

# Pennsylvania Day at Jamestown Exposition

REPLICA OF OLD INDEPENDENCE HALL TO BE ONE GRAND RECEPTION HALL ON OCT. 4.

Governor Stuart and Staff, State Commissioners and State Officials to Participate—The Programme in Detail—Pennsylvania's Fine History Exhibit—Keystone State Troops at Tercentennial—Barbara Fritchie's Bible and Other Interesting Relics.

**P**ENNSYLVANIA DAY at the Jamestown exposition is Oct. 4, and one of the most interesting presentations of the season has been arranged. Pennsylvania's largest exhibit at the exposition is an elaborate facade that is a popular resort for the visitors from every state, and every hour of the day finds its broad wings well filled with visiting multitudes.

at the spread of base. The clock strikes the hours and can be seen and heard in all parts of the exposition grounds. Some of the old portraits are shown in the Pennsylvania building of historic scenes and personages. There is a large portrait of Washington, one of Gilbert Suters, a private loan, and several others from the statehouse in Harrisburg. The replicas of the room in which the Declaration of Independence was signed has its walls covered with copies of portraits of all the signers. A picture in the central hall shows the interior of Betsy Ross'



PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING, REPLICA OF INDEPENDENCE HALL, AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

belongs to everybody, and Pennsylvania day will be more of a national affair than a mere state event.

**The Programme.**

Governor Edwin S. Stuart and party, consisting of ladies, of about 200, will arrive at Old Point Comfort on Thursday evening, Oct. 3, where they will remain quartered until Monday. The governor will be accompanied by his staff, the state commissioners and the principal state officials, including all chief justices of the supreme court of Pennsylvania and the judges of the superior court.

The following special exercises will be held in the Auditorium Oct. 4, beginning at 11:30 a. m., Governor Edwin S. Stuart, president of the Pennsylvania state commission, presiding. Music will be furnished by the Exposition Band:

**Music.**  
Address of welcome, Hon. Harry S. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown Tercentennial exposition.  
Music.  
Address of welcome, his excellency Governor Claude A. Swanson of Virginia.  
Music.  
Response, Lieutenant Governor Robert S. Murphy of Pennsylvania, orator of the day.  
2:15 p. m., luncheon to the governor and official party by the exposition company.  
4 to 5 p. m., reception by the Pennsylvania state commission to the governor of Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania building. Admission by card only.

The Ninth regiment Pennsylvania national guard, 800 men, will serve as an escort to Governor Stuart. They will camp on the grounds and meet the governor upon his arrival at the government piers.

**Independence Hall Reproduced.**

Pennsylvania was among the largest of the contributors to the Jamestown exposition, appropriating \$100,000 for participation, and it was decided that this should be expended rather in a historical exhibit than in an exhibit of resources.

Her state building is accordingly a reproduction of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, reduced one-quarter and placed within in the main according to the old pattern. Some few changes were necessary upwards to meet the exposition requirements, but the essential features, large apartments and halls and stairways, are exact copies. The building cost \$30,000, and in it is such fine furniture of the old pattern. A clock and bell were placed in the belfry at a cost of \$3,000. The bell weighs 1,500 pounds and is four feet

house, with Betsy and the flag commission examining the finished flag. The committee consisted of George Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross. Among the wall decorations are the flags of the various cities of the state.

**Gettysburg Pictures.**

There are also 150 Gettysburg monument pictures. The Pennsylvania commission, through its superintendent of grounds and buildings, H. B. Rowland of Philadelphia, has given much care to the grounds around the building. The grounds are 200 by 200 feet. The state holds the option on the land, as other state commissions do.

A pleasant feature for Pennsylvania visitors is that they find all of the newspapers of the state contributed by the publishers. In connection with the construction of the building Superintendent Rowland calls attention to the fact that white pine is used, as in the original structure.

The Pennsylvania building is brilliantly illuminated. Two clusters of lights surmount the front terrace, while from the posts and brackets there are additional clusters of lights in abundance. All the lines of the building and tower are illuminated by rows of lights.

The members of the Pennsylvania commission are Governor Edwin S. Stuart, chairman; E. S. Stoutsburg, treasurer; Robert S. Murphy, William C. Sprout, Henry F. Walton, John M. Scott, J. Henry Cochran, Samuel P. White, Frank B. McClain, William Wayne, H. I. Riley, Frank W. Jackson, L. O. McLane, W. S. Harvey, George T. Oliver, James Pollock, John P. Lewis, A. S. Roberts, Paul H. Galther, T. P. Fenton, C. C. Frick, E. M. Thomas, John S. Amott, chairman of the executive committee; H. F. Walton, executive officer, and James H. Lambert, secretary, the private secretary to the governor.

**Pennsylvania History Exhibit.**

The Pennsylvania state history exhibit is located in the fireproof history building and is under the direction of Dr. Albert Cook Myers, an eminent writer of American history, of Moylan, Philadelphia, and Professor M. D. Learned, head of the department of German at the University of Pennsylvania, commissioned to prepare and install the exhibit. They have by reason of their wide knowledge of the subject and material with which they

had to deal succeeded in collecting possibly the best exhibit of the kind the state has ever made.

A series of large wall maps, five in number, show the historical development of Pennsylvania. They are attractively arranged on the walls, interspersing the large number of portraits of the distinguished makers of the state's history.

The first of these maps illustrates the Pennsylvania of 1680, the second Pennsylvania of 1690, the third Pennsylvania in 1715, the fourth Pennsylvania in 1735. The fifth is a map of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, for 1735.

The most extensive part of the exhibit is a loan collection of objects illustrative of Pennsylvania history arranged according to the state's historical development.

One corner of the space represents the early period—the Swedish development. As an evidence of the pains taken in collecting the Pennsylvania exhibit it may be stated that a trained university man was sent to Sweden,

service and wooden pillow upon which these ascetics rested the head while sleeping. This strange people had a well equipped printing establishment in operation, and a rare copy of the "Martyr Book" printed there in 1748 in shown. Copies of this book are particularly rare for the reason that during the Revolutionary war they were confiscated by the Continental forces and the paper used for gun wads. Many photographs of the old buildings and grounds where these people lived and worshiped according to their peculiar ideas are shown.

A case contains documents and relics from the German counties, among which are some samples of glassware manufactured by Baron Stiegel in 1760 and some ancient files from his house at Manheim, Pa. A thing which attracts the attention of every visitor is a model of the first telephone, made by Daniel Drawbaugh.

A copy of Barbara Fritchie's Bible, dated 1771, and a photograph of her baptismal record, 1767, are of interest to the admirers of this good woman.

Washington to the Moravians; also many of David Zetsberger's manuscripts.

There are two novelties in the way of musical instruments, one of them a harpsichord, made by the Moravians at Bethlehem prior to the Revolution, the strings of which will still give out a faint sound when the keys are touched. The other is a violin carved by Johann Autes back in the seventeenth century. A photo facsimile of the first protest made in America against slavery may be seen hanging from one of the columns.

There is a most interesting collection of early Pennsylvania German fingerprints. In this case is an original copy of the first Bible printed in a European language on the American continent. The work was done by Christopher Sauer at Germantown in 1743.

In a case relating to early Germantown history are a boy's suit over 150 years old and some photographs of men and houses famous in the history of the town.

In the center of the Pennsylvania

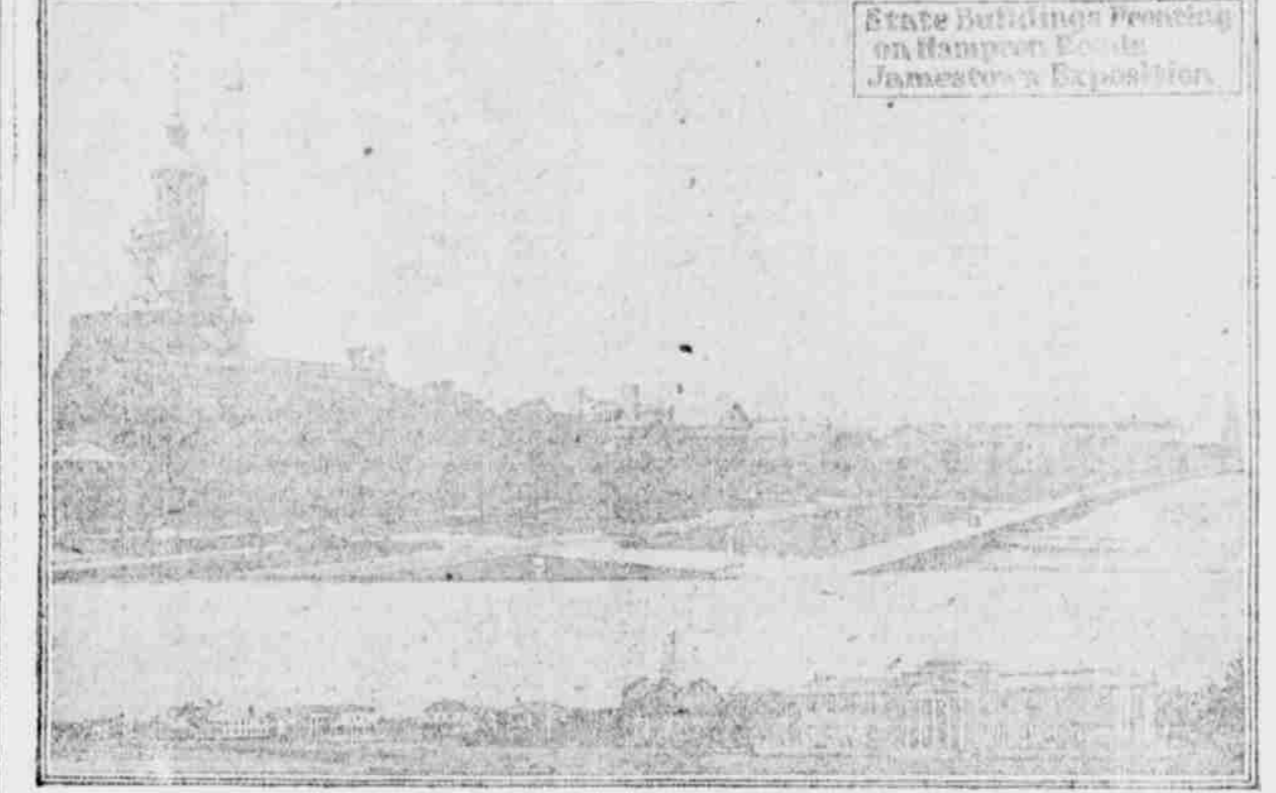
### GROWTH OF COMMERCE.

Unique Exhibit by State of Pennsylvania at Jamestown Exposition.

Fleeting centuries are no less a day in the all-absorbing course of the exhibition building at the Jamestown exposition, which is displayed the magnificent exhibit of the Commercial and Manufacturers of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania state commission. There one may in knowledge barrier with the Phoenicians of 2500 years before Christ in the estimated exchange of profits, gold dust, tin, tinister, malachite, figs, dates, almonds, fine linen, myrrh, sandalwood, dragon blood, olive and palm oil and other articles of Phoenician commerce being on exhibition in this section the slaves being represented by miniature figures, and it is noticeable that their color was not always black.

Then the emmergence of the journey centuries passes in review, and the limited articles of trade of the Phoenicians are added in the early century of the Christian era such things as silk, hog bristles, cork, lemons and oranges, rice, beads, etc. Then the world appears as the bright and shining sea in the commercial world, the Phoenicians and Egyptians having given way to the sway of the Carthage. With the Romans came such articles of commerce as salt, wrought iron, bone, shrovetin, ivory, carved hair, white porphyry, silk, wool, wax, honey, figs, sphered and dates.

The exhibit of articles representing the trade of nations, interesting to the extreme though it is, would not be complete without the accompanying exhibit, showing by photographic representation and model the various methods or means of transportation of commerce past and present. Upon the walls of the section allotted to the exhibit are hung representations of the handiwork of Japan, the Indian paddlers of Asia Minor, the yak wagons of Tibet, the ox carts of India, the dromedaries of Siam, the camels of Egypt, the dogs and reindeer of Alaska and Siberia, the llamas of the Andes, elephants of Ceylon and many of other equally interesting and unique representations of commercial ways and means. There there are reproductions of fast flying freight trains in different nations and models of ways



State Building, Pennsylvania, at the Jamestown Exposition.

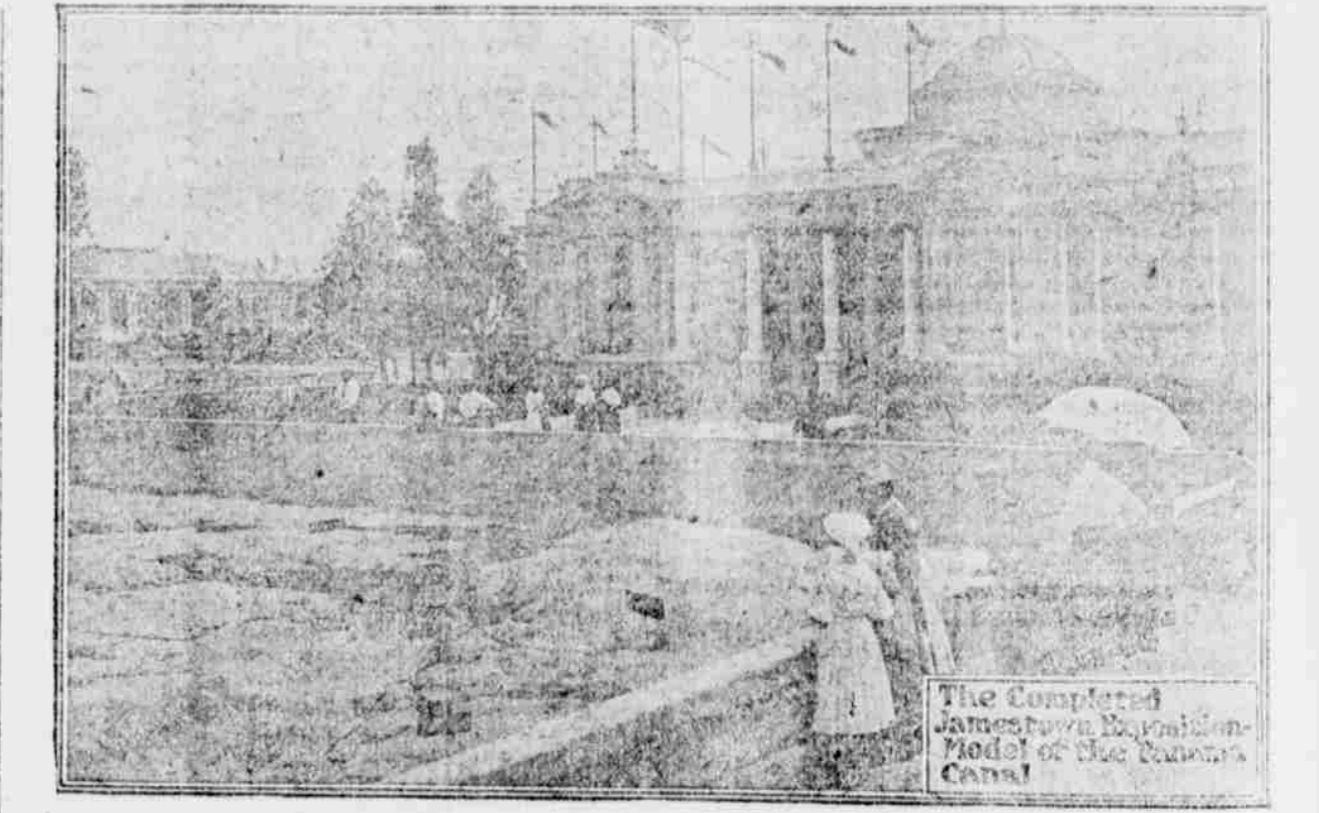
where he spent some time securing photographs of documents in the official files of that country relating to the settlement of Sweden on the Delaware.

### Relics of Quakers.

Much space is given over to the history of the Quakers, who were among the earliest settlers in Pennsylvania. There is a photograph of the Caleb Pusey house, built in 1683, which stands to this day and is the oldest house in Pennsylvania. In this house William Penn was entertained.

The Quaker case contains old silhouettes. An odd engraving, made by Henskirck, of a Quaker meeting in London about 1680 hangs on the corner post. There are two valuable engravings made from paintings by Benjamin West and his family, one in 1779; the other of Penn's treaty with the Indians, 1681. Of this early artist's work two originals are shown, his first painted portraits. They are portraits of children, made about 1750, when West was only seventeen years of age, prior to his election to the presidency of the Royal Academy.

Along the side wall is a showcase containing many ancient documents relating to the history of old Chester county, and above it hangs a portrait of the Quaker philanthropist, Lucretia



The Completed Jamestown Exposition Model of the Nations Canal.



The Completed Jamestown Exposition on the Warpath.

Mott, painted by William Furness, brother of the great Shakespearean scholar, Horace Howard Furness.

Along the top of the rear wall is a long row of oil portraits of the governors and other early officials of the state.

In the center of the rear wall is a handsome painting of William Penn in armor at the age of twenty-two. There is also a glass case, known as the Penn case, which contains many parchments deeds and other manuscripts signed by Penn and his sons.

**Pennsylvania's Germans.**

Very naturally an entire corner of the Pennsylvania space is given over to German history. One case is devoted to the Ephrate Cloister, that peculiar religious sect established in Lancaster county about 1740. Many old exhibits may be seen in this case, among them an old wooden communion

There is a collective exhibit which covers well the history of another of Pennsylvania's numerous religious sects—the Moravians. This was a very intelligent sect of Germans, of which the Count and Countess Zinzendorf were the founders.

They made two settlements in the state in 1742, one of which was called Bethlehem and the other Nazareth. On the walls are photo engravings and oil portraits of the leading elders, all of the paintings being from the brush of Haidt and made prior to 1700.

**The Moravians.**

Two cases are given over to the history of the Moravians, and the exhibit includes some excellent maps of the towns and a unique collection of manuscripts and letters. In this collection are an original manuscript diary by Conrad Weiser, the famous Indian interpreter, and a letter from George

space are grouped many novel and interesting exhibits, including ancient colored manuscripts and old firebricks, made by Pennsylvania Germans about 1740; early colonial costumes, bonnets and linen which belonged to leading people of the time; old watches, buckles, spectacles, lanterns, ballroom slippers, shoes and hats. A collection of household utensils includes the ancient pewter and that peculiar product known as tulip ware which the Pennsylvania Germans manufactured so largely.

High up, next to the ceiling, are arranged on the rear wall of the exhibit space specimens of household, farming and fighting instruments of the seventeenth century, and the last of the interesting and instructive exhibits to be dealt with in this article are samples of the early needlework done by the women of the state, which hang upon a center column.

craft used in commerce from ancient to modern times.

These models are in themselves worthy of hours of study. There are Venetian galleys, Arabian dhows, the drakers of the Norsemen, Egyptian punts, Carthaginian galleys, Malay praus, Bolivian balsas, Japanese junkies, Phoenician galleys, Babylonian sea horses, Egyptian tiremes, Spanish galleons and caravels, Italian nef, Dutch galleots, Polynesian sea camels, New Caledonia prahu and American clippers. The exhibit is one of comparison and contrast, a grand lesson in the study of commerce and commercial relations, the whole giving a vivid impression of the mutual interdependence of nations of the present day.

### THE U. OF P. EXHIBIT.

Pennsylvania's Great College Well Represented at Jamestown.

Guarded by two bronze wrestlers and artistically decorated with the college colors, the exhibit of the University of Pennsylvania in the Education building at the Jamestown exposition is one of the most complete in the division.

The exhibit occupies one entire corner of the building. Along one side are heavy bookcases containing specimen volumes from the university library.

On top of the cases are numerous busts and bronze figures, many of priceless value, while on the wall above is a very fine collection of maps, charts and pictures illustrative of the work of the institution.

High up on the wall on a little shelf is a massive bust of Benjamin Franklin, founder of the university. On one of the bookcases there are two bronze figures modeled after statues found in the ruins of Herculaneum, which was destroyed by Vesuvius.

What has proved of great interest is a model of the first college buildings, plain and crude, constructed in the early days of the institution. In contrast with these buildings are shown pictures of the magnificent equipment of the present day, which is equal to that of any like university in the country.