

Collection of sixteen pieces

ADMIT BEARER TO PLATFORM,

MUSIC TICKET. Section I.

Entrances through State House and from Sixth Street.

Gift Rosewell Hawley 4/25/56

160/140 1 of 16

Gift Rosewell Hawley Apr. 25, 1956

ASSIGNMENT OF SEATS ON THE PLATFORM.

It is desired that guests be in their seats before 10 15 A. M.

SECTION.

The President of the United States and the Cabinet, I

The Supreme Court of the United States, J

The Diplomatic Corps, J and K

The Senate of the United States, I and H

The House of Representatives, G

Governors of the States and their Staffs, F

Governor, State Officers, Supreme Court, and Legislature of Pennsylvania, E

L M and N

U. S. Centennial Commission

Board of Finance

Women's Executive Committee

The Foreign Commissioners

Boards and Bureaus of Exhibition

Board of Judges of Awards, R

Judges of United States Courts and Officers of United States Executive Bureaus, C

Mayor, City Councils, and City Departments of Philadelphia, O and N

Army and Navy—Smithsonian Institute—and Naval Observatory D

Mayors of Cities P

State Centennial Boards, Q

Women's Centennial Committee A B and C

Foreign Consuls, O

Yacht and Rowing Regatta and Rifle Committees, P

160/14a 2 of 16

Guests Pass Through Main Building And Out By North Middle Door "C" to Seats On Platform.

Entrance For Invited Guests.

A. From Carriage Concourse.

B. B. From Railways.

D. For President Of The United States.

E. Machinery Hall.

F. Judges Pavilion

1776—International Exhibition—1876

1876 PHILADELPHIA

OPENING CEREMONIES

Wednesday, May 10th, 10=15 A. M.

1. National Airs, Orchestra.
2. Arrival of the President of the United States.
3. Centennial Inauguration March, Wagner.
4. Prayer, Rt. Rev. Bishop Simpson.
5. Hymn, Whittier. Music by John K. Paine. Chorus.
6. Presentation of Buildings, Pres't B'd of Finance.
7. Cantata, Sidney Lanier. Music by Dudley Buck.
8. Presentation of Exhibition, President Commission.
9. Address by the President of the United States.
10. Hallelujah Chorus.—Salutes and Chimes.
11. Procession to Main Building and Machinery Hall.
12. President's Reception, Judges' Hall.

Gift Rosewell Hawley Apr. 25, 1956

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Admission Card For Gen. Jas. R. Hawley, To the Banquet at Belmont Mansion, FAIRMOUNT PARK, July 4, 1873, Given to the President of the United States, BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION AND THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

Please present this at the entrance to the Banquet Hall.

Gift Roswell Hawley Apr. 25, 1956

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1776.

BANQUET TO The President OF THE UNITED STATES, BY THE Commissioners and Board of Finance Of The Centennial Commission.

AT BELMONT, FAIRMOUNT PARK, July 4th, 1873.

1876.

ENTRANCE AT EGGLESFIELD.

MENU.

LEHMAN & BOLTON, FRS, PHILADA.

POTAGES.

Consomme au Nid d'Hirondelles.

Puree de Choux-fleur a la Reine.

Vin.

Old Ammontillado Sherry.

HORS d'OEUVERS.

Petits Bouchees aux Queues d'Ecrevisses.

Vin.

Johannisberg Cabinet, Ruedesheimer Berg.

RELEVES.

Chapon Braisee a la Monte Christo, Filet de Boeuf a la Godard, Filet de Boeuf a la Belmont, Petits Pois, Tomates farcies, Shoo-fly potatoes.

Vin.

CHAMPAGNE, Union League Cabinet, Louis Roederer, Carte Blanche, Geisler & Co., Dry Sillery.

ENTREES.

Filets de Cannedons a la Regence, Poulets en Supreme a la Toulouse, Pain de Gibier a la Charles xv.

Vin.

Chateau Larose.

GIBIER.

Becasses roties, sur Canapee.

Salade de Laitue. de Tomates.

Vin.

Champagne frappee.

Mumm's extra dry.

GLACE.

Corbeille de Fruits. Corbeille de fleurs.

PIECES MONTEES.

Charlotte Parisienne.

Chalets rustic a la Fairmount.

Pyramid en Nougat Historie.

Vin.

Grand Vin Chambertins.

ENTREMETS.

Pudding Diplomate glacee.

DEMI TASSE.

Cigars de Havanne.

VIEW FROM BELMONT.

Gift Roswell Hawley Apr. 25, 1956

Adolph Proskauer, Restaurateur.

Belmont Mansion, FAIRMOUNT PARK.

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CENTENNIAL.

Extracts from the Report of the Executive Commissioner—Valuable information for the Commission—Committee on Admissions—Interesting details relative to Foreign Expositions—Their Cost, Receipts, Profits, Etc., Etc.

The following is a synopsis, in part, of the report of Professor Blake, the Executive Commissioner of the Centennial Commission:—

Under the direction of the president of the commission the outlines of the report to Congress have been prepared. This report will present a general but succinct resume of the labors and decisions of the commission, including those of the Executive Committee. It will contain, also, as far as practicable, responses to the several demands of section 6 of the act, and give references to the Journal of the Proceedings of the Commission.

The progress made in perfecting the system of arrangement and classification is also carefully discussed in the report.

An interesting communication has been received from the trustees of the Northern Pacific Railroad proposing to make a very extensive exhibition of the resources of the country through which their road passes, as well as an exhibition and illustration of those of the road itself.

The two matters which are of, perhaps, the most public importance embraced in the commissioner's report, are the reports upon "Advisory Committees" and "The Paris Exposition." These reports we append. The first is as follows:—

COMMITTEES OF ADMISSION OR ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

It is usual in the organization of great exhibitions to appoint committees of specialists for each principal group or class of objects, and known as committees of admission. The functions of such committees are not only to stimulate and promote the exhibition in their respective departments, but to examine the objects offered in order to ascertain their fitness for the exhibition, and to guard against any abuse of the privileges of exhibitors by any unnecessary or excessive repetition of the same object merely for the purpose of advertising or commercial effect. The committees are also called upon for their advice in regard to the arrangement of the objects in their departments, and upon any questions that arise affecting the relations of the exhibitors and the Commission.

At Paris in 1867, eighty-three such committees were organized as early as August, 1865, and others were formed later, the intention being to have one committee for each class. These committees consisted of from three to six or more members, selected with reference to their special acquaintance with or prominence in the art or industry included in the class. We find among them the names of many of the most distinguished men of France in the various departments of science, art, manufactures and commerce. The total number of persons so engaged was 469.

Probably the greatest service rendered by these committees at the exhibition in 1867 was the preparation of statistical memoirs upon the progress and condition of the industries the represented in France. These memoirs were printed in the official catalogue as class introductions, and were of very great service to all who studied and reported upon the exhibition.

Such a result would be of very great value to our undertaking in 1876. I have already invited your attention to the importance of securing in due season the services of persons specially qualified to promote the formation of the exhibition in each of its leading divisions, and have suggested, as a feature of our working organization, a secretary for each department or group. In the formation of the advisory committees for the Vienna Exhibition the selection of associate members by the chairmen has secured excellently-constituted committees. It would, perhaps, be well to authorize the

group secretaries, when appointed, to similarly select their associates, subject to the approval of the commission, and in this way obtain the desired committees of admission and advice for each group.

STATE COMMISSIONS.

Another important measure, it appears to me, for promoting the success and utility of the exhibition would be the appointment in each State of a local or State Commission for the purpose of cooperating with the Centennial Commission in its great work. Such State commissions should be formed of leading active men in the various departments of life and industry, men of letters and science, who would actively engage in the work of promoting the exhibition in all its departments, and who, perhaps, would undertake for each State the preparation of reports upon the progress of education, science, art, morals and the various industries during the century. Such a series of reports should include also a condensed physical description of each State, an enumeration of its natural sources of wealth and an account of their development. Such reports might be printed by each of the States in one or more volumes, but, according to a prearranged system for the purpose of securing uniformity in size, typography and other features. When brought together at the exhibition in 1876 they would form an invaluable collection of information to the historian and statistician, and would very appropriately mark the close of the century. It would be a realization of the suggestion, made some years since by Mr. Bigelow, and would very appropriately supplement and illustrate the returns of the extra census which probably will be taken in 1875. By exchanging between the States, each State could obtain a full series of the reports. The number of commissioners in each State might bear some fixed relation to the population, or, better, to the wealth and industrial activity and resources of the State.

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In this way the science and talent of the country, in all departments, and in all sections, can be enlisted in the work of the commission. The interest of the people and their effective co-operation will also be correspondingly promoted. The State Commissions, through a chief commissioner or secretary, could, if desirable, be the medium of communication between the Centennial Commission and the people of the States. In any case the State Commissions would be in direct correspondence with the commission, and could do great service in giving information to the people and in arousing their interest and enthusiasm. In some of the States, if not in all, it is probable that appropriations sufficient to cover the expense of the preparation of the reports would be made.

Such commissions would correspond in their functions to the departmental committees of France during the exhibition of 1867 or to the numerous commissions instituted by the Austrian Government for different portions of that Empire. In France there were eighty-eight committees, one for each department, and the members were selected from the most distinguished men of science,

engineers, artisans and manufacturers. The number of persons in these committees ranged from twenty to thirty, and in some cases to many more, the Department of the Seine having about one hundred members.

FINANCES OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1867.

With a view to the advantages to be derived by us from a better acquaintance with the financial organization and results of the great exhibition at Paris, in 1867, I have compiled the following information from the last official report of the Imperial Commission:—

From the inception of this great enterprise by the decree of the Emperor, February 1, 1865, it was assumed that the immediate benefits of such an exhibition to France and to Paris justified and required an appropriation outright of twelve millions of francs, six millions to be appropriated by the city of Paris and six millions by the State. The total expense being estimated at twenty millions of francs (\$4,000,000), there remained a sum of eight millions of francs (\$1,600,000) to be raised in some other way. This was done by a guarantee company of voluntary subscribers, organized under the auspices of the Imperial Commission. The object of the guarantee company was to provide for, or to guarantee to meet if required, within the specified limit of twenty million of francs, such portions of the expenses of the undertaking as were not covered by the appropriation of twelve millions of francs (\$2,400,000), by the State and city; and, secondly, by the receipts, of whatever nature. The appropriations out of the public treasury were to be exhausted before any call was to be made upon the guarantee company.

The money was appropriated to the Imperial Commission direct, and all claims upon the receipts or revenue were relinquished with one reservation only, and this was, that in case of there being any profit after the liquidation of all costs, this profit was to be equally divided between the State, the city and the guarantee company. The subscribers to the guarantee fund thus had, in addition to the motive of promoting and sustaining a beneficent enterprise, the prospect of a possible gain.

There was no difficulty in securing the full subscription. The subscription books were opened to the public in April, 1865. The minimum of the total subscription was fixed at eight millions of francs (\$1,600,000) divided into eight thousand shares of one thousand francs (\$200) each. Only twenty francs, or two per cent., was required at the time of subscribing.

The subscriptions flowed in rapidly, and by the 20th day of July, 1865, the date of closing the books, had reached a total of 10,347,000 francs.

The guarantee company was allowed by law a representation in the Imperial Commission. Nineteen of the guarantee fund subscribers were selected for this purpose by the Imperial Commission. The total number of subscribers to the guarantee fund was 1036, and they were found among the manufacturers, skilled artisans, engineers, merchants and professional men of Paris and France generally. Their names and amounts subscribed are all published in the final reports of the commission.

The money appropriated out of the public treasury was not required in one payment. Three millions were to be advanced in 1865, six millions in 1866 and three millions in 1867.

EXPENSES.

The balance sheet of the whole period up to the 30th of June, 1869, shows that there was a total expenditure of 22,983,818 francs (or about \$4,596,763), and that the receipts from all sources, including the sale of the buildings, were 26,114,662 francs, thus showing an excess of receipts over the outlays of 3,130,844 10 francs, or about \$626,168.

In the statement of receipts the appropriation of the 12,000,000 of francs by the State and the city are the leading items. The members of the guarantee company were not called upon beyond the installment first paid, but by the terms of their subscription were entitled to one-third of the surplus.

The receipts from admission were:—

By subscription (season tickets) 935,050f.

By the turnstiles 9,830,369f.

Total from admissions 10,865,419f.

or about \$2,432,709.

The next three largest sources of revenue were:—

Restaurants and bars 475,327f.

Official catalogue 323,000f.

Interest upon current accounts 249,806f.

The sources of revenue were many and varied, and are fully enumerated in the annexed tabular transcripts from the final official balance sheets, which not only show the sources of revenue, but the amounts, and also the expenses in full and instructive details:— (Omitted.)

Premising that the sums appropriated by France and the city of Paris—12,000,000 francs, or \$2,400,000—were not returned in cash, but should be considered as donations, the actual profits or excess of receipts over the expenditures amounted to (including interest on current accounts) 2,766,000 francs up to August 4, 1871. Of this one-third was paid over to the city, one-third to the State, and the other third to the subscribers to the guarantee fund. These subscribers were thus not only reimbursed, with interest, the small installment they had paid in, but participated in the profits, each share of one thousand francs, upon which only twenty francs had been paid in receiving as interest two francs eleven centimes, and eighty-nine francs five centimes as dividends.

A large part of this excess to the credit of the guarantee subscribers was not accepted by them and has been devoted to public benefactions. There yet remains a sum of 47,283 francs in reserve which, if not required for other legitimate and unforeseen demands, is to be similarly disposed of.

The Imperial Commission, in closing the financial chapter of their report, say:—

“So terminates, with a financial success, happily complementing its moral success, this vast enterprise which, in all, will not have cost the country more than about nine millions of francs (about \$1,800,000).

“It is not within the limits of this report to analyze the results of the grand solemnity of 1867, whether in view of the advancement of the arts and sciences or of bringing the nations of the earth into closer accord, but it seems at least proper to conclude this chapter devoted to the finances of the exposition with a few remarks upon its economical significance.

“For the first time in a great universal exhibition private capitalists were associated with the government in the work. In order to protect the future it was essential, although it appeared to be improbable at the outset, that the public should not have occasion to repent of its confidence, and, one might almost say, of their disinterested patriotism. Beside, in view of the general credit and the position of the financial movement, disturbed by many shocks and mutations, it became highly desirable to prove that an undertaking exposed to the most unfavorable chances can, when it is well conducted, give good results.

“Such was the problem laid upon the Imperial commission, and the commission has the honor of having successfully solved it. By this result it has given to the business world a most salutary

example, and more than this, it has given a happy precedent which will not be forgotten; which reassures private capitalists, up to this time not eager to embark in such enterprises, and which will, doubtless, greatly facilitate the task of those who organize future exhibitions."

This encouraging view is perfectly legitimate and well-founded when we regard the direct benefits flowing from great universal exhibitions to the region in which they are held. We have seen that in the case of the Paris exhibition these benefits were considered sufficient to justify the appropriation out of the public funds of twelve millions of francs. With this basis of money the success was achieved. We need a similar foundation, in amount bearing a just relation to the magnitude and importance of our enterprise.

We know the temper of Congress at the present time in regard to appropriations for the work committed to us. We also know that so far at least as regards *immediate* assurance of adequate funds we cannot rely on the popular subscription. We hope that it may be sufficient, and it may be in time as the merits of the work become better known, but the necessities of our enterprise require that there should not longer be any doubt about the necessary funds. There is no time for further delay. When you carefully look into the short future of three years until the opening of the exhibition in 1876, and measure the time required for the different stages of the work, you will see that the preparations must commence *this spring*. The general plan must be decided upon, and the work must be pressed forward vigorously, or we shall fail to achieve what we desire and what the nation expects of us.

The President of the United States should soon be notified by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania "that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings."&c., in order that proclamation may be made to the nations, as contemplated by the act.

The amount requisite to insure the construction of buildings must be guaranteed or appropriated at once. Enough in this way to cover the estimated excess of expenses over receipts would practically solve the problem for us. The subscriptions and the organization of the Board of Finance could proceed unchanged, the only difference being that the stock subscribers would have an assured property basis, and could reasonably expect to be reimbursed, perhaps with a profit. Under such conditions the subscription throughout the country would become general and liberal.

COST OF THE PARIS BUILDING.

The total cost of the Paris Exposition building was 11,783,025 francs, or about \$2,356,605.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

You have already signified, in various ways, your appreciation of the importance of the approaching great international exhibition at Vienna, in its bearings upon the public sentiment of Europe in respect of our own enterprise in 1876. I am more and more impressed with this importance, and fell sure that the depressing effects of a meagre exhibition there on the part of this country will not be confined to Austria alone, but will extend to all the nations that participate, and that it will react most unfavorably upon us. There is too much reason to fear that, however great our exertions may be toward securing a proper representation, it will fall far short of what it should be to comport with the resources, wealth and intelligence of the country.

The appointment of a committee at the last meeting to visit the exhibition manifests an appreciation of its importance. I trust that the members of the committee will be especially charged with the duty of examining and reporting upon each of the different groups. In any case we should not lose the opportunity now presented to us to study this great undertaking in all its departments of finance, organization, construction, arrangement, classification and general direction, in order that we may make a timely use and application of the valuable knowledge and experience which can be gained there.

The present also is the very best, and indeed, the most opportune time to make such investigations. It is while the last stages of the work are progressing that the most can be learned, particularly in respect of the defects or excellencies of the interior construction, arrangement and installation of the goods.

Various other topics were presented in the report, and were duly considered by the Executive Committee.

Gift Roswell Hawley Apr. 25, 1956

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[No. 199.]

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876, PHILADELPHIA.

The United States Centennial Commission announces the following orders and programme for the opening of the International Exhibition on the 10th inst.

The Commission, with the concurring counsel of the Board of Finance, instructed its officers to give formal invitations only to persons in official positions, to those officially connected with the

Exhibition and to members of the press, by reason of the impossibility of discriminating among the numerous and generous supporters of the enterprise.

All the gates, except those at the east end of the Main Building, will be open to the public at 9 A. M., at the established rate of admission.

The Main Building, Memorial Hall and Machinery Hall will be reserved for guests and exhibitors until the conclusion of the ceremonies, about 1 P. M., when all restrictions will be withdrawn.

The President of the United States will be escorted to the Exhibition by Governor Hartranst, of Pennsylvania, with a division or more of troops from Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Invited guests will enter the Main Building from the carriage concourse at the east end, or by the south-middle entrance on Elm Avenue. The doors will be open to them at 9 A. M. They will pass to the platform in front of Memorial Hall through the north-middle doors of the Main Building, and should occupy their places before 10.15 A. M. All the space in the vicinity of the platform, save what may be needed for passage, will be open to the public. Seats on the platform for the ladies invited are provided, and it is expected that they will join the procession if they choose.

The orchestra of one hundred and fifty pieces and the chorus of one thousand voices will be under the direction of Theodore Thomas, assisted by Dudley Buck.

PROGRAMME.

1. 10.15 A. M.—National Airs, by the Orchestra.
2. 10.30—Arrival of the President of the United States.
3. Centennial Inauguration March, by Richard Wagner,
4. Prayer by the Right Reverend Bishop Simpson.
5. Hymn, by John Greenleaf Whittier.

Music by John K. Paine, of Massachusetts.

Organ and Orchestral accompaniment.

6. Presentation of the Buildings to the Commission by the President of the Centennial Board of Finance.

7. Cantata, by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia.

Music by Dudley Buck, of Connecticut.

Basso Solo by Myron W. Whitney, of Boston.

8. Presentation of the Exhibition to the President of the United States by the President of the Centennial Commission.

9. Address by the President of the United States.

10. Unfurling of the Flag, Hallelujah Chorus, Salutes of Artillery and Ringing of the Chimes.

11. Procession through the Main Building and Machinery Hall.

12. Reception by the President of the United States in the Judges' Pavilion.

No flags or ensigns, except such as are permanently fixed in the buildings, will be displayed on the morning of the 10th until the signal be given. The organs and other musical instruments and the bells will await the same notice.

When the President of the United States declares the Exhibition open, the flag on the staff near him will be unfurled as a signal for the raising of all other flags and ensigns, the ringing of the chimes, the salute of one hundred guns on George's Hill, and the singing of the Hallelujah Chorus, of Handel, by the chorus, with organ and orchestral accompaniment.

Immediately upon the announcement, the Foreign Commissioners will pass into the Main Building and take places upon the general avenue opposite their respective sections.

The President of the United States, conducted by the Director-General of the Exhibition, and followed by the guests of the day, will pass through the Main Building. As the President passes the Foreign Commissioners they will join the procession, and the whole body will move to Machinery Hall.

On his way the President will be saluted by his military escort, formed in two lines between the buildings.

In Machinery Hall, when the procession shall, as far as possible, have entered the building, the President, assisted by George H. Corliss, will set in motion the great engine and the machinery connected therewith.

No further formal order of procession will be required.

The President, and such of the guests as may choose to follow, will be escorted by way of the north main aisle of Machinery Hall to the doors of the eastern tower and to the Judges' Pavilion.

The passage in return to the Main Building will be kept for half an hour.

The President of the United States will hold a brief reception in the Judges' Pavilion.

Should the weather render it impossible to conduct the exercises in open air, they will be held in the Main Building, and the best regulations the circumstances may permit will be communicated to the guests upon their arrival. T. B. P. Dixcy is announced as Master of Ceremonies. He will wear a white sash. He will be assisted by twenty-five aids, who will wear blue sashes.

By order of United States Centennial Commission.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, President.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL Secretary.

Philadelphia, May 10th, 1876.

Gift Roswell Hawley Apr. 25, 1956

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1776-1876.

Centennial Board of Finance

904 Walnut St., Philadelphia, June 5, 1875.

Hon. Jos. R. Hawley

We have the honor to apprise you that a grand Civil and Military demonstration will be given in the Centennial International Exhibition Grounds, Fairmount Park, in this city, on the 5th day of July prox.,



in commemoration of the 99th Anniversary of American Independence. The Committee on Invitation respectfully and cordially invite you to be present and participate in the ceremonies of that occasion.

Very Respectfully,

Thomas Cochram *Chairman of the Committee on Invitation.*

Gift Roswell Hawley Apr. 25, 1956

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ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN COMMISSIONS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, Edward Shippen, S. E. Cor. Sixth and Walnut Streets. AUSTRIA, 1925 Spring Garden St. 138 South Second Street. AFRICA, Chas. W. Riley, 602 Arch Street. BELGIUM, Count D' Outremont Director Gen. Mr. J. Gody, Ministry Pub. Works. 4 Merrick st, Penn Square BRAZIL, CHILI, Edward Shippen and J. Patterson Burd S. E. Cor. Sixth and Walnut Streets. CHINA, DENMARK, Main Building. ECUADOR, EGYPT, H. Brugsch Bey, 341 North Thirty Second Street. FRANCE, Mr. Ravin D Elpeusc 1011 Spruce Street. GERMAN EMPIRE, John D. Sankenaw 244 South Fourth Street. UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES, Col. Herbert Sanford & Prof. Thos. C. Archer Forty-first and Myrtle Street. CANADA, GREECE, GAUTEMALA AND SALVADOR, HONDURAS, M. A. M. Viti, 115 Walnut Street, ITALY, " " " 3713 Lancaster Avenue. JAPANESE EMPIRE, M. Sekizawa Akeio, United States Hotel, West Philadelphia. LIBERIA, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, C. Muyskin, Secty S. Westergaard 1917 Spring Garden St. 138 South Second street. NORWAY, Wm. C. Christopherson and Gerhan Gade, 3206 Race Street. PERU, RUSSIA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, SIAM, SPAIN, Col. Lopez Fabra, Oregon Ave. Cor. Preston. M. Phil. SWEDEN, Juhlin Dampfett, 344 North Thirty-second Street, or Main Building. SWITZERLAND, M. Reed. Koradi S. W. Cor. Fourth and Wood. TUNIS, TURKEY, VENEZUELA Mr. Leon De La Cova 218 1/2 Walnut Street.

Gift Roswell Hawley Apr. 25, 1956

Mrs. Sowe Newlin For Mrs. Jos. R. Hawley. Colonel Hotel, Philadelphia.

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On behalf of the United States Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance, the undersigned present their compliments to General Joseph R. Hawley, and request the honor of his Company at Philadelphia on the Fourth of July next, and his participation with the President of the United States, Members of the Cabinet, Governors of the several States, and other distinguished guests, in the Ceremonies and Banquet to take place on the occasion of the Transfer of the grounds selected in Fairmount Park for the Site of the International Exhibition, which is to be held in 1876 as the National Celebration of the Centenary of American Independence.

You are requested to meet the President and other distinguished guests at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, at half past three o' clock P.M. After the Ceremonies there, Carriages will be in readiness to convey the party to the Park.

The favor of an early Answer is earnestly requested.

J.R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission.

John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance.

Philadelphia, June 21 st . 1873.

Gift Roswell Hawley Apr. 25, 1956

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1775 CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT LEXINGTON. APRIL 19th. 1875

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Grand Levee and Ball,

ON THE OLD BATTLE GROUND.

COMMITTEE.

Charles C. Goodwin.

Frank V. Butters.

Loring W. Muzzey.

George O. Davis.

George O. Smith.

Augustus E. Scott.

Complimentary.

160/14a 12 of 16

1775

1875

COUPON.

To Ticket No. 57

Complementary

FORFEITED IF DETACHED.

J.B. SMITH. CATERER.

1775. LEXINGTON. 1875.

No. 57

ADMIT BEARER TO THE Grand Centennial Dinner, April 19th 1875.

This Ticket of no value without the coupon attached.

Dinner Committee..

B. C. Whitcher.

G. E. Muzzey.

B. T. Batcheller.

P. Mitchell.

C. M. Parker.

G. H. Cutter.

Grand Levee and Ball AT LEXINGTON ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19TH, 1875.

Complimentary.

ADMIT ONE LADY.

The Engraved Ticket must be shown with this.

Grand Levee and Ball AT LEXINGTON ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19TH, 1875.

Complimentary.

ADMIT ONE GENTLEMAN.

The Engraved Ticket must be shown with this.

1775. LEXINGTON. 1875.

APRIL NINETEENTH.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley Hallford Connecticut

The Citizens of the town of Lexington: Mass. cordially welcome you to the Centennial Celebration of the day which made their town historic and our country free.

Committee on Invitations.

Charles Hudson.

M. H. Merriam.

Wm. H. Munroe.

Gift Roswell Hawley Apr. 25, 1956

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