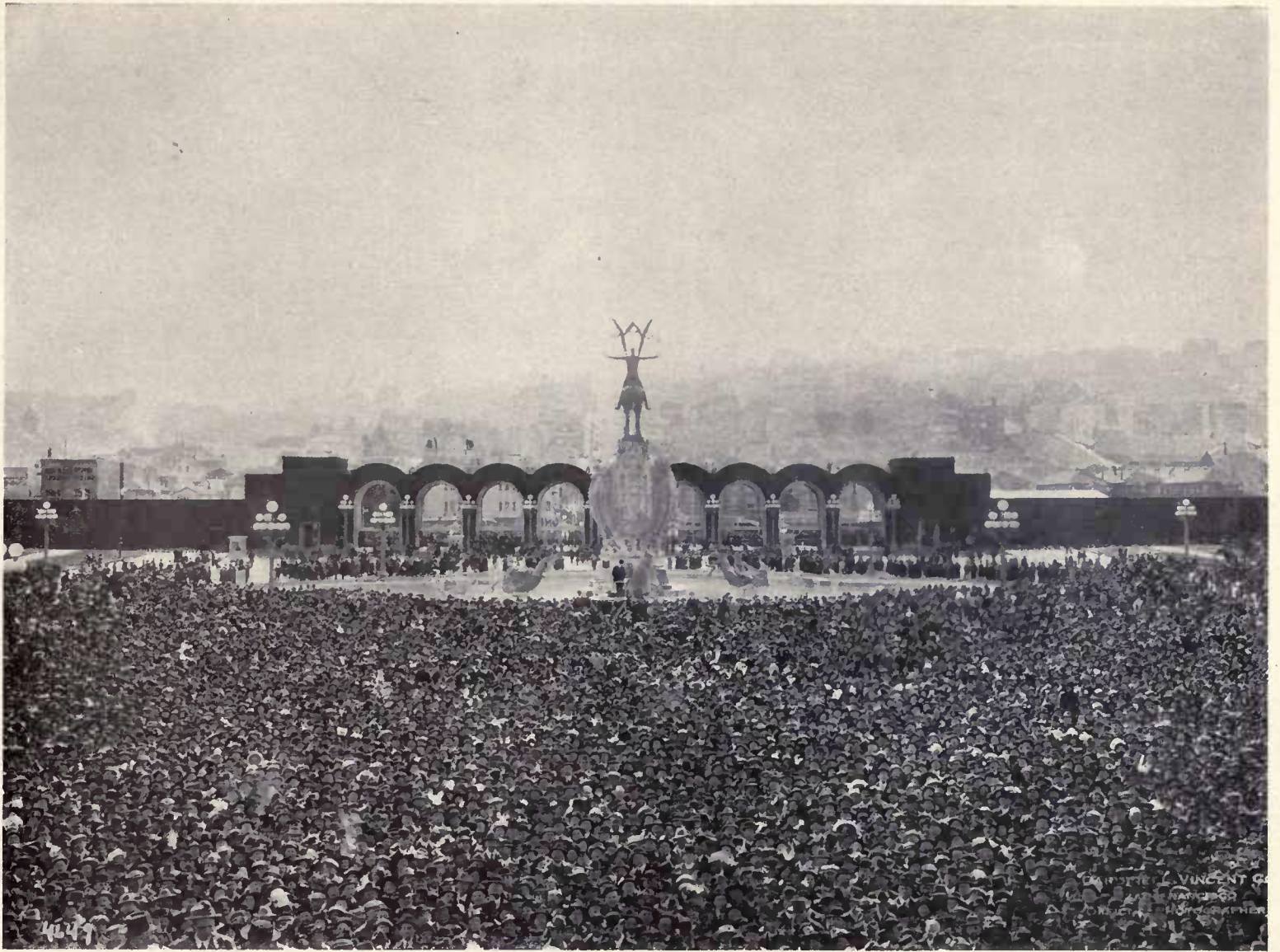
THE SOUTH GARDEN AND CALDER'S FOUNTAIN OF ENERGY

In the beautiful South Gardens, occupying the center of the plaza, is Calder's Fountain of Energy, forming one of its main picture features. With its flashing silvery spray it is a constant source of delight to beholders. It typifies Energy, the "Lord of the Isthmian Way," overcoming the barriers which separated the oceans.



DEPARTMENTAL CHIEFS OF THE EXPOSITION

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
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 29 W. L. HATHAWAY, Commissioner Worlds Insurance Congress Events.
 30 THOMAS M. MOORE, Commissioner General, Eastern Headquarters, New York.
 31 HOLLIS E. COOLEY, Chief Special Events.</p> |
|---|---|---|--|



AN EXPOSITION AUDIENCE

The scene represents a great concourse of people gathered upon the Plaza in the South Gardens. It indicates the loyal spirit of the people of California towards the Exposition, which is exhibited upon all important occasions. The Main entrance is seen beyond the Fountain of Energy. The great south hedge enclosing the Exposition grounds, and the Main entrance are clothed with a mass of flowery moss. The hedges are twenty feet high, eight feet wide, and are watered by a novel irrigation system.



DEPARTMENTAL CHIEFS OF THE EXPOSITION--CONTINUED

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2 E. H. HOOPER, Assistant Comptroller.

3 W. A. GRIMMELL, Auditor.

4 RODMAN ROBESON, Paymaster.

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6 E. C. CONROY, Chief of Department of Admissions.

7 BLYTHE H. HENDERSON, Chief of Department of Transportation Exhibits.

8 O. H. FERNBACH, Secretary of the International Award System.

Secretary of the Foreign Office.

9 J. J. MCGOVERN, Assistant Director of Athletics.

10 CAPT. EDWARD CARPENTER, U. S. A., Military Aide to the President.

11 COMMANDER C. H. WOODWARD, U. S. N., Naval Aide to the President.

12 CAPT. FRED L. PERRY, U. S. A., Assistant Commandant of the Guard.

13 FRANKLIN MORTON TODD, Historian.



THE SOUTH GARDENS FROM THE PALACE OF HORTICULTURE

This beautiful scene, showing Festival Hall, the Italian towers at the entrance to the Court of Flowers, and other beautiful features, pictures the principal garden on the Exposition grounds. On the left are the Palaces of Manufactures and Varied Industries facing upon Palm Avenue. The South Garden is just within the Main entrance.



MRS. F. G. SANBORN, President.

MRS. PHOEBE A. HEARST, Honorary President.

MRS. GAILLARD STONEY, Secretary.

THE WOMANS' BOARD

To the general public the visible work of the Woman's Board, during the Exposition period, will be the dispensing of hospitality at the California Building, and in connection with the women of the State, presiding over and conducting the social functions which are a part of the life of expositions. A large section of the State building has been designed for these social purposes and will be open at all times for the care and entertainment of the people—guests of the Hostess State and its citizens. While the preliminary work of the Board has been most useful and brilliantly successful, it is at great gatherings of distinguished people that women by tact, cultivated taste and courtesy become leaders in the important duties of hospitality.

During the period of the building of the Exposition the Woman's Board has helped mould public opinion, and worked successfully through various agencies, among these by auxiliary branches through the Counties of the State. With the co-operation of other agencies it will assist in the care and guidance of visitors and will be especially helpful to women. The personnel of the Woman's Board is:

Honorary president, Mrs. Hearst; president, Mrs. Sanborn; first vice-president, Mrs. Lovell White; second vice-president, Mrs. I. Lowenberg; third vice-president, Mrs. William Hickley Taylor; fourth vice-president, Mrs. John F. Merrill; fifth vice-president, Mrs. Frank

L. Brown; sixth vice-president, Mrs. Ernest S. Simpson; secretary, Mrs. Gaillard Stoney; treasurer, Mrs. Philip E. Bowles; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Edwin R. Dimond; auditor, Mrs. Charles W. Slack; other directors, Mrs. Edson F. Adams, Mrs. Frank B. Anderson, Dr. Mariana Bertola, Mrs. Francis Carolan, Mrs. Aylett R. Cotton, Mrs. Joseph A. Donohoe, Mrs. Joseph D. Grant, Mrs. Reuben B. Hale, Mrs. P. C. Hale, Mrs. I. W. Hellman, Jr., Mrs. C. Edward Holmes, Mrs. John Johns, Mrs. Abbie Krebs, Mrs. Jesse W. Lilienthal, Miss Laura McKinstry, Mrs. Robert Oxnard, Mrs. Horace D. Pillsbury, Mrs. George A. Pope, Mrs. Henry T. Scott, Mrs. Laurance I. Scott, Mrs. William T. Sesnon, Mrs. M. C. Sloss, Mrs. William S. Tevis, Mrs. E. C. Wright: active associate directors, Mrs. George B. Sperry, Mrs. Alexander Russell, Mrs. C. S. Stanton, Miss Janet Peck, Mrs. George Hough Perry, Mrs. Mary Austin, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. William Grant, Mrs. Herbert A. Hoover, Mrs. Minnie Sabin Cooper.

The honorary members include Mrs. Hiram Johnson, wife of the Governor of California; Mrs. James Rolph, Jr., wife of the Mayor of San Francisco; Mrs. Franklin Lane, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, Mrs. Julius Kahn, wife of Congressman Kahn, and the wives of all other California representatives.



THE TOWER OF JEWELS ILLUMINATED

All previous schemes of illumination are strikingly departed from by the Exposition in the employ of what is termed the indirect or masked system of lighting. The advantages of this system lie in the variety of effects to which it lends itself. It is this masked system of lighting that lends such a wonderful view to the 435-foot Tower of Jewels with its 125,000 swinging jewels and makes its beauty iridescent.

THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1915 AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition celebrates the completion of that epochal achievement the Panama Canal, by which two continents are severed that the entire world may be brought into closer contact. It celebrates also the achievements of mankind during the decade preceding the year 1915, shows the great progress that has been made in every branch of human endeavor and depicts the present capabilities of the human race.

The Exposition means the cementing of existing and the making of new international friendships. It tells a story to those from a foreign clime and brings to us of the Western Hemisphere a more complete understanding of the peoples of the World.

Neath the grim armament of the Presidio, whose guns guard the Golden Gate, nestles the Exposition, from which across the water may be seen, to the north, the frowning sides of Mt. Tamalpais, the isles which dot the land-locked sea, and the hills that guard San Pablo Bay. In the immediate east, the south and the west lies San Francisco, the "Hostess City."

The Exposition grounds, containing 635 acres, are in a natural amphitheatre overlooking San Francisco Bay. The grounds extend something over two miles along the water front, affording unobstructed view of naval pageants and other aquatic features. At the various land entrances are ample stations where cars, automobiles and other transportation service may discharge passengers so that they may reach any desired point quickly. On the water front, facing the Marina, are slips where steamers, launches and ferry boats may dock. Inside the grounds a railway extends from end to end of the Marina, affording visitors a comprehensive view of the Exposition and of the scenic attractions which surround it. Automobile chairs, jinrikshas, bicycle and push chairs are available for use of visitors.

The magnificent structures which house the evidences of the world's progress are the highest combination of the designer's art and the skillful labor of the artisan. They rise majestic in their grandeur; their capacity is enormous, and their sculptural decorations are symbolic of the exhibits they contain.

These exhibits are divided into eleven groups: Fine Arts; Education and Social Economy; Liberal Arts; Manufactures, Varied Industries; Machinery; Transportation; Agriculture; Live Stock; Horticulture, and Mines and Metallurgy.

THE LANDSCAPE AND FLORAL SCHEME

At no exposition yet held in this country has there been so elaborate and extensive a floral display as shown at this exposition. The work has been done under the direction of Mr. John McLaren, the Superintendent of Golden Gate Park of San Francisco, who is recognized throughout Europe and America as one of the highest authorities in this profession. The main avenues are featured with large

specimen trees and palms. Against the great Exhibit Palaces have been planted cypress, spruce, eucalyptus, fir and other species, from twenty to thirty feet high. Next these are trees and shrubbery of lesser height, and again these are banked with flowers of brilliant hue, to be changed with the seasons of the year, giving a color blending of most enchanting beauty wherever the eye may rest.

Over 2,200 fuschia trees and six thousand hydrangeas and hundreds of thousands of other bright colored flowering plants have been used upon the grounds to add brilliancy to the colors, which are all in contrast to the rich, restful green of lawn and shrubbery.

The many driveways and courts have diversified treatment according to their location and measure of sunlight and shade, all causing a harmonious whole.

THE LIGHTING OF THE EXPOSITION

The method of lighting employed on the exposition grounds is known as the "indirect"; the walls of the exhibit palaces being flooded by the light from great arcs, in front of which have been placed handsome brass shields, thus shading the eyes of the spectators while giving a complete and restful illumination.

The domes of the buildings are flooded with light from powerful searchlights and as their rays fall upon the "jewels" of hand-cut crystal, the effect reminds one of Fairyland.

THE NORTH GARDEN

For nearly a mile along the bay frontage stretches the North Garden. This is separated from the palaces by the broad paved Esplanade. The spacious Yacht Harbor is almost in the center. Surrounding the Yacht Harbor is an Italian ballustrade on which are erected decorative light standards.

THE SOUTH GARDEN

The South Gardens, embracing the entire territory between the Horticultural Building and Festival Hall, will be maintained as a French garden, containing three large pools and ornamented with numerous small fountains, balustrades and beds of color. All of these beds will be planted in one color; at the opening of the Exposition the entire area of beds will be a blaze of yellow daffodils, with a

groundwork of yellow pansies to be followed by red tulips, after which a planting of begonia will carry the color scheme through until the close of the Exposition. Each planting will be of 200,000 plants of each variety.

THE COURTS OF THE EXPOSITION

The main central court or Court of the Universe is distinguished by a formal setting of shrubbery in the center of which is a large sunken garden. Myrtle hedges, pillar roses and climbing plants are



THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS

The exterior of the Palace of Fine Arts is entirely unlike the Fine Arts building at any previous Exposition. It is the arc of a circle, with an outer length of 1100 feet, having a colonnaded front, and a central rotunda 162 feet high. The construction is steel and concrete—fireproof. The exhibits consist of the best productions of foreign and American artists. Not only paintings and sculpture, but tapestries, jewelry, and mosaics, inlays, carvings, and fabrics such as laces and rugs, are exhibited. The grouping of sculpture in the rotunda and the colonnades is exceedingly attractive.

freely used in the adornment of this court. In the Court of Abundance may be seen among other things 100 orange trees in bearing. Great magnollas, formal Italian Cypress, spring flowering bulbs and annuals, are, in their turn, used to beautify. In the Court of Palms are different varieties of palms and a collection of sweet smelling shrubs such as myrtle, breath of heaven, lavender, lemon verbena, and rosemary. The Court of Flowers, as the name denotes, will be a showing of brilliant hued flowers in great variety. The Court of the Four Seasons is laid out to illustrate the various phases of the four seasons, among other things containing four great colonnaded niches wherein are placed groups of statuary representing respectively Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

THE PREDOMINATING COLOR SCHEME

The color and decorative features of the Exposition are under the direction of Mr. Jules Guerin. The palaces are shaded in a neutral tint—smoked ivory. The portals, colonnades and groupings of architectural features are masses in reds, blues, greens, and gold.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING

The following foreign countries have officially accepted the invitation of the United States Government to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition:

Guatemala, Haiti, Salvador, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Panama, Mexico, Peru, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Japan, Ecuador, Uruguay, Canada, Liberia, France, Nicaragua, Cuba, China, Portugal, Sweden, Netherlands, Argentine, Denmark, Chile, Brazil, Venezuela, Persia, Paraguay, New Zealand, Turkey, Australia, Italy, Slam, Greece, Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Monaco, Bulgaria, Servia.

Some important foreign countries failing to send official or governmental representations, will be represented by great exhibits gathered by subscriptions among the peoples of those countries, notably England and Germany. The Pavilions of the Foreign Countries are grouped in the western portion of the grounds, on the Marina, opposite the group of State buildings.

PARTICIPATION BY THE STATES

Forty-three of the States of the Union are participating in the life of the Exposition. Many of the buildings are replicas of historic mansions or public buildings in the various States. The Old Bay State has a reproduction of the Old Bulfinch portion of the Massachusetts State House. Virginia, "the old State, Mother of Presidents," has a reproduction of Mt. Vernon, home of President Washington. Pennsylvania's handsome building will house the "Old Liberty Bell." All of the State buildings are handsome structures, large and commodious, exceedingly creditable to the States. Many are palatial edifices.

"OUR INSULAR POSSESSIONS."

Alaska, Hawaii and the Philipplnes each give the visitor an opportunity to become familiar with the character of these countries, their people and manner of life.

THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING

Larger, grander and more imposing than any other structure of either Foreign Country or Sister State is that of California. It is at the end of Administration Avenue extending for seven hundred and more feet along the Marina and the water front. It has large sections for executive offices, social and hospitality functions, and display

purposes, and will be the stage for all stately honors and ceremonials by the citizens of the Hostess City and State.

THE ZONE

Here are to be seen remarkable evidences of the enterprise of the business men of San Francisco. That no important feature in making a great international exposition be omitted the amusement section has been largely built, and the great shows made possible by the financing of the amusement "Zone" features by wealthy business men of the city. Notable among the companies formed for this purpose are the Consolidated Amusements Company and the Combined Amusements Company, both of which have expended vast sums,—running into millions of dollars,—for the enormous buildings and the features established therein.

From the Avenue of Progress, near the Fillmore Street entrance, the Zone extends east for a distance of three thousand feet, equal to seven city blocks. Upon both sides of the thoroughfare the amusement palaces and show houses, great and small, line the way and allure the visitor.

OFFICERS OF THE EXPOSITION

Charles C. Moore, President; Wm. H. Crocker, Vice-President; R. B. Hale, Vice-President; I. W. Hellman, Jr., Vice-President; M. H. de Young, Vice-President; Leon Sloss, Vice-President; James Rolph, Jr., Vice-President; Rudolph J. Taussig, Secretary; A. W. Foster, Treasurer; Curtis H. Lindley, Solicitor General.

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CALIFORNIA STATE COMMISSION

Hon. Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California; Matt I. Sullivan, President; Arthur Arlett, Marshall Stimson, Chester H. Rowell, F. J. O'Brien, Secretary; Leo. S. Robinson, Controller.



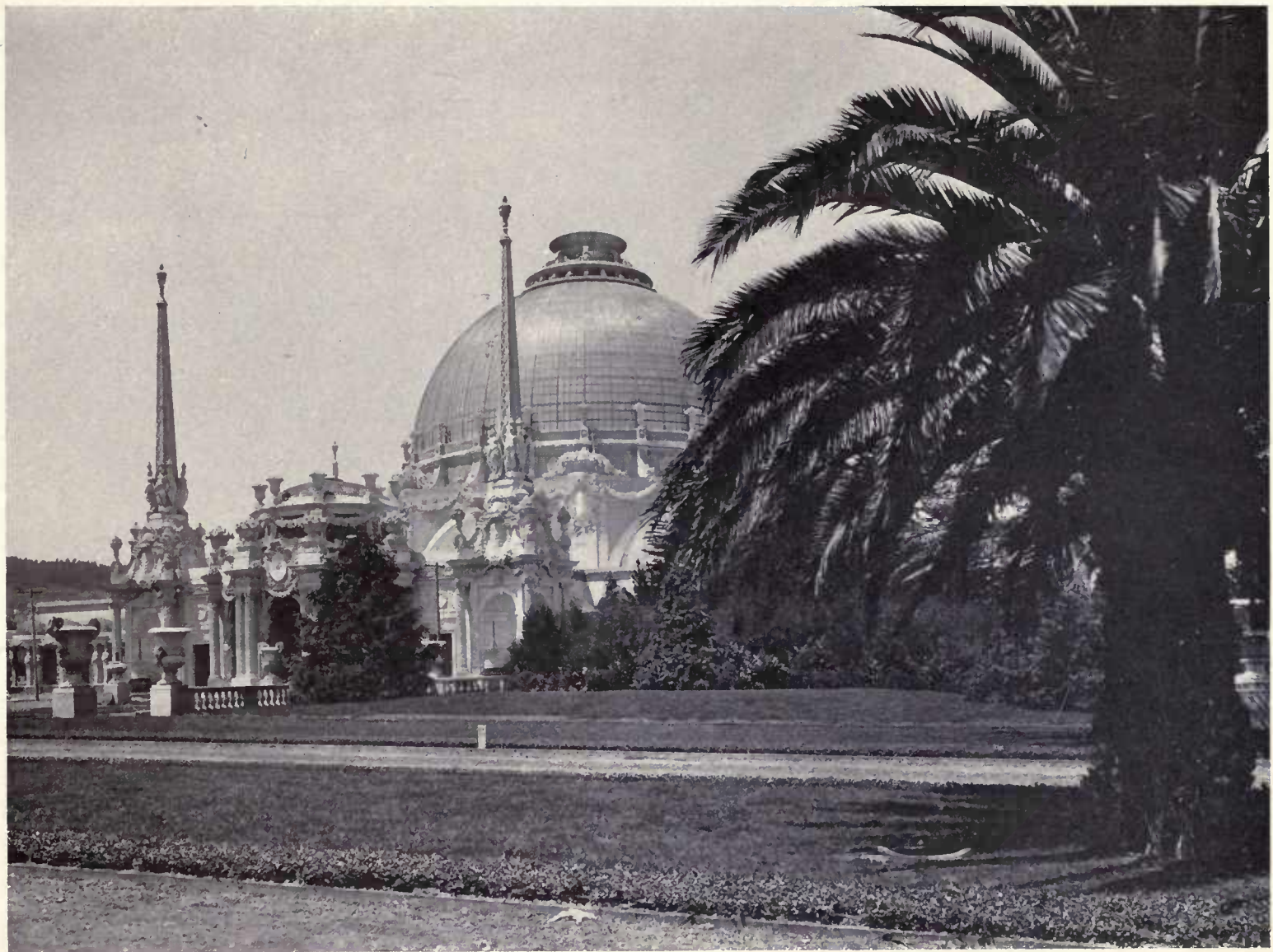
THE COURT OF PALMS—THE COURT OF FLOWERS

The beautiful Court of Palms connects Palm Avenue with the Court of the Four Seasons. The Court of Flowers is the beautiful court joining Palm Avenue with the Court of Abundance. Into each of these lovely courts has been poured a wealth of beauty of stone and flower and plant.



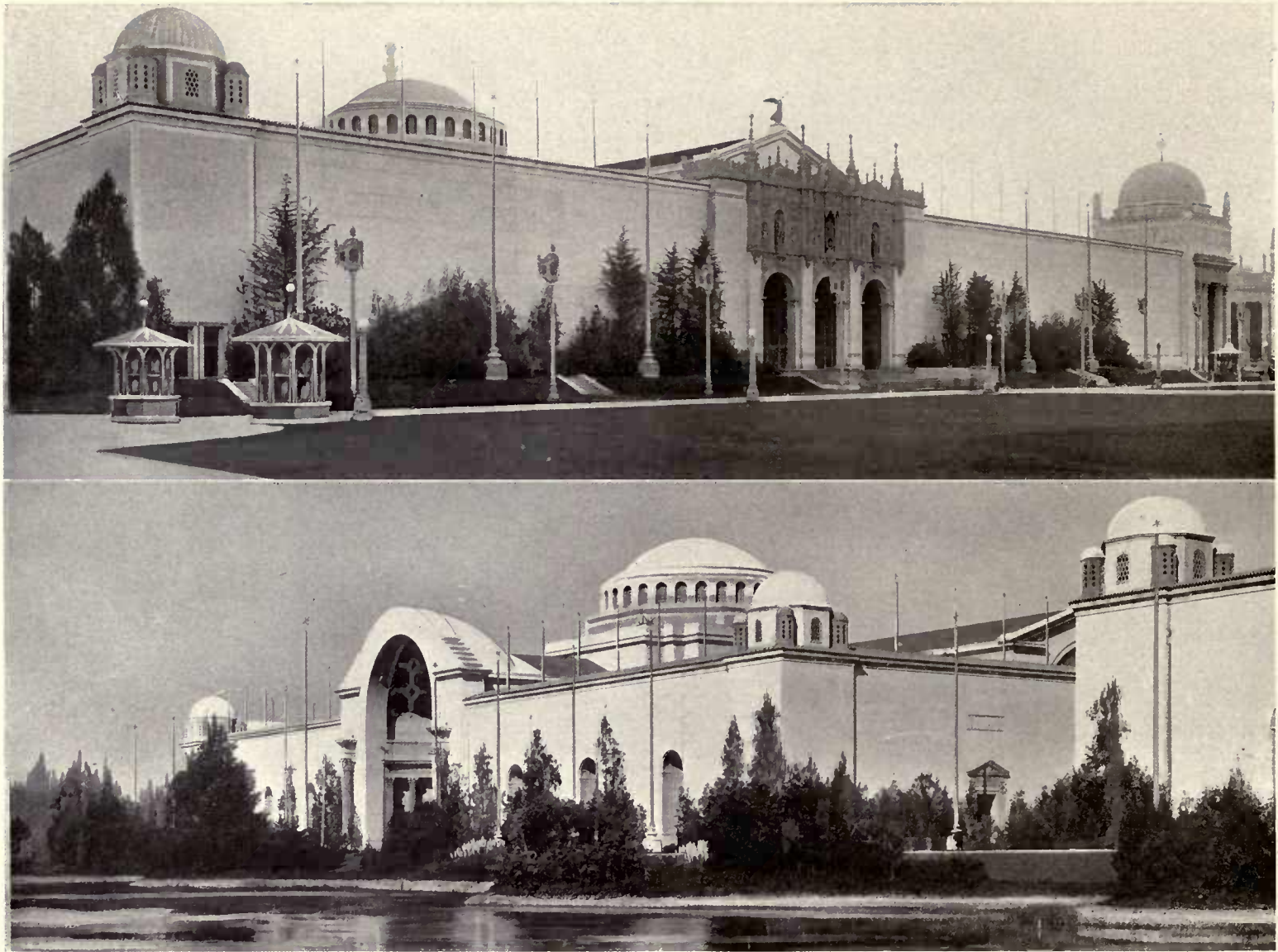
THE COURT OF ABUNDANCE AND MULLGARD'S TOWER

The Court of Abundance, designed by Louis C. Mullgardt, shows in the inner facade and the general detail the effect of the Oriental phase of the Spanish-Moorish type of architecture. This court is dedicated to music, dancing, and pageantry. The walls of the court are formed by facades of the Palaces of Agriculture and Manufactures, Varied Industries, and Mines.



THE PALACE OF HORTICULTURE

While fittingly appropriate to the nature of its exhibits, the Palace of Horticulture is also one of the most pleasing of any upon the Exposition grounds. It is of French Renaissance design, dominated by a central glass dome 160 feet high. Fourteen acres is devoted to horticultural purposes at the Exposition; five of these are covered by this beautiful palace, while nine acres are devoted to an outside garden.



PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION—PALACE OF PURE FOODS

The Palace of Transportation faces the Marina, fronting on the Esplanade and Court of Universe. It is 618 feet long and 579 feet wide. Very interesting exhibits of transportation by rail, water, motor-power, aeroplane, and olden methods are shown. The Palace of Pure Foods contains exhibits of foods of all kinds, manufactured, partly cooked, and preserved. The Fisheries and Cereals are especially extensive exhibitions. Among the working exhibits is the complete flouring mill, processes of manufacture of breakfast foods, and the production of California wines.



PALACE OF MACHINERY

The Palace of Machinery, a model treatment of Romanesque architecture, is a magnificent structure 968 feet long and 368 feet wide, with a floor space of more than seven acres, fronting upon Progress Avenue. Decorative figures representing steam, electricity, air, and water adorn the building. There are exhibits of most recent mechanical inventions, with many working models. The government shows by means of miniature mines the way our harbors in time of war would be protected; it illustrates by means of a revolving cyclorama the growth of the navy from its inception to the present day and also exhibits miniature floating docks in actual operation.



FESTIVAL HALL

Festival Hall fronts upon the South Gardens, at the right of the Main entrance, and faces the Palace of Horticulture. It is the standardized type of French theater architecture, having one large central dome, with minor domes and minarets, and is profusely decorated with statuary. It contains a magnificent organ of great volume. The world's famous organists give organ recitals daily during the entire Exposition. Its use for congresses, conventions, concerts, and other musical features causes Festival Hall to be one of the most important and popular buildings upon the Exposition grounds.



PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES

The exhibits in Varied Industries Palace are those such as art pottery, cut glass, jewelry, silver and goldsmiths' wares, clocks, marbles, bronzes, paper hangings, upholstery goods, office and household furniture and a great variety of articles of the finer lines of manufacture. Many of the greatest industries in the manufacturing world are represented by extensive exhibits in elaborate booths and pavilions.



PALACE OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY

This building is 525 feet long and 400 feet wide. It is upon the Avenue of Palms, with its western façade upon Administration Avenue overlooking the Lagoon and Fine Arts Palace. The Educational exhibits show everything from the kindergarten to the highest university course. Technical, agricultural, commercial, and industrial schools all have their place. Exhibits relating to social problems have extensive showing. The government also has an extensive display of exhibits relating to educational matters in the building.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF MAIN EXHIBIT PALACES—PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE SOUTH GARDENS

"Never has an Exposition occupied a lovelier site. It lies in a beautiful amphitheater just within the Golden Gate, and the blue waters of San Francisco Bay wash its entire frontage. Nearly three miles from end to end and from a third to half a mile wide, the Exposition site is flanked at each end by imposing government reservations and fortifications and backed by low hills over which the city's best residence district climbs. Across the bay Mount Tamalpais and the mountains of Marin County rise up magnificently."



NIGHT ILLUMINATION PANORAMA



MAIN GROUP OF EXHIBIT PALACES



PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS

In this palace is displayed the "Art preservative of all arts": printing, in all its branches. Books, maps, photography, musical instruments, theatrical equipment, electrical methods of communication, civil and military engineering, and models and designs for public works are branches prominently exhibited. In this palace our government makes exhibits of the State Department, Department of Commerce, Reclamation Service, Indian Bureau, Fine Arts Commission, Smithsonian Institute, Public Health, Red Cross, Marine Hospital, Library of Congress, Census Bureau, Bureau of Standards, and Isthmian Canal Commission.



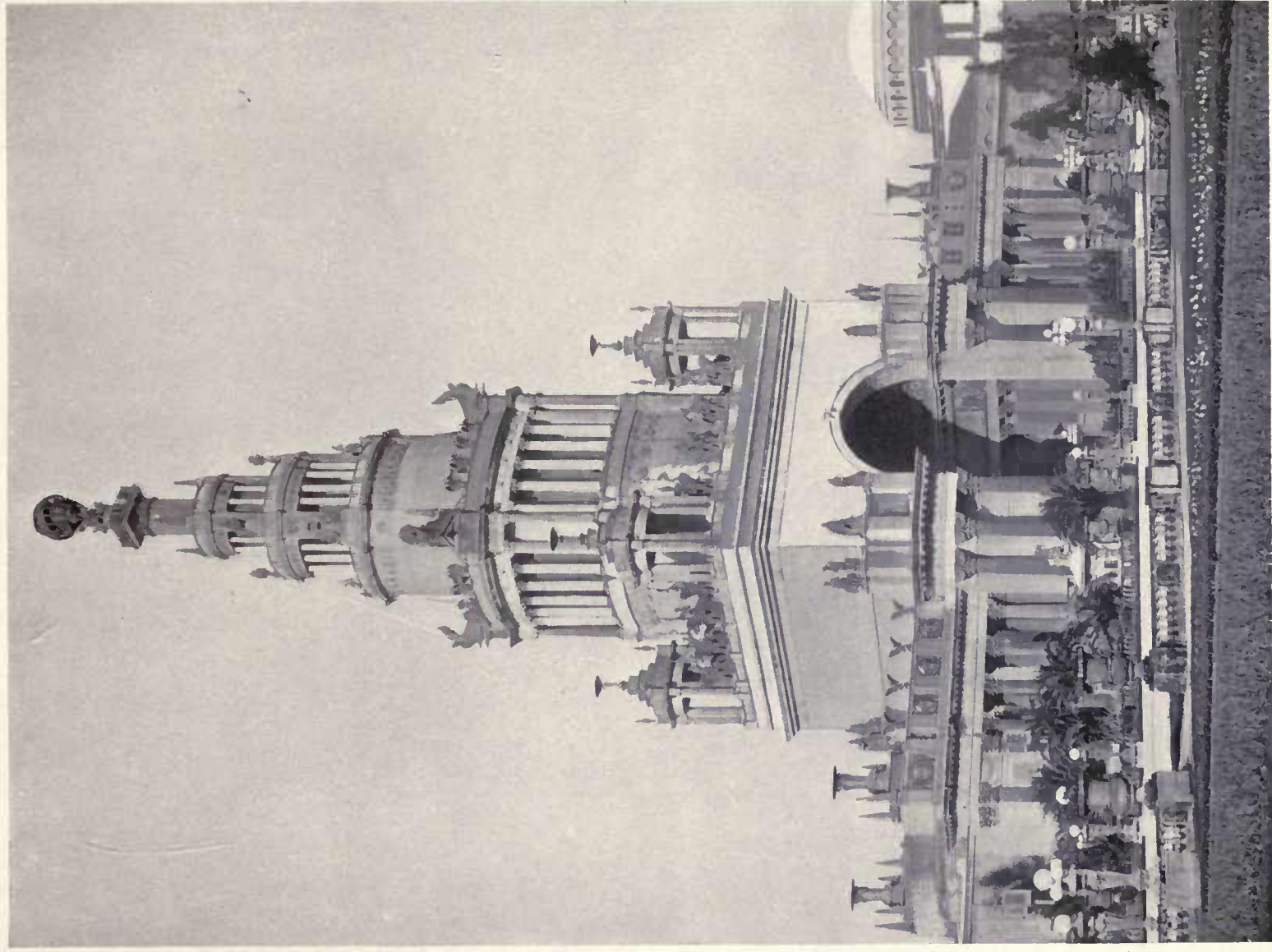
ARCH OF THE RISING SUN

The Arch of the Rising Sun is a beautiful architectural achievement, with characteristic Oriental features, situated at the eastern end of the Court of the Universe, which is especially rich in allegorical groups and figures. It is surmounted by the magnificent emblematic group of sculpture, "The Nations of the East."



FOUNTAIN OF CERES—COURT OF FOUR SEASONS

In this lovely inclosure, which is walled in by facades of the Palaces of Food Products, Agriculture, Education, and Liberal Arts, every decorative feature of statuary, mural painting, and sculpture carries the idea of Nature pouring out the fruits and flowers of the season. The Fountain of Ceres is the work of Evelyn Beatrice Longman of New York.



THE TOWER OF JEWELS

The most imposing single architectural feature of the Exposition is the Tower of Jewels. It has a mighty steel frame within. Its pillared and sculptured exterior is wonderfully impressive in the light of day. At night it sparkles with a hundred thousand jewels in the light of powerful electric rays. It rises to 433 feet, and is the main entrance to the Court of the Universe and to the other grand courts between the great exhibit palaces.



THE COURT OF PALMS

The Court of Palms connects Palm Avenue with the Court of the Four Seasons. In this stately pillared court, which with the Court of Flowers typifies courts of the Italian Renaissance, we may see a fine collection of different varieties of palms and sweet-smelling herbs, such as myrtle, breath of heaven, lavender, lemon verbena, and rosemary.



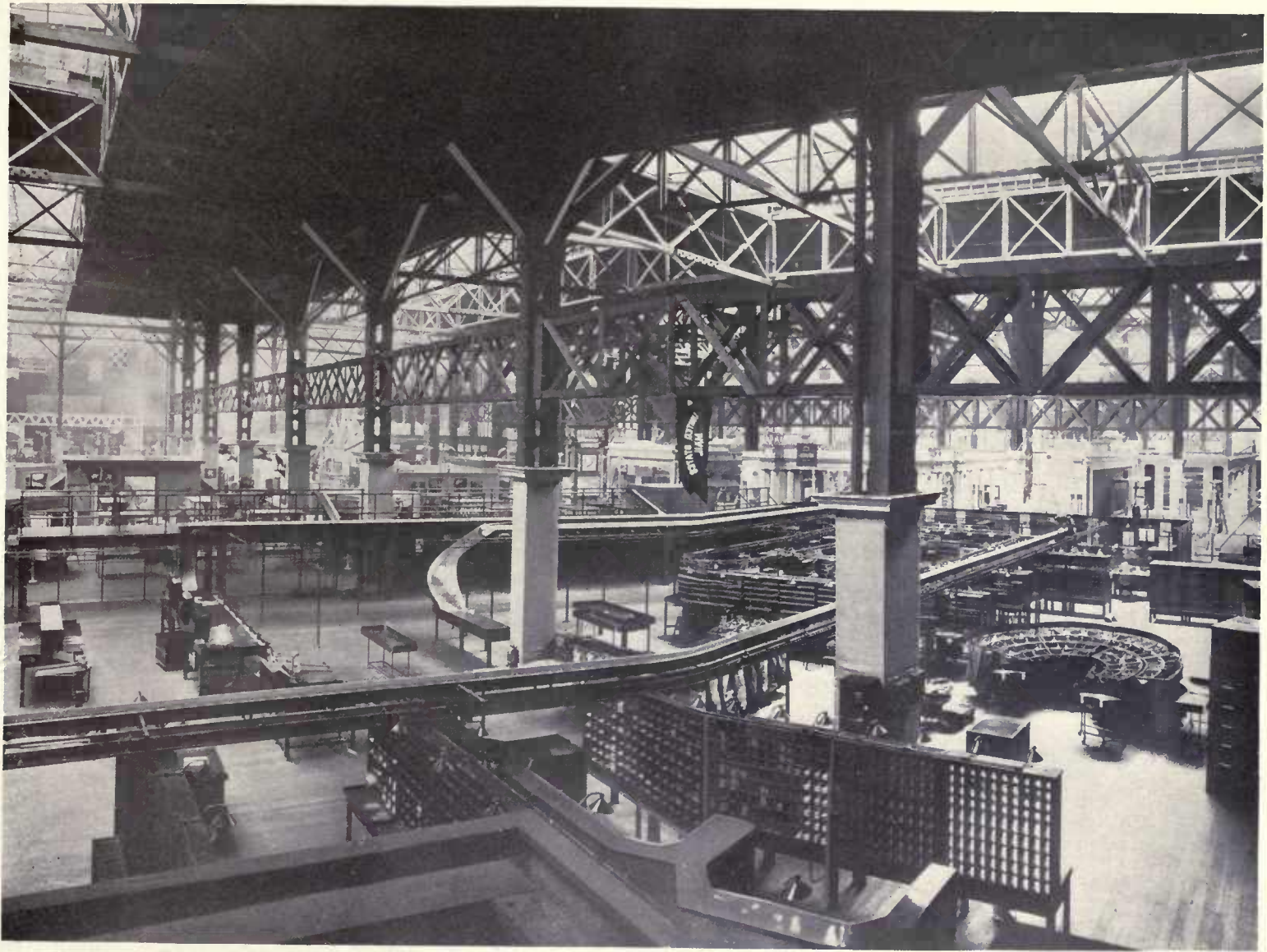
LOOKING FROM THE COURT OF FOUR SEASONS TOWARDS THE SCINTILLATOR

The Scintillator is composed of a battery of searchlights located upon the breakwater of the Yacht Harbor. It is this scintillator which throws the aurora into the night heavens.



THE ESPLANADE FROM ADMINISTRATION AVENUE

One of the most beautiful of the promenades at the Exposition is the wide Esplanade which runs from Machinery Hall to the Massachusetts Building. This view is looking east towards the Column of Progress, with the California Building upon the left. The group of exhibit palaces is located upon the right.



A SECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS—MODEL POSTOFFICE

Our government has made extensive displays in several of the exhibit palaces. They are the most popular of any to be seen, probably because the people themselves own them. In the Liberal Arts Palace are exhibits of the State Department, Department of Commerce, Reclamation Service, Indian Bureau, Fine Arts Commission, Smithsonian Institute, Public Health, Red Cross, Marine Hospital, Library of Congress, Census Bureau, Bureau of Standards, and Isthmian Canal Commission. Army and navy exhibits are in the Machinery Palace, the Bureau of Fisheries in Food Products Palace. The Treasury and Interior Departments are in the Mines Palace. Agricultural and educational exhibits are in their respective palaces.



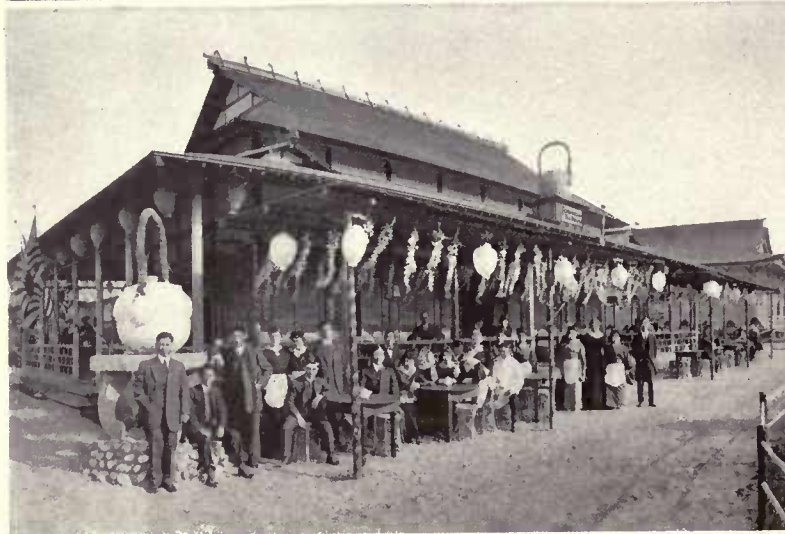
THE ESPLANADE AND THE NEW YORK STATE BUILDING

This view of the Esplanade shows several of the State buildings, with the dome of the Massachusetts Building in the distance. New York, "the Empire State," is resplendent in representation at the Exposition, with one of the finest and largest buildings upon the Marina. The State is distinguished for the magnificence of her receptions and as a dispenser of social hospitality at Expositions.



THE CANADIAN, PHILIPPINE AND HAWAIIAN PAVILIONS

Excepting the California Building, the Canadian Pavilion is the largest building other than exhibit palaces at the Exposition. The interior decorations, entirely of grains and grasses, picturing farming, forest scenery, and country landscapes, is a revelation in decorative art. The Philippine Pavilion is characteristic of the Islands, with open patio in the center. The interior is finished in native hardwoods. The famous Constabulary Band gives daily concerts. The Hawaiian Building is a beautiful structure directly facing the California Building. While it has many attractions, its two main features are a tropical garden, showing the wonderful foliage of Hawaii, and an aquarium.



THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE PAVILION AND GARDENS AND JAPAN AND FORMOSA TEA HOUSES

1. The most prominent building is the Reception Hall, erected to show the pure Japanese architecture of the fourteenth century, remodelled to modern adaptation. The garden is typical Japanese, for the laying out of which not only the shrubs and flowers but even the turfs and rocks were brought from Japan. 2. The Japanese Tea Pavilion, under the auspices of the Japan Central Tea Association of Tokio, is an interesting exhibit of enterprise for extension of trade by the tea merchants of that city. 3. The Formosa Tea House is under the auspices of the Formosa government of Japan. Formosa Oolong tea is served by the Japanese girls in native costume.



FOREIGN PAVILIONS

1. The Chinese Pavilions comprise miniature reproductions of palaces in the "Forbidden City" of Peking, the quarter where for centuries the princes of the old empire made their homes and from which they wielded sway over their vast domains. 2. The large and beautiful Australian Pavilion is at the Presidio entrance, Exhibits afford striking evidence of the enormous primary resources of the great Commonwealth. There are enormous exhibits of mineral, agricultural, and forestry products displayed in endless profusion. 3. The French Pavilion, situated on the Avenue of Nations, is a reproduction of the famous palace of the Legion d'Honneur. Its exhibits picture the standards of French culture and the unique individualism of its civilization. 4. Enterprising New Zealand exhibits in her pavilion her wonderful grazing and agricultural progress and possibilities.



FOREIGN PAVILIONS

1. For the Danish Pavilion the finest and most costly articles which are manufactured in the Kingdom have been selected. 2. The Netherlands Pavilion is finished lavishly in color, following the color scheme of the Exposition palaces. The architecture is strikingly beautiful and in strict conformity with Dutch traditions. 3. Sweden's Pavilion is situated on the south side of the Avenue of Nations. Its great square towers and its parti-colored roof are distinguishing exterior features. 4. Norway's Pavilion, situated near the Presidio entrance to the Exposition, is a reproduction of the Norwegian country home of the better class. It contains many interesting and picturesque exhibits.



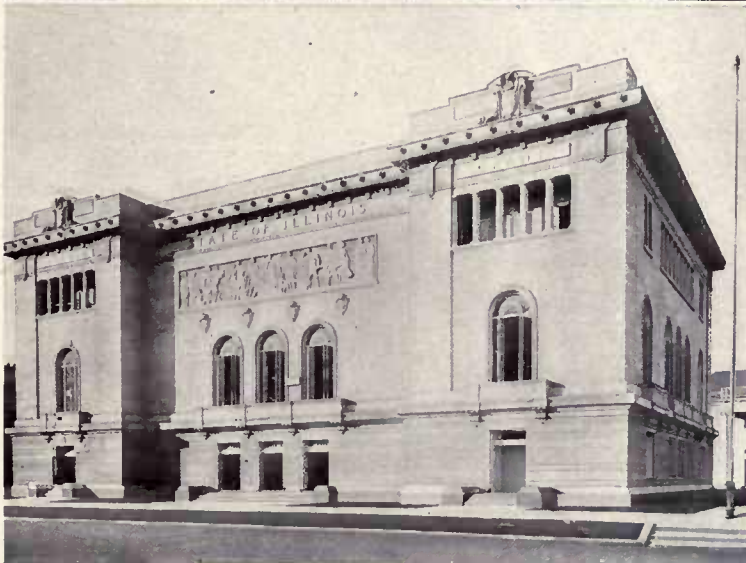
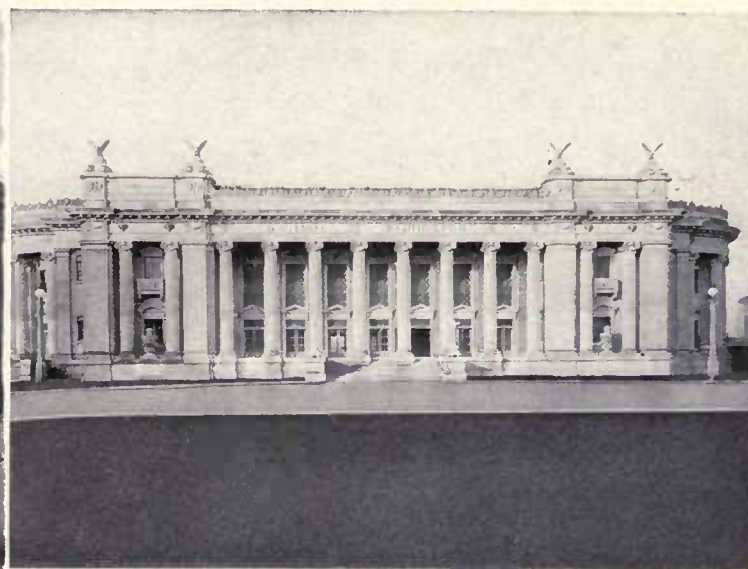
FOREIGN PAVILIONS

1. The Argentine Pavilion is one of the magnificent edifices of the Exposition grounds, surmounted by a majestic tower 150 feet in height. The Argentine Republic has made an appropriation of nearly \$2,000,000 for exhibits in science, art, industry, and commerce. 2. The Guatemala Pavilion is one of the most ornamental of the foreign buildings. Its exhibits are especially devoted to showing its agricultural and educational progress. 3. Honduras has erected this fine structure, both for exhibit and hospitality purposes. 4. Cuba's Pavilion is of Spanish-American type of architecture. 5. The Bolivian Pavilion contains exhibits of gold, platinum, rubber and its production, chocolate, quinine, and other products.



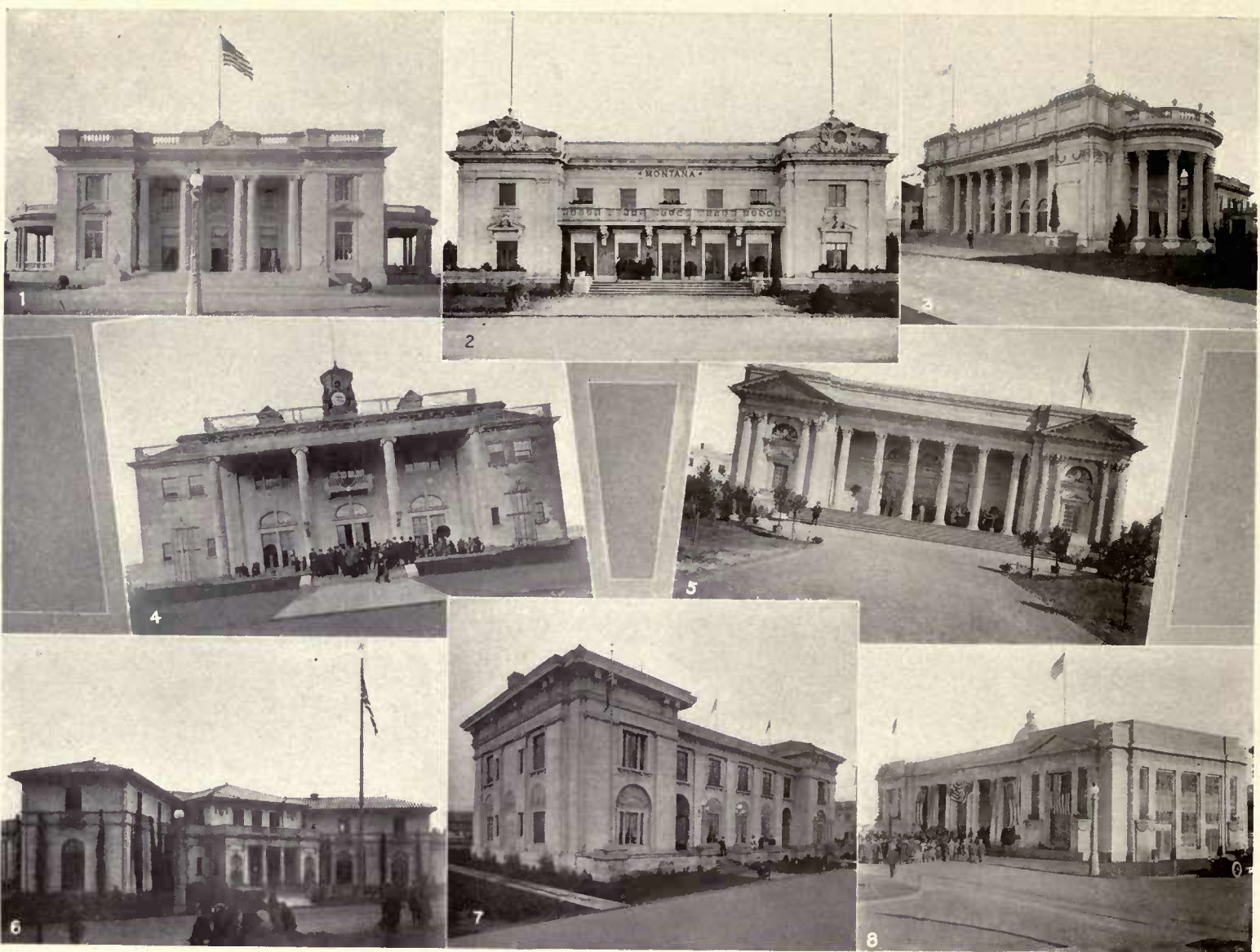
THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING

The California Building is in the Old Mission style of architecture. It is at the end of Administration Avenue, upon the Marina, and extends back to the water front. It has a towered main building two stories high with immense inner courts and gardens. There are sections for administration purposes, for the displays of fifty-eight counties, and for the social events and for hospitality. It is 700 feet long and 350 feet wide, covering nearly seven acres and cost with furnishings over \$2,000,000. Here the ceremonial affairs of the Exposition will be held.



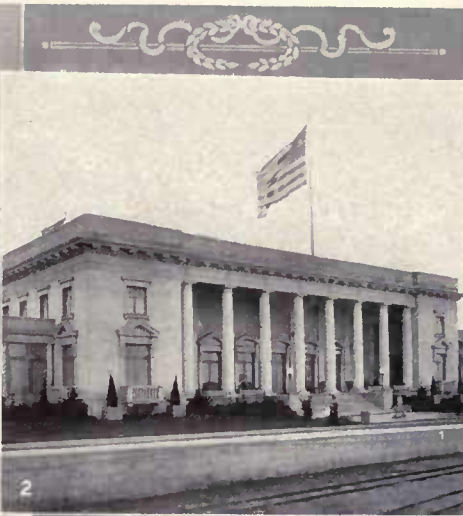
STATE BUILDINGS

1. The Oregon Building is a wonderfully imposing structure after the Parthenon at Athens. The forty-eight pillars, five feet in diameter by forty feet in height, are immense logs which were contributed by various logging companies of Oregon. The building is typical of the great timber industry of the State. 2. The building of Washington, the "Evergreen State," is at the junction of the Avenue of States and the Avenue of Nations, occupying one block. The elaborate exhibits from the State in the main palaces include forestry, fisheries, horticulture, agriculture, and numerous other classifications. 3. Illinois is represented at the Exposition by an attractive building fronting on the Esplanade. It contains a Lincoln Memorial Room of great interest and a splendid organ and recital hall. 4. The Massachusetts State Building represents "Bullfinch front," the old part of the State House at Boston. It is among the most revered historical structures in Massachusetts.



STATE BUILDINGS

1. The Kansas Building is for social purposes. 2. Montana, famous for its grains, mines, and fruits, has a very attractive building located on the Marina. 3. Nevada has a stately building, which is used for social purposes exclusively, having its exhibits of products in the various palaces. 4. The great State of Missouri has a building that is plain, dignified, and stately. The exhibits from the State are displayed in the main palaces. 5. Utah, famous for her wonderful mineral and agricultural resources, is keeping open house at this beautiful building. 6. North Dakota has a beautiful building, located near the water front, with fine displays of cereals and other products. 7. In the Idaho Building ample provision has been made for entertaining visitors. Relief maps showing the formation of different ore-producing properties, as well as exhibits of agriculture and industrial commodities are displayed.



STATE BUILDINGS

1. Ohio has a reproduction of its capitol at Columbus, the dome omitted. 2. West Virginia's stately mansion is fashioned after the Southern Colonial home. 3. Maryland has adopted the home of her famous son, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Carroll of Carrollton, as the model for her State building. 4. Wisconsin has a Colonial hall for purposes of hospitality. 5. New Jersey has taken the Trenton barracks of revolutionary period as a model for her Exposition building. President Wilson will make it headquarters during his visit to the Exposition. 6. Pennsylvania's building, temporary home of the Liberty Bell, is built in Colonial style, and is to some extent patterned after Independence Hall. 7. Indiana's building is itself a State exhibit, all materials in it coming from the "Hoosier State." 8. Virginia is represented by a reproduction of George Washington's home at Mount Vernon.



THE ZONE LOOKING TOWARD FILLMORE STREET

Among the Zone attractions, which are of most varied character, are the following:—

The Panama Canal, a mammoth working model showing the manner in which the canal is operated.

Creation occupies a vast structure the size of which enhances the impressiveness of the great moving elements which portray the actual creation.

The 101 Ranch—The one quaint touch of the old wild Western days is given the Exposition by the presence on the Zone of the Miller Brothers' "101 Ranch" Wild West Show. It is a great piece taken from the last bit of genuine frontier life in the United States. The whole "show" was brought from the Millers' huge ranch down in the old Indian Territory. It comprises a two-hour gun play, with all the cattle ranch incidentals—roping, tying, bulldogging, and Indian battles.

The Grand Canyon of Arizona reproduces that interesting section with characteristic scenes and peoples.

The Yellowstone Park is represented in a mammoth enclosure with great faithfulness, and is wonderfully pleasing.

The Chinese Village, the pride of the Chinese people of San Francisco, is full of pleasing features which distinguish the Chinese people, as well as many mercantile bazaars.

Toyland, Grown Up, is a great big aggregation of Fred. Thompson's adaptations of childhood's games and stories, and takes fourteen acres of grotesque houses and castles to protect the elongated citizens of Toyland, Grown Up.

The '49 Camp is especially appropriate in the vicinity of The Golden Gate, showing as it does the manner of life in those early days.

The Dayton Flood shows the beautiful Ohio city, before, during, and after the terrible disaster of 1913.

The Irish Village is an interesting picture lifted from the beautiful Emerald Isle. The Jaunting Car, Kerry Gow, Irish Theater, and many other characteristic features of Erin are in evidence.

The L. A. Thompson's Scenic Railway, with its immense elephantine front, is one of the great popular amusement features of the Zone.

The Baby Incubator is a scientific institution for the rearing of infants prematurely born, and the little ones always attract the kindly interest and solicitude of the people.

The Evolution of the Dreadnaught is a spectacular and realistic illustration of the birth, growth, and development of the modern American navy.

The Submarines is one of the finest amusement attractions ever invented. The visitor is taken leagues under the sea and conducted for miles at the bottom of the ocean, witnessing most wonderful sights as swirled through the "briny deep," witnessing Davy Jones, and his locker, and scores of other fables of the sea.

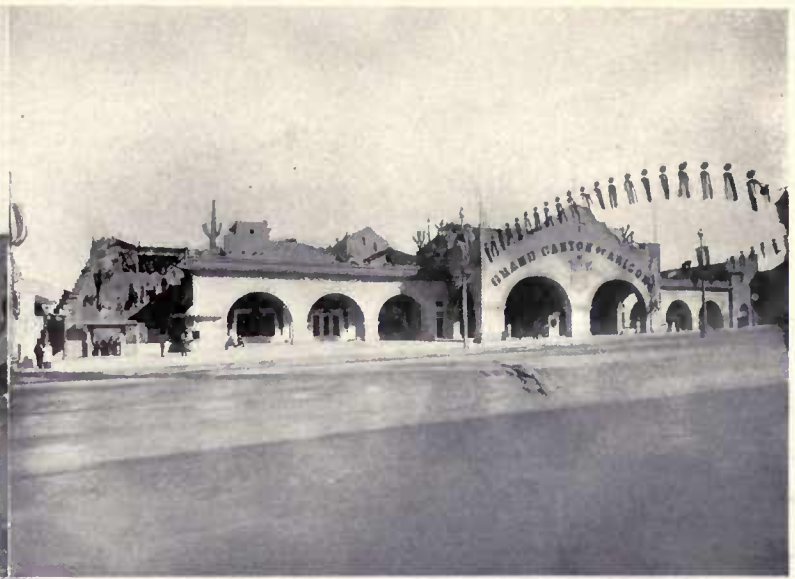
Japan, Beautiful, is one of the largest sections devoted to amusements and is a fine representation of the Flowery Kingdom.

The Battle of Gettysburg, depicting that memorable battle in which the two great armies are shown in titanic struggle.

The Diving Girls and Neptune's Daughters draw large crowds of visitors to the Natatorium to witness their sports and swimming feats.

Alligator Joe's Farm, The Old Mill, Narren Pallast, or Foolish House, the Aeroplane, London to South Pole, Wild Animal Show, Eden Musee, Mysterious Orient, Motion Pictures, and a great number of other attractions are there to amuse.

Many typical villages showing life and customs of numerous foreign lands, depicted by their own natives and representatives.



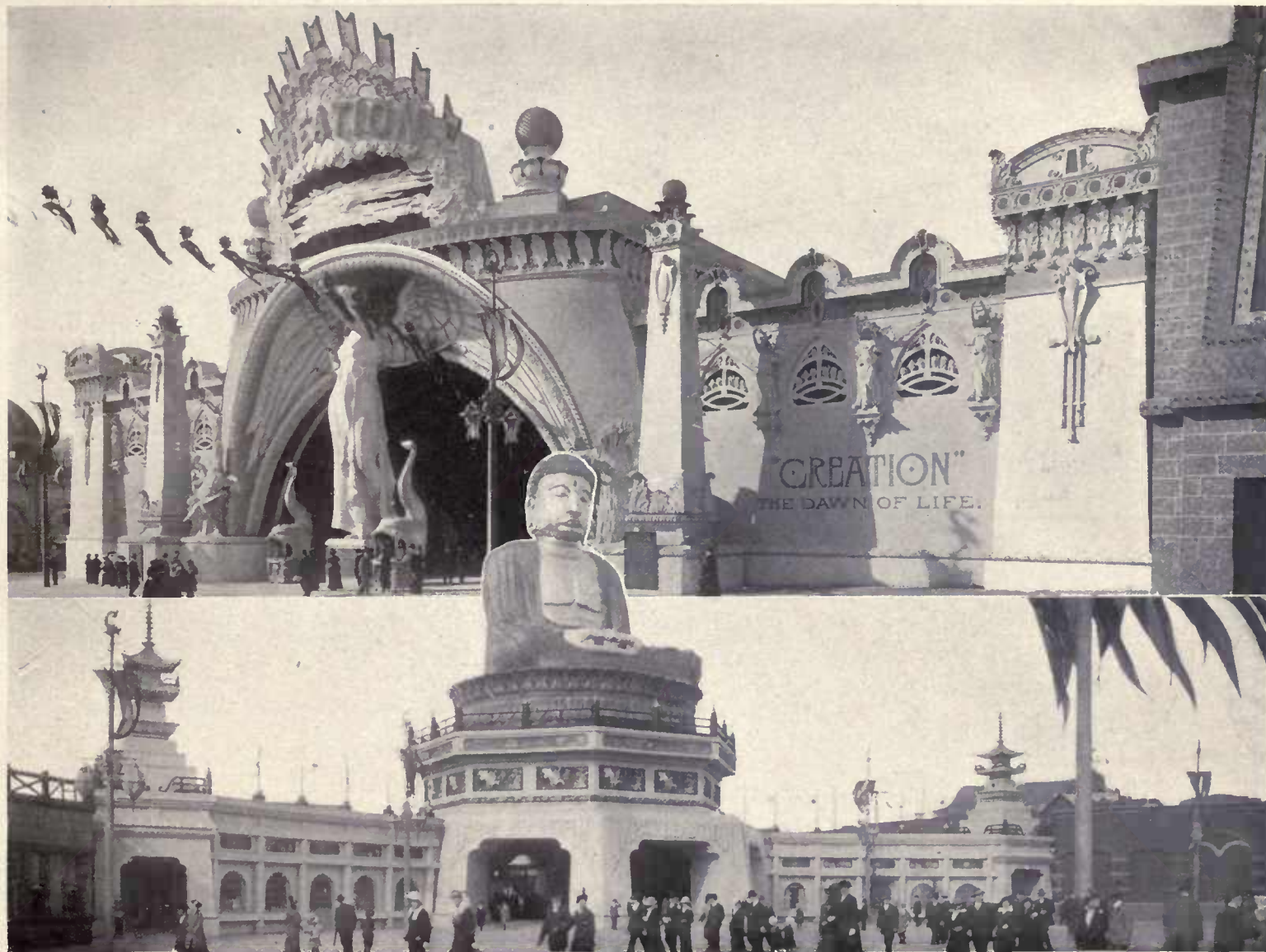
ZONE ATTRACTIONS

1. Behind this striking front are the inclines and sweeps of the L. A. Thompson Scenic Railway. Upon all holidays, half holidays, and most other days visitors stand in long lines waiting opportunity to board the cars. 2. The Grand Canyon exhibit is made by the Santa Fe Railroad Company. It is a gigantic undertaking to give an adequate idea of the Grand Canyon, but the result attained is wonderful in its realism. 3. Toyland, covering fourteen acres of playground of thrills and laughter for the universe of children grown up, is the largest amusement concession ever granted at any International Exposition. 4. The Safety Racer is one of the popular ride amusement attractions closely identified with the name of L. A. Thompson. It has many new sensations and delightful surprises for the riders.



ZONE ATTRACTIONS

1. The first thing to greet the eye of the visitor to the Submarines is an allegorical front, with cascades of moving water typifying the restlessness of the ocean. At the dock the passenger enters a steel submarine, is taken through the labyrinths of Neptune, a succession of wonderful scenes by H. Logan Reid of New York City. 2. At an expenditure of over \$500,000 the original Panama Canal and the surrounding Zone territory have been reproduced in miniature form so accurately one can almost imagine that he is taking an aeroplane trip over the Isthmus of Panama. 3. The 101 Ranch, the great show depicting life on the plains, is always an interesting and exciting entertainment. 4. The Yellowstone Park has within all the familiar features—the Old Faithful Inn, Golden Gate Cliff, Eagle Nest Rock, Mammoth Hot Springs, Fishing Cone, the Firehole, Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, and many others.



CREATION—JAPAN BEAUTIFUL

Creation is a portrayal by paintings and electrical and mechanical devices of the Bible story of Creation. The divisions of time with the phenomenon accompanying the progress of each day are wonderfully and beautifully effective. "Japan Beautiful" is one of the largest concessions in the Exposition grounds, covering more than 100,000 square feet. It embodies the actual scenes of Japanese life in city, country, and villages. The entrance to "Japan Beautiful" is an exact reproduction of the Daibutsu of Kamakura, the famous statue of Buddha, which is reproduced for the first time outside of the Orient.



ZONE ATTRACTIONS

1. The home of "Captain," the educated horse. 2. The Infant Incubator. 3. The Evolution of the Dreadnaught. 4. The South Pole is a representation of the fateful trip of Captain Scott. 5. The Tehuantepec Village is one of the most refined and pleasing concessions upon The Zone. 6. The Aeroscope lifts one to a height of 235 feet, giving a chance for a wonderful view of the surrounding country. 7. The '49 Camp was built and peopled to illustrate the life of the miners of the romantic period in the early days of the California gold rush. 8. The exterior of the Chinese Theater. 9. The Irish Village. 10. Scene within the walls of the city, where the Orientals are making merry with song, dance, and acrobatic performances.

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