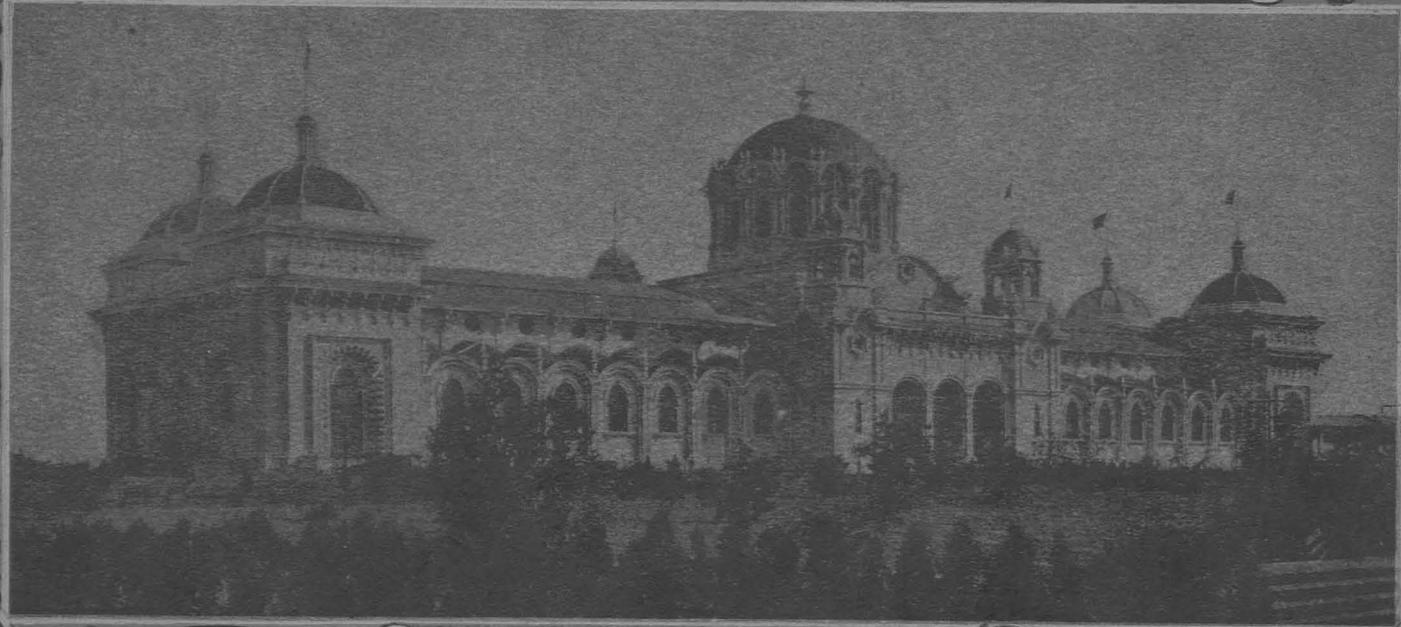
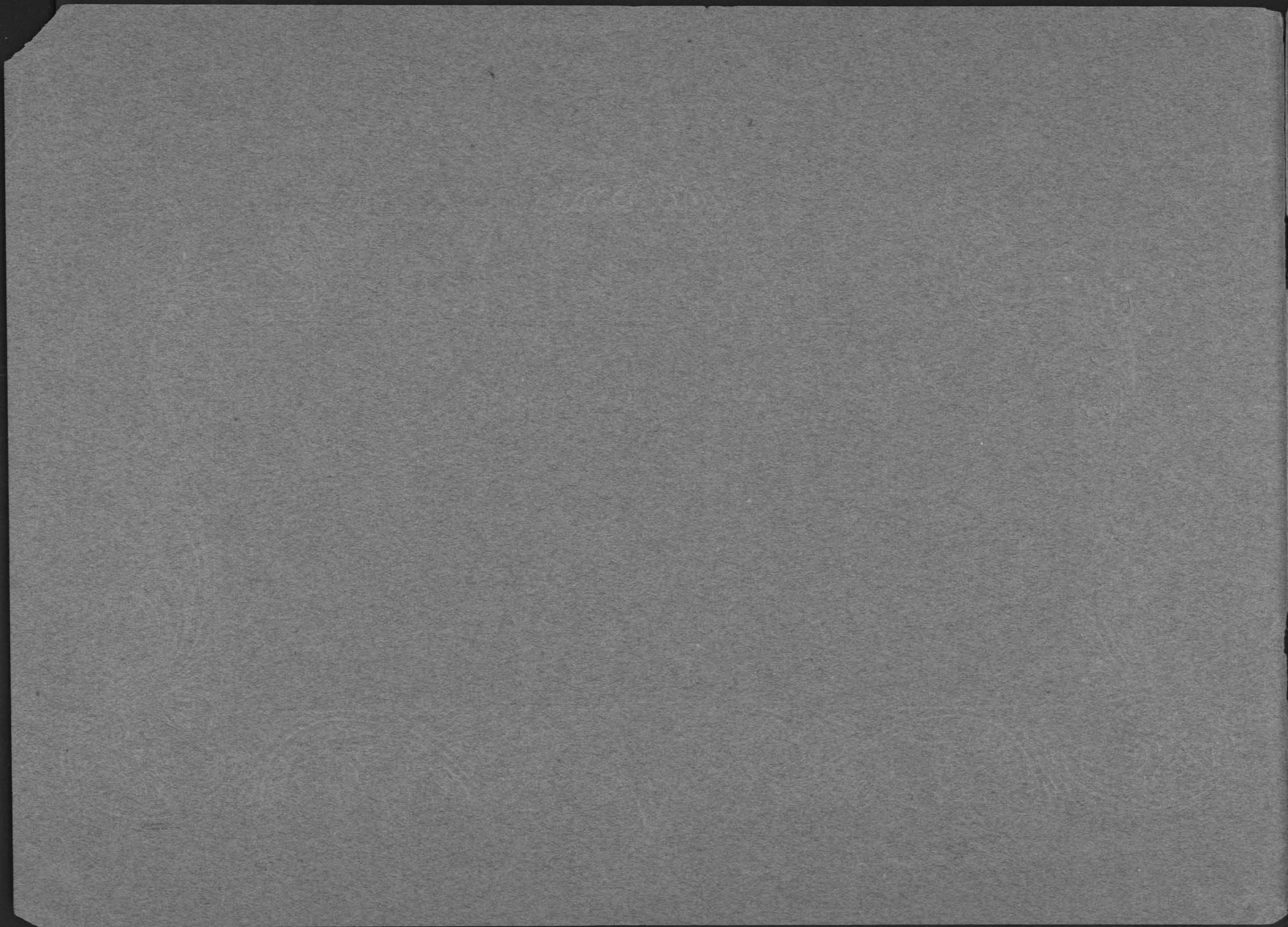


CHARLESTON
and the

EXPOSITION



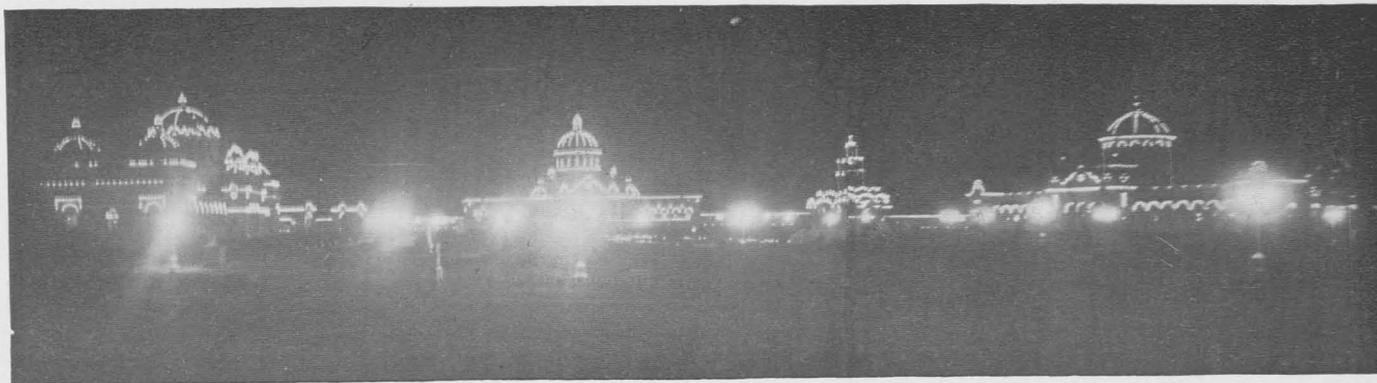
ILLUSTRATED



CHARLESTON

AND THE

South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian EXPOSITION



COURT OF PALACES AT NIGHT

An Illustrated Souvenir of the Beautiful Exposition and of Historic Places and
Prominent Features of the City

ROBERT ALLAN REID, Publisher

Boston, Massachusetts

Charleston, South Carolina

Buffalo, New York

St. Louis, Missouri

1902

Mail Orders sent The Lengneck Bookstore, The Legerton Bookstore or Isaac Hammond, Bookseller, Charleston, will be promptly filled. Price, 25c; by mail, 30c.

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P
W. B. Ford

May 20/02



THE COTTON PALACE.

As the visitor enters the Exposition Grounds the eye is immediately attracted to the Court of Palaces, with its Sunken Gardens, and half surrounded by three palatial buildings which are severally joined by long classic colonnades. The central building is the Cotton Palace. In its impressive magnificence it is emblematic of the powerful influence cotton has long held in the commercial life of the city and state. The exhibits embrace the finest collection of export cotton goods ever gathered together in this country, including cloths and yarns of every weave and construction.

Charleston and The Ivory City

By A. S. SALLEY, Jr.

IN this electrical age we are accustomed to hear Charleston spoken of as a very slow old city that is better suited to the tastes of an antiquarian than to those of an enterprising business man, but the history of the city refutes that charge. Charleston business men have originated, planned and carried through some of the greatest schemes for the material and industrial advancement of our common country

that this country has been witness to, and that, too, when neither the population of the city nor of the city's hinterland would warrant any such undertakings. In every one of these great epochs in their history the people of Charleston have acted with as much assurance of success as would those of a city four times the size. They have faltered at nothing, and though one discouragement after another might rise up in the way, with indomitable pluck and persevering energy they have slowly but surely pushed them aside and moved forward to success and honor. From the day in 1671 when the people of old Charles Town drove off the Spanish invaders to the first day of December, 1901, when the people of modern Charleston threw open the gates of their beautiful Ivory City to the world, originality in industrial enterprise has strongly characterized these people. But not the least of the greatest of Charleston's enterprises is the latest great enterprise, the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition. A little over two years ago the business men of Charleston launched this enterprise, and though

the battle for its success has been even as great as that in defence of the city from 1861 to 1865, yet success has so far crowned the effort that to-day the beautiful Ivory City compares most favorably with any exposition that this country has ever been invited to behold.

It may be asked why Charleston, with all of her boasted achievements, has not become a great city. The answer is that no place can become a great city that has not a hinterland teeming with people. Then it may be asked why the enterprise of Charleston has not filled up the country around Charleston within a radius of one hundred miles with enterprising people whose work would build up and sustain a commercial and political position for the city that would make it a great factor in the life of the United States. The answer is there have been a hundred different exter-

nal causes working against such efforts for the last one hundred years, and these obstacles will have to be overcome before the city can forge ahead as she deserves to do. First let the section develop and the city will develop with it, and the object of this Exposition is to develop the section; to show to the world what it should have known for two hundred years — that the resources of this section are unlimited; that vast wealth awaits the capitalist who will come here and develop these resources; that comfortable and healthy homes await the workingman who will come here and settle; that a hospitable welcome awaits both the capitalist who is to develop and the honest man who is to work; that peace and plenty and liberty of conscience will be their bedfellows and good will their next-door neighbor. Within the immediate vicinity of Charleston are some of the finest truck-producing lands in the United States, yielding all sorts of the most palatable vegetables that reach the great northern markets from a month to six weeks ahead of other sections and fetch fancy prices. These lands are high, and the progressive men who plant them are acquiring wealth, but just a few miles into the interior are lands equally as good, but undeveloped and difficult to market from. These lands are cheap, and if home-seekers could be induced to purchase them the capital would soon be forthcoming to open up highways for the convenient marketing of their products. It has already been fully demonstrated that the very finest quality of tea can be grown on these lands, and the extent to which the tea industry of this section may be developed is beyond prophesying. Just outside of the city of Charleston the most extensive fertilizer-manufacturing business of the world is carried on. Back into the interior of the state the cotton-manufacturing business has so grown in the last decade that to-day South Carolina stands second to only one state in the Union in the manufacture of cotton goods; and the day is not far distant when anything and everything will be manufactured within the borders of this state, and the raw material from which we obtain the finished product will be produced here also.

The resources of South Carolina are wonderfully exhibited at this Charleston Exposition, and the people of the world are invited to come and inspect. The Exposition or Ivory City is beautifully situated on the outskirts of Charleston on the east bank of Ashley River, and covers an area of about three hundred acres of historic ground that formerly comprised the Washington Race Course, where the gentlemen of South Carolina raced their home-raised thoroughbreds, and a small plantation known as "The Grove," where was domiciled in the early years of the nineteenth century one of Carolina's greatest statesmen, William Lowndes. One of the most beautiful spots in the low country of South Carolina, the grounds of the Ivory City bear a striking contrast to those of all other expositions of recent years; and to this natural advantage add all of the beauties that skilled architects, landscape gardeners and sculptors can produce, and we have the picture complete.



MRS. SARAH CALHOUN SIMONDS,
President Woman's Department.



THE COTTON PALACE AT NIGHT.

The electrical display at the Exposition is one of marvellous beauty. Throughout the entire grounds the soft light penetrates to every bower and leafy dell, giving the whole an air of fairy enchantment. Like the conceptions of all great masters, the electrical effects are more and more appreciated the more seen and studied. The Cotton Palace with its dome, one hundred and sixty feet in height, and covering fifty thousand square feet of ground, illumined by electricity and having its brilliancy reflected in the waters of the Sunken Gardens, holds its sway as Queen of the Night.



THE SOUTH CAROLINA BUILDING, OR PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

In this structure are gathered the exhibits of various counties of the State. The exhibits are a never-ending source of pride to the citizens of South Carolina and a revelation to visitors from other sections of the country. Besides the great staples, cotton, rice and lumber, there is an unnumbered list comprised in the word "truck." A study of these and the other exhibits reveals to some extent the vast resources of the State. The building is 400 feet long and 140 feet wide. In an annex at the rear are gathered the agricultural exhibits of other States and Territories.



THE PALACE OF COMMERCE.

The Palace of Commerce stands upon the right of the Cotton Palace as one faces the three great buildings forming the semicircle about the Court of Palaces. It is 402 feet long and 99 feet wide. It contains all classes of commercial products, and many of the most prominent manufacturers of the country are represented by extensive lines of their goods most attractively displayed.



THE SUNKEN GARDENS, LOOKING FROM THE COTTON PALACE.

From no other accessible point can the Sunken Gardens be seen to so good advantage. Here all the graceful lines formed by the landscape artist's handiwork are seen in all their beauty. The water-ways, the bridges and the island, the picturesque band stand and the stately Auditorium in the distance, with the budding flowers which bedeck the Court of Palaces, all render the scene one of wonderful interest and surpassing beauty.



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

The Woman's Building is a beautifully situated old colonial mansion and historically known as "The Grove." It was built a few years previous to the Revolution by Hon. William Gibbs, and after his death was owned by the distinguished Lowndes family, being for many years the summer home of the great Congressman William Lowndes. For some years past it has been owned by Capt. F. W. Wagener, president of the Exposition Company. In this building has been brought together one of the finest and most interesting collections of antique and modern specimens of handiwork of women ever exhibited in this country.



THE AUDITORIUM.

The Auditorium is a successful building. Of pleasing appearance, it is compact in form and construction, easy of access, airy, well-lighted, and with a stage within easy hearing and plain sight of every part. It has proven in every way all that could be desired. It contains one of the largest and finest organs ever constructed. The Auditorium is the scene of all the great public receptions, "state" occasions, as well as of the great concerts and other musical events, and meetings of conventions. It has a seating capacity of nearly four thousand.



THE FINE ARTS GALLERY.

The Fine Arts Gallery is located in the centre of that part of the Exposition Grounds known as the "Natural Section." It is one of the most ornate of the principal buildings. It is the most substantially built of any of the structures, being made fireproof for the protection of the great number of works of art which could not be replaced were they destroyed. It is 70 x 150 feet, and as the engraving shows, it has a very attractive front elevation. The paintings hung upon the walls cover a wide range of subjects, and there is an exceedingly fine display of early portraits.



MACHINERY HALL, ACROSS THE LAGOON.



PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Machinery Hall is at the further side of the Natural Section, and is approached by a bridge across the lagoon. The exhibits while not so extensive as at some past Expositions show great care and fine taste in their installation, and are therefore very attractive. The Pennsylvania Building is very roomy and a credit to the Keystone State; it is 150 x 55 feet. The Administration Building is at the side of the main entrance. Is of pleasing architecture and is 218 x 41 feet.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REVIEWING THE PARADE AT THE EXPOSITION.



THE PRESIDENT ON THE WAY TO THE EXPOSITION.



THE PRESIDENT IN THE WEST INDIAN BUILDING.

PRESIDENT'S DAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

Soon after the Revolution President Washington visited Charleston. His own hand recorded the events of his visit. He was met by prominent citizens and ferried over the waters to the city. The elegance, rich costumes and beauty of the four hundred ladies who graced the grand ball given in his honor surpassed anything he had ever witnessed. He felt deeply the cordial reception given him by all classes. Now more than a century and a quarter later President Roosevelt has visited Charleston. Not less happy have been the events of this visit. Landing at the same spot, coming in the same fraternal spirit, the last Presidential visitor appreciated no less than the first the cordial hospitality of the people whose Exposition he wished to honor.

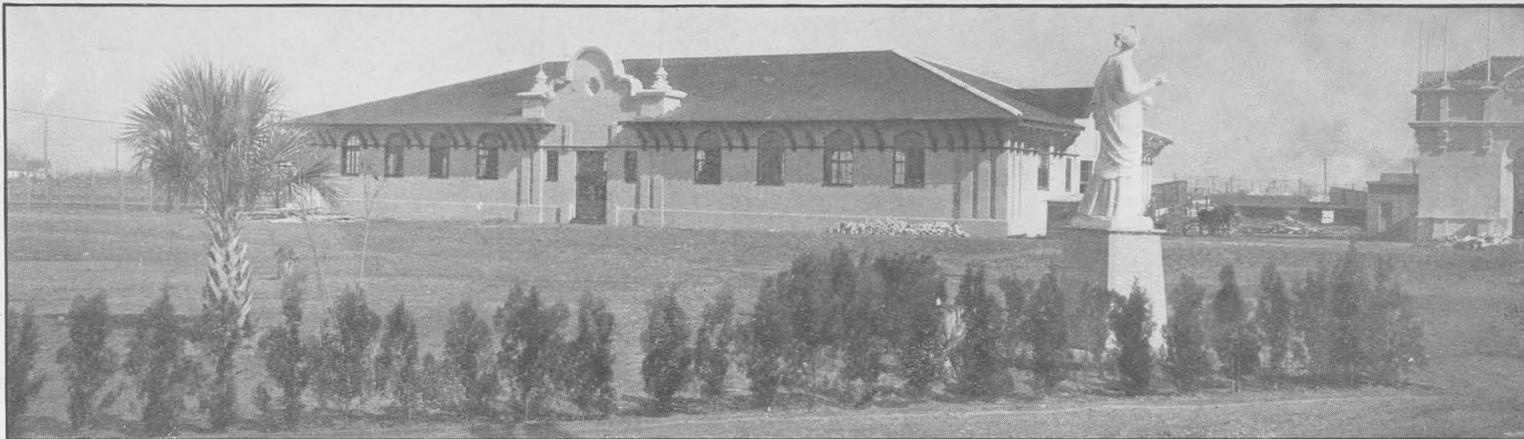


THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY AT THE PINE FOREST INN, APRIL 10, 1902.

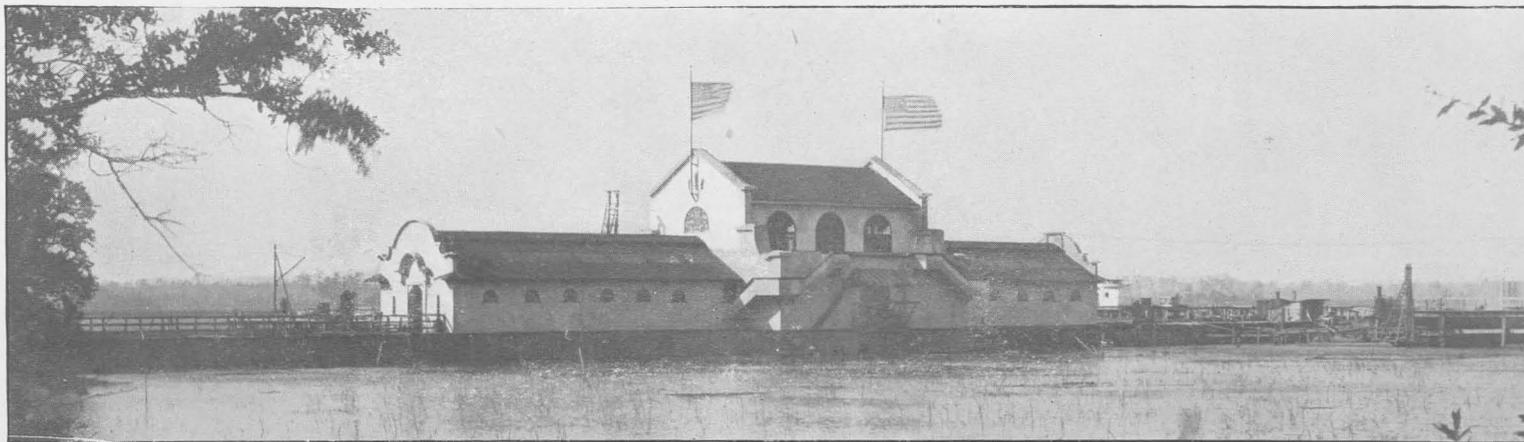


THE PINE FOREST INN AT SUMMERVILLE,

Where President Roosevelt was recently entertained. Beautifully situated among the forest trees and sumptuously furnished. The property of Captain F. W. Wagener, president of the Exposition Company, and one of the leading business men of South Carolina.



THE WEST INDIAN BUILDING.



THE UNITED STATES FISHERIES BUILDING.

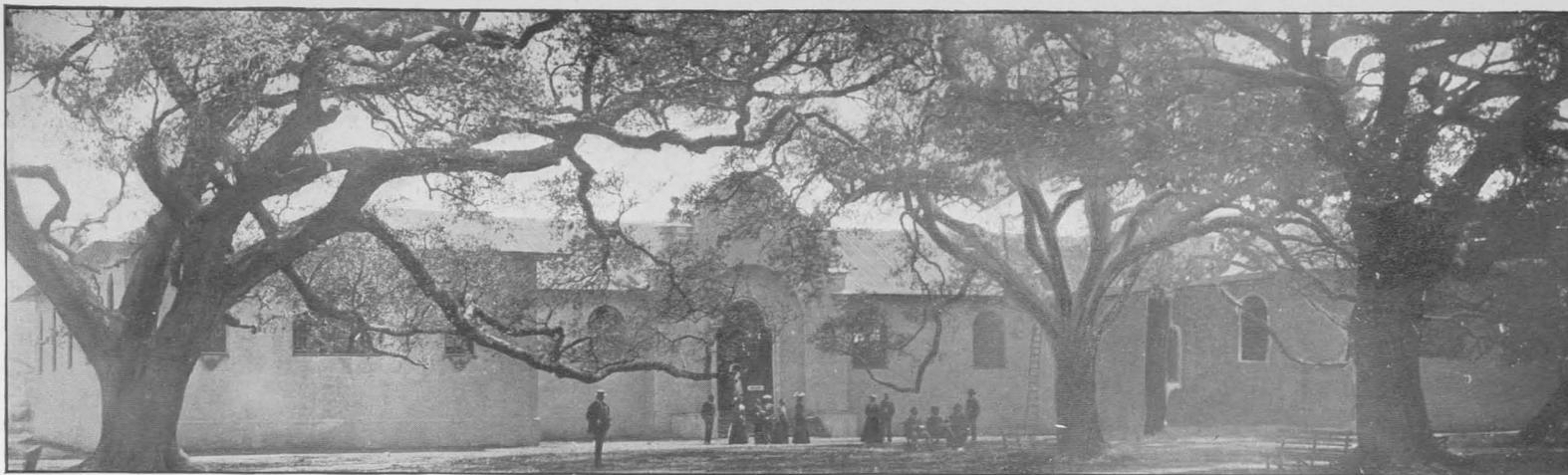
The West Indian Building, as its name implies, houses the exhibits from the Antilles. Recent events make this a place of special interest at the present time. The Fisheries Building is a structure of 190 feet by 76 feet, devoted mainly to showing the methods of the United States Fish Commission for propagating and planting fish in the various waters in and around our country. -



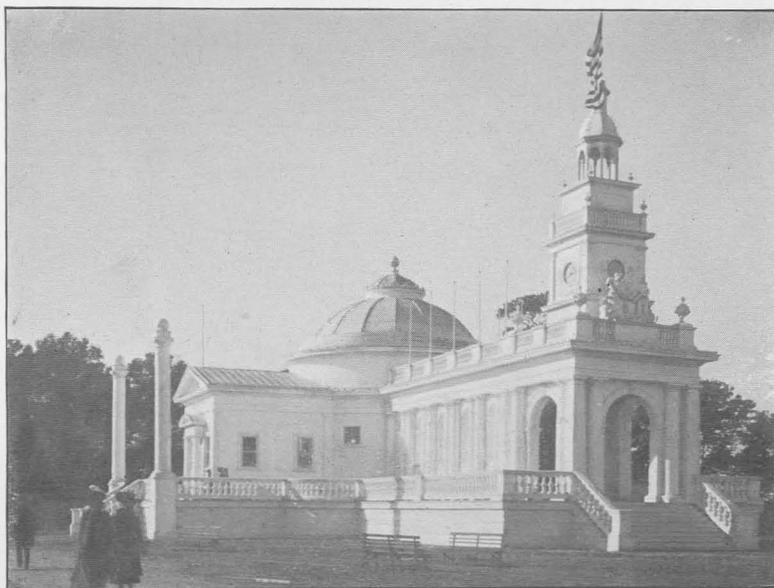
THE MINES AND FORESTRY BUILDING.



THE HEINZ PALACE RESTAURANT.



THE NEGRO BUILDING.



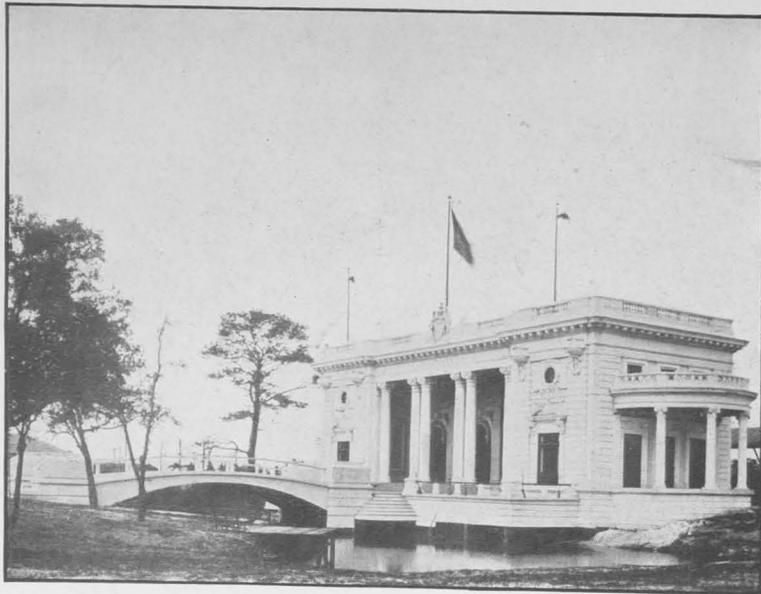
THE PHILADELPHIA BUILDING.



THE CINCINNATI BUILDING.

The Negro Building is picturesquely situated among the oaks in the Natural Section. It is 180 x 64 feet. The exhibits are of peculiar interest not only to members of the Negro race but to all students of the industrial conditions in the South.

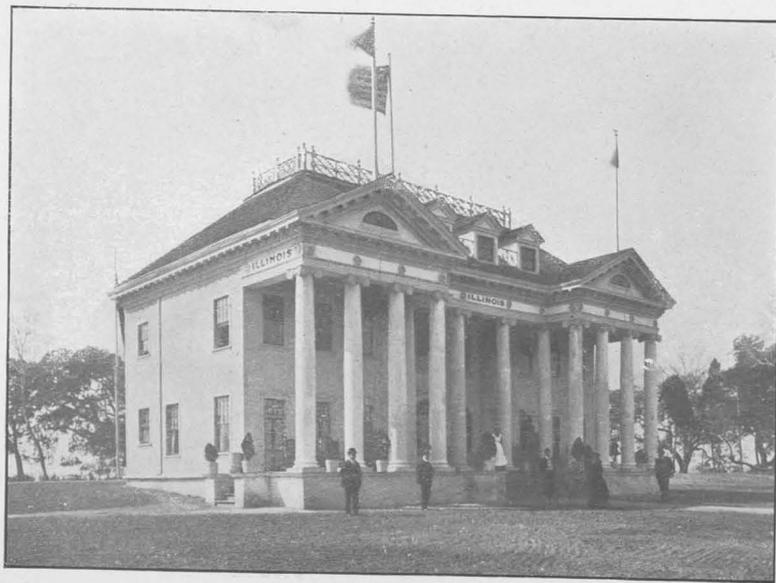
The Philadelphia Building was erected as an act of "brotherly love" by the city of Philadelphia, and the Old Liberty Bell, which it contains, was sent in the same fraternal spirit.



THE MARYLAND BUILDING.



THE NEW YORK BUILDING.



THE ILLINOIS BUILDING.



THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE OR MISSOURI BUILDING.

STATE BUILDINGS.



SOME OF THE STATUARY ADORNING THE GROUNDS.

OSCEOLA, BY CARL TIFFT.

THE HUGUENOTS, BY MISS ELSIE WARD.

AZTEC GROUP, BY LOUIS C. GUDEBROD.

NEGRO GROUP, BY C. A. LOPEZ.

THE FISHER BOY, BY F. B. MARTINO.

Throughout the Exposition Grounds beautiful groups of Statuary are appropriately placed, some representing either historical events or phases of southern life, while others depict subjects common to our own country or the world at large.



ALASKA, THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.



THE SOUTHERN NOVELTY COMPANY'S EXHIBIT OF CONES AND TUBES.

A prominent feature in the Darlington County exhibit in the South Carolina Building is the varied display of cones and tubes for textile machinery made by the Southern Novelty Company of Hartsville, S. C. These cones are made of paper and are adapted to "Broadbent," "Foster" and "Universal" Winders. The parallel tubes are for yarns and twines. The exhibit shows that southern industries are becoming widely diversified, and that any important line of manufacture established brings into existence kindred lines.



THE MINIATURE RAILROAD, WHICH TAKES PASSENGERS AROUND THE GROUNDS.

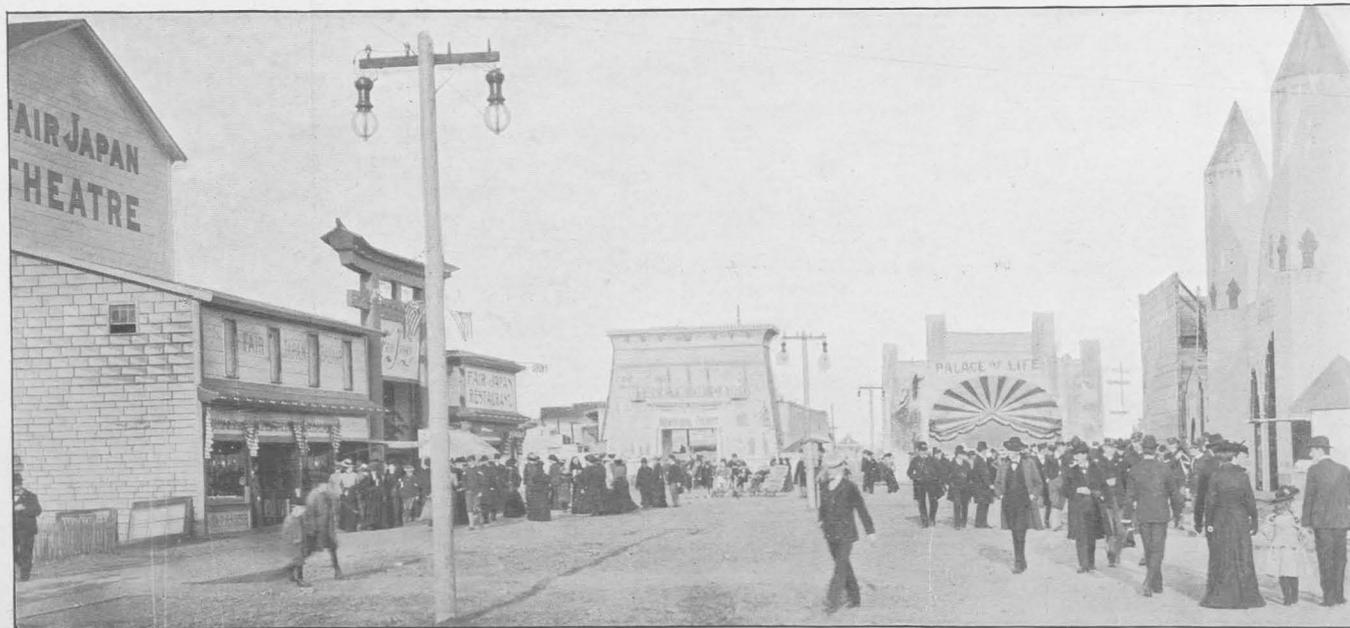


SPARTANBURG COUNTY EXHIBIT.

The banner county exhibit is that of Spartanburg, it having received the first prize, \$1,000. The exhibit is situated in the southeast corner of the South Carolina Building. It has attracted universal attention for the wide variety of products exhibited and the exceedingly tasteful arrangement of displays. Spartanburg County is noted for its general progressive spirit and especially for its cotton industries, and is called the "Lowell of the South."

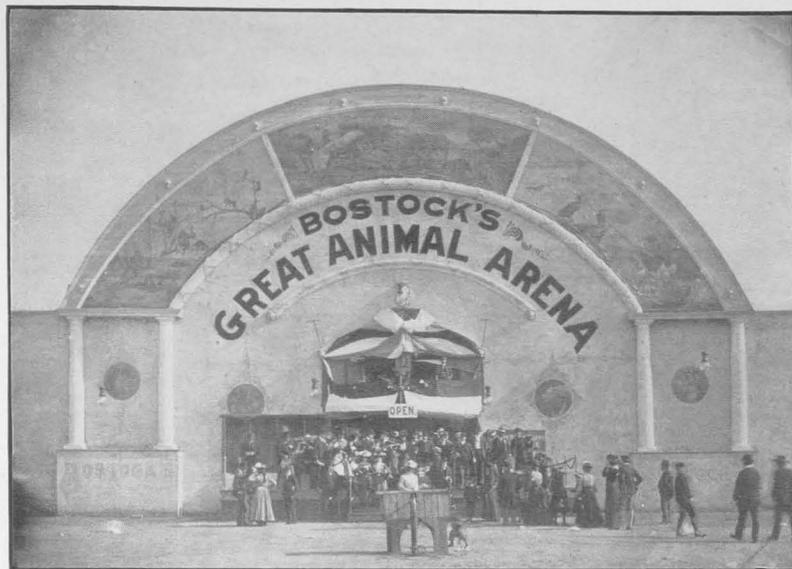


THE ENTRANCE TO THE MIDWAY.



ON THE MIDWAY.

The managers of the Exposition having charge of the amusement features have provided with a lavish hand. On all sides of the Midway are seen attractions of wide renown which never fail to please the people. Facilities are here to amuse fifty thousand persons daily.



BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA.



AKOUN'S BEAUTIFUL ORIENT AND STREETS OF CAIRO.



FAIR JAPAN.



THE CYCLORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

MIDWAY ATTRACTIONS.



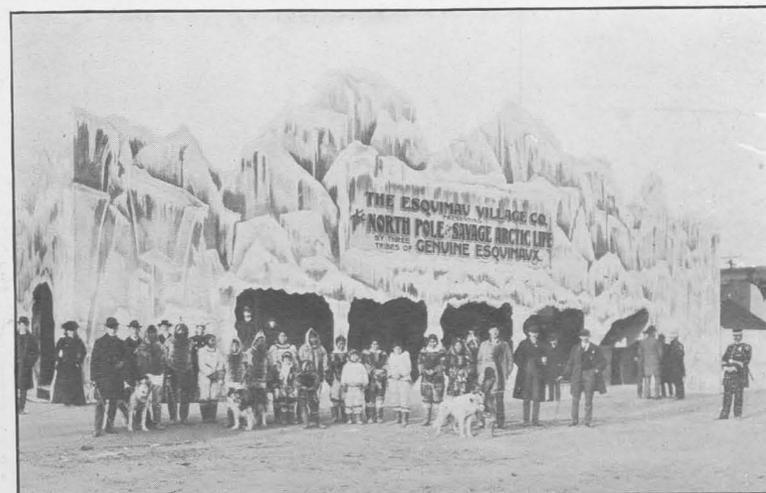
DARKNESS AND DAWN.



THE WONDERFUL HORSE, JIM KEY.

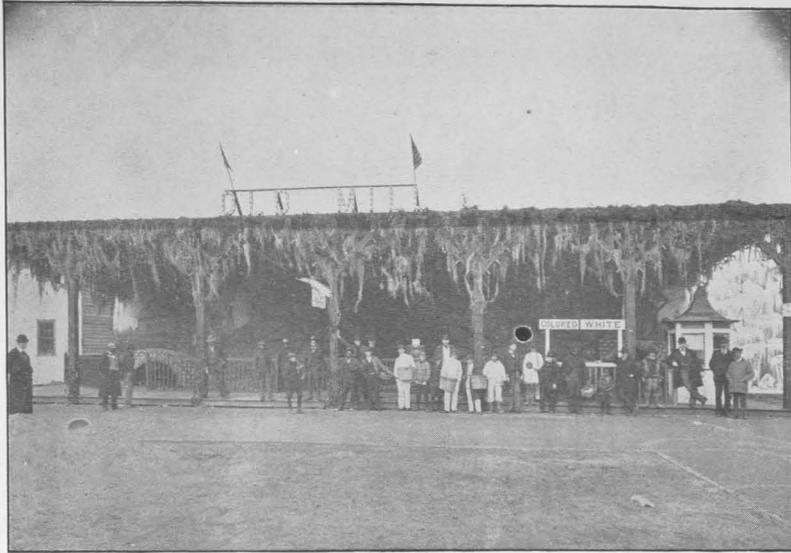


THE CUBAN THEATRE.

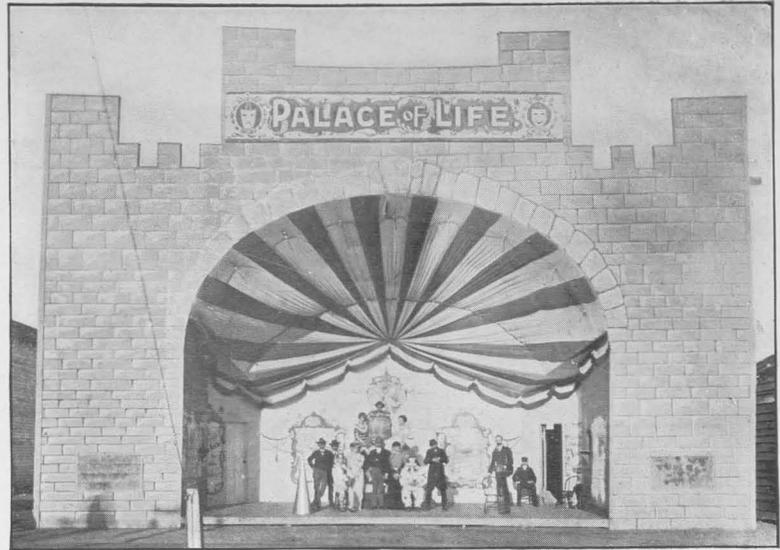


THE ESQUIMAU VILLAGE.

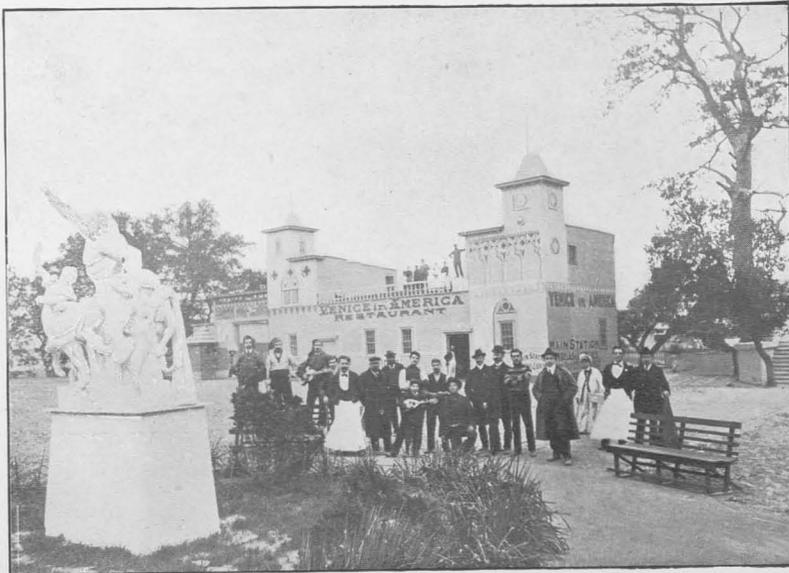
MIDWAY ATTRACTIONS.



THE OLD MILL.



THE PALACE OF LIFE.



VENICE IN AMERICA.



ALASKAN CHURCH.



SOUTH CAROLINA BUILDING.

COLONNADE, CONTAINING PART OF U. S. EXHIBITS.

COTTON

PALACE.

COLONNADE, CONTAINING PART OF U. S. EXHIBITS.

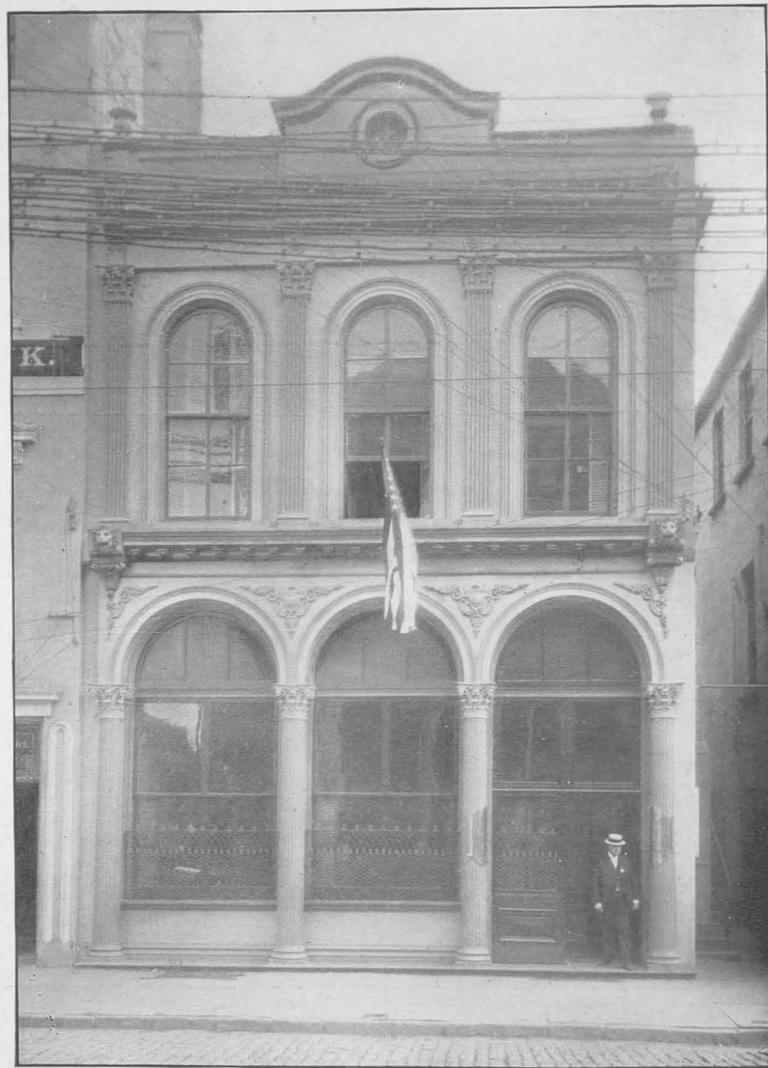
PALACE OF COMMERCE.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF

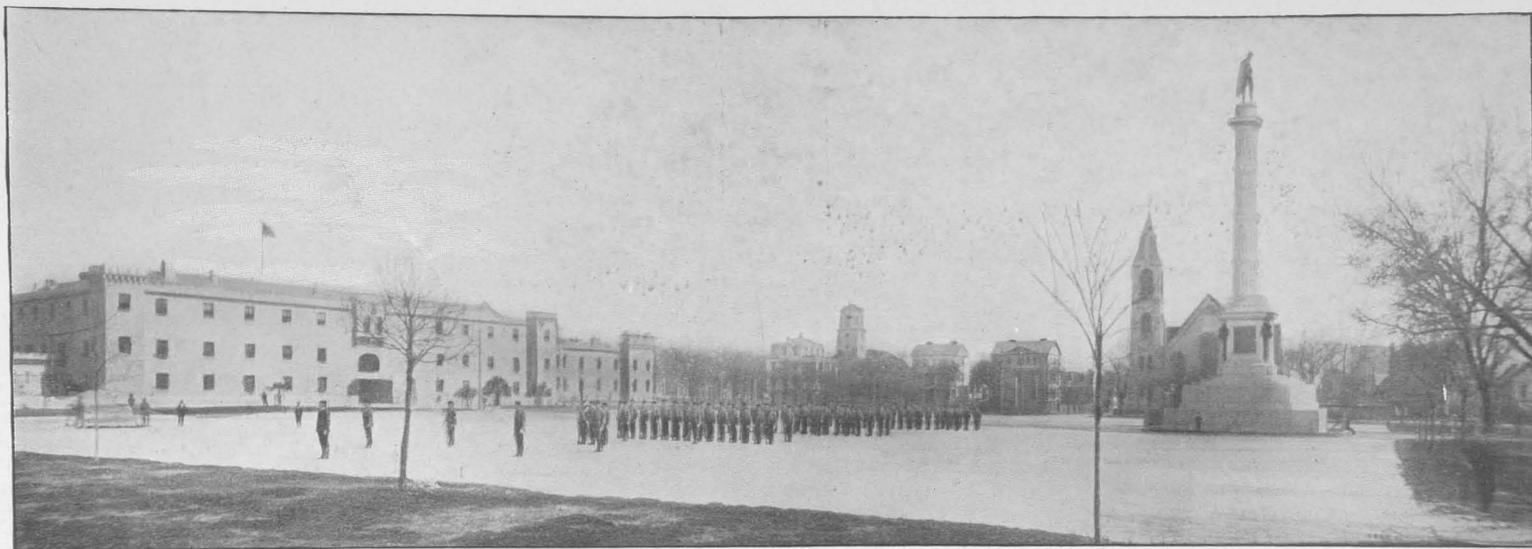
COURT OF PALACES.



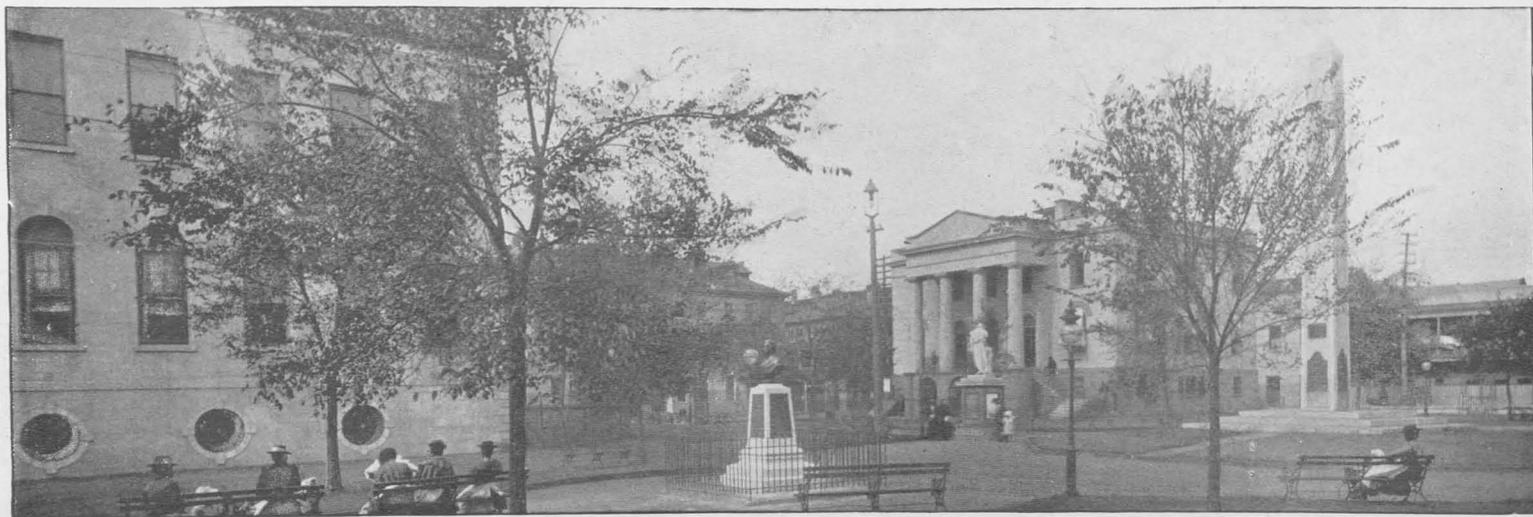
THE ENTERPRISE BANK.



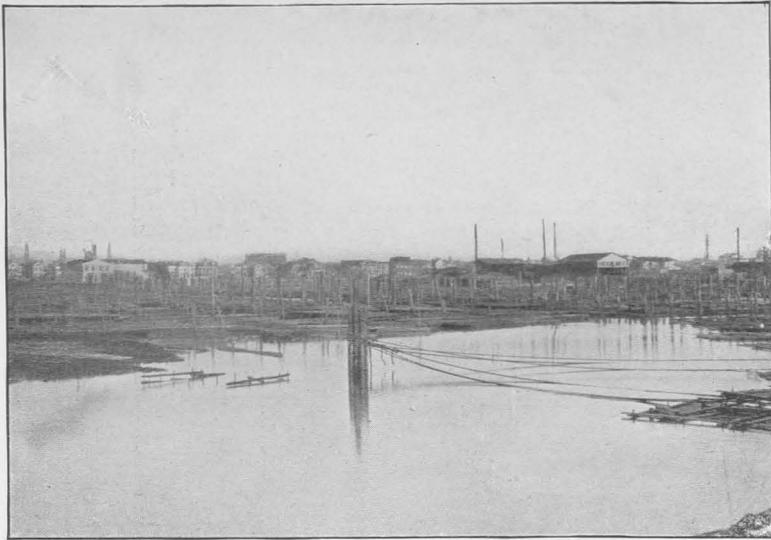
THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN & TRUST CO.



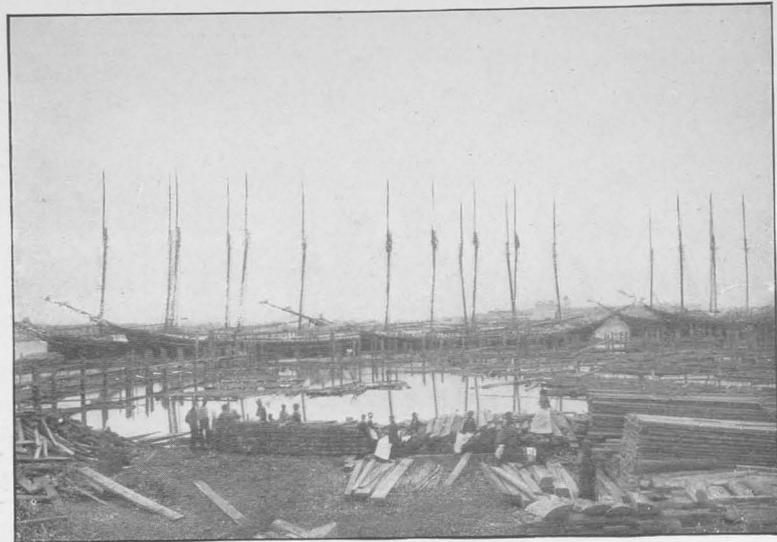
MARION, OR CITADEL SQUARE.



WASHINGTON SQUARE, OR CITY HALL PARK.



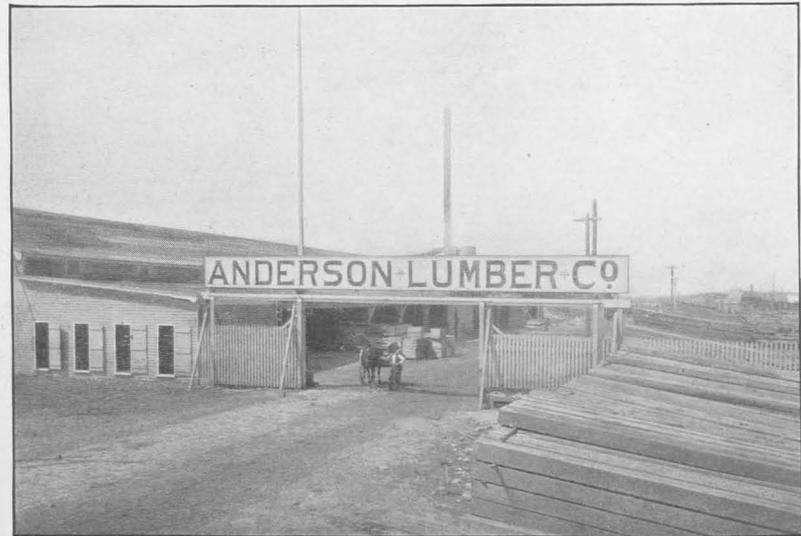
RAFTS OF LUMBER ALONG RIVER FRONT.



SCHOONERS LOADING FROM LUMBER RAFTS.



THE OFFICE.



PORTION OF THE MILLS.

THE ANDERSON LUMBER COMPANY.

One of the industries at the mouth of the Ashley River in Charleston which immediately commands attention is the lumber business. In the winter the lumber is rafted down the river, both sawed and in the log, and the river front is covered for miles. It is shipped principally up the coast, in sailing craft. The operations of the Anderson Lumber Company extend far up the rivers of the State, and illustrate one of the important lines of business of the city.



SCENE AT BATTERY PARK.

This beautiful monument is at White Point Garden, the Battery, one of the most attractive spots about Charleston. It was erected in memory of the Second South Carolina Regiment (Col. Moultrie), the defenders of Fort Moultrie in the Revolutionary battle, June 28, 1776. Frequently called the Jasper monument from a quotation upon it spoken by Sergeant Jasper.



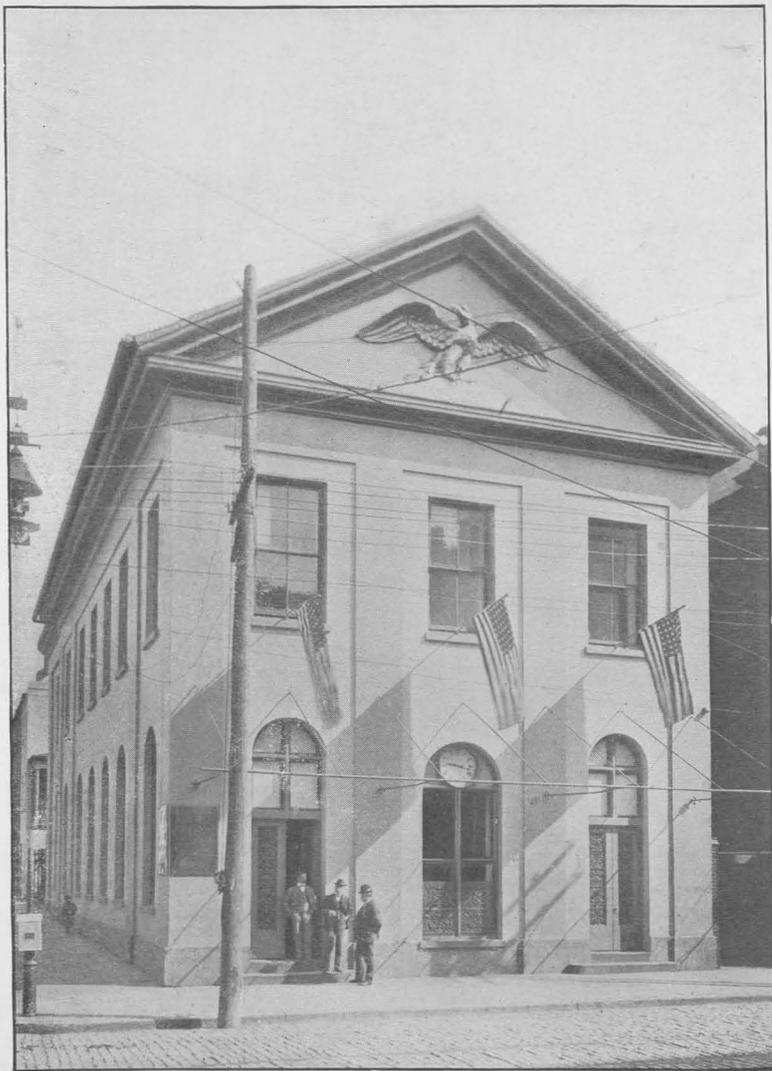
THE ST. JOHN.

The St. John is designed for the requirements of a refined and high class of travellers and tourists, and its appointments are new throughout.

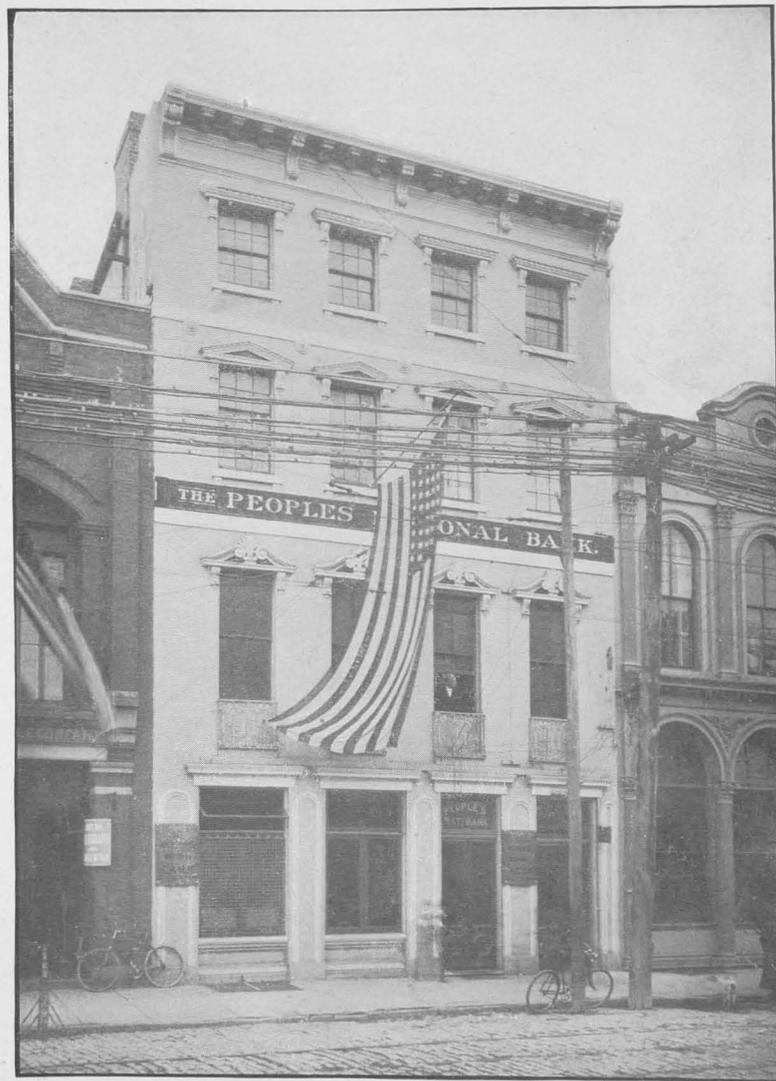


FORT SUMTER.—THE EAST BATTERY.

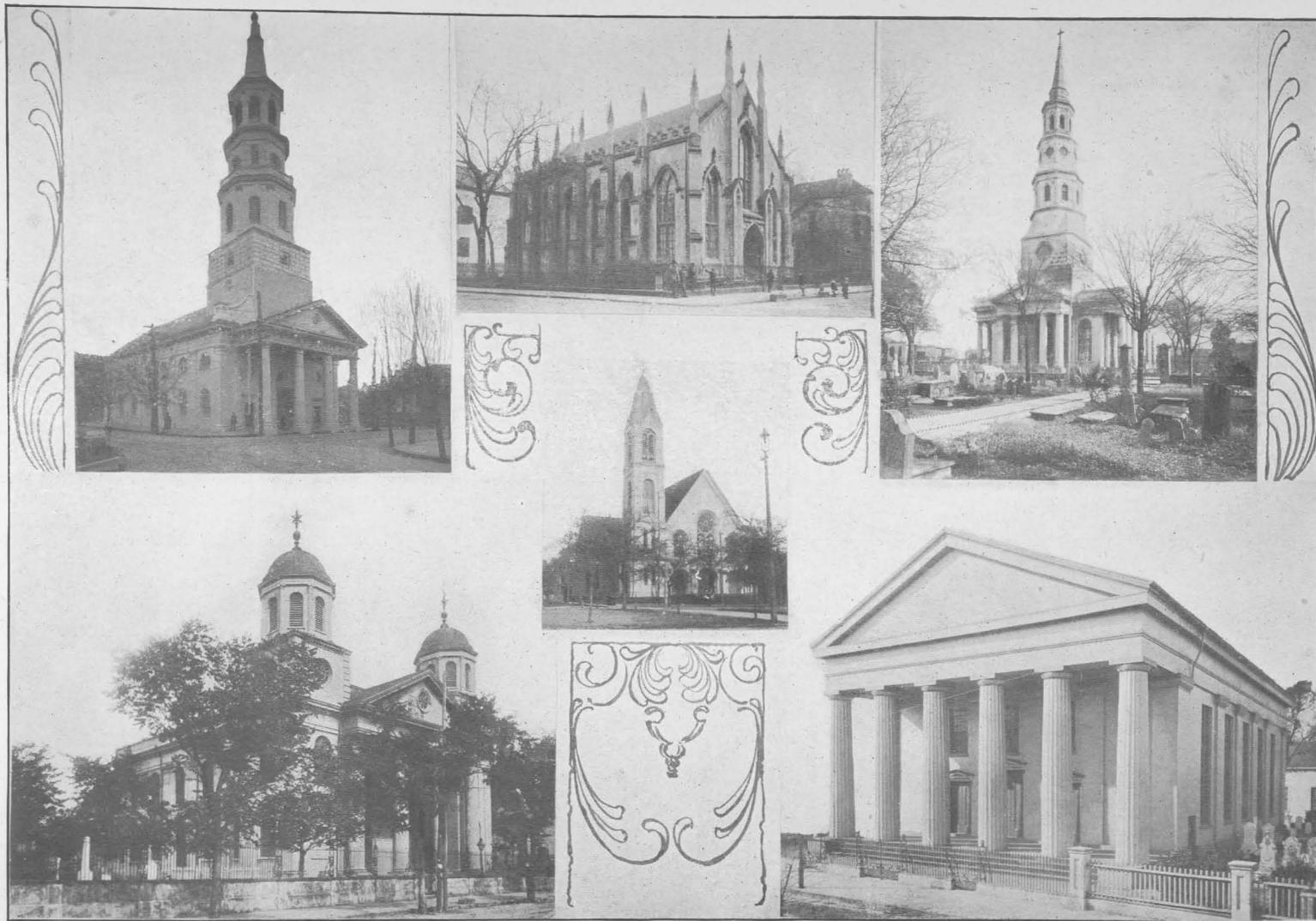
Fort Sumter was projected in 1827 but not fully completed till 1860. It was bombarded April 12 and 13, 1861, and surrendered by General Robert Anderson to General P. T. Beauregard of the Confederacy on the latter date. This episode marked the beginning of the Civil War. East, or High Battery is built upon land reclaimed in 1802. Its first object is that of a substantial breakwater. Its northern extreme is known as Granville Bastion.



BANK OF CHARLESTON — NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

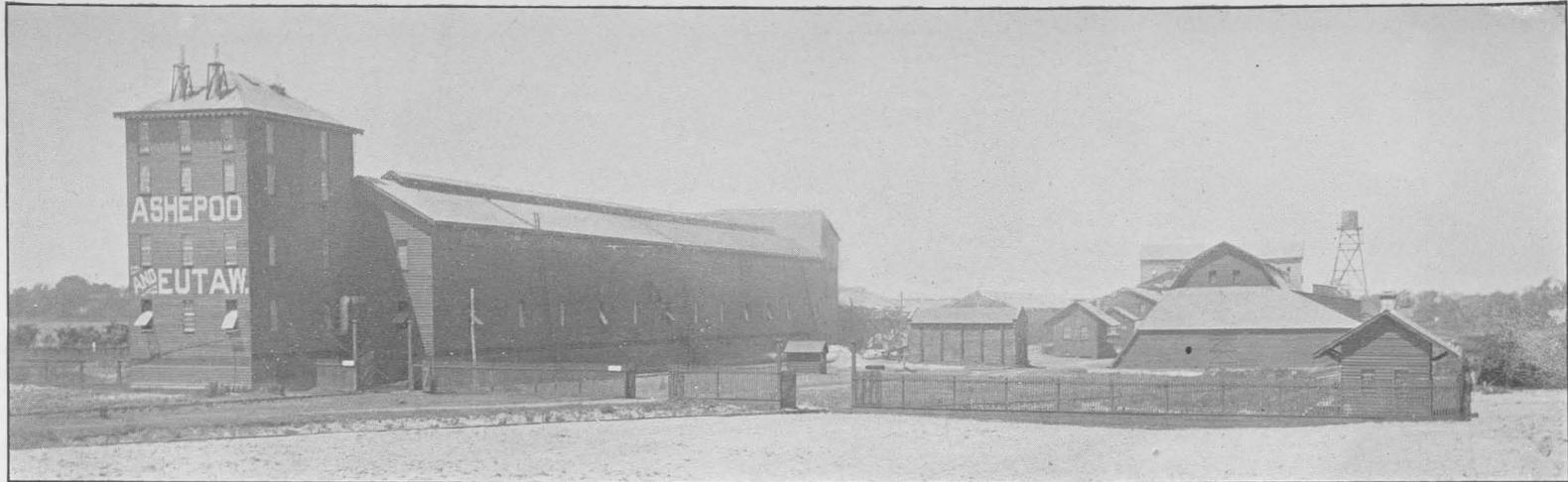


THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON.



SOME OF THE HISTORIC AND PROMINENT CHURCHES.

First : St. Michael's P. E. Church ; established by Act of Assembly in 1751 ; opened for worship in 1761 ; passed through bombardment in two wars. Second : The French Huguenot Church ; the only one in America and established in 1685 ; this is the third building and is about one hundred years old. Third : St. Phillip's P. E. Church ; the oldest church in South Carolina ; the present is the third edifice and was built after the great fire of 1836. Centre : Citadel Square Baptist Church. Lower left : The First, or Scotch Presbyterian Church. Lower right : Bethel M. E. Church.



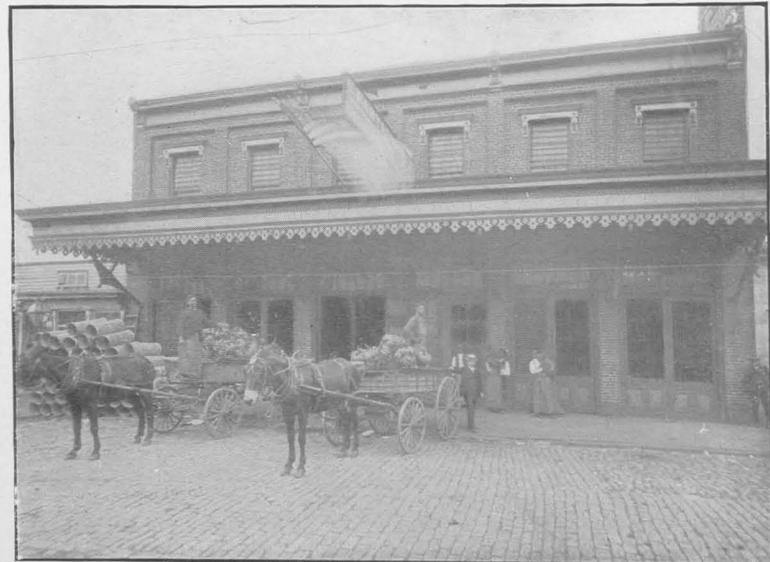
WORKS OF THE ASHEPOO FERTILIZER COMPANY.

The Ashepo Fertilizer Company is one of the oldest, largest and most prosperous of the concerns engaged in this great Charleston industry. The works are prominently visible to passengers by rail or river.



Among the Wholesale Houses of the City :

WELCH & EASON.



Among the Wholesale Houses of the City :

C. BART & CO.



THE NEW POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE.

The Charleston Post Office quickly attracts the attention of all visitors. Standing upon one of the principal street corners of the city at Broad and Meeting Streets, amid historic neighboring structures, it soon becomes one of the landmarks stamped upon the mind. It is one of the finest buildings in the city, and is a handsome specimen of modern architecture. It was first occupied in 1896.



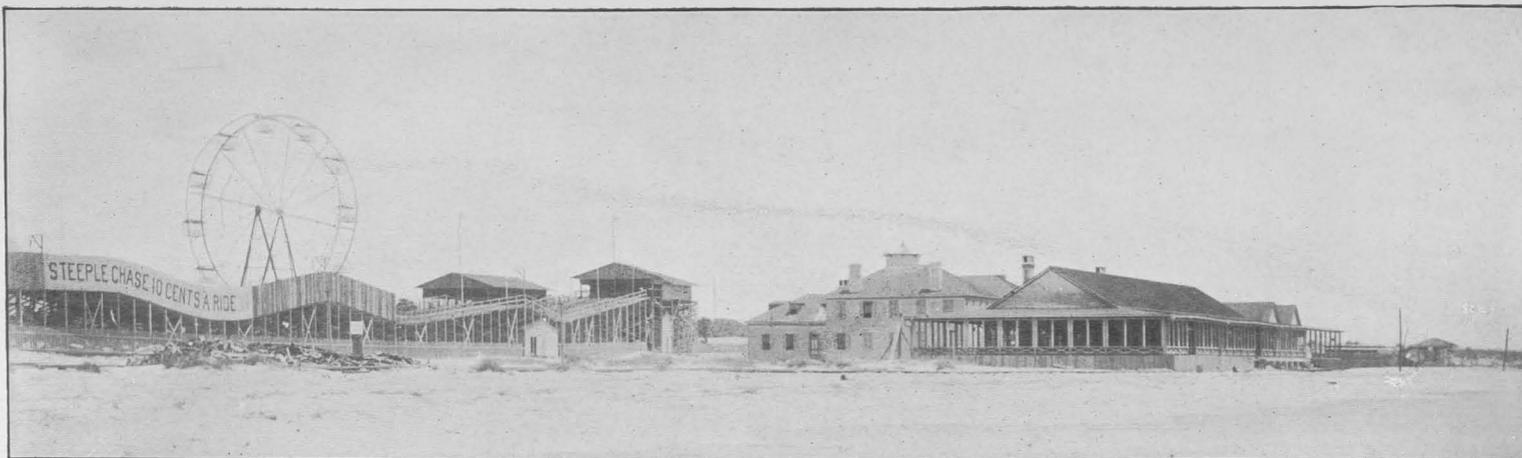
THE BENNETT RICE MILLS.

The first colonists in South Carolina came instructed to plant rice and indigo, and rice culture was encouraged by numerous acts of Assembly in early colonial days. The rice crop continued to grow in value until it reached its highest period of importance just before the Civil War. The preparation of rice after it leaves the planter's hands till it comes polished from the mills is an interesting process. The Bennett Mills, built in 1842, have been one of the great factors in the rice business in Charleston from that date to the present time.



Among the Great Manufacturing Concerns of Charleston:

THE CHARLESTON BAGGING MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



WHERE THE CROWDS CONGREGATE.



THE PAVILION NEXT THE BEACH.



AMONG THE PALMS.

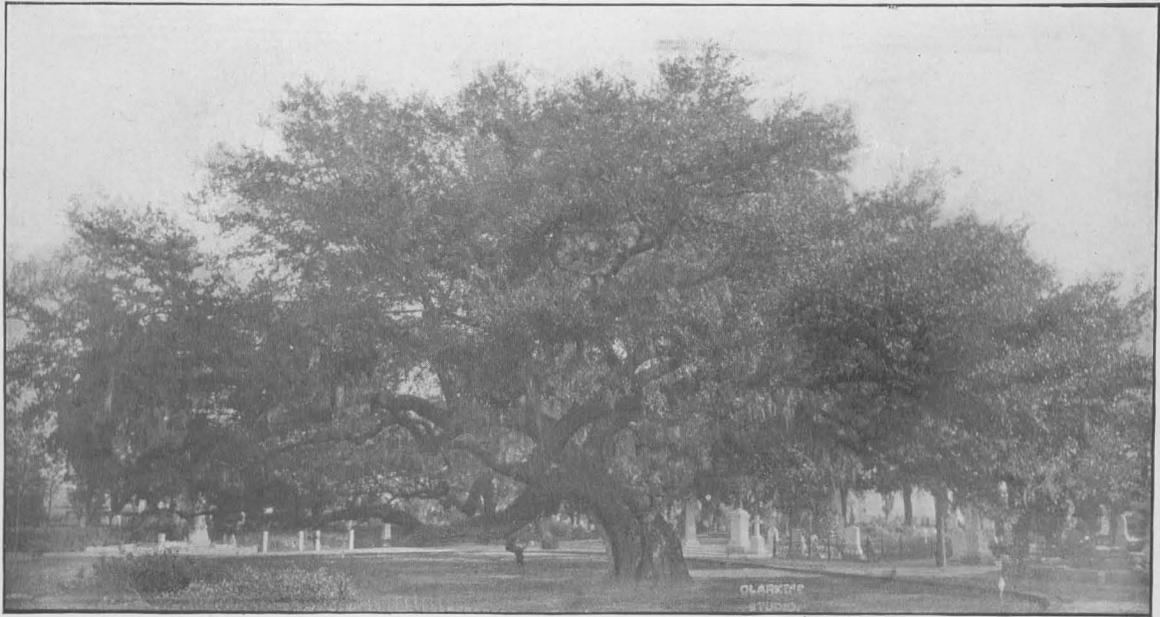
THE ISLE OF PALMS.

The Isle of Palms is the great "Shore Resort" of Charleston, the State and adjacent parts of the South. Its first attraction is its magnificent stretch of ocean beach. Its palm groves are its next attraction. The crowds are its enlivening feature. The trip is by both land and water, first by ferry over Charleston Harbor, next by trolley, passing many historic and interesting objects. The Isle of Palms is at all times attractive and interesting to visitors, but attains its greatest popularity in summer when bathing is in order and the sea breezes are especially appreciated.



Among the Wholesale Houses of Charleston.

THE DRAKE-INNESS-GREEN SHOE CO.



THE OLD LIVE OAK AT MAGNOLIA CEMETERY.
Popularly reputed to be from six hundred to one thousand years old.

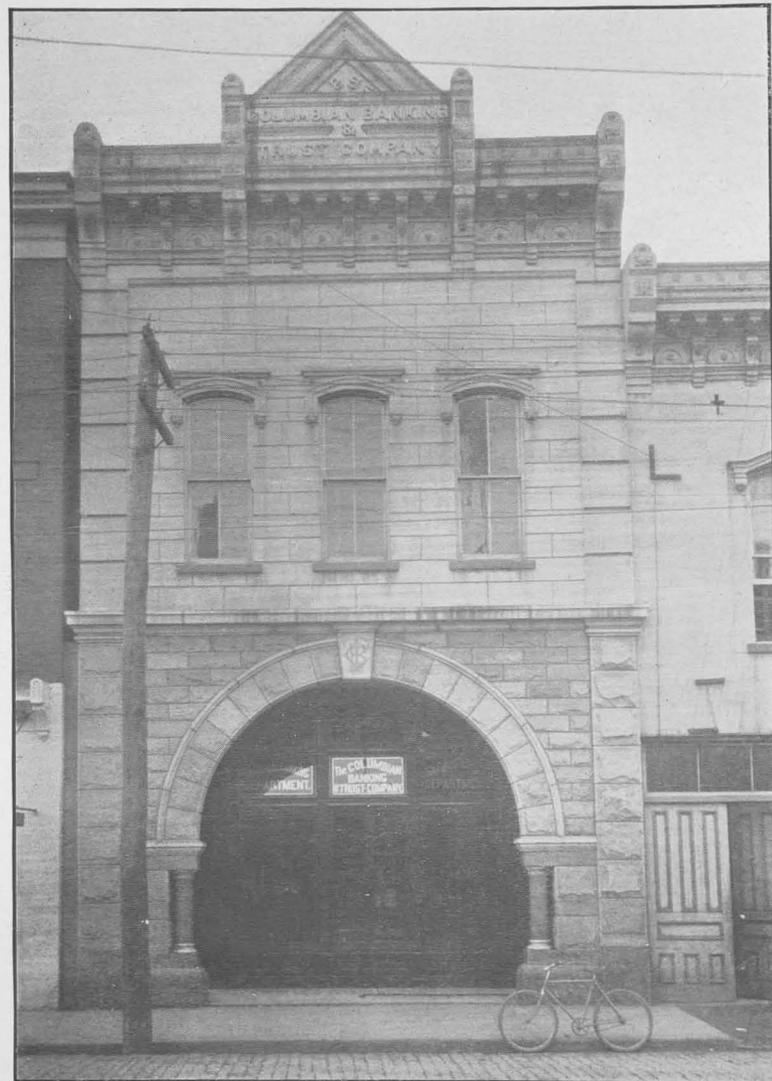


THE OLD CHARLESTON MARKET—MEETING STREET END.
The hall is used as headquarters by the Daughters of the Confederacy.



Among the Prominent Business Houses of Charleston :

J. L. DAVID & BROTHER.



THE COLUMBIAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN F. FICKEN.



RESIDENCE OF W. B. CHISHOLM.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK E. TAYLOR.



RESIDENCE OF R. G. RHETT.

SOME CHARLESTON HOMES.



Among the Prominent Manufacturing Concerns of Charleston:

WORKS OF THE ROYAL BAG AND YARN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



THE BREWTON OR PRINGLE HOUSE.

Was built about 1760, costing at that time \$40,000, and was one of the finest houses in America. It was used in both the Revolutionary and Civil Wars as headquarters for the invading armies.



RESIDENCE OF E. H. JAHNZ.

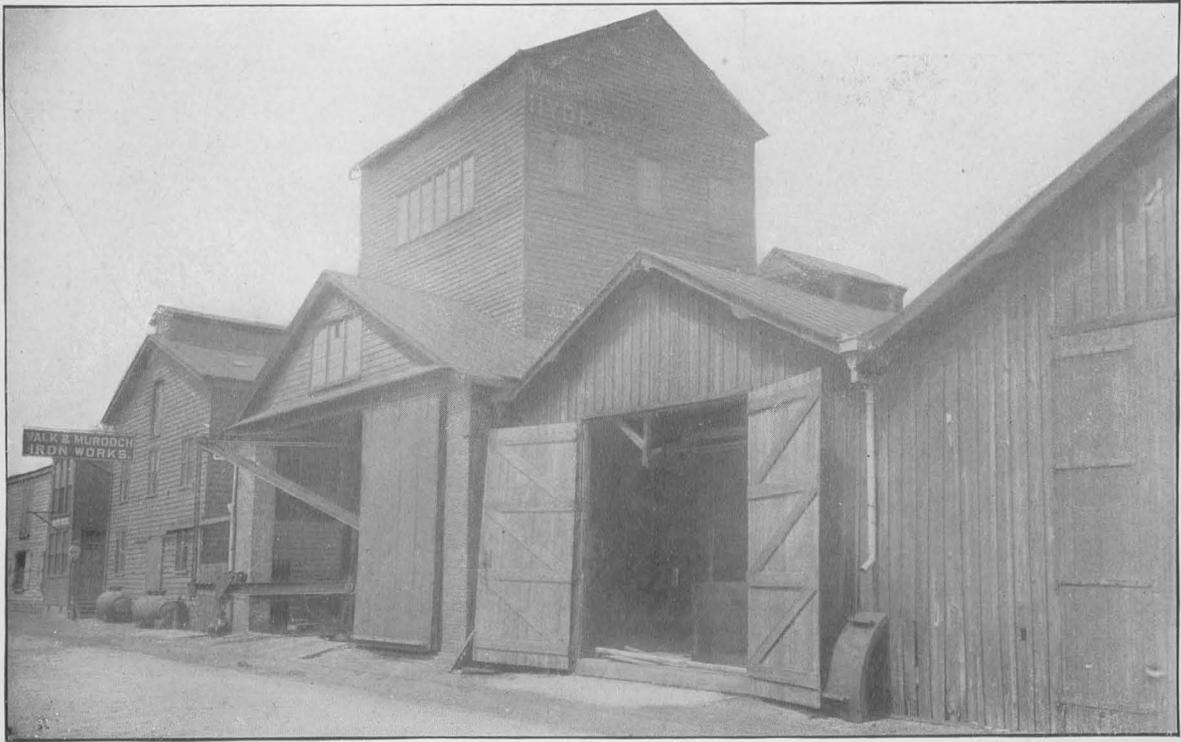
One of the beautiful colonial houses of Charleston, on Bull Street, built in 1800, the materials being brought from England. It has had but few owners, one of whom was Mr. Blacklock, a wealthy merchant, after whom it was called the Blacklock house. It is owned by Mr. Jahnz and is in a fine state of preservation.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES R. VALK.



RESIDENCE OF B. O'NEIL.



Among the Prominent Manufacturing Concerns of Charleston:

THE VALK & MURDOCH IRON WORKS.



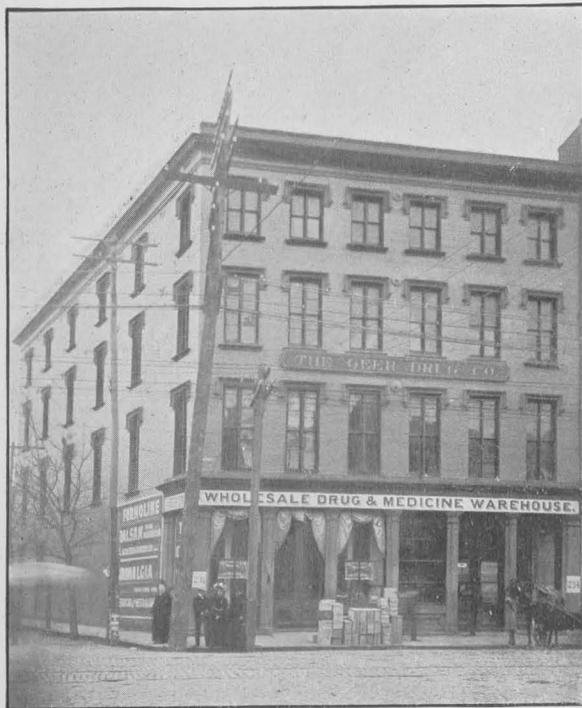
Among the Prominent Manufacturing Concerns of Charleston:

THE LLOYD SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND LAUNDRY.



THE TALLYHO RIDES ABOUT CHARLESTON.

One of the most pleasing trips about the city during the Exposition has been the four-in-hand trips by the tallyho Niagara for seeing Charleston. Thousands of tourists have enjoyed the sights from the elevated seats upon the top of the coach, the places of interest being pointed out by an attendant.



Among the Wholesale Houses of the City:
THE GEER DRUG CO.



THE MUTUAL CARPET CO.



Among the Wholesale Houses of Charleston:

WILLIAM M. BIRD & CO.



NEW UNION STATION.



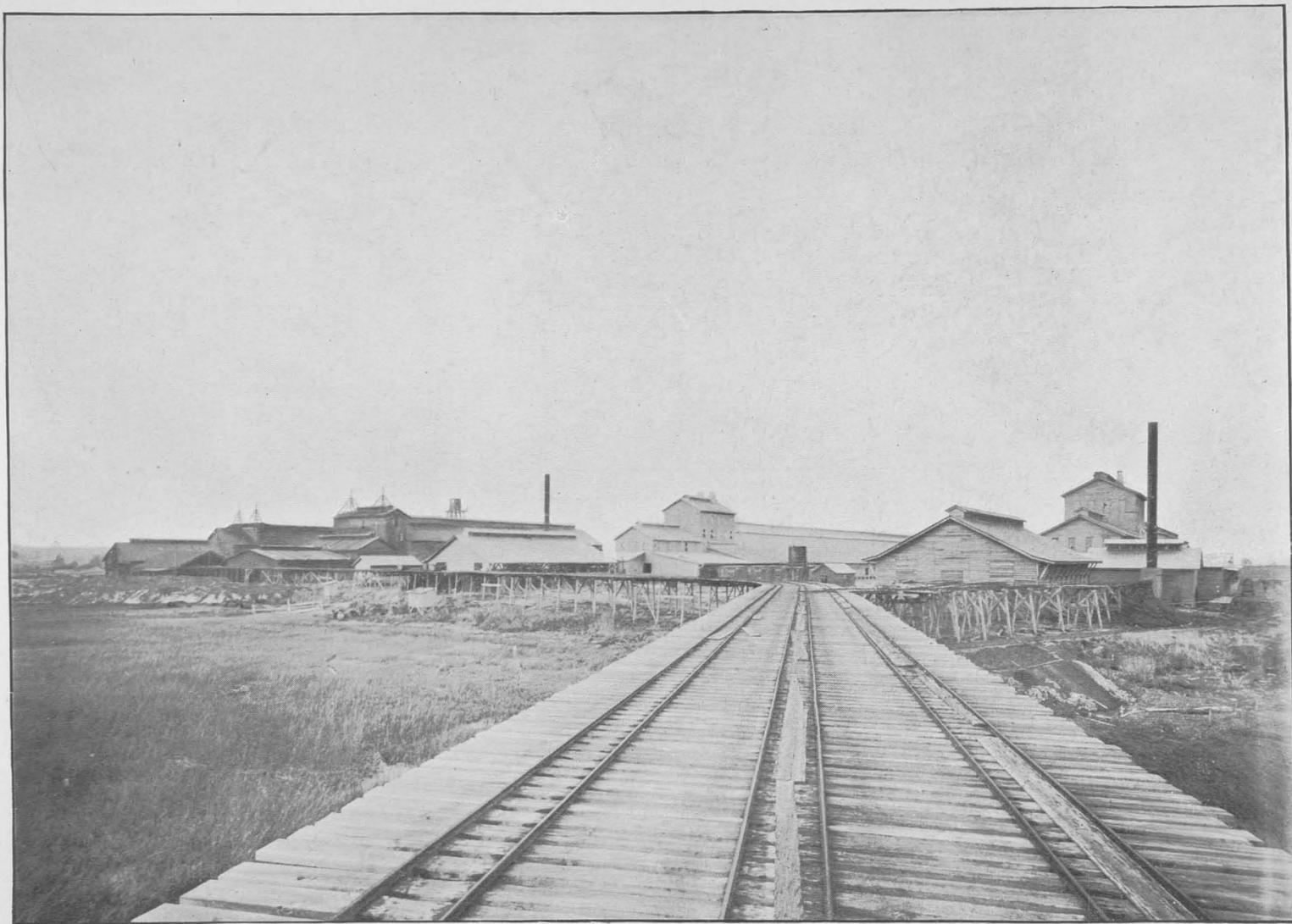
Among the Wholesale Houses of Charleston :

WELLBROCK BROTHERS.



Among the Prominent Manufacturers of Charleston :

CHARLESTON DOOR, SASH AND LUMBER CO.



THE STANDARD MILLS OF THE VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

One of the most important industries of Charleston is the manufacture of commercial fertilizers. Thirty or more years ago the virtue of the phosphate rocks in the vicinity of Charleston was discovered and put to practical use, and the result has been the building up of a business of wonderful magnitude. For twenty miles or more above the city the manufacturing plants and mines of the various fertilizer companies dot the neck of land between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.



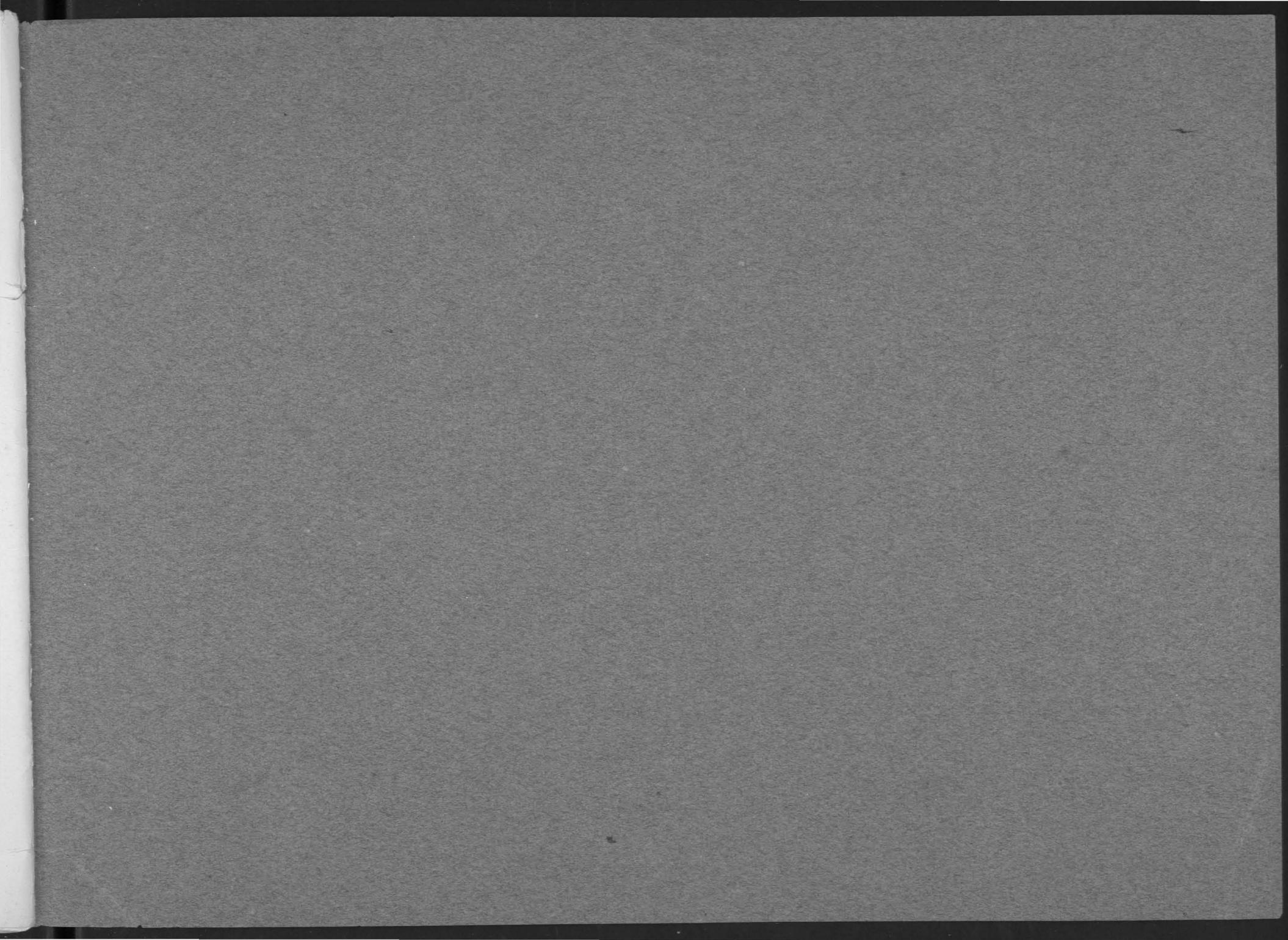
THE UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE.—EAST BAY STREET.

The United States Custom House extends from East Bay Street to the Custom House Docks, and is an excellent specimen of architecture, having broad marble stairways leading to the entrances at each front. Each front is also graced with noble Grecian pillars. It was built to succeed the historic Royal Custom House Exchange, still standing at the foot of Broad Street. East Bay Street has from the earliest times been used for the heavy mercantile lines of business.



BROAD STREET, LOOKING WEST.

Upon this thoroughfare are located most of the banks, insurance companies, brokers, real estate offices and other financial interests.



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