and when one of the San Blas boys of Miss Coope's school counted to 100 he was the wonder of the village. It has been the custom of this division of the tribe to permit the boys to come to Panama and Colon, and to even send them abroad, to procure a rudimentary education, with the expectation that they

would return to their homes later; some have gone back, but most of them become enamored of the life of the cities and sever tribal relations. The girls, however, are rarely allowed to leave the Indian villages.

With the development of Panama, there has been an increasingly insistent demand that the valuable territory occupied by the Indian tribes be opened for settlement. The Indians have opposed this, but at the session of the Panama National Assembly in 1913, a bill was passed, which permits peaceful exploitation of the region, and already a number of trading companies have entered, or are preparing to enter the field. The San Blas coast yields some of the finest coconuts in the world, and as yet the production is only in its infancy. Trading is also done in tortoise shell, out of which combs and other hair ornaments are made, balata, the gum of the wispero tree, a kind of rubber that commands a better price than the Para article, and ivory nuts, from which the vegetable ivory of commerce is produced. The mountain streams show evidences of gold, and both the coast and mountain Indians are well provided with gold ornaments, broad cuffs for the wrists, worn by the men, and earrings and nose rings much affected by the women.

The San Blas are not at all warlike, and there are no proved instances of ill-treatment of visitors within recent years. The stranger is politely, but firmly warned away, and no one has been rash enough to incur their animosity.
even officials of the Canal Commission received a rebuff at their hands a few years ago. It was when a hunt was being made for a good quality of sand to be used in the concrete for Gatun Locks. A tug was sent along the San Blas coast, and when an attempt was made to investigate the sand on the shores of Caledonia Bay, the officials were requested to desist which they did. The latter were accustomed to levy tribute on them, and in case of non-payment, they made raids on their villages, destroying the houses and carrying away the women. The mountain Indians have also occasionally resorted to poisoning the wells from which the San Blas procured their drinking water. The authorities of Panama have now set up a post at Puerto Obaldia.

Panamanian policemen lined up in front of the National Palace in Panama city, to form an escort at the funeral of a president.

The exodus of a whole village in anticipation of one of these raids. The Panama Government has only one post in the San Blas country at this time, that at Puerto Obaldia.

The Guaymies

The Guaymi Indians are partly civilized. The women copy the dress of the interior native women, and the men wear shirts and trousers, not prepossessing, and face painting is a common practice among men and women. Pittier says: "The children, especially the little girls, have lovely faces, with a warm, brown velvety skin, and beautiful eyes. When they reach the age of puberty, their hair is cropped short, and is no longer allowed to grow again until the first baby is born. Maidenhood, however, is the end of life for the Guaymi women, who, not infrequently become matriarchs."
having reached their twelfth year. Polygamy is practiced, while the other Indian tribes of the Isthmus are, for the most part, monogamists!” With the Guaymi wives are regarded as a tangible asset.

THE CHOCHOES

Of the Chochoes, Pittier writes: “While the history of the Cuna-Cunas could be written, at least for the post-Colombian period, we know almost nothing of the Chochoes. They are seldom referred to in the ancient records. Never in our 25 years of tropical experience have we met with such a sun-loving, bright, and trusting people, living nearest to Nature, and ignoring the most elementary wiles of so-called civilization. Physically, the Chochoes are a fine and healthy race. The men have wiry limbs and faces that are at once kind and energetic, while, as a rule, the girls are plump, and full of mischief. The women preserve their good looks and attractiveness much longer than is generally the case in primitive peoples, in which their sex bears the heaviest share of the day’s work. Both males and females have unusually fine, white teeth, which they sometimes dye black by chewing the shoots of wild pepper. The skin is of a rich, olive-brown color, and, as usual, a little lighter in the women and children. Though all go almost naked, they look fairer than the Cuna-Cunas, and some of the women would compare advantageously with certain Mediterranean types of the white race.” The Chochoes have an inordinate fondness for ornaments and body painting. On feast days, these paintings are very elaborate and artistic, consisting of elegantly drawn lines and patterns—red
and black, or simply black. The people are cleanly and very industrious. During the dry season, their life is wholly out-of-doors, planting their crops, hunting, fishing, and canoeing. When the heavy rains come they remain at

Some of the gold ornaments found in the graves of an extinct race of Indians in the Province of Chiriqui. They are made of solid gold and each is supposed to represent some animal.

home weaving baskets of all kinds, a work in which they are remarkably proficient, making rope and hammocks, carving dishes out of tree trunks, etc.

ANCIENT CIVILIZATION OF CHIRIQUI

In ancient times, a powerful and aggressive tribe sometimes spoken of as the Dorasques, probably an offshoot of the Mayas, inhabited the greater part of the province of Chiriqui. As a people they are now totally extinct, but they have left behind evidences of a civilization that compares favorably with that of the Aztecs of Mexico, the Mayas of Central America, the Chibchas of the Colombian plateau, and the Incas of Peru. In the latter part of 1858, natives of Bugaba, a small village in Chiriqui province, about 15 miles from David, accidentally unearthed a gold image. Further search led to the discovery, within an area of 12 acres, of gold ornaments and curious pottery valued at $50,000. The place was evidently a huaca, or burial ground for the ancient race. Since that time other discoveries have been made, and thousands of huacas, or graves, have been explored. In many, pottery only has been found, the gold ornaments having been placed solely in the graves of some chieftain, or prominent man of the tribe. The graves are invariably enclosed in rough stone slabs, forming a kind of a vault. Visitors to Chiriqui rarely return without some of this pottery, which can be obtained very cheaply, or if one cares to,
The upper picture shows the Panama Cathedral, Panama City, begun in 1673, and completed in 1768. A portion of the Plaza de la Independencia taken from the roof of the City Hall building, is also shown. The small building on the corner directly in front of the La Mercedes Church, is the chapel. This church is attended by many of the wealthier Panamanians. Many of the streets are so narrow that vehicles can hardly pass.
he can dig them up himself. The gold ornaments are of splendid workmanship, and show that the Indians were skilled metal workers. They appear to have been cast in clay moulds, and the most favored forms are the frog, tortoise, tiger, armadillo, dog, eagle, and snake. The pottery is vari-colored, either plain, or glazed, and the decoration ranges from crude outlines of animal shapes to complex and regular geometrical designs. Some implements and household utensils have also been found. In 1913, graves containing some of these gold ornaments were reported to have been found in the province of Los Santos, about 150 miles east of the graves of Chiriqui.

Part of the Sea Wall, Panama City. The wall is said to have cost $8,400,000 and is the one which led King Philip to remark that the work ought to be visible from his palace in Spain.

Another ornament that comes from Chiriqui province, and is also quite common in Costa Rica, is the *cadena chata*, a long gold chain, made of thin plates, closely linked together. They are highly prized by the Panamenas, who wear them on feast days, while the Americans have sought them so eagerly that they have risen greatly in price and caused numerous imitations. A genuine *cadena chata*, worth now about $40, could have been bought in 1904 for half that sum.

The *piedras pintadas* (painted stones) found in Chiriqui province are attributed by some to the ancient Indian inhabitants. The largest specimen of these stands upon an open plain a few miles out of David, and consists of a huge boulder on which a variety of hieroglyphics have been cut and painted. Smaller stones have been found in the valley of the Caldera River. Mr. D. F. MacDonald, an authority on the geology of western Panama, says of them: "From
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the weathering of these *piedras pintadas*, and from the pottery and other objects remnants of an ancient Indian culture, it is known that they are at least 1,000 years old, and probably considerably more.”

SIGHTSEEING

The modernizing of Panama has necessarily robbed it of some of its historic charm, but there still remain many evidences of its earlier characteristics. The once fortified sea wall still stands, and the story of its cost, said to be $8,000,000, an enormous sum in those days, will bear repeating. “A sovereign of Spain was seen standing at a window of his palace one day, looking toward the west with a disturbed expression on his features. A courtier made bold to inquire what he was looking at. ‘I am looking,’ replied the King, his face relaxing into a

A part of the Sea Wall. Panama City, at low tide. The Chiriqui prison is located within these walls. There is a promenade on top of the wall which overlooks the Pacific entrance to the Canal.

On the Sea Wall there has recently been placed a bronze bust of Lucien Bonaparte Wyse, the Frenchman who was interested in the Canal work for many years. It was the gift of his son to the Republic of Panama.

grin smile, ‘for those costly walls at Panama.’ They ought to be visible even from here.” The cathedral, begun in 1673 and completed in 1760, the church of San Francisco, and the ruins of the convent adjacent thereto, the church of San Felipe Neri, founded in 1688, now the oldest in the city, the ruins of Santo Domingo church, with its flat arch, the ruins of the Jesuit college and convent on Avenue A, the remnant of the old city walls, are among the places that bring a sparkle to the eyes of visitors. Outside the city, the places well worth a visit include Old Panama, with its sole surviving tower, ruined church, catacombs, walls, bridges, and *calles*; Taboga Island, with its quaint village and excellent sea bathing; Pearl Islands, with its pearl fisheries; Chorrera, a large native village,
Las Sabanas contains the summer homes of many of the wealthier people of Panama. Many beautiful houses have been erected in this suburb. It is tropical, because here is the siga-manual of the tropics, the palm, dainty ferns and other luxuriant growths. It is located about seven miles from Panama City and is reached by a good macadamized road.
20 miles from Panama, near which are pretty falls; the lower reaches of the Bayano River, haunt of the alligators; a bit of the old Cruces paved trail, which enters the Corozal road; the ruins of the Fort San Lorenzo, at the mouth of the Chagres River, and the ruins of the forts at Porto Bello. The oldest church in the republic is at Nata in the province of Cocele, but it is not easily visited unless one has the time. Nearly all the points of interest in the Canal Zone, or in the vicinity of Panama or Colon, can be reached either by railroad train, carriages, automobiles, or launches. The highway from Panama through Las Sabanitas to the Rio Juan Diaz furnishes a pleasant trip by carriage or automobile. The road winds through a rolling prairie, where many of the wealthier Panamanians have summer homes.

BATHING

There are a number of excellent bathing places on both sides of the Isthmus. The bay at Porto Bello is a "swimming hole" for the residents of that village, and moonlight swimming parties are held frequently. There is a sand beach near Toro Point, while at Cristobal, the slips between the new docks, and at Colon, the swimming pool adjacent to the new Hotel Washington, are well patronized. On the Pacific side, the cove on Taboga Island, and the sand beach at Pena Prieta are the two most desirable places. A large pavilion has recently been erected fronting the beach at Pena Prieta to which the street cars run. At Gatun, the lake is used, and at Corozal, swimming in the canal is a great pastime.

PANAMA HATS

No one knows exactly how the word "Panama" came to be applied to the hat of that name. An old hat dealer once told the writer that he thought it was because in the early day of the hat's popularity, most of the shipments came through Panama. Only a few Panamas have ever been made on the Isthmus, and these were of the crude variety. A few years ago the Panama Government opened a hat school at a little village called Arraijan, but it was not a success. Ecuador is the home of the true Panama, although in recent years, Colombia and other nearby countries have come to be great producers of the cheaper
grades. The most valuable make of a Panama hat is the Montecristi, so named from a small town in Ecuador where they are made. This hat sells in the local market at from $35 to $50, and would be worth from $75 to $100 in the United States. Visitors to the Isthmus accustomed to the cheap imitations handled by American or European importers are at a loss to account for the prices asked for a Montecristi hat. All Panama hats look more or less alike to them, and they are ignorant of the fact that in fabricating a Montecristi hat of the best grade the time of several persons for a period of several months is required. They are woven by hand labor on the piece-work plan. There are plenty of the cheaper grades handled on the Isthmus, and, since the coming of the tourists, a brisk business in them has sprung up. The so-called “made under water” hat is a myth.

**CANAL ZONE SOUVENIR STONES**

In excavating the Canal, a number of varieties of stones, agates, moonstones, jaspers, etc., were found, that, when properly cut and polished, made attractive mountings. Some of the best of these specimens were uncovered when the hydraulic monitors were engaged in sluicing material from the Canal channel near Miraflores Locks, formerly the ancient bed of the Rio Grande.

**THE PANAMA LOTTERY**

The Panama lottery has been in operation for many years, but until 1904 it had a formidable rival in roulette. The latter went out of existence by law on December 31, 1904, when the lottery at once came to the fore. The right to sell tickets in the Canal Zone came before the Supreme Court of the United States in the form of a test case in 1904, and was decided adversely to the lottery company. The Canal employe population has, however, been its best customer. The drawings are held each Sunday morning, and the grand prizes are $7,500 and $15,000; the larger drawing occurring once a month on the Sunday following the canal pay days. The lottery is operated under a concession from the Panama Government, and the drawings are supervised by the

![Crater of Chiriqui Volcano. This is the highest peak in Panama, 11,500 feet. The volcano has been extinct for many years.](image)
One piece of a Panama lottery ticket. The complete ticket contains five of these pieces which sell for fifty cents each for the regular drawings and a dollar each for the special drawings.

A view of one of the drawings which take place at ten o'clock every Sunday morning. 10,000 tickets are issued weekly and grand prizes run from $7,500 for the ordinary drawings to $15,000 for the special drawings.

The lottery office is located in the Bishop's Palace, opposite the Central Park, Panama City. Tickets cannot be sold in the Canal Zone but the Canal employees are the best patrons. They must purchase their tickets, however, in Panama City or Colon. The drawings are supervised by the Panama government and a certain per cent of the profits must be devoted to educational and charitable purposes.
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authorities. The proceeds derived by the government must by law be devoted to educational and charitable purposes.

PANAMA TO HOLD NATIONAL EXPOSITION

The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa occurred on September 25, 1913 (October 5, new style). In commemoration of this event, Panama will hold a national exposition, opening on November 1, 1914, and continuing six months, to which the United States, Spain, and the countries of Latin-America, including Cuba and the West Indies, have been invited. A preliminary credit of $150,000 was voted by the National Assembly for the undertaking in 1913. The site is on a natural plateau, just east of Panama City, on land purchased by the government for the purpose. Half of this tract of 700 acres will be laid for the exposition grounds, with avenues 88 feet wide running east and west, and streets 60 feet wide, running north and south. The grounds front on Las Sabanas road, and will have one main and two smaller entrances, opening into a small park set out with tropic trees and plants. In another part of the grounds will be an artificial lagoon. A gift of a plot of ground has been made each to the United States and Spain for the erection of buildings, while two other plots have been reserved by Panama for its exhibits. These building sites are situated one on each of the four corners of the grounds, and from them a pretty view of the bay, Ancon Hill, Ancon, Panama and environs may be obtained.

Laying the corner stone of the Panama National Exposition, Sept. 26, 1913. The ceremony was performed by President Porras, assisted by the Bishop of Panama, Dr. William Rojas.

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September 25, 1913 was declared a national holiday in Panama, and the day was made the occasion of the formal inauguration of work at the exposition grounds. The exercises were attended by government and Canal officials, and members of the diplomatic corps. They consisted principally of laying the cornerstone of the Administration Building by President Porras, and an address by Mr. Ramon F. Acevedo, who outlined the government's plans. The managing director is Mr. Alejandro Bermudez, who was the Nicaraguan commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and the St. Louis Fair. Visitors passing through the Canal en route for the San Francisco fair will be afforded an opportunity of seeing the Canal and the exposition at the same time.

A movement was started by President Porras in 1913 for the erection of a monument in honor of Balboa near the Pacific entrance to the Canal. King Alfonso of Spain has personally donated the sum of $10,000 for the purpose, and Panama a like amount. It is expected to raise a fund of $75,000 or $100,000.
On January 31, 1911, the Congress of the United States selected San Francisco as the most desirable site for the Nation's celebration of the formal opening of the Panama Canal, which has been set for January 1, 1915. On October 14, 1911, in the presence of over 100,000 people, the President of the United States, Hon. William Howard Taft, inaugurated the preparation of this great universal celebration by turning the first spadeful of earth at San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. On February 2, 1912, the President of the United States issued a Proclamation, announcing the holding of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and inviting the nations of the world to take part on a scale befitting their dignity and importance.

This Exposition will open on Saturday, February 20, 1915, and close on Saturday, December 4, 1915, running from Winter to Winter, a period of nine and one-half months.

The capital stock originally issued was $5,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of $10 each, but owing to the prompt and liberal manner in which subscriptions were made the stock was increased to $10,000,000.

To demonstrate appreciation of the honor conferred, and their ability to inaugurate, perfect, and operate an international exposition of this magnitude, nearly three-fourths of this capital stock was subscribed by the citizens of San Francisco.

The State of California by legislative enactment appropriated $5,000,000; and the City of San Francisco issued bonds in the sum of $5,000,000. These appropriations and subscriptions, aggregating $17,500,000 in United States currency, form the general fund of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company for preparation and construction of the Exposition.

The Counties of California were authorized by the Legislature to levy a special tax upon themselves of a sum of not to exceed six cents on the hundred dollars each year for five years, commencing with the year 1911. The proceeds are designed for individual participation by the other fifty-seven Counties of
the State outside of San Francisco. It is expected that this fund will approximate $5,000,000.

In addition large sums will be expended by Foreign Countries and the States, as well as by private exhibitors from the United States and abroad. The grand total will constitute an expenditure approximating $50,000,000.

The choice of San Francisco was the logical one. The Pacific Coast metropolis is a cosmopolitan center with a representation of many races that well qualifies it as the situation of an international celebration. It is, moreover, the chief city upon the western shores of America; it is the most important port for vessels bound from the Atlantic Coast of America to the Pacific. While recovering from its disaster San Francisco, and California, has assured more than twenty million of dollars, the largest initial fund ever raised towards a world's exposition. The courage of the city, founded by the pioneers of the West, was, and is, unflagging. Its atmosphere is distinctive. "Where could you find a city in which the opening of the Panama Canal could be so exultingly celebrated?" said Secretary of State Bryan. And former Secretary of State Knox, characterized the Panama Canal as the world's Golden Gate to the Pacific.

DESCRIPTION OF EXPOSITION SITE

The palaces of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition have been planned in huge block effects to conform with their surroundings on the shores of San Francisco harbor. The site of the exposition at Harbor View lies within the city limits, as a crescent upon the shores of San Francisco bay, just inside the Golden Gate. No more picturesque location, nor one more appropriate to the celebration of a great maritime event, could be imagined. On the south, east and west the grounds are encircled by towering hills of varying contours rising successively from 250 to 900 feet above sea level, like the enfolding walls of a vast amphitheatre. Upon the north the site opens out upon the harbor of San Francisco. The panorama at Harbor View recalls the famous Riviera upon the shores of the Mediterranean. In the harbor before the site lies Alcatraz Island, the location of a naval prison, whose white walls are reflected in the waters of the
bay. Beyond are the hills of Marin County rising up into the hundreds and some instances into the thousands of feet, with Mount Tamalpais, loftiest of all, its summit often shrouded with a turban of fog upon which the sun shines as upon a vast bank of snow, as a background for the setting. On a clear day when the wind sweeps in through the Golden Gate, it seems as if one may almost reach out and touch the hills across the harbor. From the west of the site one may look out to the rim of the Pacific Ocean through the mile and one-quarter wide straits of the Golden Gate, guarded on each side by rugged cliffs and protected by forts.

The central portion of the site lies slightly above the sea and is encircled on three sides by gently sloping ground; within a short distance from the boundaries of the site these slopes change to steep hillsides and thus the site becomes the floor of a huge amphitheatre from whose sides the exposition will be seen stretched out below. To the east and south the residence section encircles the exposition grounds, and to the west and southwest the site is embraced by the wooded slopes of the Presidio military reservation, dark with cypress and eucalyptus and interspersed with occasional vistas of green valleys.

The exposition buildings, built upon an axis east and west, will face the bay upon the north; they will parallel the stream of the great incoming traffic of the world through the western gate of the United States. Ships entering the harbor will pass before the exposition grounds. The harbor itself will be a part of the great theatre upon which will be staged the world's jubilee and the Golden Gate will be the entrance of the theatre.

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One of the superb Italian towers that will mark the approach to the Court of Palms. There will be two of these courts, identical in size, one south of the Court of Four Seasons and one south of the Festive Court, which will be known as the Court of Flowers.
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A marvelous panorama will be afforded visitors on ships coming through the Golden Gate. As one looks from the harbor he will see three main groups of exposition buildings. There will be the great central group comprising the fourteen exposition palaces to be devoted to general exhibits; there will be the

Daylight perspective. The relative height of the buildings may be judged by the fact that the Tower of Jewels in the center of the picture is four hundred and thirty feet in height, dominating the architecture of the exposition.

group upon the left hand or east end devoted to amusement concessions and covering sixty-five acres; this will be the "midway." The right hand group upon the Presidio military reservation and nearest the Golden Gate, will be devoted to the pavilions of the States and foreign nations.

From afar the central group, the main exhibit palaces, facing for more than a mile upon San Francisco harbor, will present the effect of almost a solid massing of palatial structures, but nearer at hand it will be seen that the exposition palaces are interspersed with great open courts. Three main courts will run north and south through this central group. In general the buildings of the central group are to be brought into contact with those next adjoining by arcades, courts and archways. Through this method of treatment four of the general exhibit palaces of the main group, fronting north upon San Francisco bay but set back a distance from the water's edge, will present a single architectural design. Their walls and the adjoining arches will form the main northern facade of the exposition along the shores of the harbor, the marvelous frontage that will be first seen by visitors who reach the exposition city by water and enter San Francisco bay through the Golden Gate. By day the glittering pillars and minarets of this mile long facade will be seen as a dream city, while by night they will reflect the sheen of a million lights into the waters of the bay.

Before the facade and along the harbor's edge for more than a mile there will be built a great esplanade, a vast stretch of ground and terraces in which fountains will play and groups of statuary be set at intervals. Brilliant flowers
and hardy flowering trees and shrubs will lend warmth and color to the esplanade. Indeed throughout the exposition flowers and foliage will contrast with the shining colonnades and peristyles and walls of the buildings, and will enhance the beauty of innumerable lagoons, fountains and water effects. The esplanade is to be known as the “Marina” (villa gardens).

The main group of buildings will lie between a tropical garden or boulevard running east and west along the fringe of the hills nearest the city upon the south, and the esplanade along the shores of San Francisco bay upon the north. The tropical boulevard to be known as the “Alameda,” will be eighteen hundred feet in length and three hundred feet wide; it will be glowing with fountains, lagoons, statuary, peristyles and arcades, and, secluded from the winds of the bay, it will be transplanted with a profusion of semi-tropical trees, plants and flowers, including the orange, banana, olive, myrtle, and every variety of palm. The east end of the Alameda will open out with a plaza upon Van Ness Avenue, one of the principal boulevards of San Francisco. The west end upon the Presidio will be surmounted by a commemorative arch of triumph.

The theme of the exposition, its sculpture and mural paintings, will exalt the spirit of achievement through which America has completed the Panama Canal. In the courts there will be observed the most monumental expressions in Greek and Roman, Occidental and Oriental architecture of the most refined quality that the world has ever beheld. The ground will become a vast tropical and semi-tropical garden through the transplanting of palms, evergreens and flowers. A brilliant, yet harmonious color scheme has been designed by Jules Guerin, probably the greatest authority on decorative coloring in the world.

The prevailing color tone of the exposition will be an ochre, a tawny buff, several shades removed from white, but in the distance giving the effect of white, but will not be glaring under the brilliant sunlight of California. In the courts there will be a marvelous blending of colors; Pompeian red, strong Italian blues, vermilion and orange will predominate. The court system is unique in that it will permit each architect, artist or sculptor to present some distinct conception without clashing with the exposition architecture and coloring in its entirety.

The main group of exhibit palaces, facing upon the harbor for 4,500 feet,
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will present an effect of almost a single palace. Eight of the buildings will be joined in a rectangle to form almost a huge Oriental bazaar — a veritable walled city with its domes, towers, minarets and great interior courts. Four of the eight buildings, as shown by the ground or block plan, will face out on San Francisco bay and four of them will face the hills of the city on the south.

The walls of the eight exhibit palaces will be broken only by a number of stupendous entrance ways which will give access to the great interior courts and their approaches. The group will be divided from north to south; in the center by the court of the Sun and Stars, designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White; on the east by the Festive court and on the west by the Court of Four Seasons. Two South Courts will be cut like niches in the walled city, one south of the Court of Four Seasons and one south of the Festive Court.

Description of the above ground or block plan. Starting at the left of the illustration at Van Ness avenue, is the concessions district which lies partly behind Fort Mason, a military post. The towering domes and spires of the district will be in part visible from San Francisco bay. The concessions district is seen to be divided east and west by the street of concessions, which will connect with the main boulevards and avenues of the exposition. On the waterfront opposite Machinery Hall will be noted the exposition ferry slips, shipping yards and railway docks. Next comes Machinery Hall, the largest single structure in the exposition. 122 feet high, 346.8 ft. wide and 967.8 ft. long. The next group of eight buildings, forming a rectangle, is, as will be noted, divided from north to south by three huge interior courts, the central court being the grand court of honor, the Court of the Sun and Stars; before the group of eight buildings is an esplanade, 300 feet wide, indented by a great yacht harbor directly in front of the Palace of Agriculture. Nearest the hills of San Francisco and paralleling the esplanade is a tropical garden in which is set Festival Hall, the Palace of Horticulture, and lesser structures. To the west of the group of eight buildings will be noted a circular shaped structure, the Palace of Fine Arts, which will face upon a lagoon and great Italian court. The Palace of Fine Arts will be 1100 feet long in its outside arc. The States of the Union will occupy locations upon the Avenue of Commonwealths along the bay, while the foreign nations will erect their pavilions furthest from the harbor. The greatest length of the grounds is fifteen thousand feet and the greatest width more than one mile. The area of the site is 625 acres. The main group of exhibit palaces will face upon the harbor for forty-five hundred feet.

A huge court in Italian Renaissance will lie between the rectangle and the Palace of Fine Arts.

Of all the courts the grand Court of Honor, the Court of the Sun and Stars, 750 feet in width from east to west and 900 feet along its main axis will be the largest and most imposing. At the south end of the court will be the huge Tower of Jewels, rising 400 feet in height and dominating the architecture of the exposition. The upper part of the tower will take the form of terraces leading up to the group of figures surrounding a globe, typifying the world;