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ANTHROPOLOGY
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COLLECTION

EXPOSITION OPENS MAY 1, 1893. EXPOSITION CLOSES OCT. 30, 1893

DEDICATION CEREMONIES, OCTOBER, 1892.

EXHIBITS RECEIVED FOR INSTALLATION NOV. 1, 1892—APRIL 10, 1893.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

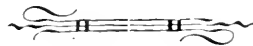
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

1893.

PLAN AND CLASSIFICATION

DEPARTMENT M.

Ethnology, Archæology, History, Cartography, Latin-
American Bureau, Collective and
Isolated Exhibits.



GEORGE R. DAVIS,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

F. W. PUTNAM,
CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT.

CHICAGO:
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
1892.

NOTICE.

The address of the Chief of Department M is "PEABODY MUSEUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.," until November 1st, 1892. After that date it will be "WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, ILL."

Add'l

Anthropology

DEPARTMENT M.

ETHNOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, HISTORY, CAR-
TOGRAPHY, LATIN-AMERICAN BUREAU,
COLLECTIVE AND ISOLATED
EXHIBITS.

TO DEPARTMENT M has been assigned 160,000 square feet of space in the gallery of the northern half of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. This building, covering over thirty-one acres, is the largest exposition building ever constructed. It contains, including the gallery, forty acres of floor space: it is 232 feet in height in the center, and extends for nearly half a mile along the shore of the lake, with the intervening lawns and promenades. The style of architecture is Corinthian: the exterior is covered with "staff," in imitation of marble: the lofty columns and arches forming the façades are elaborately ornamented with figures illustrative of the different arts and sciences; and the grand entrances at the corners and sides of the building add to its imposing effect.

In addition to this space in the Main building, the department will also occupy a strip of land, 1,000 feet long and from 100 to 200 feet wide, along the border of the lagoon in the southeastern portion of the grounds. Here the groups of native American peoples will be arranged geographically, and will be living under normal conditions in their native habitations during the six months of the Exposition.

The classification of this department, as determined by the National Commission, is given in detail on pages following, and fully expresses the diversity of subjects covered by the department.

The following summary of the several sections into which the department is subdivided, in order to facilitate the work of bringing together and arranging the exhibition as a whole, briefly describes the plans of the department. It also shows wherein the coöperation of foreign governments, of state boards and of individual exhibitors is specially needed in order to make the exhibition in every way worthy of the occasion and of importance to science and education. While coöperation in these general plans of the department is earnestly desired and requested, it must at the same time be understood that exhibitors can enter their exhibits in any of the special classes mentioned in the official classification appended, and that many exhibits will come under the group of "Isolated and Collective Exhibits" which could not be brought into the proper scientific arrangement of a section.

Whenever an exhibit is entered for competition, it must be so stated in the "application," and only such as are thus particularly mentioned at the time of the application for space will be examined and reported upon by the Board of Awards.

Applications for space must be made on regular blank forms, which will be furnished by the DIRECTOR-GENERAL, or by the Chief of this Department. All applications must be sent to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Special information will be furnished to any intending exhibitor by the Chief of the Department. All applications for concessions in relation to the sale of objects must be made to the COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, World's Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, Ill.

All objects accepted for exhibition must be received before April 10, 1893, and cannot be removed until after the close of the Exposition, November 1, 1893. The department will be ready to receive exhibits in November, 1892.

PLAN AND SCOPE OF DEPARTMENT M.

By means of special research in different parts of America, under the direction of the Chief of the department, important scientific collections in the ethnological and archæological

sections of this department will be brought together. While a large amount of valuable material will be secured in this way, it is hoped that every state board, and many historical and scientific societies, as well as owners of private collections, will join in this educational exhibit, that a full and effective illustration may be presented of the present status of American archaeology and ethnology.

The Section of Archæology.

The first division of this section will illustrate early man and the conditions under which he lived in remote times. In this connection will be shown portions of human skeletons and objects of man's handiwork which have been found under geological conditions, thus furnishing the evidence of his existence at that early time.

Following this exhibit illustrative of the early or palæolithic period, the archaeological collections will be arranged geographically, illustrating the second prehistoric period of the continent. These will comprise objects from shell heaps, ancient village sites, burial places, mounds, earth works, ancient pueblos, cliff houses, caves, the ruined cities of Mexico, Central and South America, etc.,

In order to show the phases of prehistoric life on the continent, models of the most distinctive earth works and mounds of the central portion of the country will be prepared from carefully made plans and sketches. The great earth works of Ohio in which are combined squares, octagons, circles and other figures, often of large size, will be represented in this way, as well as the different kinds of mounds, such as the great mound at Cahokia, Ill., nearly 100 feet high, and the famous Serpent mound, of Ohio, an earth structure 1,400 feet long. Fort Ancient, the largest ancient fortification in the country, will be represented in the same manner; as will also the Turner and Hopewell groups, both illustrating the sacred structures of an ancient people. The State Historical Society of Ohio, in connection with the state board, will contribute

models of other typical earth works within the state. The singular earth works of great size representing man and various animals—of which several are still preserved intact in Wisconsin and Minnesota—are essential to this exhibit. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin will contribute models of several of these ancient structures as a most important and unique exhibit. It is hoped that the Illinois state board will have made a relief map of the Cahokia group of mounds, as the most important archæological exhibit that could be made from that state. In connection with these models will be placed plans and drawings of many mounds and earth works presenting strange and complicated structures.

In order to obtain a full illustration of the cliff houses and ruined pueblos, it is hoped that the Commissioners of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah will secure a representation of this peculiar feature of American archæology.

The reproduction of portions of the high stone structures in Central America, Mexico and South America, will doubtless prove an exhibit of great interest. For this purpose molds are now being taken of portions of some of the most important ruins in Yucatan, from which actual reproductions will be set up in Chicago. Plans, paintings and photographs will illustrate many details of these grand monuments of antiquity: while casts and photographs of the tablets, inscribed with pictographical records, found on the walls of the stone temples, will be of marked interest alike to the student and to the general public. One of these ancient structures, of which the molds are already made, is called the "Portal of Labna." This portal is intended to be used as an imposing entrance to one part of the exhibit and through it visitors will pass to view other reproductions of this character. Here will be seen typical portions of symbolical ornamentation, façades of buildings and corner pieces of characteristic design showing the different styles of architecture and sculpture.

The material collected this year by the Peabody Museum Honduras Expedition will be loaned to this department.

Molds are being made of the immense monoliths and altars existing among the ancient ruins of Copan; and many interesting specimens have already been obtained to illustrate the arts and customs of the unknown but once powerful people who designed and erected these massive stone structures elaborately ornamented with figures in high relief and strange hieroglyphs. In connection with the exhibit of this Peabody Museum collection at the World's Fair, appeals have been made to the governments of Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala to contribute additional materials, that the representative collections to be exhibited in Chicago in 1893 may be worthy of the famous antiquities known to exist within the respective countries.

Thus by a comparison of the casts, models, plans, photographs and objects from different localities, the customs and habits of the prehistoric peoples of the continent can be compared with one another and with those of later times, and the distribution, migration and connection of the various peoples can be traced.

One sub-division in this section will contain special exhibits. Here will be arranged the numerous collections exhibited by their owners, such as stone implements, pottery, ornaments, pipes, etc., which cannot be separated or placed in the geographical arrangement.

Another sub-division will include archæological collections received from other parts of the world. Museums, societies and individuals owning important collections are cordially invited to send exhibits to this section.

Collections from foreign countries are very desirable for comparative study, and it is hoped that the Commissioners of foreign countries will send representative collections of the archæology of their respective countries.

The Section of Ethnology.

Under this heading will be arranged all materials exemplifying the primitive modes of life, customs and arts of the native peoples of the world. The primary object in this

section will be to illustrate the peculiarities of the different races and varieties of man and their distribution over the earth.

The importance of the exhibition in this section will depend largely upon what may be done by foreign governments in connection with a proper illustration of the native inhabitants and primitive customs of their respective countries. It is hoped that all governments will see the importance of developing this section of the Exposition to the fullest extent, as it is certainly one of great interest and of fundamental importance to every nation.

Special efforts will be made to render the American division of this section not only instructive but also of popular interest. For this purpose a strip of land along the border of the southeastern lagoon has been reserved for an American ethnographical exhibition, where will be placed the habitations of families of such native tribes of Americans as can be secured. Here it is intended to present a living picture of the typical native peoples of different parts of America; each family to be living in its native habitation; the people to be dressed in native costume, surrounded by characteristic household utensils, implements and weapons and engaged in their native occupations and manufactures. The various tribes of Indians within the borders of the United States will be fully represented, as is assured by the cordial coöperation of the United States government through the Indian office; while the government itself will make a special exhibit of its Indian school system and will illustrate what is being done by the government to bring the Indian into our civilization.

The object of this ethnographical exhibit, as before stated, is to present the means of studying the native peoples in a scientific manner; and, by representing the people who were in America 400 years ago, to form a background to the other departments of the Exposition in which will be illustrated the developments made during the past four centuries. At the same time it is intended that the presentation of this feature of native life shall be in every way satisfactory and creditable

to the native peoples, and no exhibition of a degrading or derogatory character will be permitted. Moreover, this gathering of the different natives of the continent at such a time and place can but be beneficial to them, as it will afford them a grand opportunity to see and understand the relations of different nations and the material advantages which civilization brings to mankind.

The Chief of the Department most earnestly and respectfully calls upon the several governments of America to aid in making this American ethnographical exhibit worthy of its great importance; and to this end he hopes that each country will be officially represented in furthering this exhibit.

In connection with this ethnographical section there has been established a SECTION OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, and thousands of measurements and special observations are being taken of members of various native tribes. From the data thus obtained there will be prepared a number of charts and tables illustrating the physical characteristics of the native peoples of America. Similar measurements and observations have been taken of the school children in several cities, as well as of the children in the Indian schools, for the purpose of furnishing comparative data and of showing the importance of such investigations in relation to the education of children and their physical development. During the months of the Exposition an ANTHROPOLOGICAL LABORATORY will be established at the department headquarters where the charts and tables will be exhibited, and where anthropometrical and psychological apparatus of various kinds will be exhibited and used in taking measurements and recording observations of individuals of various races who visit the Exposition. In this way the methods and objects of anthropological research will be illustrated at the Exposition, and many important results will undoubtedly be secured.

There will also be an ETHNOLOGICAL SECTION in the main building in connection with other sections of Department M. Here, in a series of alcoves, the objects pertaining to each tribe, nation and race will be arranged geographically. For

this section it is hoped that there will be many contributions from all parts of the world, and it is particularly desirable that the American exhibit should be made as complete as possible by contributions from all American peoples. It is hoped that the Native Peoples will take an interest in preparing characteristic collections, illustrative of their native arts and customs, to be sent through the proper official channels as their own special exhibits. The various tribes of North American Indians are particularly invited to prepare collections for this section, and to each tribe will be allotted space for the display of such exhibits. Each tribal exhibit will be arranged by itself and properly credited, and all such exhibits can be entered for competition and be passed upon by the Board of Awards the same as exhibits in any other department of the Exposition. This also applies to any exhibit made in any section of the department; the only requirement being that at the time of filling out the application for space, it must be stated that the exhibit is entered for competition, if it is so desired.

One of the sub-divisions in this section will illustrate PRIMITIVE RELIGIONS, GAMES AND FOLK-LORE. This exhibit can be made exceedingly interesting and instructive if persons having objects pertaining to these subjects, such as idols, charms, amulets, etc., etc., will exhibit them, accompanied with their history and use. It is intended to include in this exhibit the games of all countries.

Section of History.

Several groups of the classification will be gathered under this head, and here will be arranged all matters of a purely historical interest. It is probable that the exhibit in this section will be largely in relation to American history; but the representation of important events or special epochs in the history of other countries is desirable and can be illustrated by groups of objects pertaining to such events or to particular times.

The development of architecture can here be represented by models, drawings, plans and photographs. It is hoped

that architects will take a special interest in this section, and will exhibit any models, drawings or plans they may have of ancient houses and public buildings, and also dwellings of modern and present times.

Exhibits showing the evolution of house furniture and of implements, tools and utensils also come into this section, as well as illustrations of notable inventions and appliances for the amelioration of life and labor.

In relation to *American History* it is expected that historical societies and State Boards will make special exhibits illustrative of particular epochs, the establishment of the respective states, and other events of great historical importance.

It is considered desirable that all exhibits relating to the civil war should be excluded.

It is suggested to the State Boards that their historical exhibits should be made a part of the general exhibit, each state having its particular place in a series of alcoves. In this way much historical information could be given which would be of great educational value, as well as of interest for comparative study to all visitors to the Exposition; whereas if these exhibits were made in the several state buildings they would lose in their importance, and they would be seen by comparatively few persons other than citizens of the respective states. Several of the State Boards, appreciating the importance of uniting in such a general historical exhibit, have already signified their coöperation and have applied for space.

The portraits, busts, photographs, autographs, etc., of distinguished and noted persons are desirable for this historical exhibit, with relics illustrating the life and times of such persons.

Historical relics of various periods will necessarily form the principal part of such exhibits as here suggested, but every State Board and Historical Society can easily make an attractive exhibit of special character. As an example of this kind it can be mentioned that arrangements are in progress to represent a log cabin of pioneer times, with characteristic furniture. In this cabin the preparation of flax, spinning and

weaving, and other domestic occupations will be carried on by persons dressed in homespun clothes in the fashion of a century ago on the frontiers.

There will be a sub-division in this section for the exhibition of collections of medals and coins of all countries.

Section of Cartography.

Group 167 of the classification provides for the exhibition of charts and maps, from the earliest known to those of the present time, arranged chronologically. It is hoped that the exhibit will contain many old maps, either originals or copies, as well as maps and charts illustrating particular and important geographical discoveries. It is believed that there are many collections of maps and charts which if exhibited will prove of great interest when brought together for comparison. This section will also furnish to publishers of important maps the opportunity of exhibiting their productions in a way that can but prove advantageous to them, while they will at the same time aid in making an instructive and important exhibit.

The Latin-American Bureau.

This sub-department, which will represent the history of the Latin-American republics, and thus form an essential part of the historical exhibit, will also include all relics of the time of Columbus. It is under the special charge of Mr. William E. Curtis, who has prepared the account and classification given on a following page. The Columbus relics and objects pertaining more directly to the period of the discovery will be arranged in the "convent of La Rabida," while other groups of the classification will find their appropriate places in the main building, and in the Ethnographical Exhibition.

Collective and Isolated Exhibits.

Reference is made to the official classification in the following pages for the various groups and classes which have here been summarized. While in special cases it may be found that some of the classes do not fall within the general

statements made on the preceding pages, it will generally be ascertained on careful analysis that exhibits likely to be made will come under some one of the general sub-divisions mentioned, or will necessarily be relegated to the group of "Isolated and Collective Exhibits." In some instances the slight confliction in the classification with that of other departments will probably carry a few exhibits over to some other department, as may be decided by the Director-General.

Late discussions have led to the reference of collective exhibits of natural history objects to this department; such as groups of stuffed mammals and birds, collections of fossils, and general scientific collections which will be more appropriate under the group of "Isolated and Collective Exhibits" in this department than elsewhere.

F. W. PUTNAM,

Chief Dept. Ethnology, etc.

APPROVED :

GEO. R. DAVIS,

Director-General.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION—DEPARTMENT M.

ETHNOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, PROGRESS OF
LABOR AND INVENTION.

GROUP 159.

Views, Plans or Models of Prehistoric Architectural Monuments and Habitations.

- Class 939. Caves—natural, artificial; dwellings, natural and artificial.
- Class 940. Lacustrine dwellings—dolmens, tumuli, menhirs, cromlechs, alignments, cup-stones, graves, cists, crematories.
- Class 941. Cliff and other dwellings—models of dwellings, shelters, skin lodges, yourts, huts (of bark, grass, etc.), wooden houses.
- Class 942. Appurtenances.—Sweat-houses (models), totem-posts (originals and models), gable ornaments, locks.

GROUP 160.

Furniture and Clothing of Aboriginal, Uncivilized and but Partly Civilized Races.

- Class 943. Household utensils and furniture.
- Class 944. Articles serving in the use of narcotics—pipes, etc.
- Class 945. Articles used in transportation.
- Class 946. Clothing and adornment.

GROUP 161.

Implements of War and the Chase.

(See also Groups 86, Dept. G, and 113, Dept. H.)

GROUP 162.

Tools and Implements of Industrial Operations.

- Class 947. Gathering and storing food other than game—
Water vessels.
- Class 948. Articles used in cooking and eating.
- Class 949. Apparatus of making clothing and ornaments and
of weaving.

GROUP 163.

Athletic Exercises—Games.

GROUP 164.

*Objects of Spiritual Significance and Veneration—Representations of
Deities—Appliances of Worship.*

GROUP 165.

Historic Archaeology—Objects Illustrating the Progress of Nations.

GROUP 166.

*Models and Representations of Ancient Vessels, Particularly of the Period
of the Discovery of America.*

GROUP 167.

Reproductions of Ancient Maps, Charts and Apparatus of Navigation.

- Class 950. Charts and maps of the world anterior to the
voyage of Columbus.
- Class 951. Charts and maps following the discovery.
- Class 952. Charts and maps of the period of the early colo-
nization of America.
- Class 953. Charts and maps of America and the world at
the period of the revolution and since.

GROUP 168.

*Models and Representations of Ancient Buildings, Cities or Monuments
of the Historic Period Anterior to the Discovery of America.*

GROUP 169.

*Models and Representations of Habitations and Dwellings Built Since
the Discovery of America.*

GROUP 170.

Originals, Copies or Models, or Graphic Representations of Notable Inventions.

GROUP 171.

Objects Illustrating Generally the Progress of the Amelioration of the Conditions of Life and Labor.

- Class 954. The evolution of the dwelling and its furniture.
 Class 955. The evolution of the plow and other implements of the farm and garden.
 Class 956. Evolution of tools.—The ax, saw and other implements of handicraft.
 Class 957. Labor-saving machines and their effects.

GROUP 172.

Woman's Work.

GROUP 173.

State, National and Foreign Government Exhibits.

GROUP 174.

The North American Indian.

- Class 958. Special monographic exhibit of the tribes of America.
 Class 959. Villages or families of various tribes engaged in their native occupations.
 Class 960. Specimens of their special work and industries. Collections of Indian "trinkets" or curiosities.
 Class 961. Books or papers, written or printed, in his native tongue.
 Class 962. Means and methods of communication between tribes by "sign" language and "picture letters," etc. Status of females under tribal regulations.
 Class 963. Treaties and acquisition of territory from the various tribes, and how obtained.
 Class 964. Progress of Indian civilization through the efforts of the government, missionaries, or by his own

- efforts and choice. His industrial pursuits and capabilities, as exemplified in the shop, on the farm, and in the school-room. Inventions, etc.
- Class 965. Music. The "Columbian Indian Band," consisting of sixty or more instruments.
- Class 966. The allotment of lands to families, and individuals, and its effects.
The Indian as an American citizen.
The hope of the Indian.
- Class 967. Other attainments and industries not specially mentioned. (For treatment of Indians, reservations, etc., see Class 831, also special Indian schools. see Class 848, Dept. L.)

GROUP 175.

Portraits, Busts and Statues of Great Inventors and Others who have Contributed Largely to the Progress of Civilization, and the Well-being of Man.

GROUP 176.

Isolated and Collective Exhibits.

- Class 968. The Latin-American Bureau. [See following pages.]

[For Natural History Exhibits, see remarks on page 13.]

THE LATIN-AMERICAN BUREAU.

This sub-department, which will embrace the history of the Latin-American republics and colonies from the period of the discovery to the present day, including relics of Columbus and the other early voyagers in American waters, is under the special charge of William E. Curtis. (Address Latin-American Bureau, No. 2 Lafayette square, Washington, D. C.)

The relics of Columbus will be exhibited in a separate building erected upon the headland opposite the Agricultural building, and the main pier or landing. This building will be an exact reproduction of the ancient monastery of La Rabida, at Palos, Spain, at which Columbus applied for food and shelter for himself and child when he was about to leave Spain, after his plan for an expedition to seek a western passage to the Indies had been rejected by the Spanish court. Here he found an asylum while developing his theories, and it was through the intercession of the prior of this monastery that Queen Isabella consented to reconsider her refusal to furnish ships and money for the voyage. It was here, too, that Columbus remained while preparing his little fleet for the memorable expedition. In the chapel of the monastery he attended mass on the morning of the day he sailed, and again on the evening of the day he returned from the discovery of the New World.

It is a picturesque old building of Moorish architecture, and will furnish a striking contrast to the splendid structures that are being erected for the other departments. Being completely isolated from all other buildings on the Exposition grounds, almost entirely surrounded with water, and constructed of non-combustible materials, it will afford absolute security for objects exhibited within its walls, and additional protection will be furnished by a military guard detailed from the United States army by the kindness of the Secretary of War.

It is desired to obtain for exhibition here all relics of Columbus and all other American discoverers; all portraits of Columbus and all pictures in which he appears; early editions of publications concerning America; maps, globes, charts, autographs and other articles of historical interest associated with the early history of the American continent.

The following general classification will be observed in their installation:

GROUP I.—PERIOD OF THE DISCOVERY.

A.—Geographical Knowledge of the Science of Navigation at the Time of Columbus.

1. Maps, charts and globes.
2. Nautical and astronomical instruments.
3. Models of vessels of the period.
4. Evidences of pre-Columbian discoveries in America; and other valuable contributions to the history and early geography of our continent.

B.—The Court of Ferdinand and Isabella.

1. Portraits, autographs and other relics of the principal persons who aided Columbus, or were associated with him.
2. Manuscripts, printed volumes, charts, maps, armor and weapons of the times.

C.—Illustrations of the Life-History of Columbus.

1. Photographs and other pictures of the cities and houses in which it is claimed that Columbus was born.
2. Portraits of Columbus, his family and descendants.

NOTE.—It is assumed that there are no genuine portraits of the discoverer, but a collection of pictures intended or purporting to be such will be exhibited.

3. Pictures of the places in Italy, Spain and Portugal which are associated with the career of Columbus.
4. Paintings, engravings and prints representing incidents in his life.
5. Models, paintings and other pictures of the vessels of his fleet.
6. Fac-similes of charts, nautical instruments, arms, armor and other articles illustrating the equipment of Columbus and his men.
7. Copies of books and maps studied by Columbus while preparing for his voyage, including the original editions of the works that formed his cabin library.
8. Assortment of articles used by Columbus for barter with the natives: Hawk bells, beads, coins, medals, colored cloths, brass articles, knives, crosses, mirrors, etc.
9. Charts and maps in relief showing the route of the first and subsequent voyages: early maps, photographs and other pictures of Watling's island and other places visited by him.
10. Paintings, engravings and prints illustrating the incidents of the voyages and the condition of the natives as represented in early publications.
11. Paintings, engravings and prints representing his reception upon his return to Spain.

12. The last days of Columbus illustrated by paintings, engravings and prints; photographs of the house in which he died, and relics associated with the place.

13. Models and photographs of his coffin, the tombs and the monuments and statues erected in his honor.

D.—The Early History of the Continent.

1. Originals or fac-similes of the autographs of Columbus; collections of early publications relating to the history of Columbus and his voyages; manuscript documents, either originals or fac-similes relating to the discovery.

2. Relics of Americus Vespucci, the Cabots and other early discoverers and voyagers.

3. Maps, charts, globes, books, manuscripts, etc., illustrating the growth of geographical knowledge concerning the new world.

4. The christening of the continent. Paintings, photographs, prints, etc., of the city of St. Die, and the men who were responsible for giving the name "America" to the new world. Copies and fac-similes of the "Cosmographiæ Introductio," in which the name first appeared.

5. Photographic views of the present appearance of the places visited by Columbus. Relics of the settlement of the new world by the Spaniards, including the first city, Isabella, founded by Columbus, Santo Domingo and other places founded by him.

GROUP II.—PERIOD OF THE CONQUEST.

A.—Civilization of the Aztecs.

1. Costumed figures of Mexican Indians, as found by the Conquistadores. Models of their houses, temples and palaces. Palaces of Mexico and Tezcuco and the island of Cozamel.

2. Arts and industries: Metal work, gold, silver and bronze, cast and hammered; bronze and stone implements; ornaments; textile fabrics; feather work; pottery; agricultural methods and products; food and economic plants; pulque; Mexican picture writing.

3. Religion: Sacrificial stones; religious ceremonies, funerals, etc.; Mexican idols. Their political and military organization: Arms; armor; bows and arrows, spears, clubs armed with flakes of obsidian, metal and quilted armor, shields, helmets. Models and photographs of ancient Mexican fortifications.

4. Prehistoric civilization in Yucatan, Nicaragua, Honduras and other parts of Central America, illustrated by models and relics of Maya cities, ancient temples, carvings in stone, pottery, etc.

5. Models of the ships in which Cortez sailed. Arms, armor and equipment of Conquistadores, with costumed figures.

6. Portraits, paintings, engravings, maps, manuscripts and printed volumes relating to the conquest of Mexico, portraits of Marina, the guide and mistress of Cortez, and his descendants.

7. Maps and charts of the period of the conquest, showing the advancement in geographical knowledge since the discovery of the New World.

B.—The Civilization of the Incas.

1. Models and photographs of ancient architectural monuments of Peru; the roads of the Incas, tambos and bridges; illustrations of the arts of the Peruvians; metal work; gold and silver ornaments and utensils; copper work; cutting tools; pottery, vases, jars, etc.; stucco ornamentation; textile fabrics and quipus; economic, medicinal and narcotic plants.

2. Costumes, armor, arms, implements, utensils and other collections illustrating the customs and habits of life and religion of the ancient Peruvians; mummies; manner of burial.

3. Portraits, paintings, engravings, maps, manuscripts and printed volumes relating to the conquest of Peru.

4. Relics of Pizarro and his men: Armor, arms, equipment, banners, etc.

C.—Other Natives and Relics.

1. Collections showing the condition of the natives of other portions of Central and South America.

2. Relics of discoverers and voyagers.

3. Maps, charts, manuscripts and printed volumes showing the progress of civilization and the growth of geographical knowledge.

4. Collections of antiquities from the Latin-American countries.

GROUP III.—THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

A.—Epoch of the Spanish Viceroy.

1. Collections showing the development of the southern continents from the time of the conquest to the epoch of the revolution.

2. Portraits of the viceroys, prominent ecclesiastics and other famous men of this epoch.

3. Illustrations of the treatment of the aboriginal tribes by the Spaniards during the *regime* of the viceroys.

B.—Epoch of the Revolution.

1. Illustrations and relics of the wars for independence.

2. Portraits and relics of Miranda, Bolivar, Lord Cochrane, O'Higgins, General San Martin and other great liberators.

3. Historical pictures and papers relating to the revolutions and the originals or fac-similes of the declarations of independence of the several republics.
4. Weapons and military equipments of the time.

GROUP IV.—PERIOD OF THE PRESENT.

A.—Man and His Habitations.

1. Photographs and models representing types of natives from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn.
2. Typical habitations: City and country residences, business blocks, public buildings.
3. Wearing apparel and costumes, ornaments, equestrian equipments, weapons, etc.
4. Household implements and utensils; articles of common use illustrating the daily life of the people.

B.—Education, Religion and the Arts.

1. Models and photographs of schools; collections of school books and other articles illustrative of the educational system of each country.
2. Churches; shrines, chapels, religious articles, missals, etc.; cemeteries, tombs, monuments; ceremonial costumes.
3. Amusements: Photographs of feasts, games and sports; masquerade costumes; toys of children.
4. Literature, music and art; maps, charts, examples of painting and sculpture; carving, lace making, decorative art; coins and medals, and all forms of artistic work.

C.—Man and His Occupations.

1. Agriculture: Coffee, sugar, chocolate, coca, yerba mate, rubber gathering, etc.
2. Mechanical arts: Trades, textile fabrics, metal and leather work; pottery; hunting and fishing.
3. Transportation facilities: Railroads, ships, boats, vehicles, pack-trains, horses, mules, burros, llamas, oxen and other beasts of burden.

D.—Resources and Products.

1. Agricultural, pastoral, botanical, mineral; fiber and fiber plants; timber and cabinet woods; tanning and dye woods.
2. Natural history.

NOTE.—Collections illustrating the resources, products, industries, etc., of the Latin-American republics and colonies may be exhibited under the auspices of their governments, in the space regularly allotted to them in the general buildings.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

- RULE 1. Exhibitors will not be charged for space. A limited amount of power will be supplied gratuitously. This amount will be settled definitely at the time space is allotted. Power in excess of that allotted gratuitously will be furnished by the Exposition at a fixed price. Demands for such excess must be made before the allotment of space.
- RULE 2. Any single piece or section of any exhibit of greater weight than 30,000 pounds will not be accepted if machinery is required for its installation.
- RULE 3. Exhibitors must provide, at their own expense, all show cases, cabinets, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require, and all counter-shafts, pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts.
- RULE 4. Exhibitors will be confined to such exhibits as are specified in their applications. When the allotment of space is definitely made, exhibitors will be notified of their allotment of space and its location, and will be furnished with a permit to occupy the same, subject to the general rules and regulations adopted for the government of the Exposition, and the special rules governing the department in which their exhibits will be made. Permits for space will not be transferable.

- RULE 5. Special rules will be issued governing each department and the sale of articles within the buildings or on the grounds, but no articles shall be sold for removal previous to the close of the Exposition, unless a concession or privilege for the same has been granted by the Committee on Ways and Means. "Privileges" refer to the sale of such goods as are manufactured in order to illustrate a machine or process exhibited. "Concessions" refer to the sale of all goods and operation of attractions from which the securing of revenue is the sole object of the lessees. The removal of exhibits will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exposition.
- RULE 6. Decorations, signs, dimensions of cabinets, shelving, counters, etc., and the arrangement of exhibits must conform to the general plan adopted by the Director-General.
- RULE 7. Reasonable precautions will be taken for the preservation of exhibits, but the World's Columbian Exposition will not be responsible for any damage to, or for the loss or destruction of an exhibit resulting from any cause.
- RULE 8. All packages containing exhibits intended for the several departments must be addressed to the "Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A." In addition, the following information must be written on the outside of each package:
- (a) Department in which exhibit is to be installed.
 - (b) The state or territory from which the package comes.
 - (c) The name and address of the exhibitor.
 - (d) The number of the permit for space.

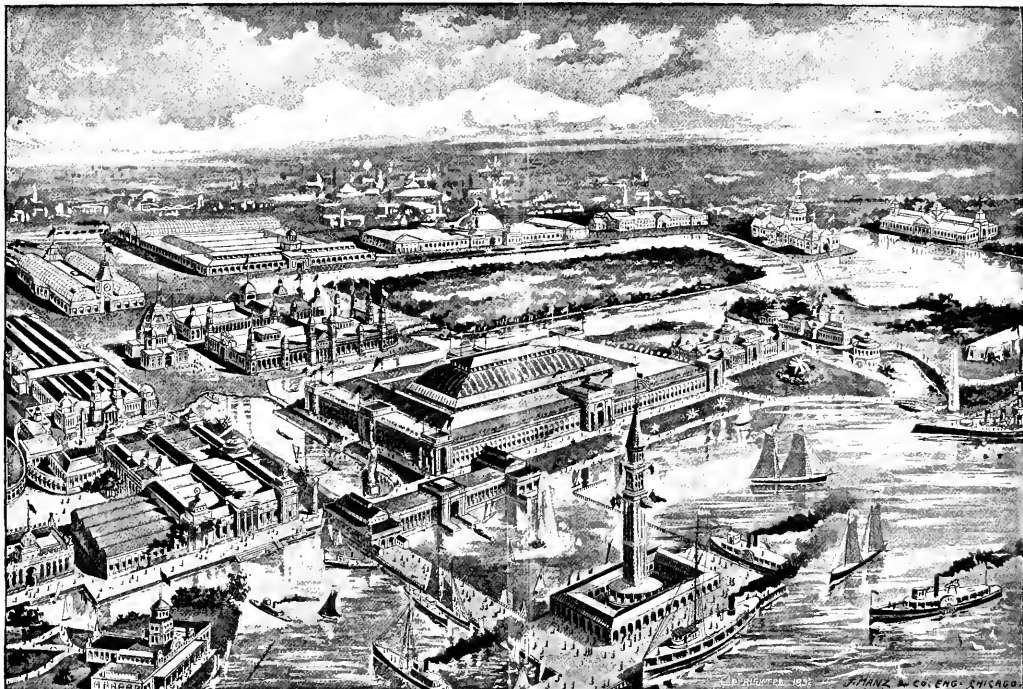
(c) Total number of packages sent by the same exhibitor. The serial number must be marked on each package and a list of the contents enclosed in each package. Freight must be prepaid.

- RULE 9. Favorable terms will be arranged by which exhibitors may insure their own goods. Exhibitors may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exposition is open to the public. Such watchmen will be subject to the rules and regulations governing the employés of the Exposition ; but no exhibitor will be permitted to employ attendants or assistants for service in any building, except upon written consent of the Chief of the Department.
- RULE 10. The expense of transporting, receiving, unpacking and arranging exhibits, as well as their removal at the close of the Exposition, shall be paid by the exhibitor.
- RULE 11. If no authorized person is at hand to take charge of exhibits within a reasonable time after arrival at the Exposition buildings, they will be removed and stored at the cost and risk of whomsoever it may concern.
- RULE 12. The installation of heavy articles requiring foundations should, by special arrangement with the Chief of Construction, begin as soon as the progress of the work on the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exposition buildings will commence November 1, 1892, and no article will be admitted after April 10, 1893. Space not taken possession of April 1, 1893, will revert to the Director-General for re-assignment.

- RULE 13. If exhibits are intended for competition it must be so stated by the exhibitor, or they will be excluded from examination for award.
- RULE 14. The Chief of each Department will provide cards of uniform size and character, which may be affixed to exhibits, and on which will be stated only the exhibitor's name and address, the name of the object or article exhibited, and its catalogue number.
- RULE 15. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums and empirical preparations whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition.
- RULE 16. Exhibitors' business cards and brief descriptive circulars, only, may be placed within such exhibitor's space for distribution. The right is reserved to restrict or discontinue this privilege whenever it is carried to excess, or becomes an annoyance to visitors.
- RULE 17. The Chief of each Department, with the approval of the Director-General, has the power to order the removal of any article he may consider dangerous, detrimental to, or incompatible with the object or decorum of the Exposition, or the comfort and safety of the public.
- RULE 18. Exhibitors will be held responsible for the cleanliness of their exhibits and the space surrounding the same. All exhibits must be in complete order each day, at least thirty minutes before the hour of opening. No work of this character will be permitted during the hours the building is open to the public. In case of failure on the part of any exhibitor to observe this rule, the Chief of the Department may adopt such means to enforce the same as circumstances may suggest.

- RULE 19. Sketches, drawings, photographs or other reproductions of articles exhibited will only be allowed on the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director General: but general views of portions of the interiors of the buildings may be made on the approval of the Committee on Ways and Means.
- RULE 20. Immediately after the close of the Exposition, exhibitors must remove their effects, and complete such removal before January 1, 1894. Goods then remaining will be removed and disposed of under the direction of the World's Columbian Exposition.
- RULE 21. An official catalogue will be published in English, French, German and Spanish. The sale of catalogues is reserved exclusively by the Exposition Company.
- RULE 22. Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby agrees to conform strictly to the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exposition.
- RULE 23. Communications concerning applications for space, and negotiations relative thereto, should be addressed to the "Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A."
- RULE 24. The management reserves the right to construe, amend or add to all rules and regulations whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interests of the Exposition.

(Signed) GEORGE R. DAVIS,
Director-General.



ographical
hibition.

- | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 63 acres south reserved
for Live Stock. | Railroad Approach. | Transportation Building. | | Villages of All Nations. | Galleries and Fine Arts |
| | Administration Building. | Hall of Mines and Mining. | Horticultural Hall. | United States Buildings. | State and Foreign Govt. |
| Dairy Building. | Machinery Hall, 17½ acres. | Electricity Building | Wooded Island. | Woman's Building. | (Buildgs. to North. |
| | Assembly Hall. | | | Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, 4 acres. | Fisheries and Deep Sea Aquaria. |
| Forestry Building. | Agricultural Building. | Entrance from Pier to Park. | Fountain. | Casino and Landing Pier. | U. S. Naval Exhibit. |
| | Convent La Rabida. | | | | |

A line from first letter of name to entrance or center of building will indicate location.

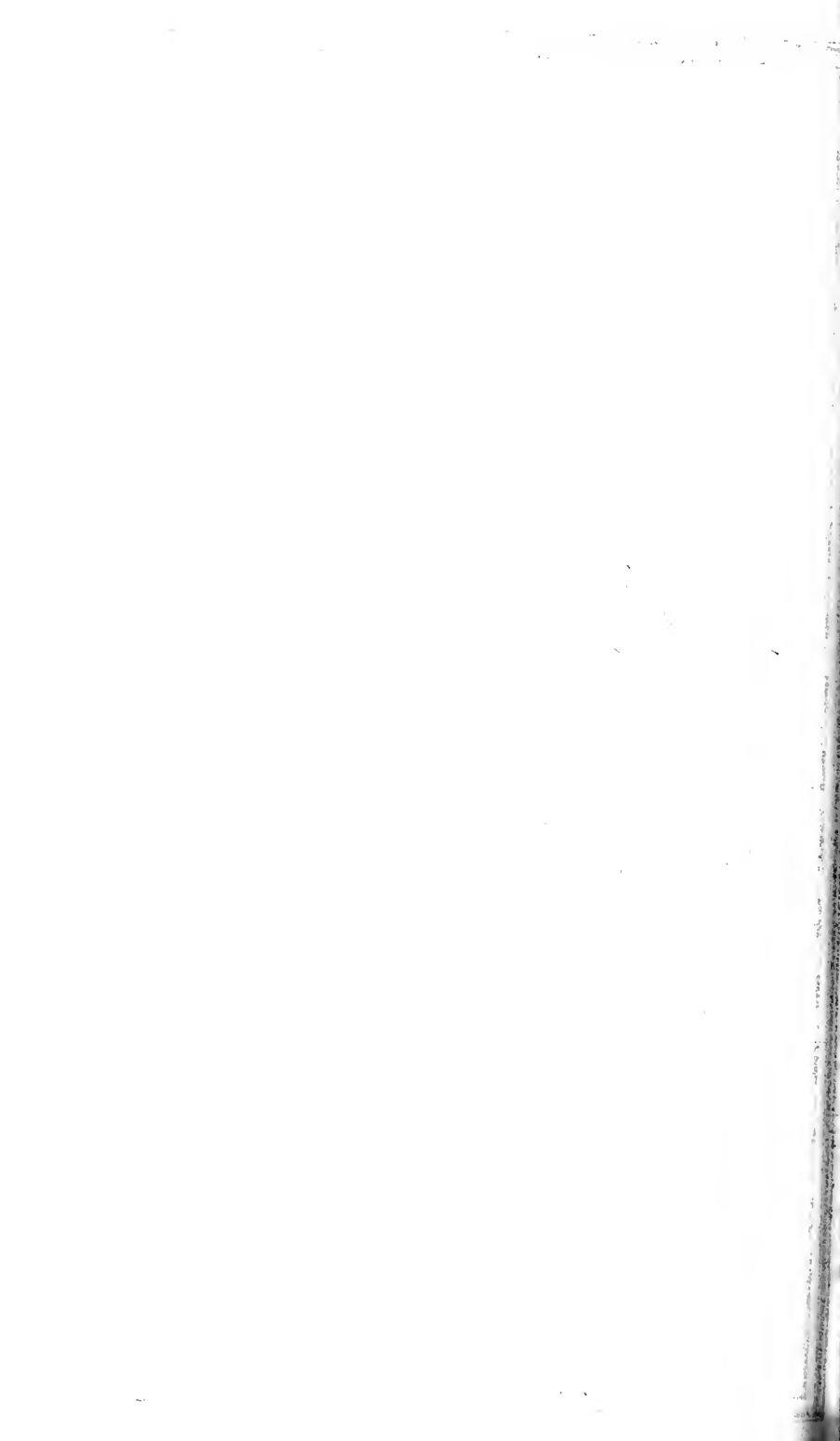
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BUILDINGS LOOKING FROM THE LAKE.



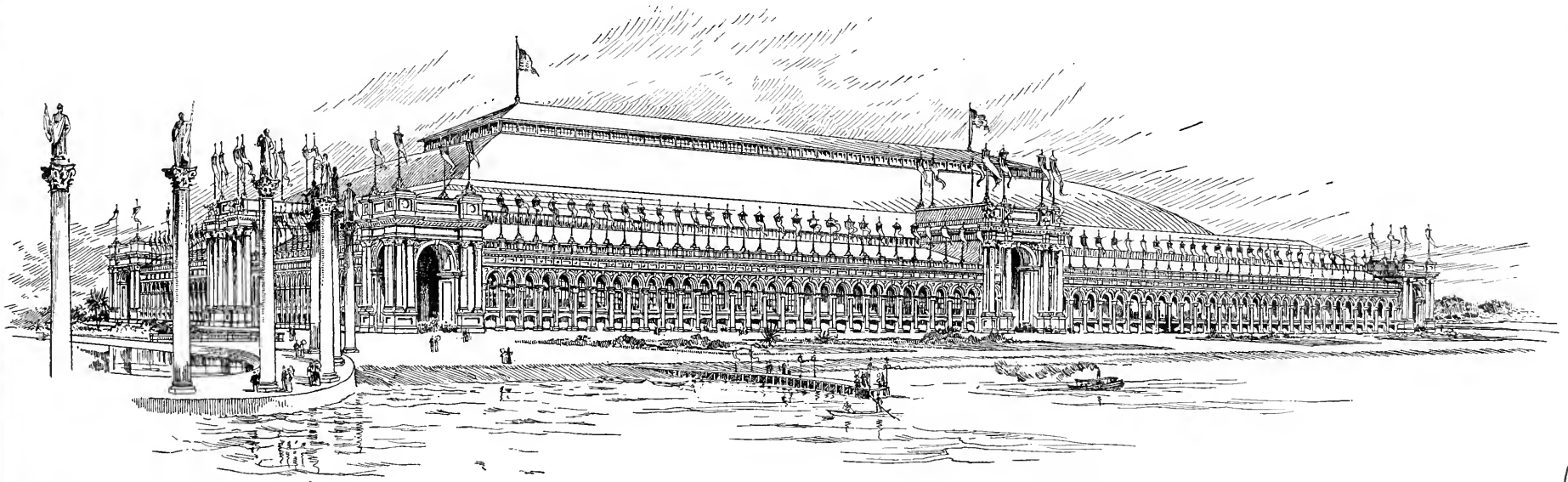












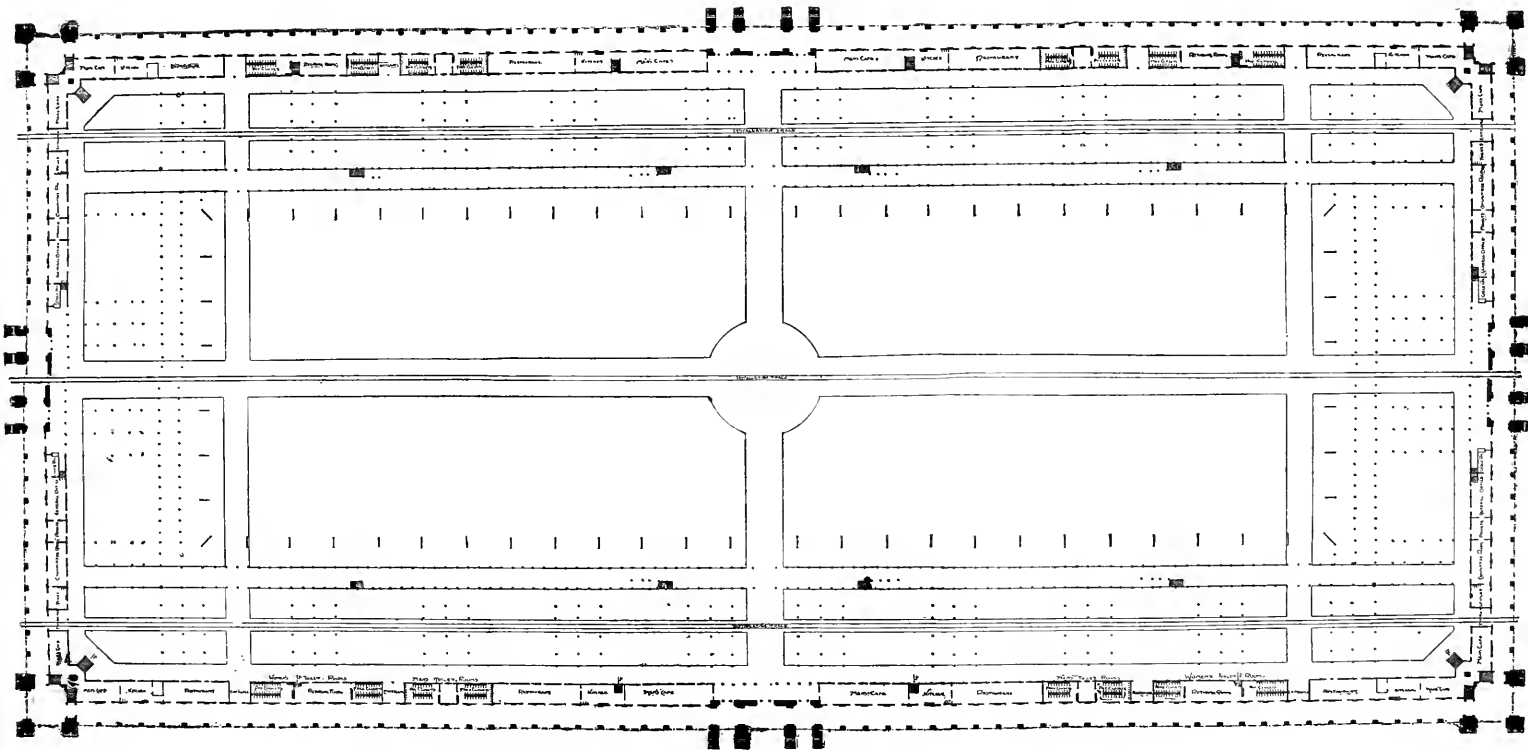
E. W. P. Stone.

Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building from South-east.

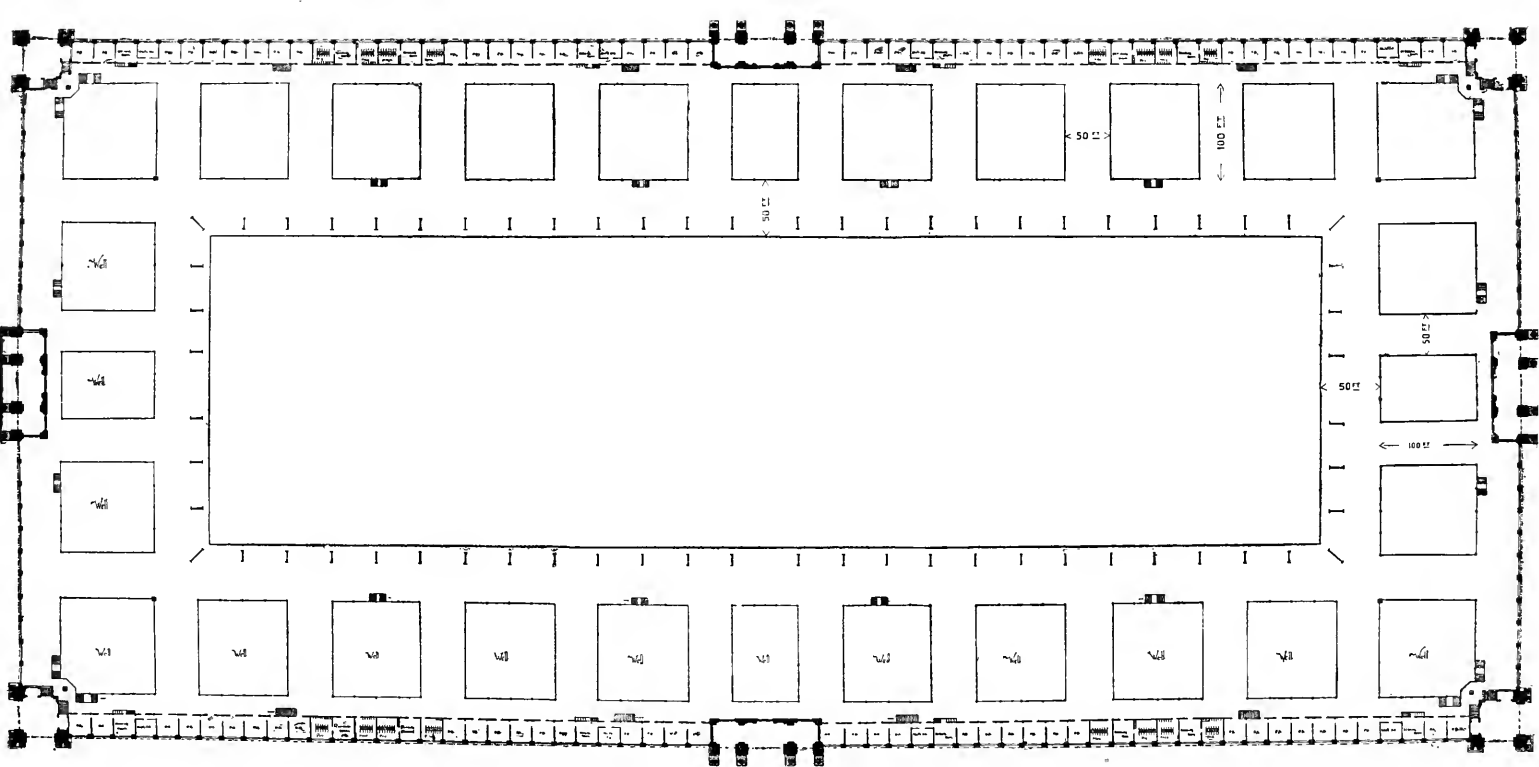








GROUND FLOOR PLAN, MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



GALLERY PLAN, MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

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