

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, April 15, 1896.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

I transmit to you herewith for your information and use the accompanying report of the Massachusetts Board of Managers at the Cotton States and International Exposition, appointed under chapter 113, Resolves of 1895.

ROGER WOLCOTT.

BOSTON, MASS., March 26, 1896.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, ROGER WOLCOTT, Acting Governor, and the Honorable Executive Council.

SIRS: — The Massachusetts Board of Managers, Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., beg leave to submit to you for your consideration the accompanying report of their doings in carrying out the objects of their appointment, in accordance with the resolution of the General Court, chapter 113, 1895, relative to the participation of the Commonwealth and its citizens in said Exposition.

Very respectfully,

WM. D. LOVERING, *Chairman.*

CURTIS GUILD, JR.

MARTHA C. McDANIELS,

By H. G. K.

HELEN M. WINSLOW.

HENRY G. KITTREDGE, *Secretary.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS, COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA.

The General Court of Massachusetts passed the following resolve, which was approved by His Excellency the Governor, June 1, 1895, relative to the participation of the Commonwealth in the Cotton States and International Exposition held in Atlanta, Ga.

“ That for the purpose of exhibiting the resources, products and general development of the Commonwealth, at the Cotton States and International Exposition to be held in Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, from the 18th of September to the 31st day of December in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, a Board of Managers of Massachusetts, consisting of five residents of the Commonwealth, of whom three shall be men and two women, shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Council. Said managers shall have charge of the interests of the Commonwealth and its citizens in the preparation and exhibition at said Exposition of the natural and industrial products of the Commonwealth, and of her textile fabrics and various manufactures. They shall communicate with the officers of said Exposition and obtain and disseminate through the Commonwealth all necessary information regarding the same; and in general shall have and exercise full authority in relation to the participation of the Commonwealth and its citizens in said Exposition. Said managers, with the approval of the Governor, may appoint delegates, not

more than ten in number, whose expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this resolve shall be defrayed by the Commonwealth. To carry out the provisions of this resolve a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars may be expended under the direction of the Governor and Council."

In conformity with the provisions of this resolve the following persons were appointed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, to constitute a Board of Managers: William C. Lovering, Boston; Henry G. Kittredge, Reading; Curtis Guild, Jr., Boston; Martha C. McDaniels, Lowell; and Helen M. Winslow, Boston.

The members of the board received their commissions under date of June 13, 1895, and held their first meeting June 25, in Room 147, State House, effecting an organization with William C. Lovering as chairman and Henry G. Kittredge as secretary. The secretary was instructed to communicate at once with the exposition authorities at Atlanta, notifying them of the organization of this board and to make inquiries concerning space, forms of application and other matters for the information of exhibitors.

The second and third meetings of the board were held in Room 150, State House. All subsequent meetings were held at 103 Milk Street, room 9, which was rented for this purpose, till November 1, when the meetings of the board were held at 40 Water Street, room 36, by courtesy of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., through its president, W. C. Lovering, chairman of this board.

At the third meeting of the Board, July 1, Mr. E. C. Hovey, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Managers, World's Columbian Exposition, was present upon invitation to advise the board from his experience. His suggestions were valuable. Considering the importance of having some member of the board at Atlanta immediately, in order that a clearer conception of the scope of the Exposition might be had, and a report made thereon, the secretary was requested to go at once to Atlanta and confer with the Exposition authorities concerning the part it was desired that this Commonwealth and its citizens should take in the Exposition. In compliance with this request, the secretary left Boston on the morning of the 3d, and had his first interview with the executive officers of the exposition at Atlanta

on the evening of the 4th. The following day in company with Grant Wilkins, chief of construction, he visited the Exposition grounds and selected an eligible location, commanding a fine view, for the state building, on one of the principal avenues, near to and immediately north of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. With the assistance of Mrs. S. M. Inman, of the Board of Women Managers, a space for Massachusetts was selected in the Woman's Building, on the first floor, leading from the main or reception hall, contiguous to the locations assigned to Maryland and Connecticut. These selections proved highly satisfactory during the continuance of the exposition. In addition to the foregoing, an option on fifteen hundred and forty square feet was secured for a short time in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, to be allotted to intending exhibitors of Massachusetts as the board might advise. This option, however, was not very generally taken advantage of by exhibitors from this State, and by August 19 it was revoked, as all space in the building had been otherwise assigned.

Upon the return and report of the secretary, the board decided to send a special letter to parties and corporations in the State, of prominence, engaged in manufacturing industries, calling attention to the advisability of exhibiting at the Exposition and urging upon them the importance of taking advantage of the opportunity. A letter of this kind was mailed to every manufacturing concern in the State, including all those who made exhibits of any description at the World's Columbian Exposition. In all cases where a request or favorable response was made, forms of application and other necessary documents were sent for information and use. Forty-four boards of trade and commercial associations were also written to asking for suggestions and coöperation for advancing the industrial interests of the State at the Exposition. In order to bring before the public, and especially the industries of the State, the fact that a commission had been appointed for the purpose of seeing that the Commonwealth was properly represented at the Exposition and of assisting all those intending to make exhibits with advice and information, an advertisement to this effect was conspicuously inserted in thirty (30) of the leading newspapers published in the principal industrial communities, and continued therein for several weeks.

Typical of the best style of colonial architecture, and because of its general appropriateness and association with our early revolutionary history and with the thought and literature of the State and of the nation, the Board decided that an exact reproduction be made, in style, size and color, of the Craigie House at Cambridge, more familiarly known as the residence of the poet Henry W. Longfellow, for the Massachusetts Building at the Exposition. Mr. John Lavalley, architect, Boston, was selected to carry out the purpose of the board in this respect, which he did to its entire satisfaction. Mr. Grant Wilson, chief of construction for the Exposition Company, kindly consented to act in behalf of this Board as architect in charge in obtaining bids and in the construction of the building. His services were greatly appreciated, for which we feel under special obligations, as they were rendered without compensation. The work of the architect was carried on as expeditiously as possible, and all the working plans and specifications were in the hands of Mr. Wilkins for bids, August 10. Bids were received from six responsible contractors at Atlanta, ranging from \$10,424 to \$8,000. The lowest bid was made by Gude & Walker, and to them was awarded the contract, which, with certain modifications in the specifications, was lowered to \$7,844, at which price the contract was closed, and work upon the building immediately commenced. Its completion was delayed beyond the time of the opening of the Exposition, but this was unavoidable owing to the very limited time within which its consummation could be effected. When finished and the exhibits and furniture in place, the building and its suitableness was observed and favorably commented upon. It stood for something, it meant something more than a temporary edifice with pleasing architectural features to catch the eye and gratify a fleeting fancy. It represented something that appealed to the highest sentiment of patriotism as connected with the formative history and literature of the country in which all Americans take delight.

August 7, Miss Helen A. Whittier of Lowell was appointed a delegate; and September 11, Mr. B. F. Brown, Boston, was also appointed a delegate. Their appointments received the approval of His Excellency the Governor, and were the only ones made. Miss Whittier was also the secretary of the Colonial Committee of Massachusetts by the choice of that com-

mittee, and her appointment as delegate constituted the only official connection between this board and the Colonial Committee, which later was appointed by His Excellency the Governor to act under the supervision of this board. The members of the Colonial Committee were as follows:— Mrs. F. T. Greenhalge, chairman; Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln, secretary; Miss Helen A. Whittier of Lowell, delegate to Atlanta Exposition; Mrs. D. Lothrop of Concord, Mass., Mrs. H. T. Spooner and Mrs. Louise Baldwin of Boston, Mrs. H. S. Hyde of Springfield, Miss Louise Huntington of Salem, Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Winthrop, Mrs. John B. Bouton of Cambridge, and Miss Alice Lee and Mr. George A. Goddard of Boston, treasurer. This committee was appointed to collect and take general charge of Massachusetts colonial relics and antiques for exhibition at the Exposition. This duty was chiefly placed in the hands of Miss Whittier, who was assisted by Miss A. C. Miller of Boston. Miss Whittier and Miss Miller remained at the Exposition in charge of the colonial exhibits from their arrival there to the time they were returned to their respective owners in this State. In order to properly carry out the objects of this committee, and at its request, this Board voted, August 7, that the committee be allowed to contract bills and incur expenses to an amount not to exceed \$2,500, and that a detailed account be returned of the expenditures. The committee expended \$1,502.02 of this allowance. At a meeting of the Board of Managers, July 1, it was voted, at the request of the Colonial Committee, to appropriate the sum of \$1,000 toward the erection of a fire-proof building, located by itself, apart from other buildings, at the Exposition, provided nine other of the thirteen original states did likewise. As but one other state responded with a similar appropriation for this purpose, this vote was rescinded August 7, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mrs. Cora Stuart Wheeler of Boston, accepted the position as custodian of the Massachusetts Women's Exhibit at the Women's Building, with the provision that her expenses be paid, but no salary. Her services in this respect were most gratifying and deserving of commendation, for the faithful and conscientious attention given to the duties assumed by her. Miss Helen M. Winslow, a member of this Board, had the

directing charge of the Women's Exhibit. Every detail was carefully attended to, to the entire satisfaction of the exhibitors. The prominence given in the industrial and practical work of women was never before so pronounced as at the Atlanta Exposition. It was the most conspicuous and interesting feature in many respects, of the entire Exposition. The Women's Building itself was given a central position in the plaza of the Exposition grounds, where it could be seen and easily reached from all points. The importance of women's work was there most eminently recognized, due to her meritorious exertions in advancing the well-being and usefulness of her sex in the various branches of gainful employment, whether mental or manual, practical or artistic. The exhibition of women's work was mostly along the lines of industrial arts, showing what has been, is being, and can be done, and suggesting opportunities and new avenues of support to women who may be dependent upon their own efforts. Women's progress and her future development were kept in view in the solicitation and acceptance of exhibits.

Miss Winslow was the only member of this Board present at the opening ceremonies of the Exposition, September 18, 1895.

Mr. B. F. Brown was appointed custodian of the Massachusetts State Building September 11. He devoted some time previous to his departure for Atlanta in soliciting exhibits showing the natural resources of the State, its educational and penal institutes, sanitary systems, etc., besides others pertaining to the history and literature of the Commonwealth. One of the most gratifying results of his efforts in this direction was his ability to secure a most valuable and highly prized collective exhibit of certain effects and manuscripts formerly belonging to and associated with the memory of Henry W. Longfellow. For this loan the Board feels under deep obligations to Miss Longfellow, daughter of the poet. The loan consisted of five articles, namely, (1) a chair made from wood of the "Spreading Chestnut Tree," presented to Mr. Longfellow on his birthday by the school children of Cambridge; (2) a water color of the village blacksmith's shop; (3) oil painting of Mr. Longfellow; (4) framed manuscript of Mr. Longfellow's sonnet on Chaucer; (5) quill pen used by Mr. Longfellow. These were allotted a space railed off on the first floor at the immediate right

of the main entrance to the building, corresponding to the location of Mr. Longfellow's study in the Cambridge House.

Also on the first floor, occupying about one-third of its space, at the left of the main entrance, was a comprehensive and exceedingly instructive exhibit of the educational work of the State Board of Education. This exhibit was collected and arranged by Mr. G. E. Gay of Malden, with the purpose of representing the school system of the State, and the methods, means and results of our public schools. Considering the space at command and the conditions under which the selection and arrangement were made, the exhibition was in every way creditable to the State that claims leadership in educational thought and expression. The exhibit was arranged in three sections showing the three departments of our public school system, viz., the primary, the grammar and the high school. In the primary section were to be seen an elaborate display of kindergarten work, and modern methods on instruction in the rudiments of language, arithmetic and science. The grammar section was devoted to the continuation of the work seen in the primary section, including the State course in drawing, with examples of sewing and manual training. The high school section represented the high, normal and evening schools of the Commonwealth. The superficial observer and the student had much to interest him in this section, in the samples of school-room devices and appliances, and the specimens of work performed by pupils. The distinguishing features of the school system of the State were shown very largely and lucidly by charts, maps, reports, pamphlets and statistical tables.

On the second floor were all the other state exhibits. That made by the State Board of Health, under the management of Prof. Wm. T. Sedgwick, was a most valuable one, attracting the attention and careful consideration of visiting state and town officials and others from different parts of the country interested in advanced sanitary methods. The general work of the Board upon life and health, disease and epidemics, vital statistics, comparative mortality and the influence and density of population upon the public health was illustrated by diagrams and charts. A model of the Lawrence Experiment Station, the first of the kind in the world, occupied a central location in the space devoted to the exhibit. The work of this

station was illustrated by photographs, charts, sands, sewages, effluents and other materials.

The penal institutions of the State were instructively represented. An exhibit of harnesses, trunks, shoes and bristle brushes was made by the State Prison, Charlestown. The exhibit was made with two objects in view: first, to show the variety and quality of work that is being done in the prison, and to afford a sufficiently convincing refutation to the commonly accepted idea that none but cheap, inferior goods can be produced by prison labor; and that the goods thus manufactured are of such a character as to warrant their being placed on the market on an equality with those manufactured outside, without any unfair competition with paid labor. Second, to demonstrate that prisoners can become skilled in a trade and familiar with ways to earn an honest livelihood upon their release, thereby benefiting not only the individual but society in general.

The Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, had an exhibit consisting of models of manual training work, both in wood and iron, specimens of drawing and color work, and four volumes of school work. The models were put up in cases manufactured by the pupils and constituted part of the exhibit. There were also many photographs and illustrations, designed to show, altogether, a plan of reformation for juvenile offenders through educational methods.

The Board is under obligations to Mr. John C. Dillon of Amherst, for an instructive exhibit of the agricultural, mineral and forestry products of the State. Mr. Dillon collected and arranged the World's Fair agricultural exhibit from this State. Over one hundred and seventy-five contributions were made to the exhibit of agricultural products from farms in the different parts of the State, but were particularly from those in the Connecticut river valley, consisting of corn, oats, beans, rye, wheat, barley, cranberries, squashes, onions, potatoes, carrots, grasses and grass seeds, etc., also tobacco. The whole exhibit was conspicuous in the fact that under judicious cultivation there can be and are produced in this State agricultural products of the temperate zone in great perfection and abundance. The tobacco exhibit was a remarkable one, comprising beautiful specimens of Connecticut seed and Havana leaf, confirming the

claim that in the production of tobacco Massachusetts stand first both in the yield and value per acre. The forestry collection was one made by Prof. S. T. Maynard of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, consisting of forty-seven characteristic specimens of Massachusetts trees. They were so cut as to show the natural appearance of the tree in the bark, and the lateral and vertical grain of the wood. In connection with this exhibit was a valuable mineral collection belonging to the agricultural college at Amherst.

The Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord made a trades school exhibit consisting of metal and wood work. It attracted much attention and elicited favorable comments for the skill and workmanship displayed on the part of those from whom little might be ordinarily expected. With this were a number of photographs and charts intended to elucidate the methods of reformation pursued, by which the inmates of the institution can become useful members of society.

The State received a diploma of grateful recognition with a gold medal for a comprehensive display of the educational system of the State and the work of the State Board of Health, and for the erection of a building upon the grounds, which constituted within itself a most interesting exhibit. A like recognition with a gold medal was also received for Massachusetts exhibit of woman's work at the Woman's Building. A grand prize with a gold medal was given to each of the following state exhibits: State Board of Education, collective exhibit; State Board of Health, means and methods adopted for promoting the health of the people; State Agricultural and Experiment Station, models and diagrams. A diploma of general excellence with a silver medal was given to each of the following: Massachusetts Reformatory School at Concord, methods and results; State Prison at Charlestown, work of prisoners.

November 15, 1895, was appointed as Massachusetts Day at the Exposition, and was observed with proper ceremonies, the occasion being honored with the presence of His Excellency the Governor, Frederic T. Greenhalge, members of his staff (Maj.-Gen. Samuel Dalton, Brig.-Gen. Edward J. Forster, Col. P. H. Corr, Col. E. C. Benton, Col. Geo. W. Moses, Col. F. S. Richardson, Col. Wm. Barrett and Col. F. T. Walsh), members of the Executive Council (Hon. Ziba C. Keith, Hon.

Alvah Barrus, Hon Cyrus Savage, Hon. F. H. Raymond, Hon. J. H. Sullivan, Hon. C. E. Stevens and Hon. J. H. Harlow) and the clerk of the executive department, Edward F. Hamlin. The Board of Managers was represented by Mr. Curtis Guild, Jr. The weather being propitious, the literary exercises were held in the open air in front of the State building on the exposition grounds. An unusually large gathering of people from the North and South contributed to the general interest taken in the occasion. Upon the platform about Governor Greenhalge were Governor W. Y. Atkinson of Georgia, Governor-elect Wm O. Bradley of Kentucky, Mayor Porter King of Atlanta, Hon. Charles A. Collier, president of the Board of Managers of the Exposition, Curtis Guild, Jr., member of this Board and president of the day, and others. Mr. Guild welcomed those present, proclaiming for Massachusetts not her rivalry, but her sisterhood, with Georgia. "Massachusetts," he said, "adds her leaf to Georgia's laurel crown, not with envy of your splendid enterprise, not with Pharisaical conceit in our own wisdom, but with the faith and hope for a better understanding with one another, the faith that shall send the white oriflamme of Massachusetts to battle side by side with the blue banner of Georgia, with the Stars and Stripes above them both as they were when together we made this nation, as please God they shall be to the end of time." Mr. Collier, Mayor King and Governor Atkinson responded to the speech of Mr. Guild. "One of the great results of this Exposition," said Governor Atkinson, "will be that we of the North and South will understand one another better, stand together and help in building up the material prosperity of America and lead every American heart where it will stand beside 'Old Glory' in war as well as in peace."

Governor Greenhalge's address was enthusiastically received. He said, in part:— "I come here charged with a message as lofty and loving, as full of affection and respect, as the ancient Commonwealth of Massachusetts can send, or the imperial State of Georgia can receive. . . . I bring this message of Massachusetts to Georgia, and it is delivered in a most appropriate place. This mansion of Massachusetts speaks for Massachusetts more clearly than any lips, than any mortal voice. This structure is the counterfeit presentment, the verisimilitude, the true

image of perhaps the noblest mansion of Massachusetts which though silent, proclaims her history, her life, her thought, her purpose. . . . We come, then, to encourage, to aid you in a slight degree in your great undertaking. We earnestly hope that you may win solid success and may derive substantial profit from your earnest and untiring labors. May they bring you material wealth, and better still, may they bring you the riches of the mind, the broadening and uplifting of soul more precious than jewels of silver and jewels of gold, and the strengthening of the spirit of fraternity, of patriotic love, which shall warm the great heart of America, giving to 70,000,000 one flag, one purpose, one destiny, one glory."

In the afternoon a reception was given under the auspices of this Board to Governor Greenhalge, in the Massachusetts Building, at which a collation was provided. Music enlivened the occasion. A reception was also given to Mrs. F. T. Greenhalge under the auspices of the Colonial Committee of Massachusetts.

The Board of Managers received several applications for the Massachusetts Building as a donation to the objects of some association. The one most favorably received was that from the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Mary Grant Dickson was regent. The original plan of the Board was to sell the building and fixtures to the highest responsible bidder or bidders, and with this object in view, these, together with the furniture and other personal property, were advertised for sale in the Atlanta daily papers. No outright bid for the building being received, and feeling assured that if any were made it would not exceed a few hundred dollars, the proposition was favorably entertained of disposing of the building by gift to the foregoing association to be used for the patriotic purposes for which it was organized. In accordance with this view of the most suitable and creditable disposition of the building, the Board of Managers, at a meeting held Monday, December 16, 1895, formally passed a resolution offering the Massachusetts House to the City of Atlanta, "to be held for the especial use of the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be used by them for patriotic and public purposes, as approved by the City." In accordance with this

resolution, which was telegraphed to Mr. William C. Lovering, chairman of this Board, who was then in Atlanta, a formal tender of the building was made by him to the City of Atlanta for the Atlanta Chapter of the D. A. R., the ceremony taking place within the building Thursday, December 19, 1895. Nearly all of the local members of the Chapter were present. Mr. Lovering, in his presentation speech, said in part:—

“I am here to-day charged with a grateful duty and bearing a precious message from the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the old Commonwealth of Georgia. Massachusetts believes in Georgia, Massachusetts believes in the whole South and witnesses with pleasure the evidences of progress and prosperity in the cotton states as shown by your wonderful exposition. Whatever may be the relations between the other states of the union, the thirteen original states are bound by a tie that is older, stronger and infinitely more significant than all the rest. It was they who joined hands for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, to break away from tyranny and set up a republic on this continent which should grow and become the palladium of liberty for all who should seek its protection.

“Daughters of the Revolution, Massachusetts asks the city of Atlanta to accept this building, to become the home of your chapter in this state, for your sole use and occupancy. We wish it were ten times more beautiful and complete, but such as it is we tender it for your acceptance. It is the counterpart, as you know, of a building of revolutionary fame in Massachusetts, rich in historic and poetic interest.

“Thanks to you, ladies, the spirit of '76 lives, and to you is committed the sacred trust of keeping it alive and preserving it to future generations. As that spirit lives and grows, so shall all dissensions give way and fade out of sight.

“Yes, the spirit of '76 is still alive, and should occasion require, it will be found to pervade the entire people of this great country reaching to its uttermost bounds.

“There floats from the top of this building the state flag of Massachusetts. This, too, we confide to your keeping, in the hope that it will be joined with your own state flag and become the symbol of this new union between Georgia and Massachusetts.”

The building was accepted in behalf of the city by Mayor Porter King. The gift also included the electric light and other fixtures. The gift was at first made to the city of Atlanta as the Atlanta Chapter of the D. A. R., was then without a

charter and therefore not in a position to legally receive and hold property. Before the deed of transfer was made out, however, this defect in its organization was remedied by the Chapter receiving a charter from the State of Georgia, January 1, 1896. Therefore, with the written consent of Mayor Porter King, representing the City of Atlanta, it is proposed to make out the deed directly to the Atlanta Chapter of the D. A. R. agreeably to a resolution passed by this Board March 26, 1896, which also rescinded the vote of December 16, 1895, above referred to.

The custodianship of Mr. B. F. Brown was in every way satisfactory, and the many tributes of praise that were accorded to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for its commendable appearance at the Exposition were largely due to his excellent discrimination in the arrangement of the exhibits, and to his mindfulness and courtesy in making the building a place of welcome to all visitors. A register was provided for the entry of names of those visiting the building. Over 9,000 names were thus recorded, 1,680 of these being those of persons from Massachusetts, though this number represented but a small percentage of the people that called and passed their time among the exhibits. Various conveniences and home-like features contributed in making the place peculiarly attractive, especially to those from this State. Parcel room and letter delivery was provided with an attendant, also tables and writing materials. Thirty-two or more daily and weekly newspapers were kept on file from different parts of the State, while city directories, State reports, etc., were conveniently placed for consultation. The building was provided with lavatory accommodations and means for heating by gas, and was equipped for electric lighting. A reception room for ladies and an office for the custodian, both suitably furnished, were parts of the well developed plans of the house. Busts, oil portraits, engravings and photographs of State officials and distinguished persons, also those of historical places in the Commonwealth, were suspended against the walls, adding largely to the attractiveness and patriotic features of the place. A portrait of His Excellency, Governor Greenhalge, was given to the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The purchase of the principal pieces of furniture for the

State building was made with regard to their suitability and selling qualities. Many of the pieces were sold at cost, while upon none was there a sacrifice of over 25 per cent. Some of the minor and cheaper pieces of furniture were bought or made for the occasion alone, and were in consequence, disposed of at much less than cost, and in some instances given with the building.

All of the exhibits that were in the Massachusetts building have been returned to their owners and received by them in good condition.

The most representative exhibits made from Massachusetts industries at the Exposition were those of textile machinery used in the manufacture of cotton fabrics. No woollen machinery was exhibited. In addition to this class of machinery were exhibits of machine tools and wood-working machinery. Massachusetts exhibits of manufactured articles consisted of paper (some of the highest quality made in the United States), leather and rubber belting, fire department supplies, metal engravings, musical instruments, spooled silk, knitted matting and mattresses, elastic goring, refrigerators, oil and gas stoves, food preparations, carriages, bicycles, and electric devices. There were a number of exhibits of an educational nature. Massachusetts art was represented in about thirty exhibits, consisting of paintings in oil, water and pastel, sculpture and wood carving. Many of them received awards of the highest grade.

As will be seen by the financial statement accompanying this report, the expenditures of the Board were well within the appropriation.

The Commonwealth was conspicuously and reputably represented at the Exposition in the exhibits made by its citizens and in those contributed by itself. The representation made by the State itself, will be long remembered with pleasant associations not only by the City of Atlanta, but by the State of Georgia and the whole South. The position that it took at the outset and continued throughout the period of the Exposition, and the manner in which it disposed of its building for a worthy object, have served more closely in uniting the northern and southern sections of our country in patriotic devotion to the principles of a common destiny.

