

# DOWNLOAD PDF OFFICIAL GUIDE TO THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS OF THE WORLDS COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION DURING CONSTRUCTION

## Chapter 1 : Chicago Tribune - We are currently unavailable in your region

*Official Guide to the Grounds and Buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition During Construction by World's Columbian Exposition Official Guide to the Grounds and Buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition During Construction.*

Lois Willie explained in her book *Forever Open, Clear, and Free*, "Olmsted said Jackson Park should be water oriented, with a yacht harbor, winding walkways around the lagoons, small bridges, bathing pavilions, and plenty of space for boating. The designers used the Statue of Liberty as inspiration when they were creating the original. The eastern division became known as "Lake Park"; however, in the commission asked the public to suggest official names for both the eastern and western divisions. The names "Jackson" and "Washington" were proposed. In , Jackson Park was selected as its site. Burnham , with his partner John Wellborn Root , laid out the fairgrounds. A team of architects and sculptors created the "White City" of plaster buildings and artworks in Beaux-Arts style. After the fair closed, the site was transformed back into parkland, as the fair buildings were not designed to be permanent structures. A headline from January 9. Rights to the club were purchased and a new JPYC was formed with thirty-eight members with about twenty boats. By membership had expanded to with boats. By , with the club house built of scrap lumber on a purchased scow, the club joined the Lake Michigan Yachting Association. Over the next years the club grew in membership and in competitive yachts. By plans were underway for a new club house with sixteen life memberships the core of the funding for the new structure which was dedicated on Memorial Day by Governor Edward F. Dunne , who arrived on William A. The Chicago Park District waited for decades before considering repairing it. Eventually, the city of Osaka donated money for the refurbishment. Women and children then conducted protests and rallies around tree stumps. The efforts eventually brought results and the city halted roadwork after it had already gone halfway through the park. The only other relic from the fair still in the same location is the "Garden of the Phoenix", a Japanese strolling garden that was formerly known as the "Osaka Garden". By itself, the Wooded Island is considered one of " great places in Illinois" by the American Institute of Architects. In May , what was left of the rotting hulk was dismantled and dredged out of the Yacht Basin. The Art Institute of Chicago also occupies a building originally constructed for the Exposition, with the intent of housing the museum upon closing of the fair; this Exposition building is the only one not located in Jackson Park. During the summer season for the Chicago Park District Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day weekend , the 63rd Street beach and the adjacent Lake Michigan is a destination for beachgoers. In accordance with a canal that Olmsted wanted built between the two parks, a long excavation was made on the Midway, but water has never been allowed in. It is connected to Grant Park by Burnham Park. Jackson Park is home to over two dozen species of birds, including a well-studied population of feral monk parakeets , descendants of pet birds that escaped in the s. In recent years, the state and city have spent millions of dollars to revitalize the lagoons and Garden of the Phoenix, and to restore the lagoons to their original grandeur. With the recent revitalization projects and the decision by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources to stock them with fish, the lagoons have become a very popular local fishing spot. There are also seasonal sports available, arts and crafts, tennis lessons, piano lessons, after school programs, summer day camps, and holiday themed events. The names of over 75 well-known architects can be found on most of the one-of-a-kind homes. It received its name from a low ridge that once existed south of the present-day park. It is popular with cyclists and joggers. The phoenix emblem was a reference to Chicago rising like the mythical firebird from the ashes of the Great Chicago Fire of After the Fair, most of the Fair structures were burned or torn down, but the garden and the Ho-O Den Pavilion remained intact. The garden in itself is very peaceful, and the simplicity of the pond and the large fish swimming calmly inside provides a serene atmosphere. The stones within the park carry an old legend which says they are laid in a zigzag because evil spirits can only move in a straight line, so if you cross the stones, any evil spirits will just fall into the water. The Kasuga Lantern is one of the lamps that

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survived from It takes its name from the Kasuga Shrine in Nara , Japan. The deer panel is one of the four traditional symbols, the others were a stag, the sun, and the moon, most of which are damaged. The garden holds American plantings, but it also holds unique Japanese plants, usually found only in Japan. The theme of the garden, from to the present, is peace. It holds a harmony of the peace and balance possible between countries and cultures, between nature and city. Its wandering, stone pathways are designed to encourage a sense of peace around and within its visitors. The garden is meant to resemble natural scenery but at a small scale, with representation of mountains, islands and lakes. The garden is intended to provide a tranquil space for meditation. Sonya Malunda from the office of civic engagement of the University of Chicago requested a meeting with Louise Mccurry, president of the Jackson Park Advisory Council, to talk about the library. Some aspects of the restoration, especially plans for a music pavilion, have generated controversy.

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## Chapter 2 : Jackson Park (Chicago) - Wikipedia

*Excerpt from Official Guide to the Grounds and Buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition During Construction The visitor entering here is in the midst of the buildings erected by the states for headquarters and club-houses, during the Exposition.*

Schwab, [7] Chicago railroad and manufacturing magnate John Whitfield Bunn , and Connecticut banking, insurance, and iron products magnate Milo Barnum Richardson , among many others. Civic leaders in St. Louis, New York City, Washington DC and Chicago expressed an interest in hosting a fair to generate profits, boost real estate values, and promote their cities. Congress was called on to decide the location. On a Senate hearing held in January , representative Thomas B. The city spokesmen would continue to stress the essentials of a successful Exposition and that only Chicago was fitted to fill these exposition requirements. Burnham was selected as director of works, and George R. Brown Goode of the Smithsonian. The Midway was inspired by the Paris Universal Exposition , which included ethnological "villages". Frederick Douglass , Ida B. The exhibition included a number of exhibits put on by black individuals and approved by white organizers of the fair, including exhibits by the sculptor Edmonia Lewis , a painting exhibit by scientist George Washington Carver , and a statistical exhibit by Joan Imogen Howard. Brockhaus The fair opened in May and ran through October 30, Wacker was the Director of the Fair. The layout of the fairgrounds was created by Frederick Law Olmsted, and the Beaux-Arts architecture of the buildings was under the direction of Daniel Burnham, Director of Works for the fair. Renowned local architect Henry Ives Cobb designed several buildings for the exposition. Indeed, it was a coming-of-age for the arts and architecture of the " American Renaissance ", and it showcased the burgeoning neoclassical and Beaux-Arts styles. This area, developed by a young music promoter, Sol Bloom , concentrated on Midway Plaisance and introduced the term "midway" to American English to describe the area of a carnival or fair where sideshows are located. The ships, a joint project of the governments of Spain and the United States, were constructed in Spain and then sailed to America for the exposition. The ships were a very popular exhibit. He used his zoopraxiscope to show his moving pictures to a paying public. The hall was the first commercial movie theater. Also included was the first moving walkway or travelator. It had two different divisions: It ran in a loop down the length of a lakefront pier to a casino. Nearby, historian Frederick Jackson Turner gave academic lectures reflecting on the end of the frontier which Buffalo Bill represented. Louis Comfort Tiffany made his reputation with a stunning chapel designed and built for the Exposition. It was eventually reconstructed and restored and in it was installed at the Charles Hosmer Morse Museum of American Art. Among the other attractions at the fair, several products that are well known today were introduced. Nearby, "The Cliff Dwellers" featured a rock and timber structure that was painted to recreate Battle Rock Mountain in Colorado, a stylized recreation of American Indian cliff dwelling with pottery, weapons and other relics on display. There were also birch bark wigwams of the Penobscot tribe. Rail[ edit ] The John Bull locomotive was displayed. It was only 62 years old, having been built in It was the first locomotive acquisition by the Smithsonian Institution. The locomotive ran under its own power from Washington, DC , to Chicago to participate, and returned to Washington under its own power again when the exposition closed. In it was the oldest surviving operable steam locomotive in the world when it ran under its own power again. John Bull on display at the exposition. A Baldwin locomotive was showcased at the exposition, and subsequently the type was known as the Columbia An original frog switch and portion of the superstructure of the famous Granite Railway in Massachusetts could be viewed. This was the first commercial railroad in the United States to evolve into a common carrier without an intervening closure. The railway brought granite stones from a rock quarry in Quincy, Massachusetts , so that the Bunker Hill Monument could be erected in Boston. The frog switch is now on public view in East Milton Square, Massachusetts , on the original right-of-way of the Granite Railway. Country and state exhibition buildings[ edit ] Forty-six countries had pavilions at the exposition. In this ship was moved to Lincoln Park. Arizona ,

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New Mexico , Oklahoma and Utah. This resulted in the spread of cypress trees to areas where they were not native. Cypress trees from those seedlings can be found in many areas of West Virginia, where they flourish in the climate. A breech-loaded gun, it weighed According to Eric J. Sharpe , Tomoko Masuzawa , and others, the event was considered radical at the time, since it allowed non-Christian faiths to speak on their own behalf; it was not taken seriously by European scholars until the s. White City[ edit ] White City Most of the buildings of the fair were designed in the neoclassical architecture style. Facades were made not of stone, but of a mixture of plaster, cement, and jute fiber called staff , which was painted white, giving the buildings their "gleam". Architecture critics derided the structures as "decorated sheds". The buildings were clad in white stucco , which, in comparison to the tenements of Chicago, seemed illuminated. It was also called the White City because of the extensive use of street lights, which made the boulevards and buildings usable at night. Pretyman had resigned following a dispute with Burnham. After experimenting, Millet settled on a mix of oil and white lead whitewash that could be applied using compressed air spray painting to the buildings, taking considerably less time than traditional brush painting. The highly integrated design of the landscapes, promenades, and structures provided a vision of what is possible when planners, landscape architects, and architects work together on a comprehensive design scheme. The White City inspired cities to focus on the beautification of the components of the city in which municipal government had control; streets, municipal art, public buildings and public spaces. The designs of the City Beautiful Movement closely tied with the municipal art movement are identifiable by their classical architecture, plan symmetry, picturesque views, axial plans, as well as their magnificent scale. Where the municipal art movement focused on beautifying one feature in a city, the City Beautiful movement began to make improvements on the scale of the district. If this building were standing today, it would rank second in volume and third in footprint on list of largest buildings ,m2, 8,,m3.

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## Chapter 3 : Guide to the World's Columbian Exposition Records

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Chicago, Illinois U. It includes photographs, newspaper clippings, reports, guides, and visitor memorabilia. Information on Use This collection is open for research. Digital Images Original documents, texts, and images represented by digital images linked to this finding aid are subject to U. The University of Chicago Library, in its capacity as owner of the physical property represented by the digital images linked to this finding aid, encourages the use of these materials for educational and scholarly purposes. Any reproduction or publication from these digital images requires that the following credit line be included: The images presented here may include materials reflecting the attitudes, language, and stereotypes of an earlier time period. These materials are presented as historical resources in support of study and research. Inclusion of such materials does not constitute an endorsement of their content by the University of Chicago. The University of Chicago Library appreciates hearing from anyone who may have information about any of the images in this collection. Citation When quoting material from this collection, the preferred citation is: The fairgrounds, open from May 1, until October 30, , were designed by Frederick Law Olmstead and covered more than acres in Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance. Daniel Burnham oversaw the construction of nearly new buildings for the fair, most of which were designed in the Beaux-Arts style. Scope Note The collection is divided into four series. Series I, Publication and Texts includes reports, guides, manuscripts and other documents produced by individuals and organizations associated with the exposition. Series II, Newspaper and Magazine Clippings, includes excerpts from outside publications about the fair. Series III contains invitations, tickets and other print ephemera and documentation of the fair. Arnold and by E. Jacksonâ€¦ Chicago and Denver: The White City Art Company, c. Related Resources The following related resources are located in the Department of Special Collections: Walker have been digitized and are available in the University of Chicago Photographic Archive: Charles Dudley , b. Java Chicago Exhibition Syndicate,

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## Chapter 4 : World's Columbian Exposition | World History Project

*Official guide to the grounds and buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition during construction. Publisher: Chicago: World's Columbian Exposition, Department Publicity and Promotion,*

The Fair still draws a crowd. The birthplace of the skyscraper and the fastest growing city in the world, Chicago created the White City, a showcase of architectural splendor, and threw a great party on the Midway. Daniel Burnham, the Director of Works, brought together the most notable architects in the country to design major fair buildings. The White City was a classical city, a form of architecture familiar to city dwellers on the east coast, but not common in the Midwest. One exception to the classical aesthetic was Louis H. One can still ride a scaled down Ferris wheel and eat Cracker Jacks. The White City was built of steel framing covered with staff plaster of Paris and hemp fiber to speed building, keep down cost, and allow a recovery of materials when the fair ended on October 30, Our understanding of this important complex has heretofore been based solely on static images and written descriptions. This is no longer the case. Real-time visual simulation technology allows us to reclaim the lost experience of navigating through the White City. Agriculture, the Peristyle, Manufactures, Electricity, Administration with its gold dome , and Machinery. We walk through the Fine Arts Building as it looked before it was transformed into the Museum of Science and Industry. The grandeur of the buildings is evident. One of my favorite clips is the tour of Louis H. Be patient, these files may take awhile to load. The Golden Door was considered an architectural marvel of the Fair. It echoes other Sullivan portals as well as the interior design of the Auditorium theatre. Louis, and remnants of the reconstructed trading room of his Chicago Stock Exchange built in , currently in the Art Institute to add color to their simulation. The Lab also provides a tour of the Street of Cairo , one of the most popular attractions on the Midway. At the end of the tour, behind the Temple of Luxor, we see a slice of Mr. The Worlds Columbian Exposition was to be a money making event, but from its opening in May through September it did not appear that it would pay off its debt. Special events were planned to draw in crowds including the great Midway Ball held on the night of August 16, The Chicago Tribune thought it was scandalous and was not amused. I can find no pictures of the Ball, but Erik Larson The Devil in the White City opines that the dignitaries in attendance took their carriages home at four-thirty A. Then shut your eyes and image you are dancing at the Midway Ball in the White City. The White City represented a vision of what Chicago could become, not what it was at the end of the 19th century. The Union Stockyards were a popular tourist stop as well as a source of substantial pollution. Tenement housing surrounded the fair grounds, while the more well-to-do traveled further out on the street cars. At the Fair, electricity lit up the night as entertainment but was not a standard feature of city dwellings. Downtown was congested, dirty and loud. It was surrounded by the railroad tracks and hard up against the Levee vice district. The Columbian Exposition , posted on YouTube, provides an strong statement of the Fair as a manifestation of Empire. It would have wide avenues and grand buildings, parks, gardens and ponds. It would be well planned. Prior to the Fair, Daniel Burnham was most highly regarded for his organizational and business acumen. Creating the Fair established Burnham as the supreme planner of his day. His vision and learning would come together in the Plan of Chicago. Additional commentary and views of the Fair are provided in the attached class presentation. Higinbotham President of the Exposition Board. He has also posted a guide to contemporary books on the The White City:

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## Chapter 5 : Forgotten Books

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Expect to be Judged by the World Root looked upon the Columbian Exposition as a great opportunity for his profession, and he accepted the post of consulting architect with the avowed purpose of concentrating upon this work the best American talent, and of making it an object-lesson to the people in the management of great building enterprises. His appointment gave him wide discretion. Though the Grounds and Buildings Committee intended to invite the collaboration of other architects, it did not assume the initiative in this matter, but permitted Root to formulate his own scheme for an architectural corps. It was taken for granted, meanwhile, by the majority of directors, by the press and the public, that he would be the designer of the principal buildings. I remember how Root came home one evening, soon after his appointment, cut to the quick because one of these, always hitherto a friend, had apparently refused to recognize Mr. Burnham when they met at a club. Soon, against all persuasion, he announced his intention of designing none of the chief buildings in Jackson Park. Both he and Mr. Burnham wished to give the great enterprise a national character by inviting the leading architects in the country to take part in it, and to this end they now directed their energies before the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. December 8 Root presented a memorial to this committee, describing impartially four possible methods of procedure. It reads as follows in the original manuscript in his hand writing: We recognize that your action in this matter will be of great importance not only in its direct effect upon the artistic and commercial successes of the Exposition, but, scarcely less, upon the aspect presented by America to the world, and also as a precedent for future procedure in this country by the government, by corporations and individuals. Whatever suggestions are here made relate to the main buildings located in Jackson Park. That these buildings should, in their designs, relationship, and arrangement, be of the highest possible architectural merit is of importance scarcely less than the variety, richness, and comprehensiveness of the various displays within them. Such success is not so much dependent upon the expenditure of money as upon the expenditure of thought, knowledge, and enthusiasm by men known to be in every way endowed with these qualities. And the results achieved by them will be the measure by which America, and especially Chicago, must expect to be judged by the world. The selection of one man to whom the designing of the entire work should be entrusted. Competition made free to the whole architectural profession. Competition among a selected few. The first method would possess some advantages in the coherent and logical result which would be attained. But the objections are, that time for preparation of designs is so short that no one man could hope to do the subject justice even were he broad enough to avoid, in work of such varied and colossal character, monotonous repetition of ideas. The second method named has been employed in France and other European countries with success, and it would probably result in the production of a certain number of plans possessing more or less merit and novelty. It is greatly to be feared that from such a heterogeneous competition the best men of the profession would refrain, not only because the uncertainties involved in it are too great, and their time too valuable, but because the societies to which they almost universally belong have so strongly pronounced its futility. A limited and paid competition would present fewer embarrassments; but even in this case the question of time is presented, and it is most unlikely that any result derived through this means, coming, as it would, from necessarily partial acquaintance with the subject and hasty, ill-considered presentation of it, could be satisfactory. This is to select a certain number of architects because of their eminence in the profession, choosing each man for such work as would be most parallel with his best achievements; these architects to meet in conference, become masters of all the elements of the problems to be solved, and agree upon some general scheme of procedure ; the preliminary studies resulting from this to be freely discussed in a subsequent conference, and, with the assistance of such suggestions as your advisers might make, to be brought into a harmonious whole. The honor conferred upon

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any man thus selected would create in his mind a disposition to place the artistic quality of his work in advance of the mere question of emolument; while the emulation begotten in a rivalry so dignified and friendly could not fail to be productive of a result which would stand before the world as the best fruit of American civilization. Burnham and Root had determined, weeks before, upon their board of architects, and now five representative firms from other States were nominated, confirmed, and notified of their appointment, viz.: It was intended that these gentlemen should design the main group of buildings around the Court of Honor, leaving the other buildings for Chicago architects. But they were no sooner appointed than strong opposition to the employment of outsiders began to impede the action of the committee. It was said that Chicago was paying for the Fair, and Chicago men should have the designing of it; and that, moreover, professional talent in this city, compared with that in the East, was fully as competent and more progressive. Under pressure from local architects and their friends in the directory, and from the spirit of local patriotism in general, there was danger, in spite of the firmness of certain members of the committee, that the appointment of the five firms might be rescinded. Both the consulting architect and his partner, who, late in October, had been appointed chief of the newly organized Department of Construction, thus becoming the executive captain of the great enterprise, were forced to fight many wordy battles, both in and out of committee rooms, to sustain the national character of the exposition. On Saturday, December 27, Root was before the Grounds and Buildings Committee to present, on the part of the Construction Department, a report stating, among other matters, that the Eastern architects would accept their appointments. At this meeting, with his usual quiet marshaling of facts and arguments, he persuasively defended the appointment of these men on broad grounds of public policy, and urged the committee to hold its ground. On December 30, members of the committee spoke strongly in the same vein, holding that they were in honor bound to stand by their action; and the matter was so decided on January 5. On January 5 the committee divided the list of ten by two, authorized Mr. Burnham to notify the five firms, fixed January 10, , as the date of the first Conference of the Board of Architects, and gave to the Chief of Construction absolute freedom in the assignment of work to the various designers. The committee never passed upon any design after its acceptance of the ground-plan, wisely leaving all questions of art to the artists. Thus the great work of designing and constructing the Columbian Exposition began in a spirit of friendliness and high emulation. The magnanimity of Burnham and Root, the largeness of their point of view, could not but conciliate their rivals and extinguish jealousy. This commission Root accepted as a great opportunity, and it was his favorite study during the last months of his last year. Too long had his muse been claimed by commerce; now at last she was winning for the poet-architect tasks after his own heart. These Columbian honors promised to open a new era in his art, and his spirit responded gladly to the inspiration. Dimly the people for whom he wrought were beginning to recognize in this man a leader; one aware of beauty, persuasive to make them long for it, strong to make it real for them. Though scarcely conscious of their allegiance, they were yet bearing him on their shoulders during these weeks of heroic exertion, and he felt behind his creative force that mighty force of public sympathy which alone can nerve great souls to put forth their utmost power. Please share this post:

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## Chapter 6 : World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, | Building Chicago

*Official Guide to the Grounds and Buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition During Construction. Chicago: World's Columbian Exposition, Dept. of Publicity and Promotion, Chicago: World's Columbian Exposition, Dept. of Publicity and Promotion,*

Towards the end of the decade, civic leaders in St. Louis, New York City, Washington DC and Chicago expressed interest in hosting a fair, in order to generate profits, boost real estate values, and promote their cities. Congress was called on to decide the location. Burnham was selected as director of works, and George R. Brown Goode of the Smithsonian. The Midway was inspired by the Paris Universal Exposition which included ethnological "villages". It left a remembered vision that inspired the Emerald City of L. Wacker was the Director of the Fair. The layout of the fairgrounds was created by Frederick Law Olmsted, and the Beaux-Arts architecture of the buildings was under the direction of Daniel Burnham, Director of Works for the fair. Renowned local architect Henry Ives Cobb designed several buildings for the exposition. Indeed, it was a coming-of-age for the arts and architecture of the " American Renaissance ", and it showcased the burgeoning neoclassical and Beaux-Arts styles. Architecture White City Most of the buildings were based on classical architecture. The buildings were made of a white stucco , which, in comparison to the tenements of Chicago, seemed illuminated. It was also called the White City because of the extensive use of street lights, which made the boulevards and buildings usable at night. It included such buildings as: He believed that the classical style of the White City had set back modern American architecture by forty years. The famous Ferris Wheel , which proved to be a major attendance draw and helped save the fair from bankruptcy, was not finished until June, because of waffling by the board of directors the previous year on whether to build it. Frequent debates and disagreements among the developers of the fair added many delays. Buffalo Bill set up his highly popular show next door to the fair and brought in a great deal of revenue that he did not have to share with the developers. Nonetheless, construction and operation of the fair proved to be a windfall for Chicago workers during the serious economic recession that was sweeping the country. The White City later inspired the reference to "alabaster cities" in her poem " America the Beautiful ". Closing ceremonies were canceled in favor of a public memorial service. Jackson Park was returned to its status as a public park, in much better shape than its original swampy form. The Midway Plaisance , a park-like boulevard which extends west from Jackson Park, once formed the southern boundary of the University of Chicago , which was being built as the fair was closing the university has since developed south of the Midway. The highly integrated design of the landscapes, promenades, and structures provided a vision of what is possible when planners, landscape architects, and architects work together on a comprehensive design scheme. The White City inspired cities to focus on the beautification of the components of the city in which municipal government had control; streets, municipal art, public buildings and public spaces. The designs of the City Beautiful Movement closely tied with the municipal art movement are identifiable by their classical architecture, plan symmetry, picturesque views, axial plans, as well as their magnificent scale. Where the municipal art movement focused on beautifying one feature in a City, the City Beautiful movement began to make improvements on the scale of the district. The first is the Norway pavilion, a recreation of a traditional wooden stave church which is now preserved at a museum called Little Norway in Blue Mounds, Wisconsin. They moved the building to their resort to serve as a library and art gallery. The third is the Dutch House , which was moved to Brookline, Massachusetts. The main altar at St. John Cantius in Chicago , as well as its matching two side altars, are reputed to be from the Columbian Exposition. The other buildings at the fair were intended to be temporary. Their facades were made not of stone, but of a mixture of plaster, cement and jute fiber called staff , which was painted white, giving the buildings their "gleam". Architecture critics derided the structures as "decorated sheds". In any case, these plans were abandoned in July when much of the fair grounds was destroyed in a fire. The fire occurred at the height of the Pullman Strike. Electricity at the fair The International Exposition was

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held in a building which was devoted to electrical exhibits. All the exhibits were from commercial enterprises. The public observed firsthand the qualities and abilities of alternating current power. A two-phase induction motor was driven by current from the main generators to power the system. The Westinghouse lightbulb was invented by Reginald Fessenden, later to be the first person to transmit voice by radio. The exhibits included a switchboard, polyphase generators, step-up transformers, transmission line, step-down transformers, commercial size induction motors and synchronous motors, and rotary direct current converters including an operational railway motor. The working scaled system allowed the public a view of a system of polyphase power which could be transmitted over long distances, and be utilized, including the supply of direct current. Meters and other auxiliary devices were also present. Tesla displayed his phosphorescent lighting, powered without wires by high-frequency fields, and employed a similar process, using high-voltage, high-frequency alternating current to shoot lightning from his fingertips. Chicago won the game. The game lasted only 40 minutes, compared to the normal 90 minutes. This area, developed by a young music promoter, Sol Bloom, concentrated on Midway Plaisance and introduced the term "midway" to American English to describe the area of a carnival or fair where sideshows are located. He used his zoopraxiscope to show his moving pictures to a paying public. The hall was the first commercial movie theater. Music at the fair Black musicians The fair featured a number of important and soon-to-be important figures in African-American music and provided an early exposure to white America of various strains of black music: The performance, however, was canceled. Cook is believed to have attended the fair on his own and may have performed informally solo. Louis, and does not mention his attending the fair. Although it is not known if he actually performed in person, his recordings with the Edison Gramophone would certainly have been included as part of the Edison exhibit. Although not an official part of the expo, his band is believed to have played gigs on the outskirts of the fair, [25] which introduced ragtime to new audiences. Other music and musicians The first Indonesian music performance in the United States was at the exposition. The first Eisteddfod a Welsh choral competition with a history spanning many centuries held outside of Wales was held in Chicago at the exposition. Non musical attractions Although denied a spot at the fair, Buffalo Bill Cody decided to come to Chicago anyway, setting up his Wild West show just outside the edge of the exposition. Historian Frederick Jackson Turner gave academic lectures reflecting on the end of the frontier which Buffalo Bill represented. Louis Comfort Tiffany made his reputation with a stunning chapel designed and built for the Exposition. This chapel has been carefully reconstructed and restored. The John Bull locomotive was displayed. It was only 62 years old, having been built in It was the first locomotive acquisition by the Smithsonian Institution. The locomotive ran under its own power from Washington, DC, to Chicago to participate, and returned to Washington under its own power again when the exposition closed. In it was the oldest surviving operable steam locomotive in the world when it ran under its own power again. John Bull on display at the exposition. An original frog switch and portion of the superstructure of the famous Granite Railway in Massachusetts could be viewed. This was the first commercial railroad in the United States to evolve into a common carrier without an intervening closure. The railway brought granite stones from a rock quarry in Quincy, Massachusetts, so that the Bunker Hill Monument could be erected in Boston. The frog switch is now on public view in East Milton Square, Massachusetts, on the original right-of-way of the Granite Railway. The Viking, a replica of the Gokstad ship Norway participated by sending the Viking, a replica of the Gokstad ship. In this ship was moved to Lincoln Park. The work of noted feminist author Kate McPhelim Cleary was featured during the opening of the Nebraska Day ceremonies at the fair, which included a reading of her poem "Nebraska". This resulted in the spread of cypress trees to areas where they were not native. Cypress trees from those seedings can be found in many areas of West Virginia, where they flourish in the climate. A breach loaded gun, it weighed Notable firsts at the fair This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Rueckheim introduced a confection of popcorn, peanuts and molasses, it was given the name Cracker Jack in

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## Chapter 7 : World's Columbian Exposition - Wikipedia

*World's Columbian Exposition ( Chicago, Ill.) --Maps. This Quick Guide was created for programs related to the exhibition Pictures from and Exposition: Visualizing the World's Fair, shown at the Newberry September 28 - December 31,*

Louis, Missouri, for the honor of hosting the fair. It was the prototype of what Burnham and his colleagues thought a city should be. It was designed to follow Beaux Arts principles of design, namely, European Classical Architecture principles based on symmetry and balance. The Exposition covered more than acres 2. Over 27 million people equivalent to about half the U. Its scale and grandeur far exceeded the other world fairs, and it became a symbol of then-emerging American Exceptionalism, much in the same way that the Great Exhibition became a symbol of the Victorian era United Kingdom. Dedication ceremonies for the fair were held on October 21, , but the fairgrounds were not actually opened to the public until May 1, The fair continued until October 30, In addition to recognizing the th anniversary of the discovery of the New World, the fair also served to show the world that Chicago had risen from the ashes of the Great Chicago Fire, which had destroyed much of the city in On October 9, , the day designated as Chicago Day, the fair set a record for outdoor event attendance, drawing , persons to the fair. The exposition was located in Jackson Park and on the Midway Plaisance on acres 2. Wacker was the Director of the Fair. The layout of the fairgrounds was created by Frederick Law Olmsted, and the Beaux-Arts architecture of the buildings was under the direction of Daniel Burnham, director of Works for the fair. Renowned local architect Henry Ives Cobb designed several buildings for the exposition. Indeed, it was a coming-of-age for the arts and architecture of the "American Renaissance", also showing neoclassical architecture style. Most of the buildings were based on classical architecture. The buildings were made of a white stucco, which, in comparison to the tenements of Chicago, seemed illuminated. It was also called the White City because of the extensive use of street lights, which made the boulevards and buildings walkable at night. It included such buildings as: He believed that the classical style of the White City had set back modern American architecture by forty years. The famous Ferris wheel, which proved to be a major attendance draw and helped save the fair from bankruptcy, was not finished until June, because of waffling by the board of directors the previous year on whether to build it. Frequent debates and disagreements among the developers of the fair added many delays. Buffalo Bill set up his highly popular show next door to the fair and brought in a great deal of revenue that he did not have to share with the developers. Nonetheless, construction and operation of the fair proved to be a windfall for Chicago workers during the serious economic recession that was sweeping the country. The White City was later to inspire the reference to "alabaster cities" in her poem, America the Beautiful. Famous visitors to the fair included Thomas Edison, Susan B. In the building re-opened as the Museum of Science and Industry. Three other significant buildings survived the fair. They moved the building to their resort to serve as a library and art gallery. The third is the Dutch House, which was moved to Brookline, Massachusetts. The main altar at St. John Cantius in Chicago, as well as its matching two side altars, are reputed to be from the Columbian Exposition. The other buildings at the fair were intended to be temporary. Their facades were made not of stone, but of a mixture of plaster, cement and jute fiber called staff, which was painted white, giving the buildings their "gleam". Architecture critics derided the structures as "decorated sheds". In any case, these plans were abandoned in July when much of the fair grounds was destroyed in a fire. The fire occurred at the height of the Pullman Strike. Closing ceremonies were canceled in favor of a public memorial service. Jackson Park was returned to its status as a public park, in much better shape than its original swampy form. The Midway Plaisance, a park-like boulevard which extends west from Jackson Park, once formed the southern boundary of the University of Chicago, which was being built as the fair was closing. The University has since developed south of the Midway. General Electric Company backed by Edison and J. Morgan had proposed to power the electric exhibits with direct current at the cost of one million dollars. It was a historical moment and the

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beginning of a revolution, as Nikola Tesla and George Westinghouse introduced the public to electrical power by illuminating the Exposition. All the exhibits were from commercial enterprises. The public observed firsthand the qualities and abilities of alternating current power. A two-phase induction motor was driven by current from the main generators to power the system. The Westinghouse lightbulb was invented by Reginald Fessenden, later to be the first person to transmit voice by radio. The exhibits included a switchboard, polyphase generators, step-up transformers, transmission line, step-down transformers, commercial size induction motors and synchronous motors, and rotary direct current converters including an operational railway motor. The working scaled system allowed the public a view of a system of polyphase power which could be transmitted over long distances, and be utilized, including the supply of direct current. Meters and other auxiliary devices were also present. Tesla displayed his phosphorescent lighting, powered without wires by high-frequency fields. Tesla displayed the first practical phosphorescent lamps a precursor to fluorescent lamps. Tesla also displayed the first neon lights. His innovations in this type of light emission were not regularly patented. This area, developed by a young music promoter, Sol Bloom, concentrated on Midway Plaisance. It included carnival rides, among them the first Ferris wheel, built by George Ferris. This wheel was feet 80 m high and had 36 cars, each of which could accommodate 60 people. One of the cars carried a band that played whenever the wheel was in motion. The Midway Plaisance introduced the term "midway" to American English to describe the area of a carnival or fair where sideshows are located. The concert band of John Phillip Sousa played there daily. Eadweard Muybridge gave a series of lectures on the Science of Animal Locomotion in the Zoopraxographical Hall, built specially for that purpose on Midway Plaisance. He used his zoopraxiscope to show his moving pictures to a paying public. The Hall was the first commercial movie theater. She introduced America to the suggestive version of the belly dance known as the "hootchy-kootchy", to a tune improvised by Bloom and now more commonly associated with snake charmers. The man who created it was American and never copyrighted the song, putting it straight into the public domain. Although denied a spot at the fair, Buffalo Bill Cody decided to come to Chicago anyway, setting up his Wild West show just outside the edge of the exposition. Historian Frederick Jackson Turner gave academic lectures reflecting on the end of the frontier which Buffalo Bill represented. Louis Comfort Tiffany made his reputation with a stunning chapel designed and built for the Exposition. This chapel has been carefully reconstructed and restored. The John Bull locomotive was also displayed. It was only 62 years old, having been built in It was the first locomotive acquisition by the Smithsonian Institution. The locomotive ran under its own power from Washington, DC, to Chicago to participate, and returned to Washington under its own power again when the exposition closed. In it was the oldest surviving operable steam locomotive in the world when it ran under its own power again. John Bull on display at the exposition. Also on display in Chicago was an original frog switch and portion of the superstructure of the famous Granite Railway in Massachusetts. This was the first commercial railroad in the United States to evolve into a common carrier without an intervening closure. The railway brought granite stones from a rock quarry in Quincy, Massachusetts so that the Bunker Hill Monument could be erected in Boston. Norway participated with a replica of a Viking ship, a replica of the Gokstad ship. It was built in Norway and sailed across the Atlantic by 92 men, led by their helmsman Magnus Andersen. In this ship was moved to the Lincoln Park Zoo. Forty-six nations participated in the fair, including Haiti, which selected Frederick Douglass to be its coordinator. The Exposition drew nearly 26 million visitors. It left a remembered vision that inspired the Emerald City of L. The work of noted feminist author Kate McPhelim Cleary was featured during the opening of the Nebraska Day ceremonies at the fair, which included a reading of her poem "Nebraska".

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## Chapter 8 : Official Guide to the Grounds and Buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition During Construction

*The World's Columbian Exposition (the official shortened name for the World's Fair: Columbian Exposition, also known as the Chicago World's Fair and Chicago Columbian Exposition) was a world's fair held in Chicago in to celebrate the th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World in*

It means art in as compared to art many years ago It is an attempt to make that art relevant now, letting artists back then speak to us now in the hope that we may better understand them, and in so doing, better understand ourselves and the art produced today. Click on photos to enlarge. Louis celebrated the Louisiana Purchase a hundred years before. Paris and London have held similar celebrations multiple times, though no one now much remembers or cares what they commemorated. The Chicago waterfront before Olmstead went to work on it. The rambunctious Midwestern city of Chicago, during the early s, decided to go all out as they competed with the cities of New York, St. Louis, and Washington, D. For various and sundry reasons, Chicago surprised everyone including likely itself by winning. What did Chicago have to do with Christopher Columbus? Did Columbus land on the shores of Lake Michigan? Chicago won the competition staged by the U. Just twenty years before, October 8, , Chicago had all but burned to the ground. The Great Chicago Fire left over , homeless--the greatest disaster in the history of the United States up until that time. In any case, Christopher Columbus be-damned, Chicagoans, more than anything else, wanted and needed to show off their recovery efforts, their communal resilience, and their proud albeit rather brief history. In quick succession came a canal from the lake to the Mississippi River, followed by something like twelve railroads and thousands upon thousands of people. Following the fire, it also held the record as having the most skyscrapers in the world, some as high as twenty stories. Actually, reproductions of the three little galleons did sail from Genoa to Chicago just for the occasion. As important as the fair was to the city, Chicago was, then as now, a city up to its proverbial eyeballs in politics. The first controversy arose as the planning board set about raising funds to pay for it all followed by additional infighting as to exactly where "it all" would be. Chicago had three lakefront areas parks would be too kind a word for such scrubby acreage. The powers that be spent so much time arguing about where and how they lost sight of the "when. The fair would be late, though the official dedication of the site was held on October 21, It was another six months, May 1, , before the exposition actually opened to the public. Probably just as well, given the brutal winter weather on Lake Michigan. The men who made it happen. Three men made it happen: Higinbotham, and Augustus Saint Gaudens. Davis displayed his military administrative skills derived from his Civil War service to not only win the competition but to manage and coordinate the ungainly plethora of committees which managed the building and operation of the fair. Higinbotham managed the finances. The difference was made up from other fees and sources, including the scrap value when the whole thing was torn down a year later. Saint Gaudens was on the creative end of the enterprise, principally the steel, plaster, hemp, and paint or gold leaf comprising the dozens of sculptures, great and small, dotting the grounds. What Burnham and Olmstead wrought. Never have two creative minds worked together so closely with such amazing results. Two others were the principle planners, landscape designer, Frederick Law Olmstead, and architect Daniel Burnham. It was he who finally settled the debate as to where the fair would grow into being--Jackson Park. The exposition itself was six months late. The star attraction--the future is always more interesting than the past. Burnham, early on, encountered a problem. Burnham called for design suggestions but the results were far from satisfactory in his eyes. It seemed every design engineer simply wanted to out-Eiffel Eiffel. He rejected them all. Yet, the dilemma remained. A second design completion was no more satisfactory except for one novel proposal. A mechanical engineer named George Ferris suggested an upright, revolving, steel wheel capable of supporting 36 "cars" each carrying forty passengers, and towering some feet into the air. Although Burnham like the idea he, along with virtually everyone else, was skeptical that the attraction could even be built, much less operated as Ferris had designed. The central axel alone was 45 feet long weighing 46 tons the biggest piece of steel ever cast at

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the time. The fair required three times the power normally consumed by the city.

## Chapter 9 : World's Columbian Exposition Materials at the Newberry | Newberry

*50 cents acres Agricultural building American annex arch architecture attractive avenue beautiful Bureau central Chicago Chief collection colonies construction corner cost Dearborn decoration display dome east electric England clam bake erected exhibitors Exposition grounds feature feet high feet long feet wide figures Fish Fisheries building.*