

# CITY OF CHARLESTON

Attractions to Visitors of the Most Historic City on the American Continent.

## FINANCE AND FUTURE

Offer to the World as a Great Center of Commerce and Trade and the Many Advantages to be Obtained.

### FINANCE

It Offers Attraction to the City that is here Else and find Historical Revolutionary and Elements, as Well as of Nature. It is Surmounted by a man who was first trip to related as to be speak of any after purchas his journey, he sitting for his

1901, to June 1st, 1902, is to dazzle all visitors, is the promotion of a more intimate commercial relation with the seventy principal islands of the West Indies, and to point out that Charleston is the gateway to these, the outlet of this country with its vast ability to produce, and the open port through which may flow the return of the products from those islands, for because of its advantageous geographical position as a seaport and natural outlet for the surplus products of the Southeastern States and the Mississippi Valley, and its proximity to the West Indies its mission is an important one to American commerce. It is for the purpose of giving some account of the facilities and great natural advantages of Charleston that this article is written, and with these it is attempted to tell something of it in its various tangent points to the industry and activity of the business life, as well as to tell of the local coloring, the touch of home, without which no line could probably be written of this beautiful city.

### CITY BY THE SEA.

It is a "City by the Sea" in very truth.

most beautiful appearance as you come up to it, and in many respects a magnificent. \* \* \* I can only say in general that in grandeur, splendor of buildings, decorations, equipages, numbers, commerce, shipping, and indeed almost everything, it far surpasses all I ever saw or ever expect to see in America. "All seems at present to be trade, riches, magnificence, and great state in everything; much gaiety and dissipation." \* \* \* "State and magnificence, the natural attendant on great riches, are conspicuous among the people." \* \* \* "There being but one chief place of trade, its increase is amazingly rapid. The stories you are everywhere told in the rise of the value of lands seems romantic; but I was assured that they were facts."

### A STIRRING HISTORY.

Its history has been a succession of stirring events and romantic incidents. To it has been allotted more than its share of war, pestilence, fire, cyclones, earthquakes and the horrors of misrule. These have all been clogs upon the wheels of progress, but they have not deterred her people from endeavor upon endeavor. Arising buoyant among the wreckage of tempest tossed waters of calamity, her people have ever turned with hope to the future, and their pluck and indomitable energy mean that abiding success and prosperity must come. Its people are a distinctive people, and this comes legitimately from a union of a trio of ancestral races whose predominating characteristics are all softened and toned by the native Charlestonian. To this place came in the days of the Lords Proprietors many sturdy English colonists, followed a little later by the persecuted Huguenots, and then the Scots, driven from their first landing

## NORTH CAROLINA'S MAGNIFICENT EXHIBIT

Stands Second to None at the Charleston Exposition.

### UNRIVALLED FEATURES

Attracts Attention of Visitors From All Sections of the Country.

### IN THE MINES AND FORESTRY BUILDINGS

Showing Gems, Gold and Silver Ores, Superb Woods, Exquisite Fruits, Splendid Stones and a Generally Elaborate Display of the State's Resources.

Excelled by none is what can truthfully be said of the North Carolina exhibit at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, now open to the world at Charleston, S. C.

North Carolina is in full accord with her sister State and during the Exposition in Charleston its citizens are going to attend in ever increasing numbers.

But there will be one great week when the attendance from this State will break the records, and this is the week beginning on the seventh of April. Many cities of the State have named special days during the week and the outlook is for a great attendance from every section.

During this week Governor Aycock, his staff and a provisional regiment made up of four companies from each regiment in the State will attend, and with them will go the citizens of the State by thousands to be delighted with the great Exposition that is worth going many miles to see, and to view with pride the great exhibit made by North Carolina.

This exhibit is made by the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Legislature of the State, and in charge of it at the Exposition is Mr. T. K. Bruner, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

The executive committee having North Carolina's exhibit in charge is composed of Governor Chas. B. Aycock, chairman, Mr. S. L. Patterson, Commissioner of



MRS. ANDREW SIMONDS, JR., Chairman Committee on Entertainment, Reception and Ceremonial at Charleston Exposition.

Mr. Wm. J. Cocke, of Asheville; Mr. J. E. Weston, of Asheville; Mr. R. J. Sherrill, of Asheville; Mr. L. A. Carr, of Durham.

The State exhibit collected by the executive committee is a magnificent one, truly representative of the vast and varied industries of the great State of North Carolina and the pride of every North Carolinian that gazes upon it and hears its praises proclaimed by thousands of visitors to the Exposition.

An admirable location was secured for the exhibit by Mr. T. K. Bruner, whose great experience in preparing Exposition exhibits has never before been so well shown. The exhibit is in the Mines and Forestry Building, the most accessible exhibition building on the Exposition grounds, and it occupies the central position, where every visitor to Charleston is brought into close contact with it.

The exhibit is divided into five sections. The central space is surrounded by an ornate pagoda, under which are four plate glass cases of choice exhibits and the office of the North Carolina Commissioners. In the cases are more than five hundred cut gems, gem stones, rare minerals, and a large display of gold nuggets and native silver, the arrange-

from the mountain section, notably from Yancey, Mitchell, Haywood, Madison and Caldwell.

In all the sections the walls are lined with attractive photo-reproductions in water colors, showing the trucking fields, fruits, farms, forests and scenic features of the State.

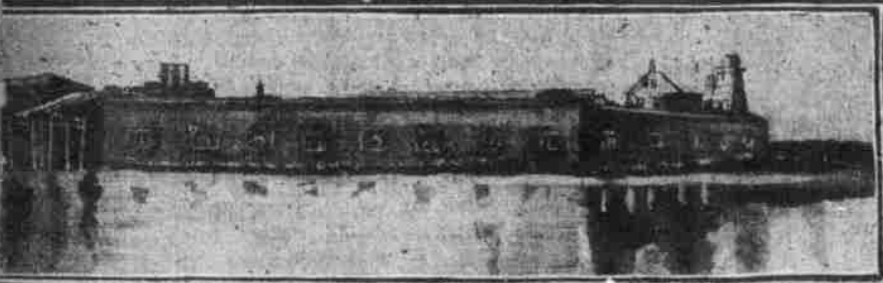
The entire display of the State is attractive in its arrangement and occupies about one-fourth of the entire Mines and Forestry Building, the North Carolina section having its walls covered with art goblin drapery, decorated in gold with background of olive green, making the presentation of the State's resources second to none.

### CHARLESTON'S WHOLESALE TRADE.

Charleston does a large wholesale business, and this is increasing, the growth being steady and sure. The figures which cover the wholesale and retail trade exceed thirty-two million of dollars a year, and in the wholesale business new business is being obtained. Among the wholesale business conducted there is the trade in groceries, stationery, watches and jewelry, grain and hay, hats and caps, foreign and domestic fruits, drugs and medicines, doors, sash and blinds, clothing, dry goods, crockery, tobacco and cigars, boots and shoes and furniture. There is room for new comers and these will be welcome.

### The Manufacturing Industries.

The chief manufacturing industry of the city is fertilizer and there is much capital invested in this. The total output of the mills passes 400,000 tons.



The film your remembrance of Charleston on the Atlantic one can get more to inter-considered physically.



HOUSE OF MRS. SIMONDS, PRESIDENT OF WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT



ST. MICHAEL'S

for as a view is taken from its famous Battery, off in the distance are the white capped waves of the Atlantic, arising again and again as if to gaze at Fort Sumter, the grim sentinel in the harbor, whose guns now silent have thundered in war and whose very name tells of the Nation's history.

And what a great history has this proud city, one of the oldest in the United States, dating back to 1670, some 232 years ago. In those early days it was even then a seaport adequate for the largest sea-going vessels and the objective point of the early settlers. A pioneer in American foreign commerce it rose to be one of the chief seaports of the New World, a city of attractions and prosperity, standing, at the close of its first century's history, "second to no city in North America in prosperity and social comfort, and even in luxury," as is stated in a government report.

It is one of the best types of the old colonial cities of the United States, and its situation on the narrow neck of land between the Ashley and Cooper rivers is a charming and advantageous one. Along the streets there are specimens of old colonial architecture, and in the beauty of the sunshine, telling tales of "strange tropic warmth and hints of summer seas" its roses blossom in loveliness and its hospitality keeps pace. When the cold of winter makes its frozen visit to the North here is a season of perpetual delight, where from the open gardens there are gathered roses for the bowl upon the Christmas table.

What its earlier chroniclers tell of it sounds like romance, yet these are but veracious facts. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, a guest in the city in 1773, says of it:

### PLACE OF BEAUTY.

"This town (Charleston) makes the

place by the Spaniards. Evidence of these triple factors in the city's life is shown in the French style in the architecture and the courtesy which surely came from Huguenot, in the customs of the place and in its noble conservatism we see the English, and in the pluck, energy and endurance we see the energy and endurance comes the Scotch.

### LOOKING BACKWARD.

There can be but a passing glance at its great history, began under the Lords Proprietors, but in 1729 going under the direct authority of the British crown, when North and South Carolina was made of the divided Province of Carolina. In 1783 the town was incorporated as the city of Charleston, which has grown to its present population of nearly 60,000 people, the city standing upon "made ground" as much of it was in its beginning marsh and creek and ponds.

Then came the Revolutionary war, beginning with opposition to the stamp act and in the struggle for American Independence Charleston took its full share and Sergeant Jasper and Fort Moultrie are famous names, and tales today are told by grandsons and great grandsons of those who suffered privations during its days of bombardment.

After the Revolution the city grew and prospered, reaching out into new fields and growing in population. While in 1800 there was a population of nearly 1,900 this had grown to over 40,000 in 1860, when the Flag of the Confederacy oated over the city.

On December 20, 1860, the State of South Carolina seceded from the Union, the ordinance was passed at St. Andrew's Hall, on Broad street, in Charleston, and ratified that night in South Carolina Institute Hall on Meeting street, both of which buildings were destroyed by a great fire in December, 1861, a year later.

From the evacuation of Fort Sumter on December 7, 1860, to the close of the Civil War, or rather to the eighteenth day of February, 1865, when Charleston city and harbor were evacuated, after 567 days of continuous military operations against them its history is one of battle and strife. Deluged with a storm of shot and shells, which plowed their way through streets and homes, leaving a battle scarred city, it took up the burden after the war, and burning through the terrible bonds of the "Reconstruction era" it moved onward so that its 40,000 people of 1860 amounted to nearly 60,000 in 1900.

Since the war its history has been still eventful. Its grapple with the pestilence of yellow fever, a scourge forever driven away, the terrible cyclone which twisted its homes from their foundations, and the still more awful throes of the earth-



Agriculture; Prof. J. A. Holmes, Geologist; Mr. William Dunn, Board of N. C. Exhibit, and Mr. T. K. Bruner, Secretary of the Board. As provided in the act of the Legislature, Governor Aycock appointed a body of representative citizens as North Carolina's Commissioners to the Charleston Exposition, these being Gen. Julian S. Carr, of Durham; Mr. Thad R. Manning, of Henderson; Mr. W. L. Hill, of Warsaw; Mr. William Dunn, of New Bern; Col. F. A. Olds, of Raleigh; Mr. A. Cannon, of Horse Shoe



HON. T. K. BRUNER, Director in Charge of the North Carolina Exhibit.

Mr. S. P. Ravenel, Jr., of Highlands; Mr. Osmond Barringer, of Charlotte; Mr. W. C. Heath, of Monroe; Mr. E. K. Proctor, Jr., of Lumberton; Mr. James Sprunt, of Wilmington; Mr. D. S. Cowen, of Columbia; Mr. N. A. Singletary, of Bay



SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY AND CALHOUN MONUMENT

statement being at once artistic and pleasing, the color scheme of gold and olive green being carried out in the ornamentation of each section.

The list of gems is a long one, in the collection being amethyst, beryls, sapphires, cat's eyes, garnets, rhodolites, almandines, Hiddenite, valued at \$150 a carat, and many others.

The other four sections surrounding the central space are devoted to exhibits of mines and building stones, forestry, agriculture and horticulture. In the mining section are the gold, silver, copper and iron ores of the State, and following these the economic minerals, such as kaolin, asbestos, mica, talc, monazite, zircon, graphite. Above this superb collection are the marbles, granite, gneiss and brown stones.

In the Forestry section across the aisle is one of the best exhibits on the grounds, consisting of a splendid selection of trees, showing cross sections in a natural and highly polished state, the discs being magnificent specimens of the forestry product of North Carolina.

The next section shows the agricultural display, which is highly prized. On the walls the sheaf grain is ornately displayed, while in 350 glass tubes are the shelled grains, seeds, etc., from all sections of the State. In four large cherry cases is shown the tobacco and cotton exhibit.

Then comes the horticultural section, a revelation even to North Carolinians. Vegetables from the trucking fields, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, Japanese persimmons, apricots, cherries, etc., and a great central pyramid of wines. Then there is the splendid collection of apples

The capital employed in other manufacturing establishments is over ten million dollars, and there are employed in the neighborhood of 6,500 hands, the total numbering of manufacturing plants being about 375. Among these are bagging factories, envelope factories, fertilizer works, rice, saw and lumber mills, ship and boat yards, shoe factories, broom factories, knitting factories, barrel factories, cigar factories, soap and candle factories, cotton tie factories, underwear factories and a large list of other industries.

The manufacture of fertilizers in Charleston, enormous in its proportions, and leading the world, gives employment to many people and turns loose large amounts of cash. The labor necessary, the materials employed, are all cash articles and ample means are necessary to keep this great business going.

For phosphate rock there are two classes of mining conducted. Land rock is taken from the land mines, the deposits ranging from six to fifteen feet below the surface, while the river rock is dredged from the rivers. The land rock is used in the local manufacture of fertilizer, while the river rock usually goes to foreign countries.

### CHARLESTON NEWSPAPERS.

The city is supplied with its news services by two able newspapers, one a morning daily, the News and Courier, with Maj. J. C. Hemphill as the editor and a strong corps of assistants in every department. The Evening Post is a modern afternoon daily, progressive and energetic, and its editorial and news columns show that it is in charge of men of ability.

## NORTH CAROLINA WEEK

At the Great Exposition April 7th to 13th.

THE GOVERNOR AND STAFF LEAVE RALEIGH TUESDAY, APRIL 8TH, OVER SPECIAL TRAIN ON SEABOARD AIR LINE. CHARLOTTE DAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9

