

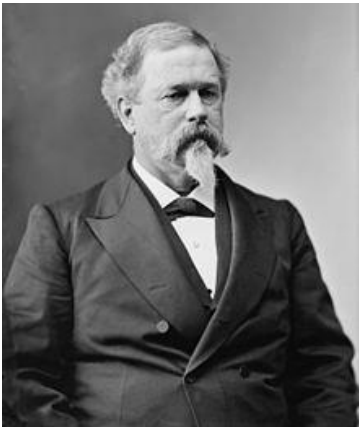
The International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine



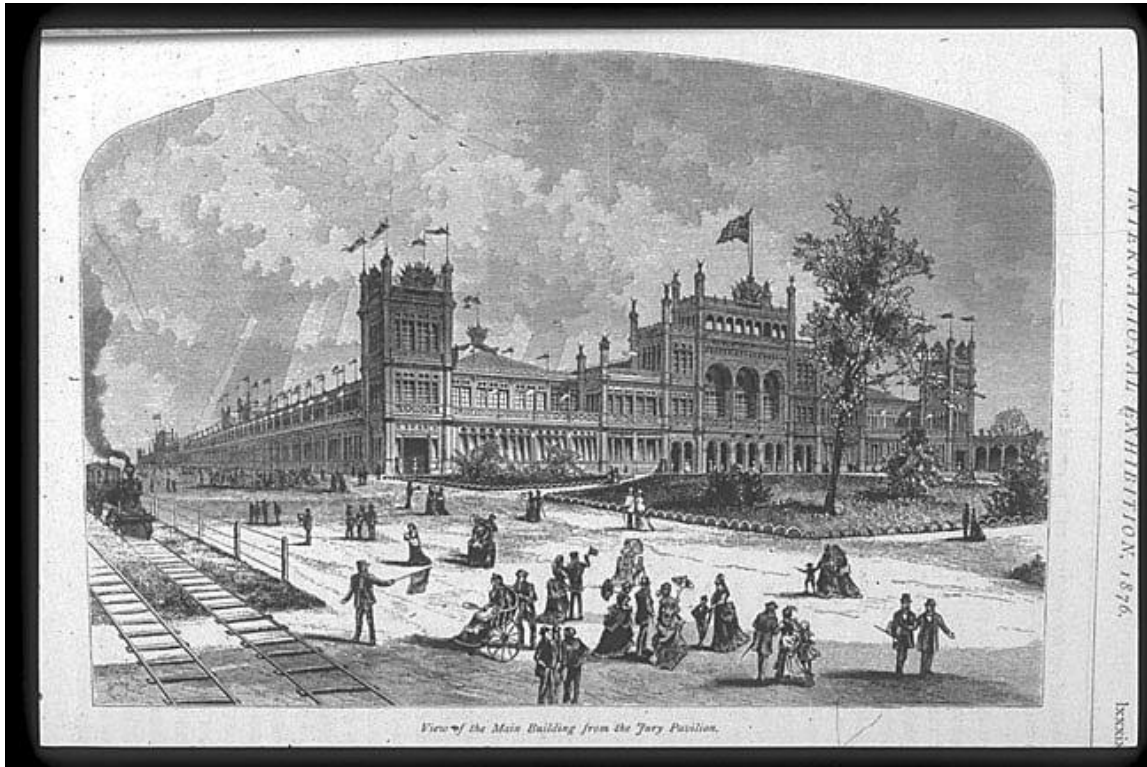
or The U. S. Centennial International Exhibition

An idea is born!

- The first U. S. World's Fair held May 10 to November 10, 1876, in Philadelphia to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.
- John W. Campbell, Morton McMichael, Franklin Institute, the Philadelphia City Council.
- Congressman **Joseph Hawley**, president of the U.S. Centennial Commission, but the government money was a loan and promised no liability.



- Modeled on the Great Sanitary Fair of 1864.



Let's raise some money!

- Philadelphia \$1.5 million, Pennsylvania \$1 million, U.S. Government \$1.5 million as a **loan**.
- Aim to raise \$10 million by selling \$10 shares, thus the certificate.
- Women's Centennial Exhibition Committee raised \$40,000 under **Elizabeth Duane Gillespie**. (Great grand daughter of Benjamin Franklin) An additional \$30,000 was raised to build a women's exhibition building.
- RR connections, a small hospital, Centennial Guards, Centennial National Bank.
- **Herman Schwarzmann**, architect of over 200 buildings.

Bird's eye view.

- Fairmont Park.
- Railroad connection.
- Only few buildings remain.
- Tower completed?

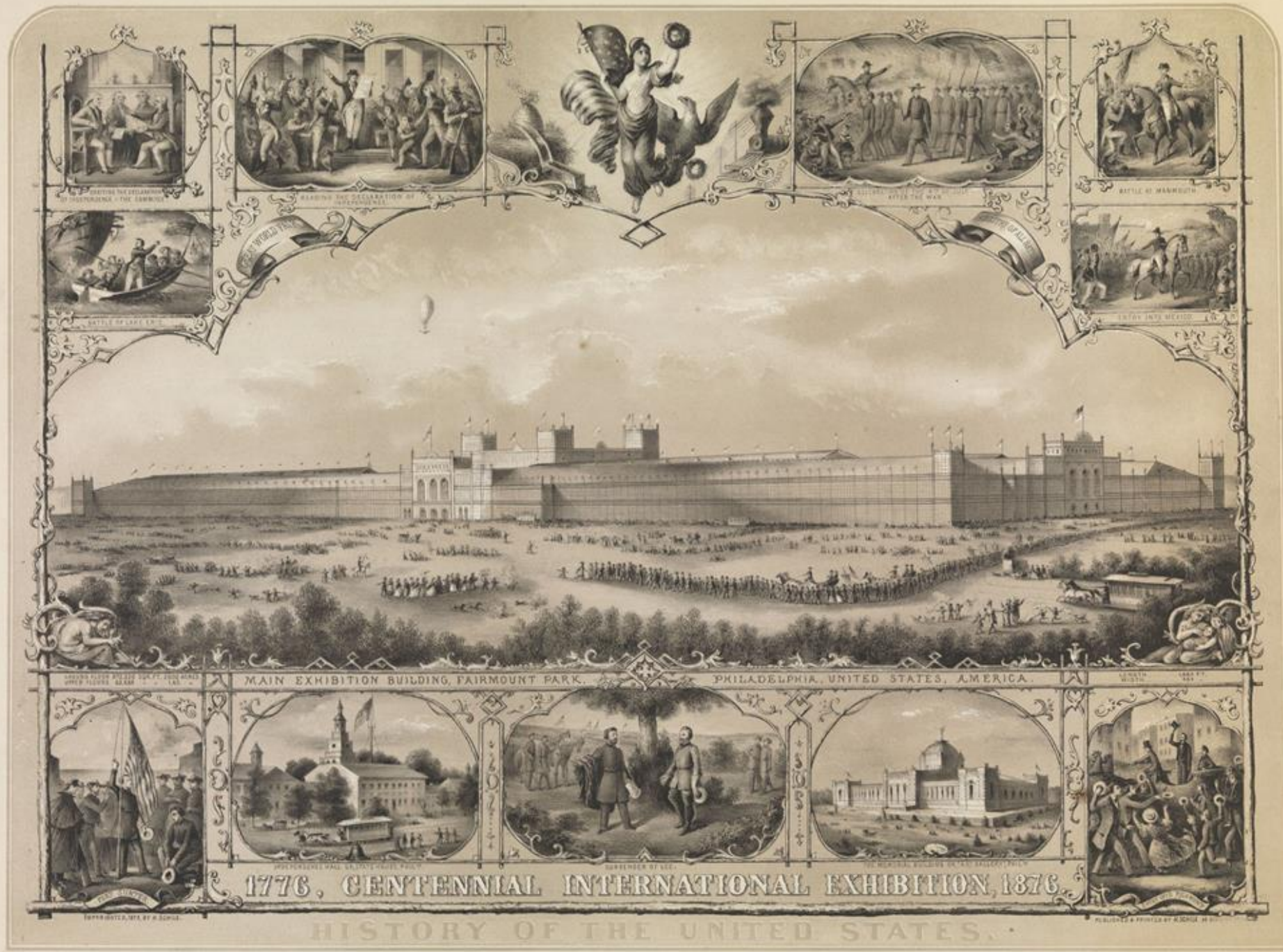


BIRD'S EYE VIEW,
CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.
FAIRMOUNT PARK, 1876. PHILADELPHIA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Main building.
1880 X 464 feet.
21 acres under roof.
11 miles of pathways.
60,000 exhibitors,
37 countries.





SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE - THE CAMBRIDGE

READING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

LIBERTY AFTER THE WAR

BATTLE OF MANASSAS

BATTLE OF LONE MOUNTAIN

ENTRANCE INTO MEXICO

MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, UNITED STATES, AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA MAIL & STATE HOTEL BUILDING

SUSSEX BY SEA

THE MEXICAN BUILDING ON THE BALBOA PROMENADE

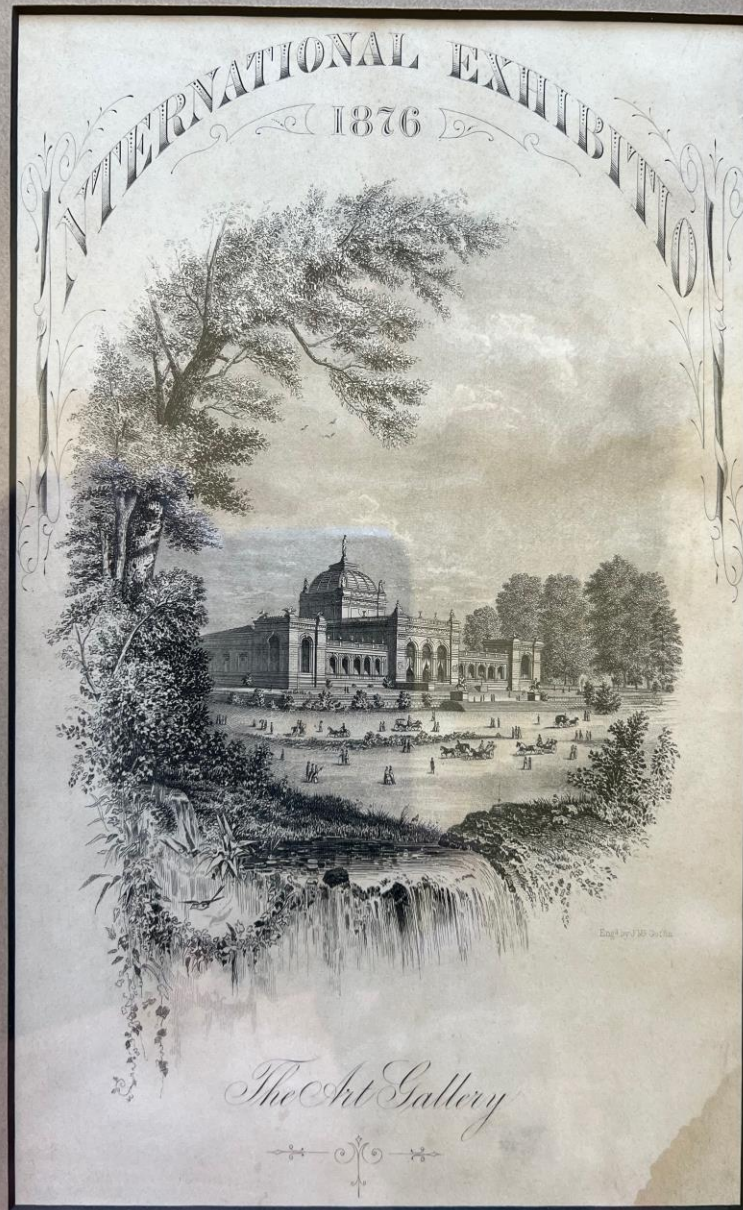
THE GREAT EXHIBITION

1776, CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876



HORTICULTURAL HALL
CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
1876.
FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA.

Horticulture Hall



Memorial Hall aka Art Gallery

frontpiece for the
Centennial Exposition
book by engraver John
McGoffin

The rush for rooms at Philadelphia hotels.



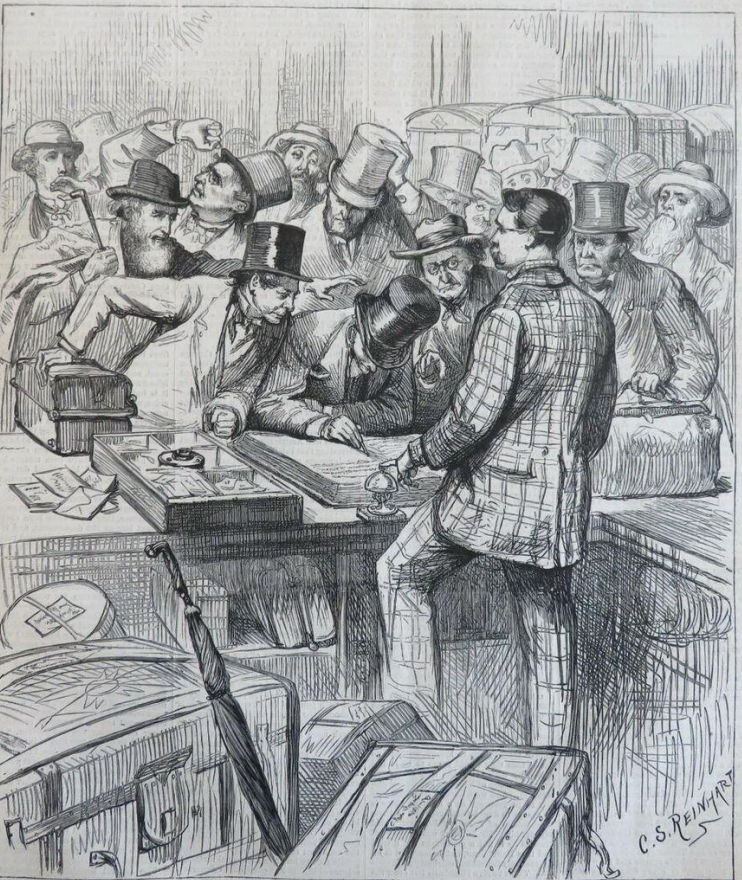
430

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

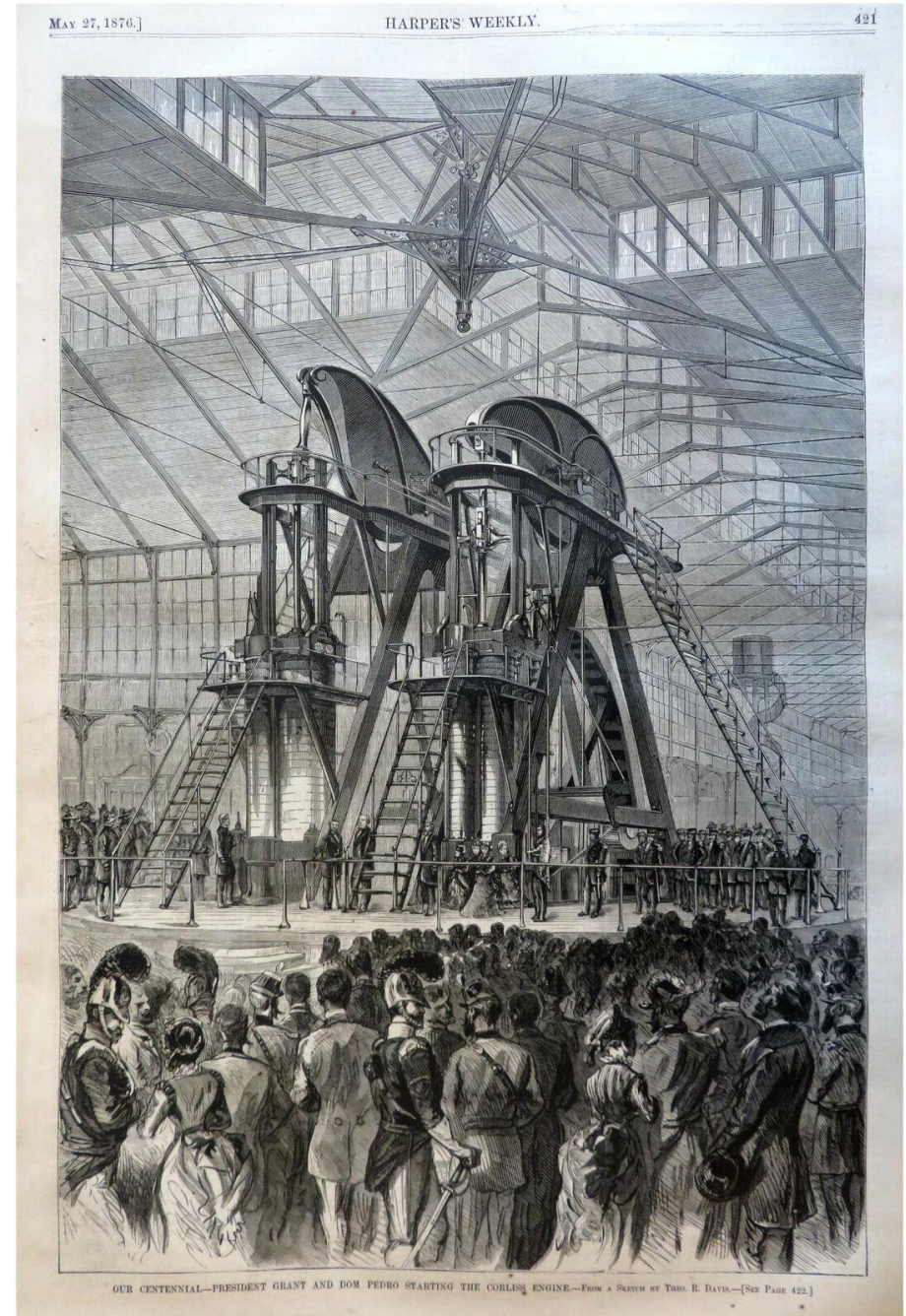
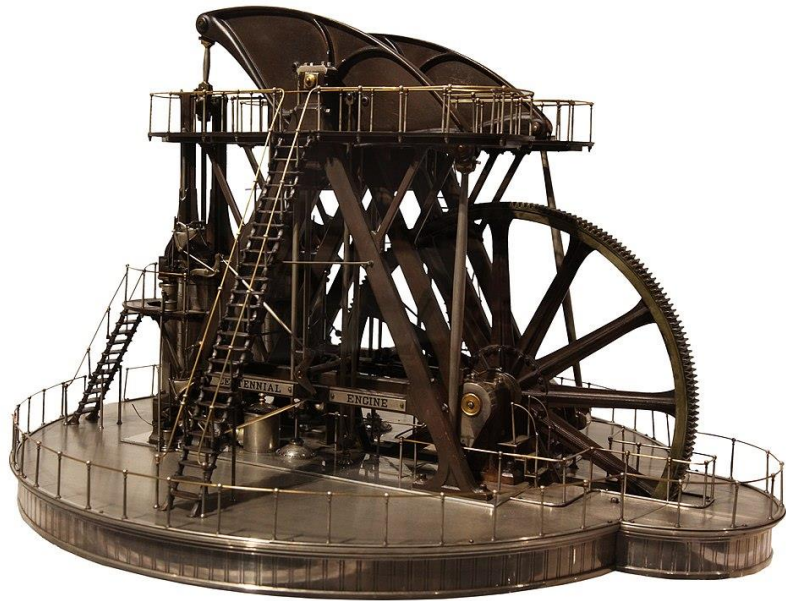
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XX—No. 1013.] NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876. WITH A SUPPLEMENT. PRICE TEN CENTS.

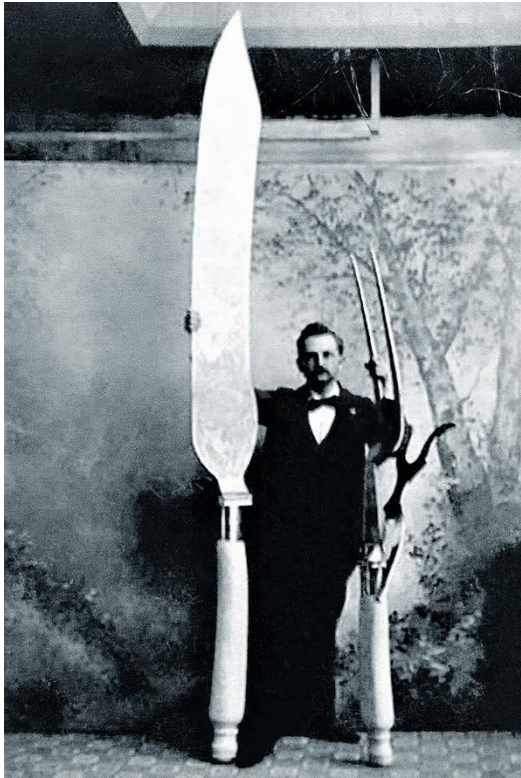


OUR CENTENNIAL—THE RUSH FOR ROOMS AT THE PHILADELPHIA HOTELS.—DRAWN BY C. S. REINHART.—[SEE PAGE 422.]

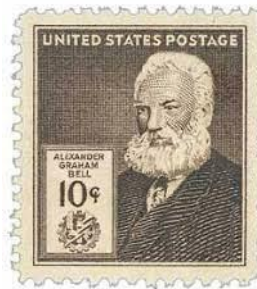
President Grant and Dom Pedro starting the Corliss engine.



Fun pics!



Innovations.

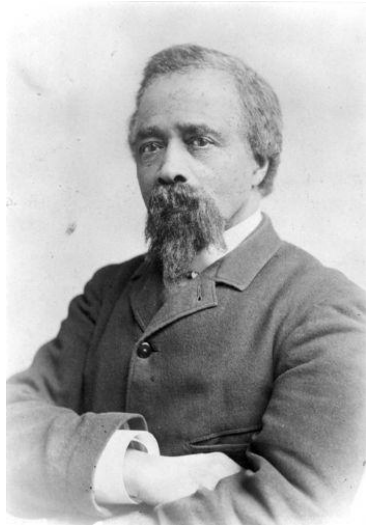


CHILDREN GROW
healthy—grow happy—grow rosy cheeked and bright eyed, on HIRES' ROOTBEER. This great health-giving temperance drink should be kept in every home. **ON** It will benefit and delight every member of the family from the baby up, and prove a most delicious thirst satisfying beverage for callers. It's good all the time—morning, noon and night. Get the genuine **HIRES' Rootbeer**.
A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere. The Chas. E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.





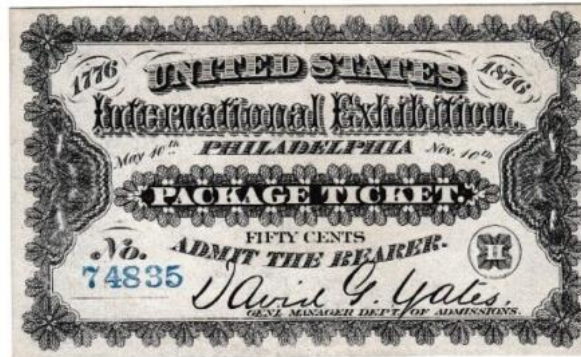
“The Gross Clinic”
by Thomas Eakins



“Under the Oak”
by Edward Bannister

Tickets!

- Modeled on the then current fractional currency.
- Type I: no value, plane medallion, pink reverse.
- Type II: 50 cents diagonal in red, medallion has an A, plain white back.
- Type III: FIFTY CENTS printed over admit the bearer, medallion has an H, green tinted reverse.
- Odd serial number in blue, even in red.




MB #8 Everything old is new again.


- 1996 – SCCS member Rich Brinton obtains the original reverse die of the Centennial tickets.
- He designed a card that showcases the die.
- Mike Bean adds bell and eagle and prints 200 cards. Also blanks to mount souvenir tickets.
- Eight passes!

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA


1776 ✦ 1876
CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION



Philadelphia



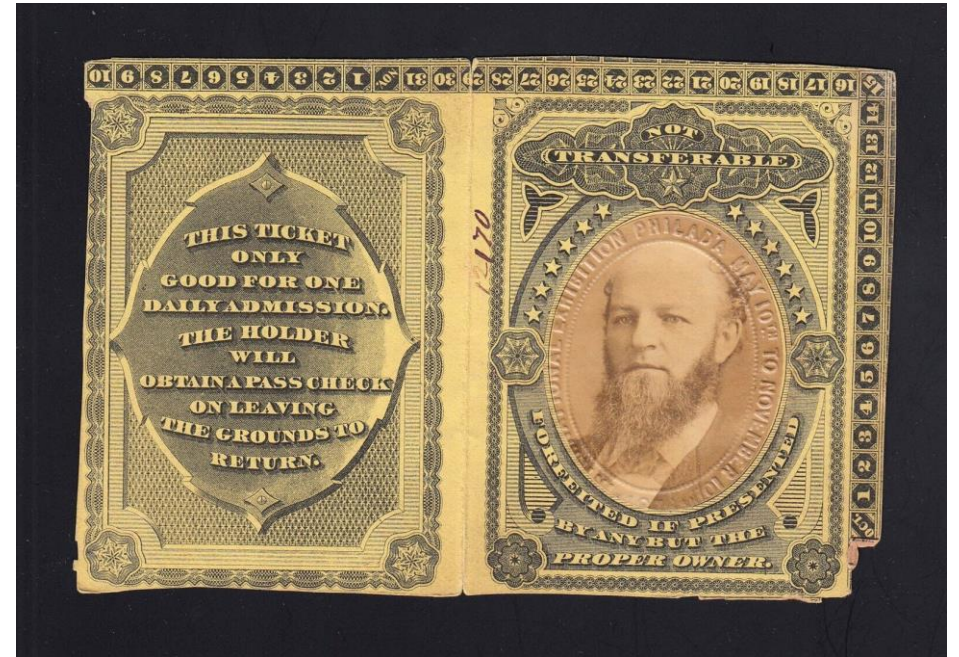
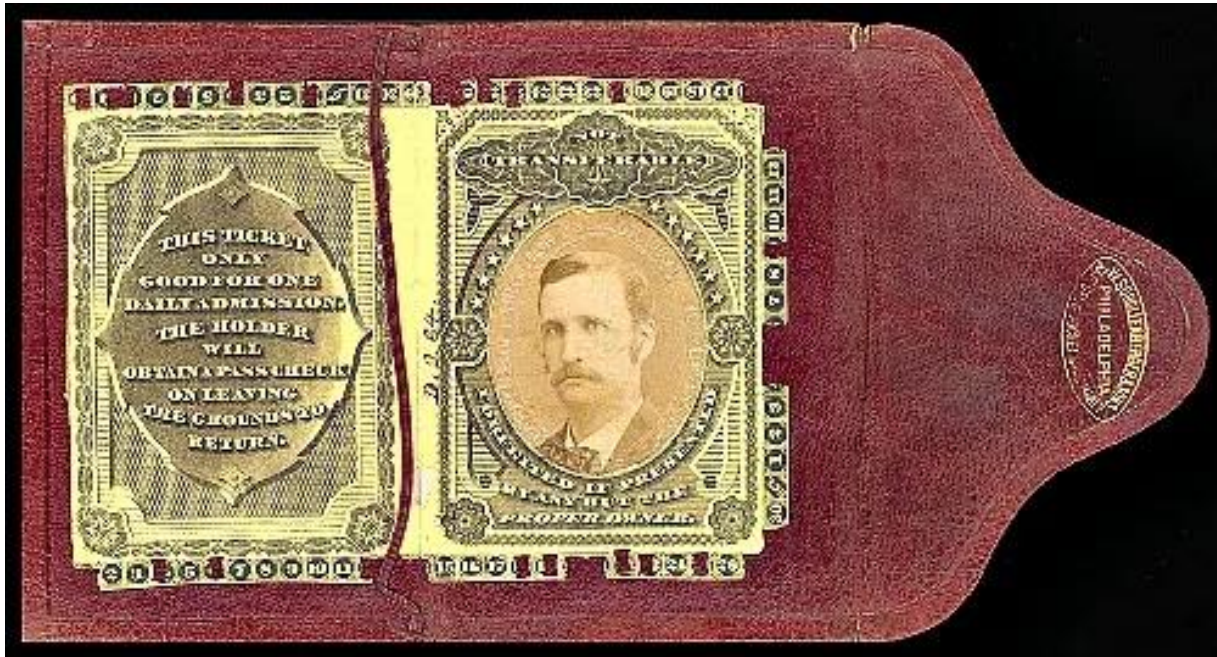
Pennsylvania



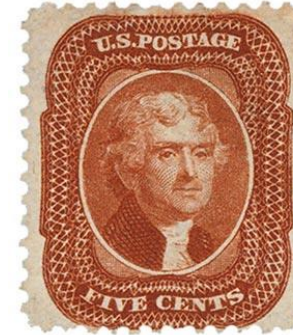
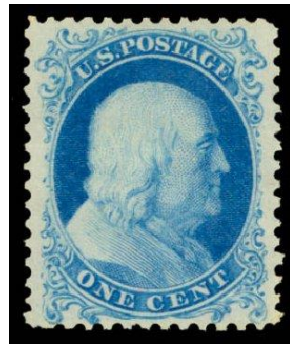
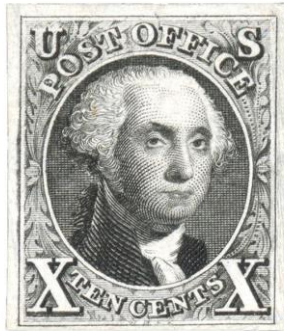
The art of Intaglio Printing and Engraving flourished on the occasion of the Centennial International Exhibition in 1876. The Philadelphia Bank Note Company was commissioned to print admission tickets for this historic event by the Intaglio process in black ink. A seated female allegorical figure was selected to represent "America" on the engraved ticket. An Eagle, Sword, Olive Branch and Cornucopia signifying "Vigilance", "Strength", "Peace" and "Abundance" completed the central vignette's theme.

For more than a century the original die lay dormant and only now in 1996, on the 120th Anniversary of that great historic event is it employed, for the first time, to produce this 200 Card Limited Edition Intaglio Print. Your participation in preserving this unique example of Americana is gratefully acknowledged with the issuance of this Souvenir Card printed from that same original die.

Season pass.



All previous U.S. stamps were reprinted and sold at the exhibition. 3&4, 40-47, 103-111



The Certificate Images



- 43,000,(000)? printed with aim to raise \$10,000,000 at \$10 per share
- Images include a bust of George Washington and President U.S. Grant, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Fulton, Independence Hall, the U.S. Capitol, a planter, a trapper, a miner, a rail road, a steamship, a sailor, a clipper ship, a machinist, two U.S. soldiers, exotic persons from around the world, and a black man reading! An engraving of “The Signing of the Declaration of Independence” by John Trumbull.



Yale University Library



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
 In Congress, at the Independence Hall, Philadelphia, July 4th 1776.

Legend



1. George Wythe, Virginia
2. William Whipple, New Hampshire
3. Josiah Bartlett, New Hampshire
4. Benjamin Harrison, Virginia
5. Thomas Lynch, South Carolina
6. Richard Henry Lee, Virginia
7. Samuel Adams, Massachusetts
- *8. George Clinton, New York
9. William Paca, Maryland
10. Samuel Chase, Maryland
11. Lewis Morris, New York
12. William Floyd, New York

13. Arthur Middleton, South Carolina
14. Thomas Heyward, Jr., South Carolina
15. Charles Carroll, Maryland
16. George Walton, Georgia
17. Robert Morris, Pennsylvania
- *18. Thomas Willing, Pennsylvania
19. Benjamin Rush, Pennsylvania
20. Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts
21. Robert Treat Paine, Massachusetts
22. Abraham Clark, New Jersey
23. Stephen Hopkins, Rhode Island
24. William Ellery, Rhode Island

25. George Clymer, Pennsylvania
26. William Hooper, North Carolina
27. Joseph Hewes, North Carolina
28. James Willson, Pennsylvania
29. Francis Hopkinson, New Jersey
30. John Adams, Massachusetts
31. Roger Sherman, Connecticut
- *32. Robert R. Livingston, New York
33. Thomas Jefferson, Virginia
34. Benjamin Franklin, Pennsylvania
35. Richard Stockton, New Jersey
36. Francis Lewis, New York

37. John Witherspoon, New Jersey
38. Samuel Huntington, Connecticut
39. William Williams, Connecticut
40. Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut
41. John Hancock, Massachusetts
- *42. Charles Thomson, Secretary, Pennsylvania
43. George Read, Delaware
- *44. John Dickinson, Pennsylvania
45. Edward Rutledge, South Carolina
46. Thomas McKean, Delaware
47. Philip Livingston, New York

There were 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence. The painting portrays only 47. The 5 men whose names are starred were not signers. The portraits of the following 14 signers do not appear in the painting.

Matthew Thornton, New Hampshire
 John Hart, New Jersey
 John Morton, Pennsylvania
 James Smith, Pennsylvania

George Taylor, Pennsylvania
 George Ross, Pennsylvania
 Caesar Rodney, Delaware
 Thomas Stone, Maryland

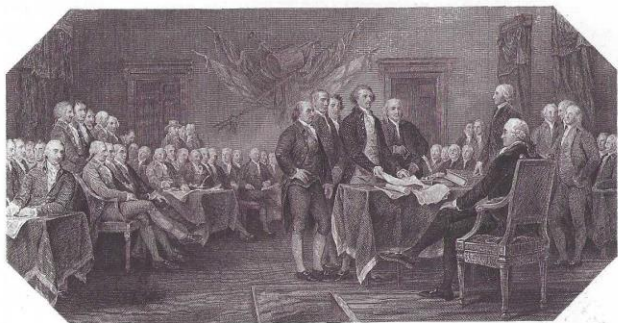
Thomas Nelson, Jr., Virginia
 Francis Lightfoot Lee, Virginia
 Carter Braxton, Virginia
 John Penn, North Carolina

Button Gwinnett, Georgia
 Lyman Hall, Georgia

1863 – Engraver Fredrick Girsch of the ABN



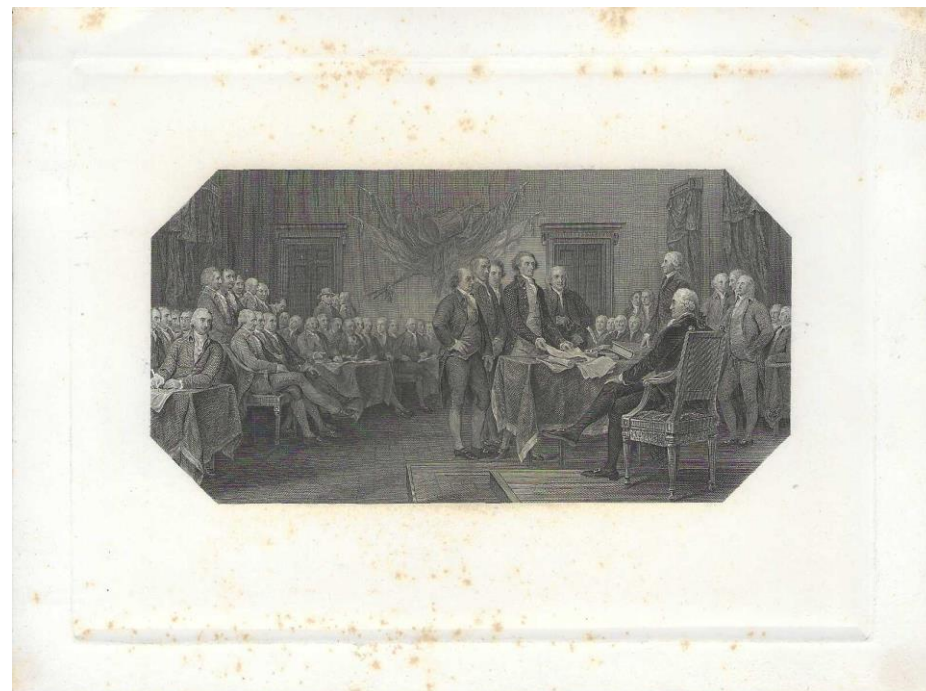
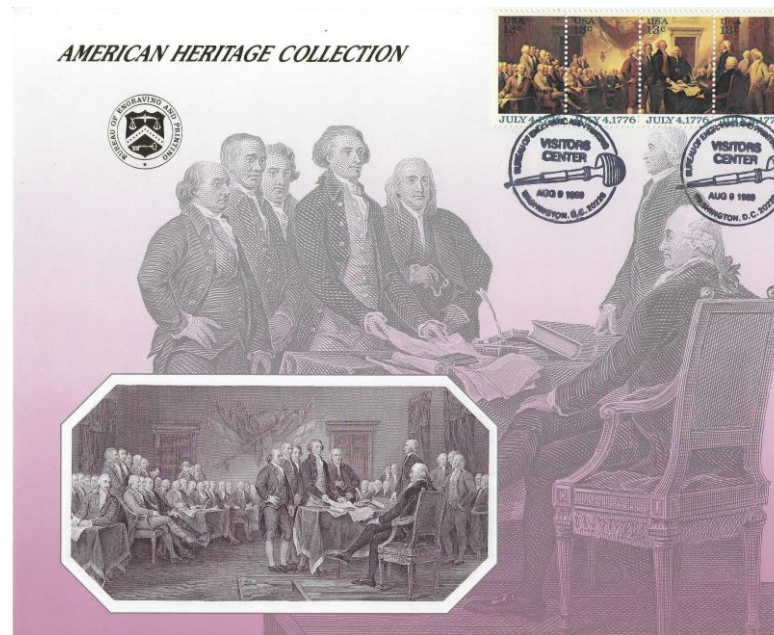
B130 ANA & B131 pulled proof



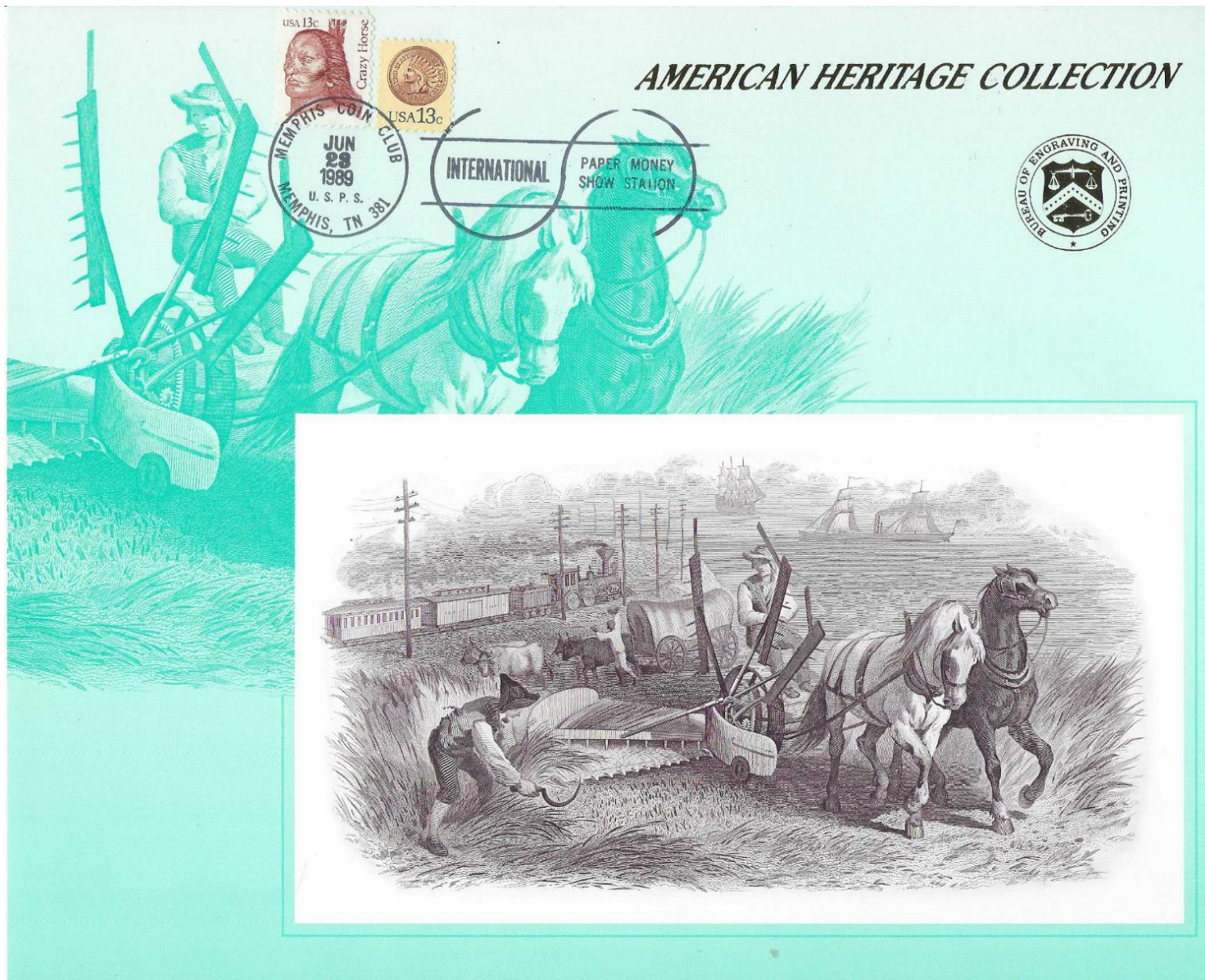
Harcum, Engraving & Printers.

4205

Gary P. Gubbly
8/10/89 (14)



B #127 IPMS



B #122 FUN and original proof



AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLECTION



Engraved and Printed at the Bureau of Engraving & Printing

B 123 "Indian Warrior and Windmill with Factories in the Background"

Pulled proof from the FUN '89 show pulled by the only BEP female plate printer Tammy Beals.

Cards were sold by lottery for \$50.



FM #8

June, 2000

- The Federal Managers Association was established in 1913. They represent 20,000 federal managers.
- As a federal agency, they can access the archives of the B.E.P. for their cards.
- They have created 19 cards from 1991 to 2005.



Reverse of FM #8

- Robert Hinchelwood engraved “Indian Viewing Civilization” before 1862.
- Both he and Charles Burt were from Edinburgh, Scotland, and both worked for Continental Bank Note Co.

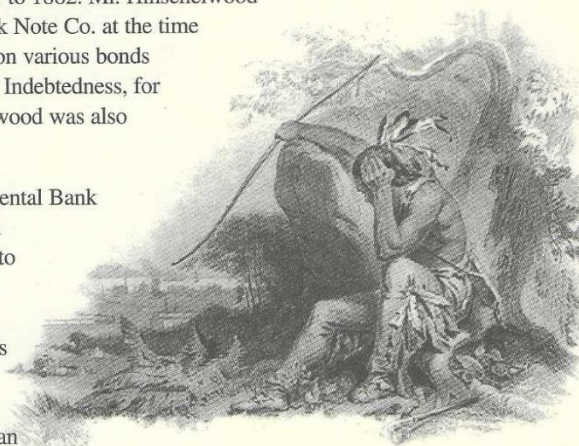
MISCELLANEOUS DIE # 1831

“Indian Warrior and Windmill with Factories in the Background”

The above titled vignette was engraved in 1874 by Charles Burt. Mr. Burt was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1823 and came to the United States in 1842. He worked for several bank note companies including American Bank Note Co., British American Bank Note Co., Continental Bank Note Co. and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

This vignette was used for the Centennial Stock Certificate of 1876. This vignette bears a striking resemblance to miscellaneous die #3202 titled “Indian Viewing Civilization” which was engraved by Robert Hinchelwood sometime prior to 1862. Mr. Hinchelwood was working for the Continental Bank Note Co. at the time he engraved this die and it was used on various bonds one being the “\$10,000 Certificate of Indebtedness, for the Cherokee Indians”. Mr. Hinchelwood was also born in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Since they both worked at the Continental Bank Note Co. and were born and raised in Edinburgh, Scotland we think it safe to assume they were familiar with each other’s work so it cannot be a coincidence that those two engravings are so closely matched. While our records do not give any explanation of the engravings, the Native American may be weeping due to the encroachment of industry on their culture. The term “civilization” in the one title may be used ironically to emphasize the way Americans and Europeans view culture and technology.



During the times these vignettes were being engraved, the Indian Wars were still going on in the west. I would like to quote Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé who on a visit to Washington to speak before Congress in 1879 said, “If the white man wants to live in peace with the Indian, he can live in peace. There need be no trouble. Treat all men alike. Give them all the same laws. Give them all an even chance to live and grow. All men were made by the same Great Spirit Chief. They are all brothers. The earth is the mother of all people and all people should have equal rights upon it.”

Over a hundred years later and at the start of a new millennium these words could still be a good creed to live by.

Neil E. McGarry, President
Chapter 216
Federal Managers Association

Side by side comparison of Hinchelwood and Burt





American Bank Note Memorial of Centennial

Certificate of Award

National Bank Note – 26 ½ X 19 1/2

