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Oriental and Occidental Northern and Southern Portrait Types of the Midway Plaisance

F. W. Putnam

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Recommended Citation

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Porcelain Types
Midway Plaisance

ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL
NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
PORTRAIT TYPES
OF THE
MIDWAY PLAISANCE

A collection of Photographs of Individual Types of various nations from all parts of the World who represented, in the Department of Ethnology,
The Manners, Customs, Dress, Religions, Music and other distinctive traits and peculiarities of their Race

WITH INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE DESCRIPTIONS
ACCOMPANYING EACH PORTRAIT

TOGETHER WITH AN INTRODUCTION

— BY —

Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Harvard University

Chief of the Department of Ethnology at the

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Sounds which address the ear are lost and die
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye
Dwells long within the mind; the faithful sight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light.

—Horace—*Ars Poetica*.

ST. LOUIS:

N. D. THOMPSON PUBLISHING CO.

1894

Columbia College Library
600 South Michigan
Chicago, IL 60605

AUG 21 1898

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SPEC.COL 779.2 069

Oriental and occidental
northern and southern

INTRODUCTION.

ALL THE WORLD IS HERE! Such was the exclamation of thousands of visitors during the short six months of the World's Columbian Exposition. What other combination of words could have expressed the truth so effectively as these five monosyllables! What was it that so enticed and charmed the visitor? The first impression was invariably that caused by the grandeur and beauty of the architecture and landscape. Such a combination of lake, lagoons, buildings, sculpture and color was never before grouped to form a picture so beautiful. But would this picture have been so entrancing if *life* had not been there as well? We who were obliged to remain after the close of the Exposition realized, while passing daily through the deserted grounds, that while all the architectural and landscape effects were still intact the charm had fled—the life had gone out of the picture. Constantly were we striving to conjure up the diversified and animated life that had been there, and to repeople the deserted avenues and buildings.

It is these vivid impressions of the life of the Fair that will be aroused with renewed pleasure by the faithful reproductions of many familiar forms in the accompanying pictures of Types of the Midway; and to those who were unable to visit the Exposition the Midway will in a measure become the same charming reality as to those who had the good fortune to take part in its fascinating Bohemian life.

Yes, in truth all the world was there. From the north, on the two sides of the Atlantic, came the Eskimo and the Laplander, the probable representatives of two of the oldest people on the respective continents. Although these peoples are greatly changed by admixture and environment during the hundreds of centuries since they left their original homes, they yet furnish much of interest in their peculiarities of physical structure from which the peoples of the long, long ago can be faintly discerned. Although having marked differences, how nearly alike they seem and how they differ from all the others by their short plump figures and broad light yellow faces as well as by their peculiar garments. The Lap had his reindeer—the horse and the cow of the north combined in one beast—and the Eskimo his dogs. How different was the Eskimo kayak from all other boats that gathered on the lagoons. It was essentially part of the man who sat in the hole in the centre with his double bladed paddle moving so gracefully and anon so speedily over the water. It was evidently his chief dependence and the result of his necessities.

What a contrast in the extremes of humanity between these people of the north with their long straight hair and the inhabitants of the Dahomey village—the black curly haired race of Africa. Among these Africans were types of manly and womanly beauty and others whose appearance and actions were expressive of the lowest savagery about whom we could readily believe the stories of the Amazon army and of cannibalism. With all this diversity of form and feature, of savagery and gentleness, they showed one trait in common, for who that heard the plaintive melodies and the wild fervor of their songs and chants will not accord to the Negro an inborn love for music as much a part of his nature as is his color.

From these Africans we turn to the Samoan village where were gathered several types from the Pacific islands. These Polynesians are remarkable for their stalwart forms and for the magnificent development of both men and women. Their complexion is light and their hair dark and abundant. Their movements are graceful and powerful, full of action but expressive of gentleness and courtesy. The airy houses of these people brought from Samoa—light frames of the bread fruit tree on which was tied a thatch of leaves of the wild sugar cane—the scant clothing of native cloth made of matted fibre, the simple method of making fire by rubbing two dried sticks together, and the great canoes for making trips from island to island, are among the blessings enjoyed by our Polynesian friends, and almost make one wish he might live in a country where life is so easy and where tailors' and dress-makers' bills are unknown trials.

Across the way, back of the bamboo fence was the Java village with its public square, on one side of which was the Missigit or Mahometan place of worship and on the other side the theatre. In this theatre was carried on a pantomime called the Wajang Wong, in which all the actors, dressed in the traditional costumes and masks of the heroes and mythical characters represented, conform their strange movements to the parts spoken for them by the Dalang or man behind the screen. Back of the stage was an orchestra of twenty-four players whose instruments gave forth sweet liquid sounds. What is the meaning of the strange movements of these men and women dressed in gold embroidered garments, their faces covered by strangely grotesque masks which by their color indicate the characters represented? Why is it they move their arms and hands in such a stiff and awkward manner, turning their palms outward and throwing their fingers back in a wonderful way? What is the meaning of the strange doll like figures, mounted on long sticks and arranged in rows along the side of the stage, dressed like the actors themselves and having heads made to represent the masks of the latter? What is the meaning of the figures cut out of flat pieces of leather and colored so as to give the same general effect as the dolls? These figures let us into the mystery of the singular movements of the actors in the pantomime. Formerly the flat figures were used to cast shadows upon a screen, the movements of the hands and arms being made by the sticks attached to the hands. Afterward the

dolls were made to take the place of these figures and were shown above the screen being manipulated by a man behind it who carried on the dialogue. Thus we get at the meaning of the movements we thought so strange. These pantomimes were long ago played by means of these figures, first as shadows and finally as marionettes. Then when men and women took the place of the marionettes they were dressed and masked to represent the characters before expressed; and true to the conservatism of the race, the movements of the arms and heads of the marionettes were strictly followed, for were not these the movements of their heroes and mythical beings from the earliest time! Thus we have this strange pantomime illustrating a drama of a magic wand and a magic rose, carried out in a love episode between a prince and his lady, a survival of much ethnological value. To one who watched the dances and dramas of the Quackuhl Indians from Vancouver island who were living in their native houses with the great totem poles in front, on the borders of the South Pond, the close resemblance between the motions of the two peoples from opposite sides of the Pacific could but be perceived. When we also saw these Quackuhls call forth their mysterious mythical characters from the ground and recognized that they are cut out of flat pieces of wood carved and colored to represent the nondescript called the great snake, and when we also saw these Indians put on masks representing their heroes and mythical beings, we could but feel that the Javanese and the Quackuhl folk-lore as exemplified by the singular dances and pantomimes had some distant psychological origin common to both. It was such studies that the people of the Midway furnished; and in no one place was there such a perfect representation of a distant and to most of us little known people as in this Java village. What pretty little women were those Soendanese with their soft, dark skin and bright eyes. What dear little babies. What strange ear-ornaments, great silver buttons in the ears of the women resembling so closely the ornaments shown on the old sculptures of Mexico and Peru. There was shown in this village the home life of a hundred and twenty-five Javanese of two distinct groups, and such an opportunity to study this people was never before offered outside of their own country. But we must not linger longer over the charms of this village.

The Turkish village was a place of interest and instruction. Here among the turbaned Kurds and Druzes were people from various parts of the great empire of mixed nations: Constantinople, Smyrna, Jerusalem, and many other places of ancient history, were represented. The "House of Damascus" and the "Bedouin Camp" gave us glimpses of Arabian life in the ancient city and in the desert; and the Turkish Theatre gave us object lessons in the customs of the people who danced to the music of the cymbals as in olden time.

What shall we say of the "Street in Cairo" with its confusion of life: Arabs, Egyptians, Nubians and Soudanese in varying and characteristic costumes: jugglers, swordsmen, vendors, donkey boys, and camel drivers. How we dodged from under the camel that pushed on regardless of anyone who stood in the way; and how we laughed at those who rode the beast as he lurched to his feet with his load. Here indeed we met with life such as never before was seen in America and here was the opportunity for a study of national character of great variety. At one end of the street the old Temple of Luxor reminded us of ancient Egypt, while the architecture of the street and the Mosque at the other end told of Cairo in its splendor. Here in the playhouse of the street were gathered the dancing women, and here was to be witnessed the national *dans du ventre* which not being understood was by many regarded as low and repulsive. What wonderful muscular movements did those dancers make, and how strange did this dance seem to us; but is it not probable that our waltz would seem equally strange to these dusky women of Egypt. What is a dance, is a question one was forced to ask after a trip through the Midway. Every nation had its own form. With some it was a rhythmic movement of the hands and arms; with others of the feet and legs; and with others of the body; some were ceremonial, others for amusement, according to the national traditions and customs.

The space allotted to this brief introduction will not permit of further mention of the Oriental and Occidental peoples gathered on the Plaisance; but for one and all, reference is made to the characteristic and beautiful illustrations to which these few lines simply call attention. A careful study of these faithful portraits of the many distinct peoples will do far more than words to show the different types of men and women, how they looked and how they dressed.

We must not forget however that in the midst of peoples so new and strange to us there were others nearer akin. To many Americans "Old Vienna," the "German Village" and the "Irish Villages" gave information of the customs of their fathers; while our own crowning achievement in mechanics, the great Ferris Wheel, arising in the midst of this magic gathering enabled us to view this mimic world as from another planet, and to look down upon an enchanted land filled with happy folk. Truly there was much of instruction as well as of joy on the Merry Midway.

Peabody Museum of American
Archaeology and Ethnology,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass., February 22, 1894.

J. M. Rutnam

Chief of Department of Ethnology,
World's Columbian Exposition.



FAR-AWAY-MOSES. (Jew.)

The Jews are the most remarkable of all races. No other people can boast a lineage so ancient and so unbroken. The historian Freeman says: "They are very nearly, if not absolutely, a pure race in a sense in which no other race is pure." Their early history constitutes a body of sacred writings which, considered as literature alone, stands unequalled. Representatives of their race have achieved eminence in every walk in life; as musicians, poets, philosophers and above all as financiers; a Jew ruled the mightiest empire of modern times. For a brief but interesting account of this marvelous people see Hosmer's "Story of the Jews," and for a fuller history the five-volume work of Prof. Graetz recently published in an English translation. The above portrait is another illustration of the persistence of the Jewish type. This man, who rejoices in the expressive sobriquet of Far-Away-Moses, is the descendant of Jews who were driven from Spain by Queen Isabella. He is fifty-five years old and resides in Constantinople. He speaks many languages and is a noted dragoman. He has been immortalized by Mark Twain, whom he had the honor of conducting through the Holy Land.



REBECCA MEISE ALITHENSII. (Jewess.)

Though the Jews are no longer a nation and properly claim citizenship in all countries, there is no racial type that has been so persistent through so many centuries and amid such varied environment. Whether in Palestine or America, in the Tenth Century before or the Nineteenth Century after Christ, the Jew shows the same physical characteristics, slightly modified by his surroundings, and the same intellectual acumen and business capacity that have made him the most successful financier in the world. This handsome oriental lady was born of Jewish parents in Constantinople twenty-seven years ago; and, while retaining evidences of her Jewish blood, she is in general appearance a fair type of Turkish beauty, and her dress gives an exact idea of the picturesque and gorgeous costume of that nation. Her husband, a merchant of her native city, was induced to come to the Fair by Mr. Levi and that quaint character, Far-Away-Moses, whose portrait will be found on another page. She assisted her husband in disposing of their beautiful stuffs, clothing, bric-a-brac, and many quaint curios; and the public was attracted by this beautiful woman as much as by the rare wares they sold. She speaks English quite well with a very fascinating accent, and is exceedingly polite.



MARY DOOKSHOODE ANNANUCK. (Eskimo.)

The Eskimo are the widest spread aboriginal people in the world, occupying the whole Arctic coast of America and a small portion of the Asiatic shore of Behring Strait, thus stretching a distance of three thousand two hundred miles. They are short in stature and their skin is of so light a brown that, when clean, red shows in the cheeks of children and young women. In summer they live in conical skin tents and in winter, at times in snow houses, but usually in half-underground huts built of stone, earth and bones, and entered on all four by a long tunnel-like passage. They live by hunting and fishing and are enormous eaters. In intelligence, they rank well among barbarous races, have considerable humor and are notable mimics. Their language is peculiar; they have an extensive folklore and some published literature. Full accounts of this curious people may be found in the narratives of Parry, Kane, Hayes and other Arctic explorers. This woman, who is a vigorous type of the race, is the wife of Yoo-Ka-Lucke, just described. Brought up in Northern Labrador, until grown, she had never seen a green leaf or a blade of grass. She now lives in Southern Labrador where, during the short summer season, grass and budding trees are to be seen.



PRINCE MERE HEMCY. (Arab.)

The Arabs that live in towns and villages are a remarkably handsome race—tall, lithe, well-formed, with dark hair and eyes. They are serious in demeanor and polite in manner and conversation, and possess a self-control that seems wonderful to Europeans. They are proverbially hospitable. The subject of this sketch, born in 1863, is a prince among his people. He is a man of polish and refinement and fills the position of Sheik of the village of Mettauli, which lies near Mt. Lebanon. Like all his countrymen, he is a Mahometan and conducts his daily life in accordance with the teachings of the Koran, which requires frequent prayers and ablutions. The prince shares his countrymen's passion for fine horses. He is a fearless rider, and excited the admiration of all beholders by his feats of daring horsemanship at the Wild East Show in the Midway. He possesses the fierce fighting qualities for which his race is noted.



ZAREEFA. (Bedouin.)

The Arabs, a race probably of African origin, comprise two distinct classes, those having fixed habitations and the wandering pastoral tribes called Bedouins, that is "dwellers in the open land." These constitute about one-seventh of the population of Arabia, and are also scattered over Syria and Northern Africa. They live in frail tents made of poles with a coarse covering of goat's hair dyed black. They have the aquiline nose and regular features that characterize the Arab race, and are active but not strong, and rather undersized. They are nominally Mahometans and have the virtues and vices natural to a barbarous people, which fact accounts for conflicting statements about them made by various travelers. The most trustworthy authorities regarding them are Niebuhr and Burckhardt. Zareefa, a native of Arabia and a princess of her tribe, is decidedly above the average of her countrywomen in beauty, and has a romantic interest attached to her by the fact that in refusing the suitor to whom her father sold her she subjected herself to the penalty of death, from which she was saved by the intervention of American law.



WONG KI. (Chinese.)

The Chinese are among the most ancient of peoples. They have a recorded history, in some measure trustworthy, going back nearly twenty-five hundred years before Christ, beyond which is the usual mist of myth and tradition. They boast a very early civilization. They cultivated astronomy from the remotest ages and have recorded in their annals a series of eclipses extending over three thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight years, which were actually calculated previous to their occurrence. The compass and gunpowder were used in China centuries before they were known to Europeans. The principal religions of China are Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism and Mahometanism. Among the best books on China is "The Middle Kingdom," by S. Wells Williams. Wong Ki was the architect of the Chinese Building, and the decorator and designer of the Joss House. He is a native of Canton, where he spent his youth in studying the peculiar architecture of his country. Arriving at manhood, he concluded to cast his lot with many of his countrymen in California, and there was successful at his trade and also fortunate in meeting the beautiful Ah Que, who is now his devoted wife.



AH QUE. (Chinese.)

Ah Que is considered a beauty among her countrymen. Had she remained in China she would doubtless have been married early; but she would have had nothing to do with the selection of her husband. She would probably not have seen him before the marriage ceremony. All that is arranged by a "go-between." The duties of this functionary will be explained when we come to Japan. She is the wife of Wong Ki, described on a preceding page. She was born in China; but at an early age came to California and was taken in charge by the Presbyterian Mission of San Francisco, where she received an education and religious training. She speaks English correctly, and is cultured and refined in manner. She is said to be very popular among her own people in San Francisco. Her unique and tasteful robe, shown in the portrait, gives a good idea of the costume of the better classes in the Flowery Kingdom. She and her husband were the most prominent Chinese at the Fair. They are thoroughly Americanized, and look upon the United States as their home. They now reside in San Francisco.



IVAN MAKAROZDZE. (Don Cossack.)

This fine specimen of manhood was the chief of the band of Don Cossack rough riders whose marvelous feats in Buffalo Bill's Show astonished all beholders. The Cossacks probably derive their name from a word synonymous in Tartar with a freebooter, and in Turkish with a light-armed soldier. Ethnologically and historically they are divided into two sections, the Cossacks of the Dnieper and the Cossacks of Great Russia, or of the Don. After some centuries of turbulence they have gradually been brought under rigid military discipline, furnishing the Czar with one of the most valuable elements in the national army. They are, however, used chiefly as irregular troops. So great is their superstition that in the midst of a conflict they have been known to give chase to a hare in order to avert the omen by its destruction. They also have retained the freebooter's fondness for plunder. Inured to hardship, cruel and merciless, the name of Cossack is a terror to their enemies. Ivan Makarozdze is thirty-eight years of age, and does not remember the time when he was not a soldier in service. The cartridges on his breast are those used in the old-style muskets, which are still retained. For an interesting account of these people see "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea," by Lawrence Oliphant.



MELE. (Samoan.)

Samoa's village on the Midway claimed the attention of thousands of curious and intelligent sight-seers, whose interest in the people of the Navigator, or Samoan, isles has recently been quickened by events of political import in the South Seas, and also, perhaps, by the fact that the graceful pen of Robert Louis Stevenson has served to bring these handsome savages into prominence. The Samoans are a fine race physically; the men are amiable and cheerful; and the women certainly are very pretty and pleasant to talk to. Their language is soft and liquid. The bodies of the men are splendidly tattooed and often with beautiful designs. The women generally cut their hair rather short; it is curly and elastic to the touch, and in it they usually wear bright flowers. The men are fond of fame or notoriety; and in the past this passion has had much to do with their habit of taking the heads of their enemies, by which they secure glory and admiration from the women. Mele, the handsome Samoan girl of the Midway, is a fair type of South Sea beauty. Her bodice is of gaily painted native paper fringed with strings of fibre and grass blades, sea weeds, beads, polished pebbles and sea shells.



MERE ALI HARFUSH. (Syrian.)

Syria, the country which extends for about three hundred and eighty miles along the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, has for its eastern limit the Euphrates; but in point of fact it insensibly merges into the steppe country, which naturally belongs, more or less, to Arabia. This land has been from time immemorial the battlefield for the empires of Western Asia and the territory through which the trading caravans of these empires have had to traverse; and by its position it has been the medium for transmitting the civilizing influences of the East to the West, and again of the West to the East. Under such circumstances, the Syrians have seldom played an independent part in politics, art or science; but none the less on that account is their place in history one of the highest interest and importance. Mere Ali Harfush, whose gorgeous oriental dress and skill as a horseman and swordsman in the Wild East Show was one of the features of the Midway, is a sheik of a small village near Baalbec, about thirty-five miles from Damascus. He comes, therefore, from a spot which is one of the most mysterious places on the globe, where the ruins of the great City of Baalbec still stand and where the columns of the Temple of the Sun challenge the curiosity and wonder of the world, for they were built at a period which antedates all history.



BEN YAKAR. (Egyptian.)

Ben Yakar, a native of Cairo, who was educated in the Protestant Mission School there, was the proprietor of thirty-five of the bazaars in Cairo Street on the Midway and showed great ability by the manner in which he conducted his enterprise. Egypt is the most singular of all countries. Herodotus properly called it "the gift of the Nile," for the destiny of the land and the nation is bound up in its one river. With a wonderful regularity the river begins to rise at Cairo between the 20th and 30th of September and falls as much by the middle of May. Six feet higher than this is devastation; six feet lower is destitution. It is the most ancient of lands: Abraham found it a great empire, in which the pyramid of Gizeh, then, as now, the largest structure ever reared by man, was standing. Pythagoras learned philosophy in Egypt; Thales, mathematics; Lycurgus and Solon, law and government.



CARL ERICK. (Laplander.)

Lapland is the most northerly country of Europe. The Lapps call themselves Samelats. Lapp is a nickname given them by foreigners. They may be roughly divided into two classes—the roving and the settled, or the Sea and the Mountain or Forest Lapps. The former are fishermen; the latter are hunters and herdsmen, and are the true representatives of the race. The reindeer furnishes them with food, clothing and shelter. They retain the patriarchal system—the father having absolute authority over the affairs of the family, and they live in encampments which seldom contain more than half a dozen tents or huts. Nominally they are Christians. Many of the Scandinavian Lapps can read and write, but those in Russia are entirely uneducated. They are a quiet, inoffensive people. They have a milder climate, and therefore enjoy more physical comfort than the Esquimaux; but in intellect and morals they are inferior to the latter race. They are short of stature and of no uniform complexion—their hair varying from blonde, or reddish, to a bluish or greyish black, while their eyes are black, hazel, blue or grey. Their dirty habits have become a proverb among the Swedes and Norwegians, and they are not allowed to remain permanently in any of the towns. The young man pictured above is twenty-one years old and is a representative of the most cultivated of his race.



MARGARETTE OLSEN. (Swede.)

In area Sweden is one of the larger countries of Europe. It is sparsely populated and has, besides the capital, only five towns of any size. Agriculture is the chief industry. The Swedes are hardy, industrious and thrifty. Sweden has one of the best educational systems in the world. The most conspicuous building in every town and village is the school-house. Primary education has been compulsory for more than fifty years, and higher education in the public schools and universities is free. Besides being remarkably intelligent the people are refined, polite, sociable, hospitable, sincere and honest. All well-educated Swedes speak one or more foreign languages. The Lutheran is the established church, but other sects are tolerated. The law for the regulation of the liquor traffic, adopted in 1877, has produced very beneficial results. The beautiful girl whose portrait appears above is a Swedish peasant born in Dalecarlia. The inhabitants of this district in Central Sweden are the handsomest people in the Scandinavian peninsula. They are proud and independent, and adhere tenaciously to their old customs and national costume. They wear their simple peasant dress even before the councils of the Diet. For a very interesting account of the Swedes see DuChailly's "Land of the Midnight Sun."



RAIN-IN-THE-FACE. (Sioux Indian.)

The Sioux, a numerous tribe, inhabit the northwestern part of the United States, where on June 25-27, 1876, Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Custer, with thirteen commissioned officers, a surgeon, and two hundred and fifty-five enlisted men (including five civilians and three Indian scouts) were ambushed and slaughtered in the Black Hills. Sitting Bull has received the notoriety and credit for this fight; but it was his cousin, Rain-in-the-Face, who planned and executed the affair. It is said that Rain-in-the-Face cut out the heart of the dead Custer. He himself received a wound in the fight, which has compelled him to use crutches ever since. Longfellow, in his striking poem, "The Revenge of Rain-in-the-Face," thus commemorates the event:

"Whose was the right and the wrong?

Sing it, O funeral song,

With a voice that is full of tears,

And say that our broken faith

Wrought all this ruin and scathe

In the Year of a Hundred Years.



KE-NE-WA-NA. (Sioux Squaw.)

This is a fair type of the rugged women of the Sioux Nation, whose powers of endurance on the march and in the drudgery of Indian life are a constant wonder to all observing travelers. The dark countenance which looks at us in the picture is that of a woman of twenty-eight years, who is a relative of Rain-in-the-Face. The features are regular, matronly, and not devoid of beauty, while the figure is that of a strong and vigorous woman. It is said that in Indian warfare the women are more cruel, if such a thing is possible, than the men. The Dakota, or Sioux, family of Indians is an independent and wide-spread ethnical and linguistic group. When first discovered the Indians of the Sioux lineage held a territory extending from the Arkansas River to Rainy Lake; and the original home of their ancestors was probably on the western side of the continent. The most graphic and interesting book on the Sioux Indians is unquestionably "War-Path and Bivouac," by John F. Finerty. In the appendix to "The Story of the American Indian," by Eldridge S. Brooks, may be found a list of the best hundred books on the American Indian.



WILLIAM. (Samoan.)

This athletic specimen of manhood from Samoa declined to use his native name in Chicago and chose the cognomen of William during his stay at the Fair. His fantastic headgear and dress, ornamented with grasses and sea shells, give an idea of the finery in which these people delight. The Samoans belong to the brown Polynesian race and are akin to the New Zealand Maoris. They are, perhaps, the lightest in color of all the Pacific islanders. Their number is decreasing, and the population is now said to be about 35,000. The islands were visited by Bougainville in 1768, and from him they received the name of *Iles des Navigateurs* as a tribute to the skill of the native boatmen. The Christian religion was introduced in 1830, and the Samoans are now nearly all Christians. June 14th, 1889, representatives of Germany, Great Britain and the United States signed an act, at Berlin, under which the three powers recognized the independence of the Samoan government and the free right of the natives to elect their chief, or king, and choose their form of government according to their own laws and customs.



SALINA. (Algerian.)

Algeria, the most important of the French colonial possessions in Northern Africa, is a mountainous land inhabited by Europeans and no less than eight native races—Berbers, Arabs, Moors, Jews, Turks, Koulgis, Negroes and Mozabites. Until 1830, when Admiral Dupere, of France, captured the country, it was a land of pirates and turbulence. The City of Algiers is the most cosmopolitan place in the world with the exception of Cairo. The street costume of the women of Algeria is very curious. They wear full white trousers over their house dress, the younger ones having as much as seventeen yards of white starched material gathered in at the ankle. A small white veil is drawn tightly across the face, just under the eyes, thin enough for them to breathe through without exposing the features hidden beneath it. Over the head and shoulders is worn a white haik of Turkish toweling. In full dress a band of jewels is worn around the head and across the forehead, with pendants something like a necklace. Many bracelets, silver anklets and rings, set with uncut jewels, complete the showy indoor toilet. The women have a great deal of time to give to their finery and little else to think of. Salina, the Algerian "danse du ventre" artiste of the Algerian Theatre, was one of the handsome women on that wonderful Street of Nations.



ABAL KADER. (Southern Soudan.)

Soudan, which means in Arabic "the land of the blacks," is that wide region of Africa which stretches from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, and from the Sahara and Egypt to the Gulf of Guinea, the central equatorial regions and the Albert and Victoria Nyanza's in the south. This is the home of the true negro race, and until very recently definite information concerning its resources and geography were not obtainable. In 1882, the Mahdi raised the flag of revolt and preached a religious crusade. His armies overpowered the Egyptian garrisons and cut off Emin Bey in the Equatorial Province and shut up Gordon in Khartoum, after which Egyptian influence in the Soudan vanished among the native tribes. Abal Kader, the Soudanese musician who made melody on a rude instrument called wahassa at the Fair while the other Soudanese kept time by their barbaric dances, was a fair specimen of the people of the upper Nile. A detailed account of this region and its people may be found in "The Wild Tribes of the Soudan," in which F. L. James relates his personal experiences during three winters spent there.



HASSAN CHORBA. (Egyptian.)

Cairo in Egypt is of irregular form, about two miles in length by one in breadth, and has a population of about 200,000. The streets are unpaved, and only a few of them are wide enough to admit carriages. The by-streets and those in the quarters of the interior are very narrow, generally from four to ten feet wide; and in consequence of the method of building, each story projecting beyond that immediately below it, two persons may with ease shake hands across the streets. Among the tribe of vagrant and ragged boys that swarm in the streets of Cairo, none are more conspicuous than the donkey boys, who are a necessary feature of a city where few who can avoid it walk, and where driving is impracticable. Hassan Chorba, a native of Cairo, was a donkey boy in his youth, and at the Columbian Fair was promoted to be chief of the donkey boys on the Cairo Street. The strong features of this Arab will probably be recalled by many young Americans, who remember with delight their day on the Midway and their visit to the Street in Cairo. Books on Egypt are so numerous that it is hard to particularize. To obtain an understanding of its characteristics and the part played by it in European politics, probably the best work is "Egypt and the Egyptians," by D. MacKenzie Wallace.



MARY MOSER. (German Peasant.)

Germany's exhibit at the Fair was exceptionally fine in all departments; and from the great Krupp gun down to the most minute object of peaceful commercial life the sons of the fatherland had reason to be proud of the display which was made under the direct patronage of the Emperor. In the German Village on the Midway, among other structures illustrating life in different parts of the great empire, was the Hessian Town Hall built of wood from the Black Forest; and in one of its rooms Mary Moser, in her quaint costume, with its enormous puffed sleeves, which were strangely like those of the reigning fashion, entertained many visitors. The German peasantry have been for ages the type and pattern for peaceful, domestic and agricultural life. Industrious, frugal and faithful in all their relations of life, they have set an example which the people of other nations have cheerfully accepted as a model for their own guidance. A trustworthy and interesting account of the manners and customs, food, dress, amusements, religion, etc., of this race may be found in "German Home Life," a little volume reprinted in 1877 from Fraser's Magazine.



ZAB EL MADJAB. (Algerian.)

Barbary is the general title given to the northern part of Africa. The Barbary States comprise Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli. Algeria, as will be seen by reference to the portrait of Saina the dancer, contains numerous native races, one of the negroid types from the southern confines being illustrated by this portrait of Zab el Madjab, who is a powerfully built man standing six feet and six inches high. He is a follower of Islam, and with his co-religionists from this far away land attracted much attention at Chicago. The climate of Algeria varies considerably in different parts: in the northern portion it resembles that of Spain; while in the Sahara the heat is often excessive. The Simoon, or hot wind of the desert, sweeps at intervals over the country between May and September, filling the air with fine sand. In general, excepting the places in the vicinity of marshes, Algeria possesses a healthy climate. Ophthalmia, however, is very common. Algeria is an inviting winter resort. Its picturesque attractions are entertainingly set forth in Fred'k A. Bridgman's "Winters in Algeria," published in 1890.



SOOREENDE. (Javanese.)

The mild and kindly face of this man and that of Toajong, the Soendanese Javan girl, gave a fair idea of the countenances of these interesting people from the Java Village, where their dignified and courteous bearing charmed all visitors. Sooreende, who was a carpenter and also a tiller of the soil, came from the west coast of the beautiful island. These people are nominally Moslems; but the great mass of the population are believers rather in the primitive animism of their ancestors; and in the essence of their creed they are little removed from their ruder brethren, the Dayaks of Borneo and Battaks of Sumatra. The early Hindu conquerors of Java left many remarkable objects of interest throughout the island. Temples are common in both Middle and Eastern Java, the most famous of the ruins being that of Bara Buder.



TOAJONG. (Soendanese Javan.)

Java is surpassed in size by several islands of the Indian Archipelago, but in other respects it is the most important of all. The island has been the scene of the most eventful occurrences and possesses the noblest memorials of by-gone splendor. It has a larger population than all the other islands of the Indian Ocean together, and is as densely crowded as the most populous European countries. The natural beauties of the island rival the most favored regions of the globe. With a mild climate, an industrious and gentle people, and rich resources, its fertile fields are the granary of the East Indian Islands; and its coffee and sugar a perpetual source of wealth to Holland, the land which claims its allegiance. The population consists of Javanese proper, Soendanese and the Madurese. The effect of Hindu influence on the Javanese is the distinctive difference which separates them from the Soendanese.



GUSTAV HEROLD. (Leader German Cavalry Band.)

In every town and village of Germany one can hear, at almost any time of day, music of the best composers played by fine bands or orchestra... In cities military bands play every day in the year at certain hours, and all the populace, old and young, turn out to listen; while everywhere, throughout the summer, in beer-gardens and other places of resort, daily concerts are given, which are either free or exceedingly cheap. Emperor William of Germany sent to the Fair a famous cavalry band of twenty-four pieces under the leadership of Gustav Herold. The members of this band wore the striking uniform of the Garde du Corps. The management of the German Village incurred great expense in securing the two celebrated bands which furnished the music in that wonderful illustration of Deutschland which was the Mecca of all Teutons at the Fair. Here "Die Wacht am Rhein" and other airs dear to the German heart were heard all day long. All the districts of the great empire were represented by peasants in holiday attire; and farm houses, ornaments, fabrics, restaurants and concert gardens combined to make the picture seem real and enduring. For a description of Germany, its customs, etc., see, besides "German Home Life" heretofore recommended, Baring-Gould's "Germany, Past and Present," "Germany Seen Without Spectacles," by Ruggles, and "One Year Abroad," by Blanche W. Howard.



JEAN ALI YACOB. (Algerian Frenchman.)

A general description of Algeria has already been given in Portfolio No. 3. Of the 3,637,000 people of Algiers 273,000 are of French descent; and this handsome Frenchman, whose rhythmic notes stimulated the fanatical negro dancers during the ordeal of the torture dance in the Algerian Theatre, claimed Algiers as his birth place. From the time of Barboussa, in the early decades of the XVIIIth Century, a system of military despotism and piracy prevailed, which the English, Dutch, French, Spanish and Americans endeavored in vain to extirpate, until 1830. In that year the town of Algiers capitulated to a French fleet, and the French took possession of the place. Since then the influence of France has, of course, steadily increased. Jean Ali Yacob is a fair specimen of the Algerians of French extraction. He occupied a place on the stage of the theatre, where the representatives of the mixed races of Northern Africa were to be seen; negroes, black as polished ebony, Arabs, Jews, Moors and Frenchmen; some of them men and women of great personal beauty and others with hideous and repulsive features. In general all the people of Algeria are subject to the French tribunals, and the head of the Roman Catholic Church is the Archbishop of Algiers, with four Vicars-General. The mosques and their lands belong to the State, and the Mohamedan cult is supported by it.



JEANETTE LE BARRE. (French Peasant Girl.)

We Americans are too much inclined to think of Paris as France. Henry James says in his "Little Tour," "France may be Paris, but Paris is not France." The fact that the strength of a nation is in its peasantry and yeomen is especially true of France. The French peasants are models of industry and thrift, and that capacity for doing much with little which is characteristic of the whole race. Just back of the great Ferris Wheel a quaint old-fashioned wooden cider press was erected, where, amid scenes of carefree gaiety and not far from the glitter and sheen of Oriental finery, the grateful beverage was expressed and served by attractive French peasant girls garbed in the most "fetching" costumes imaginable, which the visitors were gravely informed accurately portrayed old-time Normandy fashions. A halo of mystery and beauty was thus cast over the amber cups, whose contents roused memories of wayside presses dear to youth, with perhaps other memories of long-forgotten schoolmates' faces recalled by the sparkling eyes of the Normandy maidens. For information regarding French life—particularly the life of the provinces—see, besides James' book referred to above, Hamerton's "Round My House" and "The Saone," Stevenson's "Inland Voyage" and Balzac's novels.



HARRY SHANTON. (American Cowboy.)

During Buffalo Bill's European tour with his Wild West Show, Harry Shanton, the "Laramie Kid," played a prominent part as a rough rider and exhibitor of wonderful feats of horsemanship on bucking bronchos. He was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and is now thirty-two years of age, having passed all of his life, except the period of his engagement with Buffalo Bill, on the plains, leading a wild life in the saddle. The possibilities of movement in an American bucking broncho, and the sticking qualities of an American cowboy under such trying circumstances, have never ceased to excite the amazement of Europeans, and, it may also be added, of a large majority of Americans. In Europe, Rosa Bonheur, the famous artist, painted Shanton in his great act of horsemanship, and made him a handsome present for consenting to sit, or ride rather, as her model. He wears the typical costume of the cowboys, and is considered one of the cleverest of Buffalo Bill's riders. This picturesque figure of Western life, the Cowboy, has been the subject of numerous magazine articles, and is truthfully and vividly painted in Theodore Roosevelt's "Ranch Life" and in "The West Thro' a Car Window," by Richard Harding Davis.



JOSE MARIA GARCIA. (Mexican Cowboy.)

Mexico has a population of about 12,000,000, of which from one and a half to two millions are whites—Spaniards, Americans, Germans, French and English—about three millions Mestizos, and the rest Indians. The upper classes of Mexico are mainly of pure Spanish blood, and are distinguished for their high breeding and the elegance of that hospitality and politeness which characterize all classes. Brantz Mayer's "Mexico As It Was and As It Is," and Madame Barca's "Life in Mexico," are standard works, though fifty years old; and among the best of recent descriptions of the country and people are "Face to Face with the Mexicans," by Fanny Goodrich, and Conkling's "Guide to Mexico." From Chihuahua, in Northern Mexico, "Buffalo Bill," obtained this daring rider and lasso-thrower. He accompanied Col. Cody during his four years abroad, and is a type of the Mexican plainsmen who pass their lives in the saddle caring for great herds of cattle. The ruler class of Mexicans are inordinately fond of finery, which in the case of the Caballeros, or horsemen, usually takes the form of immense sombreros weighted down with silver and gold ornaments, jingling golden spurs and gay trappings for the horse and saddle. It is said that if a Mexican cowboy has \$200 to spend he will put \$100 into a hat, \$75 in a saddle and \$25 in a horse. It is only fair to add that a suitable horse is purchasable in Mexico for that amount of money.



HASAN SHITA. (Egyptian Donkey Boy.)

Camels, donkeys and queer buildings were the rule in Cairo Street. Little boys and girls went bumping along amid the laughter of the scattering crowd; the camels shivered and lunched from side to side in zig-zag courses carrying their laughing loads of giggling girls or grinning men; the camel-riders appeared to be bowing graciously to the crowds while hanging on with grim desperation to the loops of the saddles, as if they were on bucking bronchos; and the donkey boys—who, by the way, were stalwart grown men—brought to the memory of every visitor all that he had read and half-forgotten about the "sharp rascals," or "fine, energetic fellows" who follow this work in Cairo for a livelihood. Hasan Shita, the Donkey Boy of Cairo Street, was thirty years of age, a devout Moslem and an excellent attendant for the hilarious American youngsters, who enriched him with "bakshish," and were glad of an opportunity to imagine themselves in a land where this word is the bane and sorrow of all travelers.



POSNABORNU. (Hungarian Gypsy.)

The gypsies of Transylvania, a mountainous principality on the extreme eastern portion of Austria Hungary, who are first mentioned under a prince of their own in 1417, now number over 46,000; and many of them have abandoned their nomadic life and have taken to agriculture and other pursuits. They are supposed to have had their origin in India, where the Bazigars present many features analogous to the scattered gypsy tribes of Europe and America. These analogies of language, habits, and the strange one of the three-stringed viol, which appeared in Europe in the XIIIth Century at the time of the arrival of the gypsies with an instrument still used by the Bazigars, render it not unlikely that Asia was their original country, unless they may have found their way from Egypt to India at a still more remote period. Posnabornu and his brethren drove a thriving trade at the World's Fair, where they found many people in the mood to listen to their claims of power which enabled them to foretell the future of their patrons.



SAMILIA. (Hungarian Gypsy Queen.)

Samilia, the Gypsy Queen, who set up her court near the Midway, is said to have reaped a golden harvest from the people who sought her aid. She had a gift or a trick, perhaps, of revealing the past in the lives of her callers; and many a rural visitor who had successfully shielded himself from the temptations and mystery with which public opinion surrounds these strange people capitulated at once and untied his purse strings when he entered the presence of this shrewd young woman. The gypsies are a wandering folk whose origin is involved in mystery. Popularly they are supposed to be Egyptians; but scholars are still contending over the ethnological questions involved; and though some say that India was their original home the question is by no means settled. They have no literature worthy of the name—nothing but rude ballads, some love and dance songs and a considerable mass of folk-lore. The songs are of small merit but the folk-lore would probably repay closer investigation. Among the best accounts of this curious people are Borrow's works, "The Gypsies," by Leland, and "In Gypsy Tents," by Francis H. Groome.



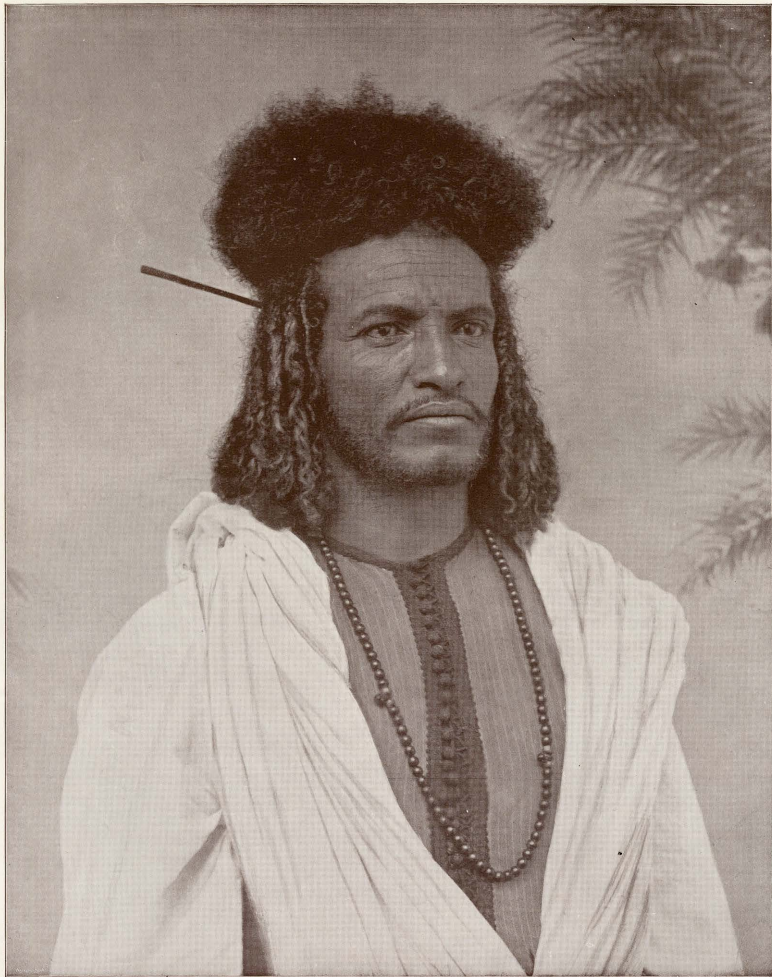
BACHIBONZOUK. (Greek.)

During the present generation the modern Greek has begun to establish himself firmly in the commercial and social life of our western world. With a versatility which would not be discreditable to a western-born American with Yankee antecedents he has entered into successful competition with the keenest and most alert business men of all nations. To the Colombian Fair flocked the shrewdest traders and schemers of the globe, all eager to better their condition. Bachibonzouk, who is a Greek by birth, had resided for some years prior to the Fair in Constantinople. He had a fine figure, commanding presence, and hit upon the idea of displaying upon his person at the Fair, one of those gorgeous Oriental costumes of cunning needlework and embroidery for which the Turks are famous. He was a marked success in the Turkish village, where curious crowds followed him about eager to examine the strange dress, which he said cost more than five hundred dollars, and represented a costume anciently worn by the Sultan's officers, and still used by the house guards employed by the wealthy in the Orient. The beautifully wrought weapons which he wore were inlaid with mother of pearl, gold and ivory, and embellished with many curious designs and quotations from the Koran.



TOENDOORA. (Javanese.)

In one of the bamboo houses of the Javanese village this pleasant faced girl occupied her time in painting quaint designs upon sombre shades of cotton cloth. Like her mates from the pleasant isle of the Southern Ocean, she exhibited a gentle courtesy and refinement of manner, which at once made the little community behind the bamboo palings one of the most popular and pleasant resorts on the street of nations. As a rule Americans knew very little about the Javan possessions of Holland until the great object lesson was spread before their astonished eyes in Chicago. Mr. Seward in his "Voyage Around the World" published an interesting chapter about the country, and Sir Stamford Raffles, who for five years was its English Governor, wrote a large work upon the island; but these books had been forgotten and the Javanese lost sight of until these representatives came to insist that they were worthy of closer acquaintance. The Dutch have owned Java since 1623 without interruption, except from 1811 to 1816, when Napoleon took Holland and England sent a fleet to take possession of the island. When Napoleon fell England restored Java to the Dutch and kept Ceylon, Malacca and the Cape of Good Hope.



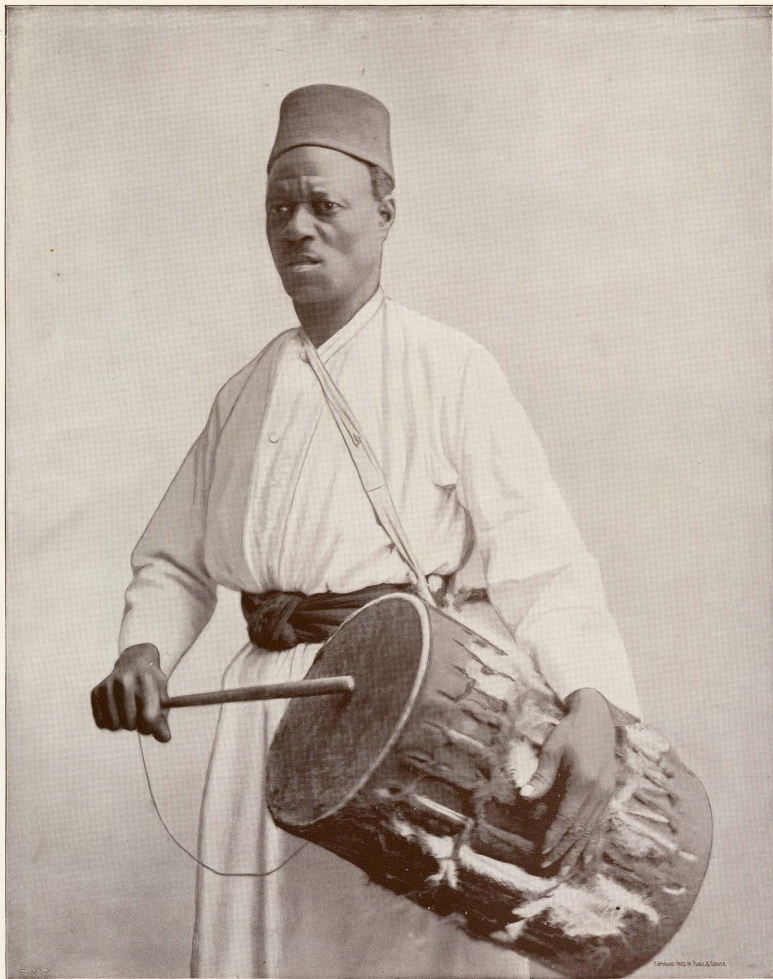
BACHARA. (Soudanese Sheik.)

The "Land of the Blacks" sent many of its strange people to the Fair. The true home of the negro race is to be found in this wide region; but various other pure and mixed elements are also present in the population derived principally from Hamitic and Semitic stocks. Until 1882 the Egyptian Soudan was an ill organized province with Khartoum for its capital. In that year it was subdivided into four sections; West Soudan, Central Soudan, East Soudan along the Red Sea, and Harar east of Abyssinia and north of the Somali country abutting on the Gulf of Aden. This broad stretch of country differs considerably in physical features in its various parts. Those districts watered by the Nile are wondrously fertile, while Kordofan and Dar-Fur are bare and waterless, except in the rainy season. This stem-laced warrior of the Soudan, who was to be found in Cairo Street in one of the little huts made of bark and resembling a hay stack, had a distinctly savage appearance. Tall, straight, with well knit arms and legs and with black kinky hair, profusely tallowed and peculiarly arranged, he was suggestive of the relentless warriors into whose fierce faces the ill-starred Gordon gazed during the last moments of his life.



WILLIAM AEKO. (Hawaiian.)

On the eastern slope of Mauna-Loa in Hawaii, the greatest of the Sandwich Islands, stands Kilauea, the largest active volcano in the world. A great painting of this natural wonder formed one of the attractions of the Midway. The volcano is over four thousand feet above sea level; its crater is oval, nine miles in circumference, and contains within it a fiery lake of molten lava, rising and falling like the waves of the sea. The climate of the islands is fairly temperate, and their chief products are sugar, wool, rice and fruits. Gaetano is said to have discovered them in 1542; but Captain Cook, who was killed by the natives a year later, rediscovered and named them after Lord Sandwich in 1778. American missionaries visited the islands in 1820 and found a nation without a religion, idolatry having been only recently abolished. In less than forty years the missionaries had taught the whole Hawaiaia people to read and write, to cipher and sew. The total population now amounts to about 90,000 only 34,000 being natives. When Cook found them they numbered about 200,000. William Aeko is a native of Honolulu and one of the quartette of singers who rendered native melodies in the building where the painting of Kilauea was exhibited. He is a fair type of the middle class Hawaiians.



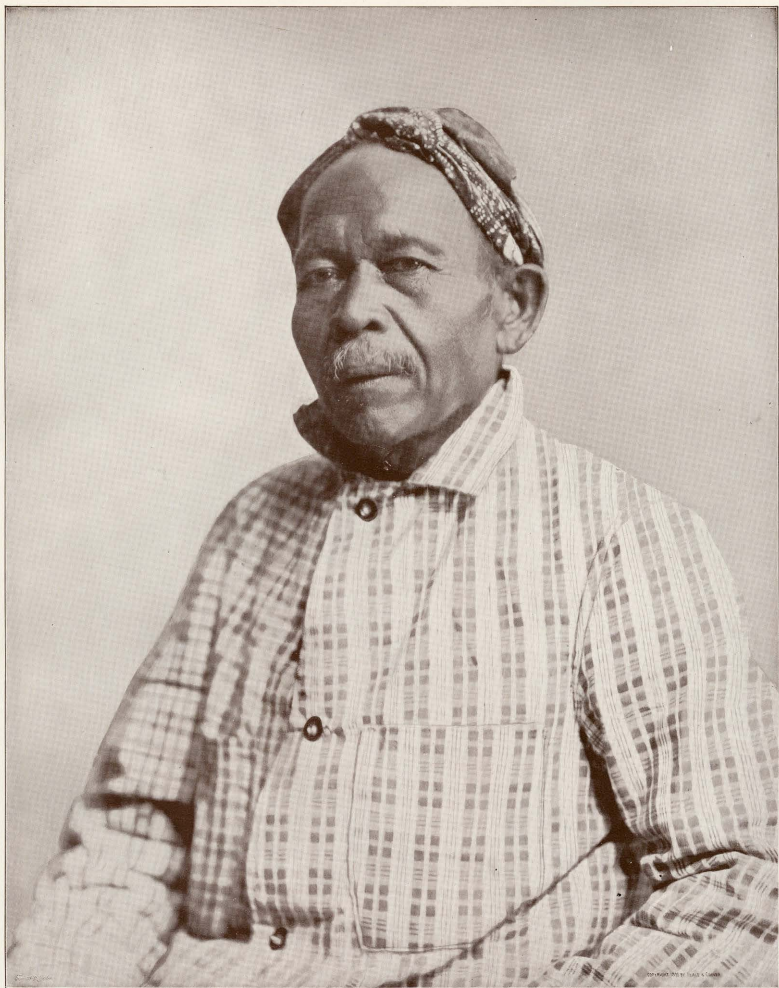
ABOU BAKR GHINDI. (Soudanese.)

Definite information which even approaches accuracy about the Soudan and its people is extremely difficult to obtain; and thus it happened that the representations of certain of its tribes who found their way to Chicago during the Fair were never failing objects of interest to visitors. Dr. Schweinfurth in his work on "The Heart of Africa" estimates the population of the Soudan at about 7,000,000. Alvan S. Southworth, who critically examined some of the accepted African statistics during a journey in the Soudan, says that nearly all of them must be accepted with suspicion, though he credits Dr. Schweinfurth's figures on population. Khartoum, its capital, has 50,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the Blue Nile about two miles from its juncture with the White Nile. Its people are of every species of mixed breed; it is also noted for variegated scoundrelism and many odd phases of crime, the result of the slave trade. Abou Bakr Ghindi, the drum beater from the Upper Soudan, looks fierce enough in the picture; but, as a matter of fact, he is a timid fellow, whose actions reminded visitors of a petulant, over-grown child. His duties at the Fair were to beat a vigorous tattoo on a rude drum which furnished music for the Soudanese warriors in their wild dances.



HADJI ABEET. (Greek Brigand.)

This young Moslem came to Chicago not as a representative of a particular people, but as an actor pure and simple and ready, no doubt, to play any role which his genius and ability fitted him for. He is a clever dancer and actor, and in the striking costume of a Greek brigand appeared on the stage of the Turkish Theatre. His dress and arms were of the most elaborate and picturesque character. He is a native of Syria, but while yet a boy entered upon a roving career and wandered from one Mediterranean port to another until he finally settled in Athens, Greece, from which point he found his way to Chicago. He is only twenty-five years of age and speaks several languages. The queer drama presented in the Turkish Theatre furnished him an opportunity to display his talent, and he was one of the bright particular stars of that establishment, where *danses du ventre* artists and twirling *devishes* competed for public applause and American dollars. The so-called Theatres of the Midway, whether known as Turkish, Algerian, Persian or what not, were nearly all of the same general character.



PARONGA. (Javanese Carpenter.)

This deft-fingered carpenter after helping to put up the bamboo huts in the Java village turned his attention to the making of musical instruments, marionette figures, grotesque masques, bamboo whistles and other articles which were sold to visitors on the Midway. That the Javanese are wonderfully expert handicraftsmen, was made quite evident at the Fair; and some of the stories told about their habits at home bear out the assertion. All the rice of Java, for instance, is cut by hand and not even with the sickle, but with a knife three or four inches long, so that the spears are clipped as with a pair of scissors. Taking a few blades gently, they cut them off, and when they have a handful bind it in a tiny sheaf about as large as a bunch of asparagus. When they have cut and bound up five, one is laid aside for the landlord and four go to the cultivators. At Buitenzorg, a town thirty-six miles south of Batavia, there is one of the finest botanical gardens in the world, rich in the special department of tropical plants and trees, where may be found hundreds of varieties of palms—African and South American—some of enormous height and breadth.



MAHBOUBA UM ZANUBA. (Soudanese Woman.)

This thick-lipped matron of forty from the Soudan was said to have been married at thirteen and to have been the mother of twenty-three children. She has had four husbands, all of whom are dead, her last husband dying in captivity after the fall of Khartoum. Along the shores of the Blue and White Niles and their tributaries, these people live in villages constructed of baked mud. The Mohammedan religion dominates the entire country, and thus distinguishes these polyglot tribes from the peoples farther to the South who practise fetichism and other heathen ceremonies. Each village is governed by a sheik. Squalor and poverty prevail; plunder and oppression by officials high and low, is the rule. General Gordon before his last memorable journey to Khartoum thus summarized the classes of people living in the Soudan in memoranda which he sent to Clifford Lloyd, Under Secretary of State in Egypt: "The divisions of the people of Soudan may be thus classified: 1. Bedouin Arabs, living a nomadic life in tribes. 2. Arabs settled in districts adjoining rivers, who before Mehemet Ali's conquests were under their own sultans. 3. Mercantile classes occupying towns. 4. Employees of Egyptian government. 5. The adherents of hunters driven out of Bahir Gazelle."



RAHLO JAMMELE. (Jewish Dancing Girl.)

Rahlo Jammele was another beautiful Jewish dancer who shared the honors with Naza Kassik at the Moon's Palace. Larger in figure and more fully developed than her light-footed sister she was selected by Milhem Ouardy, the manager, on account of her remarkable cleverness in handling the sword during her dance. Her skill in this particular was one of the acknowledged sights of the Midway. She is a native of Jerusalem, where she early learned the dances of that country; and while still a child she was instructed in the ancient dances of the peculiar people. Her sword dance had in it much that was startling and not a little that was amusing, and never failed to win for the fair performer a generous round of applause. Her dress is of heavy rich material wonderfully embroidered, and her shapely head is surmounted by a turban which had a suggestion of coquettishness about it. Like Naza Kassik, she wears a great necklace of amber beads. Unlike the Egyptian, Persian or Turkish dancer: these Jewish girls moved with a willowy grace in dancing which to Western eyes, trained to the habit of admiring steps in which the feet and ankles play the prominent part, was most pleasing.



SOLOMON LEVI. (Egyptian Jew.)

Isabella, "the Catholic," had high honors paid to her memory at the great Fair for the aid she gave Columbus. She made the Castilian Court "the nursery of virtue and of high ambition," but her proscription of the Jews can only be accounted for by a charge of bigotry. This man, Solomon Levi, who came to the Fair from Cairo, claimed descent from the Jews driven out of Spain during the reign of Isabella. He does not bear the strongest facial characteristics of the Jewish race. For many years he has followed his profession of Dragoman or interpreter at Cairo, and has conducted many parties of Americans to see the wonders of the Pyramids and Sphinx in the ancient land of the Pharaohs. He speaks English fluently, and, having often heard from his patrons of the vastness of the Western world, turned tourist himself and came to Chicago as manager of the Soudanese warriors in Cairo street. His dress is most picturesque, consisting of a pleated skirt and loose jacket, with a vest of flowered embroidery confined by a woven girdle. This costume, however, is somewhat marred by a "Florence" collar, which certainly is not a product of the Nile country.



FARBIANU SISTERS. (Roumanians.)

These handsome young women came from Roumania, a kingdom in the southeast of Europe between the Carpathians, the Pruth, the Black Sea and the Danube. The name Roumania is the one officially adopted by the United Kingdom that comprises the former principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. In its native form it appears simply as "Romania," representing the claim to Roman descent put forward by its inhabitants. These call themselves "Romani" or "Rumens," but by their neighbors, Slavonic, Greek, Magyar and German they are universally known by one or other form of the word "Vlach." The Vlach or Roman race, however, occupies a far wider area than that included in the present Roumanian Kingdom. Under the treaty of Berlin in 1878 complete religious freedom was guaranteed to Roumania, and it was provided that all foreigners should be treated on a footing of perfect equality. These daughters of Roumania were brought to the Fair by Mr. T. Negreskou, a Roumanian, educated at the Musical Conservatory of Bucharest, who has traveled extensively all over the world as a manager of musical entertainments. The Farbianu Sisters were members of the Roumanian Royal Concert band in the Moorish Palace on the Midway; they had previously toured Europe during a period of six years.



ABU EL HADE. (Malayan.)

Johore, or Djohor, a small State occupying the southern part of the Malay or Malacca Peninsula, and one of the most prosperous in the East, made an independent exhibit at the Columbian Fair which was probably the least important in size among the nations exhibiting. Johore is traversed by a railway and exports much fine timber. It is governed by a Sultan with the title of Maharajah. The present ruler, Maharajah Abubaker, sent the merchant Abu El Hade to manage his exhibit at Chicago, a duty which he performed with marked credit to himself and his illustrious master. On the Midway there was a typical Malayan bungalow, or thatched cottage, constructed of the finest native woods. The floor of this cottage, supported by posts, was raised seven feet above the ground, suggestive of the dangers lurking in Malacca from wild beasts and venomous serpents. In the Agricultural Building was placed a complete exhibit of the products of Johore. The principal exports of the country are timber, rattans and dammar, but the soil and climate are well fitted for the growth of sugar cane, rice, tobacco and coffee, which are being introduced.



GUNILD BLODÖXE. (Laplander.)

The most probable etymology for the term Lapps, by which name the people of Lapland are known, is the Finnish "lappu" which means "land's-end folks." Their country is in the north-west portion of Europe on the North Atlantic, the Arctic and the White Seas, and the people are divided into fisher, mountain and forest Lapps. When first definitely described by Laestadius (1827-32) their condition was very miserable, but since that time matters have very much improved. The principal colony has its quarters on the Stoor-Lule Lake and possesses good boats and nets, and besides catching and drying fish makes money by shooting wild fowl and gathering eggs. The mountain and forest Lapps are, however, the true representatives of the race. This lady, who is not devoid of beauty according to our ideas, is also beautiful from her national standpoint, where a plump figure is considered the highest type of female beauty. The Laplanders brought with them to Chicago a herd of reindeer and a quantity of the moss upon which these animals feed. A number of the deer died, but at the close of the Fair there were still a half dozen or more of them remaining, a never failing source of interest to children and adults alike.



MIRJA YACOB. (Persian.)

Persia is a genuine "terra incognita" to most Americans. Its boundaries are, on the north, Russia and the Caspian Sea; on the east, Afghanistan and Baluchistan; on the south, the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; and on the east, Turkey. Even the names of the surrounding countries have a far away and mysterious sound, and perhaps it will bring the location of the land nearer to the minds of most of us if it is said that the Euphrates and the Tigris flow only a short distance from, and nearly parallel to, its eastern boundary, while a point on its western and northern boundary is Mt. Ararat. These names have at least a familiar sound to a Bible reading people. In modern political geography the terms Persia and Iran are synonymous. The kingdom which we call Persia the Persians themselves call Iran, but Iran had originally a much wider significance than Persia. Mirja Yacob, the manager of the Persian theatre on the Midway, and of its booths and bazaars, is said to be a fair type of the middle class Persian. He was born at Oussani and has travelled extensively through the Orient.



DAMA WAJA. (Javanese.)

The Sundanese Javans are somewhat shorter in stature than the Javanese proper, and lighter in color. Most of these people found in the interesting village on the Midway were from Sundanese stock. Their eyes are always brown or black, and the hair black and long. The Javanese consider a golden yellow complexion the perfection of female beauty. "She shone bright even in the dark" is the highest compliment of poetic adulation which they are able to pay to their women. Dama Waja, whose refined and modest face looks out from this picture, was one of the handsomest of the Javanese women employed in exhibiting the curiously wrought embroidery in the Midway Village or in waiting upon visitors in the tea house. Of an amiable disposition, and with intellectual perceptions quickened by the wonders of the great Exposition, she entered heartily into the spirit of the Fair, and made many pleasant acquaintances among the visitors. Of course she was asked what were her impressions of America; a question which no distinguished foreigner is permitted to escape. Her reply was that she "thought Americans were unnecessarily and unusually noisy, and that the ladies, though beautiful, were too forward and masculine."



SIED AFFENDE. (Egyptian Camel Boy.)

This man, who was a groom, or stable hand, at his home in Cairo, had for his duties not only the care of the animals under his charge, but also the office of running before, or at the side, of his master when he went out to ride, bearing in his hand a highly colored and decorated staff, and wearing a beautiful costume, embroidered in gold; his dark features being crowned on state occasions by a snowy turban. The cleverness of the camel drivers and donkey boys of Egypt is frequently mentioned by travelers, but not always in a complimentary manner. Sometimes they are spoken of as bright, obliging and intelligent, but quite as often one reads of them as "rascals" or "nuisances." Perhaps, however, these latter terms are used by travelers in much the same sense that one frequently hears an almost similar class of personal servants spoken of in this country when the opprobrious epithets do not by any means describe, nor are they intended to describe, the true character of the individuals referred to. Sied Affende speaks English imperfectly, and is a Mohammedan. He was twenty-six years of age when he came to the Fair.



KI HING AND FOKE SING. (Chinese Actors.)

The most daring stage manager would hesitate before inflicting a Chinese drama upon an American public, for the performance often continues from day to day for from six to nine months. The novelty of the Chinese drama was, however, sufficient to commend it as a Midway attraction, and the theatre was well patronized. The law of China forbids females to take part in dramatic performances, and the female characters are therefore taken by men. Ki Hing and Foke Sing, the actors, are represented in gorgeous costumes. The plays presented were cut down in an attempt to make them reasonably tolerable to American ideas, but it is safe to say that no American at the Fair sat out an entire performance. The two most important plays were entitled "The Heavenly Dream; or, God in Heaven," representing the golden past when the gods were on familiar terms with the great ones of earth, and "The Double Thumb," a Chinese "blood and thunder" drama, in which an innocent man is convicted of murder on the circumstantial evidence of possessing a double thumb, which was also a peculiarity of the real murderer, who escapes.



NAZHA KASSIK. (Jewish Dancing Girl.)

The Moorish Palace was built to remind visitors of that wondrous building, the Alhambra, the ancient fortress and residence of the Moorish kings of Granada, which stands on a hill overlooking the city of Granada. Splendidly decorated and with its interior exquisitely painted, its wonderful architecture and bewildering rows of marble pillars, fretted ceilings and countless arches and courts have been the theme of the romancer for centuries. One of the most popular attractions on the Midway was the palace where an attempt was made to revive the glories of the ancient Alhambra; and among its many interesting and instructive sights were the oriental dancers to be seen within its walls. Nazha Kassik the clever Jewish dancing girl who appeared here is a native of Beyrouth, Syria. Her dancing, while it resembled somewhat the steps of the Syrians, had in it something which was peculiarly Jewish in its rhythmic grace and sinuous swaying, in which there was much swinging of beautiful arms and waving of shapely hands while her nimble feet kept time to the weird music produced by the strange instruments which accompanied her. Her dress consists of a loose vest with wide sleeves above the elbow and a richly embroidered skirt, while about her neck hangs a great necklace of bright amber so large as to appear almost barbaric.



MILHIM OUARDY. (Syrian.)

Syria is the land which extends for about three hundred and eighty miles along the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. Etymologically "Syria" is merely an abbreviation of the word "Assyria," a name which covered the subject-lands of the Assyrian Empire, the subject-peoples being also called "Syrians." During the Graeco-Roman period the shorter word came to be restricted to the territory west of the Euphrates, the designation "Syrians," however, being given to the great mass of the Semitic populations dwelling between the Tigris and the Mediterranean who are more accurately called Aramaeans (Gen. x, 22). Accurate statistics relating to modern Syria are not to be obtained. Even the area of the land under cultivation is unknown. The total population is believed to be less than 2,000,000. In ancient times Syria's principal export was timber, but this has now entirely ceased. It continues, however, to export wheat. Other exports are silk cocoons, wool, hides, sponges, almonds, raisins and fruits. Milhim Ouardy, the Syrian swordsman at the Moorish Palace, is a native of Deir El Hamar, Mount Lebanon, he speaks several languages and is a dragoman by profession. In addition to his duties at the Moorish Palace he conducted an Oriental bazaar on Fifty-fifth Street, outside the Fair grounds.



MOONADING. (Malayan.)

To look after the Malayan bungalow and village on the Midway, the Maharajah Abubaker, of Johore, sent this strong-featured representative of the Malayan race to Chicago. He comes from the town of Johore, a flourishing little settlement fifteen miles northeast of Singapore. English is taught in the schools founded there by the Maharajah. The population of Johore is about two hundred thousand, the greater number being Malays and Chinese. It was the present Maharajah's grandfather—Abdulman Tumongong, of Rio, Singapore and Johore—who ceded Singapore to the British. The dynasty is the continuation of the Sultans of Malacca, who retired to Johore on the conquest of their capital in 1311, by Albuquerque. The country is covered for the most part by a virgin forest and comprises about twenty thousand square miles. It has only been partially explored, but is gradually being opened up under the patronage of the present enlightened ruler, who has travelled much and takes a keen interest in the development of his country. The Malays live chiefly by fishing and wood cutting, while the Chinese are generally traders and shop keepers. All kinds of fruit are plentiful, and the climate is tropical but healthy. Its capital is Johore.



VALENTINE PETERS. (Night-watch, Old Vienna.)

Old Vienna was intended to represent that ancient city during the seventeenth century; and in architectural appearance both within and without it was one of the marked successes of the Midway and of the Fair itself. The outer walls were purposely given an appearance of great antiquity; and the large extent of space covered by the buildings made Old Vienna a feature among the throng of rival attractions. Within the walls quaint shops and bazaars and one of the best restaurants at the Fair served to amuse and entertain visitors. In the center of the court there was a large music stand, and all the surroundings combined to make a visit to the palace something to be long remembered. At the entrance stood a stately figure arrayed in ancient costume, a night-watchman representing an important officer of the good old days, before city streets were properly illuminated and when robbers and foot pads had a comparatively easy time of it. He was dressed in short trousers and a full-sleeved coat and armed with a sword and a spear, to which was attached an old fashioned lantern with a single candle. Such functionaries as Valentine Peters are now, happily, only to be seen at World's Fairs and in dramatic representations of old-time plays, and yet, even in this country, there were officials of this character not more than two generations ago who patrolled the streets at night with their feeble little lanterns, ostensibly on the lookout for the evil disposed persons, but in reality to keep the peace and the order of the streets at intervals of time, and to keep the streets clean.



STELLA BLAIR. (Scottish Dancer.)

Amid the masses of the Moorish Palace and its bewildering labyrinths of colonnades and pillars, with the brilliant colors on which the Oriental eye loves to rest, there were many departments intended to provide amusement and attract the attention of the sight-seers who thronged the Midway from early morning until late at night. On the lower floor was a labyrinth and the harem richly decorated with antique Oriental tapestries. On the second floor there were numerous groups of wax figures reproducing a famous exhibition of the same general character in Berlin, and also a diorama representing the execution of Marie Antoinette. The music was furnished by the Royal Roumanian Concert Band; and on one side was the dancing hall where representative dancers from widely separated lands vied with each other in their efforts to amuse a somewhat satiated public. Stella Blair, the Scotch lassie, had a place in this hall, where she danced the highland fling cleverly, the surroundings and the character of the other dances making the Scottish dance all the more pleasing by reason of its contrast.



MONAHAN LEVI, ISAAC COHN AND H. HONDON. (Turkish Jews.)

The Turkish village, like many another village on the Midway which was primarily intended to depict certain national characteristics and peculiarities, contained within its walls a good many things which were by no means Turkish, and which are seldom if ever, found in a genuine Turkish village but may be seen in Constantinople, which is one of the most cosmopolitan cities of the world. Here might be found at times Egyptians, Turks, Jews, Greeks, Syrians, Armenians and representatives of nearly all the nations bordering on the Mediterranean and of the countries east thereof. Mr. R. Levi, a Jew, was the holder of the concession for the Turkish village, and Mr. Monahan Levi, whose portrait appears above and whose first name has a somewhat Celtic twang to it is his brother. Mr. Isaac Cohn and Mr. H. Hondon, the other figures in the picture, are also Jews and all were born in Constantinople and claim to be descendants of the Jews expelled from Spain by Isabella the Catholic. They were occupied at the Fair as salesmen in the Bazaars of the Turkish village, and are represented in the picture as smoking the Nabigeele or water pipe and drinking Turkish coffee.



C. BRIGNARDELLO. (Algerian Musician.)

In the Algerian Theatre on the west Midway, where the terrible exhibition of the torture dance was given by the savages who claimed interior Algeria as their home, many interesting and strange sights were to be seen other than the hideous performance in which the benighted barbarians thrust needles into their quivering limbs and ate, or at least professed to eat, living scorpions for the entertainment of their patrons. Not the least among the more pleasing features of the theatre was the impersonation of a mediæval troubadour by C. Brignardello, a clever Algerian musician, who revived that knightly calling, which in the age of chivalry not only referred to heroic acts and deeds of arms, but regarded skill in verse and melody in singing and accompaniment. Princes and nobles of highest rank practiced these arts and were then styled Troubadours. They were sometimes assisted and attended by jongleurs to play to their singing. A similar race of knightly songsters in Germany were the Minnesänger who set great value on the production of new meters and he who produced one with a melody to suit it was called a Meister. Mr. Brignardello played in several parts of the performance in the Algerian Theatre.



MR. D. JOSEPH. (East Indian.)

The white turbans and swarthy features of the intelligent, keen-eyed East Indians and Singhalese about the Ceylon exhibit and tea pavilion, near the lake shore, attracted much attention from discriminating visitors at the great Fair. Ceylon had much to offer in the way of instruction and amusement to American sight-seers, nine-tenths of whom probably knew nothing whatever about the country beyond the rather vague assertion which is contained in the first line of the Missionary hymn, beginning "What though the spicy breezes blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle," and the rather negative and somewhat discouraging assertion a little further on in that lyrical bit of misinformation to the effect that there "Every prospect pleases and only man is vile." One glance at the intelligent and gentle countenances of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph and other native attaches of the Ceylon exhibit did much to banish the prejudice, if any existed, which had crept into the minds of visitors from the good bishop's metrical reference to Ceylon. The exhibit consisted largely of the antiquities of the island with not a little which gave evidence of its growing importance in the commercial world.



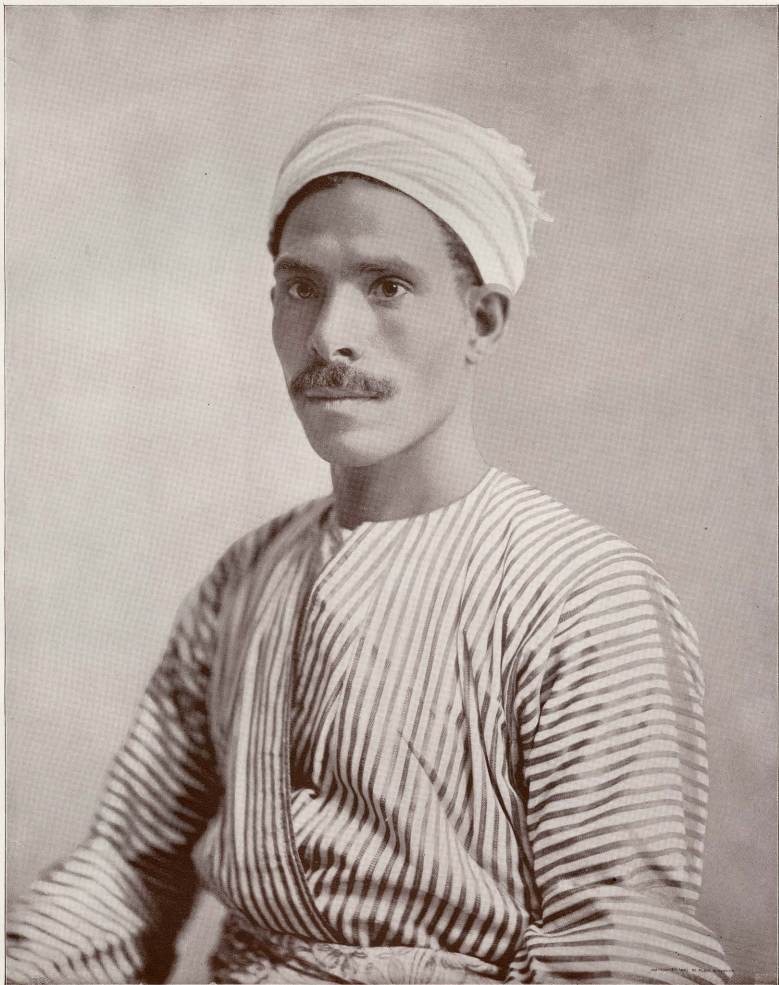
MRS. THERESA JOSEPH. (East Indian.)

This lady, the wife of Mr. D. Joseph, of the Ceylon exhibit, was born in the city of Trivandrum, the capital of the State of Travancool, India, near the coast and not far from Cape Comorin. When very young, as is the custom in that country, she married Mr. Joseph, who had made a successful start in life on a tea estate in Ceylon, and returning with her husband to the island, remained there with him for a number of years until they were summoned to Chicago to take part in the tea pavilion and exhibit of Ceylon. Ceylon's exhibit was a most interesting one. The island is a possession of the British Crown, acquired by conquest, and is administered by a governor, who receives his appointment for six years. It was first settled by the Portuguese in 1517. The Dutch captured the island in 1639, and the English, in turn, obtained control in 1795. Its most important product is coffee, which, since 1841, has gradually become a source of large revenue. The cultivation of tea has been recently introduced; and an excellent quality is now grown there. The total population of the island is about 2,500,000, of which 1,680,000 are Singhalese, 540,000 Tamils, 163,000 of Arab descent, 14,000 Europeans, and the remainder Malays and other Asiatics.



R. J. LEVI. (Constantinople.)

Mr. R. J. Levi, a Jewish resident of Constantinople, and by profession a chef and caterer, was the manager and chief proprietor of the Turkish Village and Theatre. Many of the vendors of Oriental wares in this village were Jews and personal friends of Mr. Levi; and all returned to the Orient at the close of the Fair well paid for their enterprise in coming to Chicago. Mr. Levi, when at home, ranks high in the city of the sublime Porte as a caterer; and it is one of the curious and suggestive things in connection with the great Exposition that a man whose training and education had been in distinctly different channels should have organized and carried to a successful conclusion such an enterprise as the Turkish Theatre. This is another illustration of the wonderful fertility of the Jewish mind and the power of the Jew to adapt himself to any environment, and to utilize every opportunity for pecuniary gain and personal advancement. Mr. Levi is unusually tall and handsome, and he appeared at the Fair in a fanciful garb that gave him a striking appearance.



MAHOMET EL BASHSE. (Egyptian Camel Driver.)

Long after many a stately ceremony and pompous procession which graced the great days of the Columbian Fair have been forgotten, or at least when their memory lives only in the more pretentious "official histories," wherein are recorded the speeches and addresses of the great ones of earth who visited Chicago in the memorable year of the Exhibition, old men and women will be telling their children of the wondrous sights they witnessed on the Midway and in Cairo Street, and even the famed tales of "the thousand and one nights" will then lose not a little of their prestige because of the charm of personal adventure which the parental story-teller can throw around his tale. By that time the Midway will be as famous in story as Bagdad during the Caliphate of Haroun al Raschid. And who shall say that the "bridal procession" of Cairo Street, with its camels, gay trappings, wild music and changing color, will not usurp the place of some of the stories of the ingenious princess? Mahomet El Bashse is the man, who, seated on the camel in that procession, beat the kettle drums a vigorous tattoo, keeping time, or claiming to keep time, to the ear piercing notes which came from the flute players.



MR. MANDOOER. (Javanese.)

The Javanese Village certainly succeeded in interesting everybody who paid a visit to it. In the first place, the enterprise was entirely devoid of objectionable or "fake" features. The Javanese are a self-respecting, industrious, courteous and intelligent people; and although they came to the Fair primarily to make money, they quickly discovered that their qualifications as business competitors with the rest of the world, were in a very certain and definite manner being made known for the first time to the people of a great nation, who had heretofore known nothing whatever about Java or the Javanese; or, if they did know, had never had their interest sufficiently aroused to cause them to make an acquaintance intimate enough to warrant the beginning of business and commercial relations. It will be strange, indeed, if the "queer little Javans" have not succeeded in arousing the commercial spirit of Americans by their exhibit at Chicago, which will eventually result in the building up of considerable trade between the two countries. Mr. Mandoer is a Soendanese Javan, and was foreman of the village.



ABAL-BU-WYYO. (Soudanese.)

One of the strange dancers and characters in West Cairo Street was Abal-Bu-Wyyo, a Soudanese from far up the Nile. He wore a curious head dress made of the hair of some wild beast, and ornamented with brass coins, beads and shells: about his loins he had a broad girdle hung with dried sheep hoofs, which rattled noisily as he danced. His exhibition was unlike any other dance to be seen upon the Midway, and consisted of a series of wild leaps and mad whirling, while at the same time keeping up a monotonous humming noise and occasionally making demoniacal grimaces, in which he exhibited his gleaming white teeth and exposed his red and lolling tongue for an almost incredible length. The constant rattling of the sheep's hoofs and the accompaniment of a rude and deep-toned musical instrument played by another Nilese African, who crouched upon the floor by the dancer's side, gave to the exhibition a most savage and barbarous color which never failed to impress visitors strongly. Abal-Bu-Wyyo speaks a dialect of Arabic and the language of his own negro tribe, but made only slight progress in English during the Fair.



ZAROTTEFFA. (Soudanese Woman.)

The negro types at the Fair—Soudanese, Dahomeyans, Nubians and the Congo people—represented very fairly the barbarous or half civilized state of a people who are a numerous and rapidly increasing class of American citizens. This woman was the wife of a Soudanese warrior and mother of Calona, the dancing Soudanese baby of Cairo Street. Sirs was about thirty-two years of age and came from the confines of Nubia, speaking a dialect of Arabic and Soudanese. In appearance she strongly resembles the Congo negroes. As a race the negroes come from inter-tropical and sub-tropical regions of the Eastern hemisphere, stretching, roughly speaking, from Senegambia, West Africa, to the Fijian Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, west and east, and lying north and south between the extreme parallels of the Philippines and Tasmania. The negro domain thus originally comprised all Africa south of the Sahara, India, south of the Indo Ganges plains, Malaysia and the greater part of Australasia. Since historic times began, however, the great domain has been intruded upon in the east by the Mongoloid peoples, in the west by Caucasians. Perhaps one of the most striking lessons which the Columbian Exposition taught was the fact that African slavery in America had not, after all, been an unmixing evil, for of a truth, the advanced social condition of the American Africans over that of their barbarous countrymen is most encouraging and wonderful.



CALONA. (Soudanese Baby Dancer.)

In crowded Cairo Street, Ben Yakar, with an enterprise which would have been creditable in some bustling Yankee showman of the Barnum type, gathered together a motley throng of strange peoples which caused the visitor to remember that jingling catalogue of the names of Orientals that he learned at Sunday-school. "Parthians and Medes and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea and Cappadocia, in Pontus and Asia, Phrygia and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Lybia about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes, Cretes and Arabians." Of a truth it seemed, at times, that they were all there, but unlike their Scripture prototypes the babel of voices was confusing, and we could not say with the Apostle that "Every man heard them speak in his own language." Not the least interesting among this polyglot assembly was Calona, the tiny African infant of two and one-half years, who, with a rattle of wild sheep's hoots and a head-gear of buffalo hair, ornamented with sea shells, beads and pebbles, had been trained to dance with baby feet in the weird rites of the Soudanese warriors. Her mother's portrait (Zarottefa) appears elsewhere in this collection. After the dance the little one passed her hat for stray nickels; and when asked her name, had been taught to reply in good English, "Mary Anderson," a trick which generally succeeded in "bringing down the house"—and the desired shower of small coin.



NICHAN. (Armenian.)

The figure on the right in the picture is one which would command attention anywhere. Standing more than six feet in height, he is clad in the uniform of that famous band of Turkish soldiers, the Janizaries, whose achievements have been the theme of historian and story-teller for ages. In the "Prince of India," by Lew Wallace, the most recent notable work of fiction in which this splendid arm of the Sultan's army figures, may be found a stirring description of their services at the siege of Constantinople, where, as ever, they were reserved by the Sultan to strike the finishing blow and make the actual capture of the city. The other figure is that of a Greek who appears also in Portfolio No. 5. Mr. Nichan, the Janizary, is an Armenian, born at Sivaz, Armenia, about five hundred miles from Constantinople. He was one of the life guards of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz, who was said to have committed suicide. At the great Fair Mr. Nichan was to be found in the Turkish Bazaar, where, amid the splendid collection of antique armor, swords and other weapons, coats of mail and mementoes of Oriental splendor, his presence added greatly to the interest of the scene. The great carved sword which he wears, sheathed in a beautiful scabbard set with jewels and richly ornamented, was presented to him by the Sultan for meritorious services.



SOFIA ZIEDAN. (Bedouin Dancing Girl.)

In the Damascus palace, where a successful effort was made to depict the genuine Bedouin life of Syria and Arabia, this charming young girl entertained thousands of visitors with a dance which, it was claimed, dates back to the time of David, the minstrel king of Israel. Her dress is a fabric woven of camel's hair, and her ornaments are large pieces of silver coin and rings of the same material. Her finger nails and hands were stained with henna, and she was always careful to keep her eyelids tinged with kohl, customs which have been closely adhered to by Orientals for ages, as is thoroughly attested by the evidence of implements used for that purpose found in the tombs. With bright black eyes, red lips and bare feet, with encircling anklets of silver, she danced to a strange measure of so-called music which was furnished by her companions who, seated about her, beat upon kettle drums. She is a modest little woman; and her dance had none of the objectionable features which were urged, not improperly perhaps, against some of the other exhibitions on the Midway. Born near Baalbec, she was unable to speak English and only succeeded in picking up a few words during the Fair. [A description of Bedouins, their habitat and racial characteristics, may be found under another portrait in this Portfolio and earlier in numbers of the series.]



HALLAD ABDALAH. (Syrian Bedouin.)

The Bedouins of the desert were not without their representatives at the great Fair. These people, who are scattered throughout Syria and Arabia and despise agriculture and the settled life of the town Arabs and peasants, may be found on the borders of the cultivated lands with their camels, sheep and goats, leading a nomadic life; and being more or less independent of governmental restraint, they are not infrequently engaged in robbery and blackmail upon their sedentary brethren. The life of the Syrian peasant is thus made a very unenviable one; for in addition to the onerous governmental tax, he is compelled to pay tribute to the wild tribes of the desert, in order to obtain immunity. During the present century the Turkish Government has made some substantial efforts to compel the Bedouins to lead a more settled existence, but the safety of peasants and travelers is yet by no means assured. Hallad Abdalah is a petty Sheik of a small band of Bedouins inhabiting the hills near the ancient city of Damascus. He is a Moslem and came to Chicago unable to speak any other tongue than Arabic, which he said was the "language of the Gods."



AMINA. (Egyptian.)

Nothing like the "danse du ventre" had ever been seen in public in America until the Columbian Fair; and then, when the dance was first presented, the public appeared to be so thoroughly astounded that for a time no man ventured openly to criticise or denounce it. There appeared to be a feeling abroad to the effect that people came to the Fair to gain absolutely new experiences, and if necessary, to be properly shocked; but after a little, when the dancers, growing bolder, began to make their exhibition even more objectionable than at first, a storm of protest was raised which was finally championed by a number of the members of the Board of Lady Managers, who demanded that the wild dance should instantly cease. The Chicago newspapers reported this discussion in a semi-serious manner that made it quite evident that the consensus of local opinion was in favor of continuing the dance. For a short time its most objectionable features were somewhat modified, but during the last month of the great festivity no voice that was powerful enough to command attention, was raised against it. Amina, the Egyptian, a young woman of eighteen years, was one of the most successful artists in this line on the Midway. She appeared in Cairo Street.



MR. K. G. TOBIAS. (Ceylon.)

From an island in the Indian Ocean, which is separated from India by the Gulf of Manaar, comes this type of the interesting people of Ceylon who built their pavilion near the lake shore at the great Fair, and astonished the Western world with their most interesting exhibit of antiques and agricultural and manufactured products. From the sea the "utmost Indian isle" of the old geographers presents a most beautiful appearance. Adam's Peak, the most prominent, though not the loftiest of the hilly ranges of the interior, towers like a mountain monarch amongst an assemblage of picturesque hills, and is a sure landmark for the weary navigator, when as yet the Colombo light house is hidden from sight amidst the green groves of palms that seem to be springing from the waters of the ocean. Mr. Tobias was for many years the accountant and manager of the household for a wealthy Englishman who has a large interest in Ceylon, and he was employed at Chicago in the tea department of the Ceylon pavilion. He speaks English fluently and is a convert to Christianity. Life in Ceylon is not so picturesque as in India, for which reason Mrs. Gordon Cumming advises the traveler to visit the island first. For a readable account of the country see her "Two Happy Years in Ceylon."



OLYMPE BERTRAND. (Normandy Peasant Girl.)

This maid of Normandy was born near Cherbourg, where the first Napoleon is said to have declared that he "would renew the wonders of Egypt and raise his pyramid in the sea." These ambitious designs which were to make Cherbourg a great military port, were continued by Louis Philippe and Napoleon III, and at their successful realization in 1858 the Queen of England was present, against whose dominions they had at one time been mainly directed. Nearly 70,000,000 francs have been expended on the works. Olympe Bertrand, in the "fetching" costume of a Normandy peasant girl, found occupation at the Fair near the great Fens Wheel, where she, with a bevy of Normandy maidens, served French cider to the thirsty sight-seers. She is a fair type of her class; and the shrewdness of the managers of the enterprise in clothing their employes in the picturesque caps and dress of French peasants made the cider-girls of the Midway one of the striking sights on that wonderful thoroughfare. The beauty of its scenery and the picturesqueness of the peasants' costumes make Normandy a favorite field for artists. The province is also rich in historic associations, Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen in 1431. In addition to books heretofore noted, "Normandy Picturesque," by Henry Blackburn, and "In and Out of Three Normand/ Inns," by Anna B. Dodd, may be recommended to readers who wish to learn more of the country and its people.



BREHIM EL KORANY AND SAID RAYAB. (Egyptians.)

In the beautiful bridal procession which charmed and interested so many visitors on Cairo Street, each of the actors in the queer ceremony deserve especial mention. Galla Galla, the magician, whose marvelous deceptions awoke memories of Oriental wonder workers, the fat fencer whose suppleness and avoirdupois became a constant, though somewhat comical, wonder and the two Sais boys who headed the gay cavalcade, are each and all worthy of a place in this book of Midway types. It is the duty of the Sais boys to precede the equipage or carrol of their Oriental masters carrying a highly colored staff or rod, and with loud cries to demand room and place in the crowded and narrow streets for the passage of the dignitary. They are clad usually in a picturesque costume of white and colored stuffs, whose quality is graded, of course, in keeping with the state of their master. Brehim El Korany, the figure on the left, found time, while at Chicago, to make love to one of the dancing maidens of Cairo Street; and an actual wedding was the result, proving one of the most interesting events of the cosmopolitan Exposition.



JAMELEE. (Syrian Dancer.)

When the great Fair was at its zenith there were, of course, a large number of visitors present who, having ample time and money at their disposal, went again and again to witness particular performances on the Midway where individual actors had gained their favor and approbation. It was interesting to note, for instance, in each of the Oriental theatres that the different artists appeared to have admirers and frequent patrons in the audience, and that often a round of applause would spring from some portion of the assembly where it was quite apparent that a group of sight-seers who had visited the theatre for the express purpose of witnessing and applauding the act of some particular dancer. Over the Turkish cafe this charming woman of Syria danced for the pleasure of her patrons and admirers all through the Fair and gained a popularity that increased steadily until the close. It was customary in these dances for only one performer to appear at a time, while the rest, grouping about her upon divans and cushions, encouraged her by witty comment or shrill feminine cries, all the time keeping up a curious musical accompaniment on tamborines and stringed instruments.



MR. E. RUSCHEWEYH. (Leader of the German Infantry Band.)

To the young emperor of Germany the managers of the World's Fair are indebted for a national exhibit which was, perhaps, the most complete in all departments of all the foreign displays. From the mighty engines of war shown in Krupp's building on the lake shore to the dainty fabrics in the Manufactures Building and the antiquities shown in the German Village on the Midway and elsewhere, Germany took first rank among the nations. The emperor caused a competitive examination to be held among the fifteen hundred military bands of his armies; and the successful musicians were formed into the two great bands which were sent to Chicago. This gentleman, Mr. Ruscheweyh, was chosen as leader of the infantry band of forty-eight pieces that furnished music at the German Village and elsewhere. He is a typical German soldier and a veteran of three great wars. This number of the Types of the Midway contains portraits which are, generally speaking, of a more highly intellectual character than any that have preceded; nearly all of the subjects being men of eminence and social position in their respective countries. It is, in fact, the "civilized" portfolio of the work.



PRINCE RADHEN ADUIN SOEKMADILAGA. (Javanese.)

Although a prince of Java and a direct descendant of the ancient rulers of that island realm this pleasant-faced gentleman enjoys only such power as the Dutch resident in Java sees fit to allow him. All decrees of any importance must first be submitted to the representative of the actual rulers of the island for his approval; and, while Radhen Aduin Soekmadilaga bears the title of prince by right of birth and enjoys a generous income allowed him by the Dutch government, he is a prince in name only. The native princes still maintain their state and dignity, but they are shorn completely of all power. This gentleman was educated in Batavia, completing a collegiate course, which he supplemented by travel in Holland and other parts of Europe. He acquired some knowledge of the Dutch language, which will doubtless prove useful to him at home. His tastes and inclinations are towards philosophy and poetry; and he found little to interest him in the stirring commercial life of America. His demeanor is that of a gentle and dignified scholar, who finds his highest delight in the study of literature and philosophy. The success of his countrymen of the Java Village in winning the admiration and respect of visitors gave him great pleasure, which he frequently expressed to those who were in his confidence.



ANTONIO. (Apache Indian.)

The Apaches of Arizona are, without question, the most intellectual of the American Indians. They are, at the same time, the most warlike and cunning of the aborigines; and ever since the days of the Spanish conquest, until very recently, they have maintained uninterrupted war against Spaniard, Mexican and American alike. This young man was captured when a child by the late General George Crook, and, with fifteen other children, was sent to Fortress Monroe. He was afterwards educated in Boston, learned the trade of a leather worker, and in 1892 was sent to the Southwest by Prof. Putnam, of Harvard University, to procure ethnological material for the Fair. He is a Chirachaua Apache by birth and a grandson of Chief Couchise. He speaks Spanish, Apache and English with equal ease. He was very successful in his mission. The best works on the Apaches are "On the Border with Crook" and "An Apache Campaign," by John G. Bourke, Captain Third Cavalry. Captain Bourke was the army officer in charge of the troops guarding the Columbian relics at the Convent of La Rabida on the lake shore.



MR. ARDEEJI. (East Indian Merchant.)

This gentleman is a Parsee merchant of Bombay, India, who visited the Fair and took great interest in the display of Indian products: teak and sandal wood, hammered brass, flagstone silver and Oriental curios. The Parsees are the most interesting people of Asia, active, handsome and intelligent, with light olive complexions, aquiline noses, bright black eyes, strong chins, thick lips and, usually, full beards. The women are delicately formed, with small hands and feet, fair complexions, beautiful black eyes, finely arched eyebrows and a rich profusion of long black hair, which they dress tastefully and ornament with pearls and gems. Among the Parsees women are much more considerably treated than by any other Asiatic people. They appear freely in public and have the entire management of household affairs. They are proverbial for benevolence, hospitality and sociability. Learning is highly prized by the Parsees; and they generally acquire several languages—Gujarati, Hindustani and English. They are fond of good living and do not hesitate to spend their money freely for the best the market affords. They use wine, but seldom give way to the vice of intoxication. The native costume of the Parsee is loose and flowing and admirably adapted to the climate in which he lives.



MR. GEORGE PANGALO. (Native of Smyrna.)

It would be difficult to say of just what race this gentleman is a type. He was born in Smyrna, Turkey, of an English mother and a Greek father, and his paternal grandmother was an Italian. Perhaps he is entitled to a place in a work on race types as a forerunner of that final race who are to possess the earth when all the nations of globe shall be of one blood. When a child, he was taken to Constantinople, where he was educated in Roberts' College, an American institution, conducted by the Congregationalists. On graduating he entered railroad service for five years; then he spent one year as a bank clerk in Salonica; and then he gave one year to journalism in Bucharest on the "Gazette de Romanie." After this he went to Alexandria, Egypt, and became a bank clerk and was promoted to be manager of the Anglo-Egyptian bank in Cairo, where he remained until 1888. He then conceived the idea of building Cairo Street at the World's Fair in Chicago; and in December, 1890, he sailed for Chicago and, with the assistance which he received there, successfully carried his project to a financial success.



MR. BARAMSABGEE. (Parsee Merchant.)

A native of Bombay, Mr. Baramsabgee, early engaged in commerce and finally established a branch house in China. Like most of his people, he is an educated gentleman. The Parsees have many curious customs. On rising they first rub face, hands and feet with mirang, reciting meanwhile a prayer against the influence of evil spirits; then they bathe, clean their teeth and say their prayers. Breakfast is always a light meal with them. Their dinner is seasoned with pungent sauces, curries, chutneys and pickles. One of these sauces, which is famous in Bombay, is marked with the mild initials H. F. (hell fire). The evening meal is taken after sunset and is the signal for deliverance from labor—for eating, drinking and conversation. A tat, or parting drink for the night, is a time-honored custom among the Parsees. The world-wide habit of throwing rice after a newly-married couple has its origin among these people, where it is a part of the wedding ceremony. At its conclusion, the bride and groom each throw rice upon the other, and the one who is most expeditious is considered to have obtained the start over the other in the management of the household.



SIGNOR ICILIO V. NINCI. (Italian.)

This gentleman was born in Alexandria, Egypt, of Italian parents. His father was a commissioned officer in the artillery service of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; but not finding the military profession in accord with his ideas of life, he resigned and fitted himself for the practice of law, and removed to Alexandria for that purpose. The son was educated in his native city and in early life entered upon a commercial career and soon became a leading spirit on the Alexandria stock exchange. In 1882, the year of the massacre, he was able to save the lives of many Christians by his knowledge of the Arab character and his acquaintance with the language. After the bombardment of Alexandria he was among the first to cheer the landing American marines; and during the campaign he followed the English army as war correspondent. Mr. Ninci bears the title of "knight," and has been connected with a number of "affairs of honor" in the capacity of second. He was assistant manager of the Cairo Street enterprise at the great Fair.



MR. ORMANGEE. (Bombay Merchant.)

Mr. Ormangee and his Parsee companions were among the most intellectual of the Oriental visitors at the Fair. The Parsees originally came from Persia on the conquest of their country by the Arabs about 720 A. D. In religion they are followers of Zoroastrianism, commonly known as Zoroaster, and are called fire worshippers. The representative of their creed at the World's Congress of Religions, however, denied that they worshipped fire, saying that they used it as the symbol of light, of the Deity and of purity, as other religions use pictures or symbols in their worship. Their funeral ceremonies are very solemn. When a Parsee is about to die a priest is called who recites texts of the Zend-Avesta and prays for the dying one. After death the body is taken to the room on the ground floor where it was born (all Parsees are born on the ground floor), and a dog is brought in to frighten away evil spirits. The male friends advance to the door of the room, bow and raise both hands from the floor to their heads, to indicate deep respect. The body is then taken to "The Tower of Silence," where, with much ceremony, it is left naked on a grating, to be quickly stripped of flesh by vultures. The bones, which fall through into a pit, are afterwards taken to a subterranean chamber prepared for their reception.

