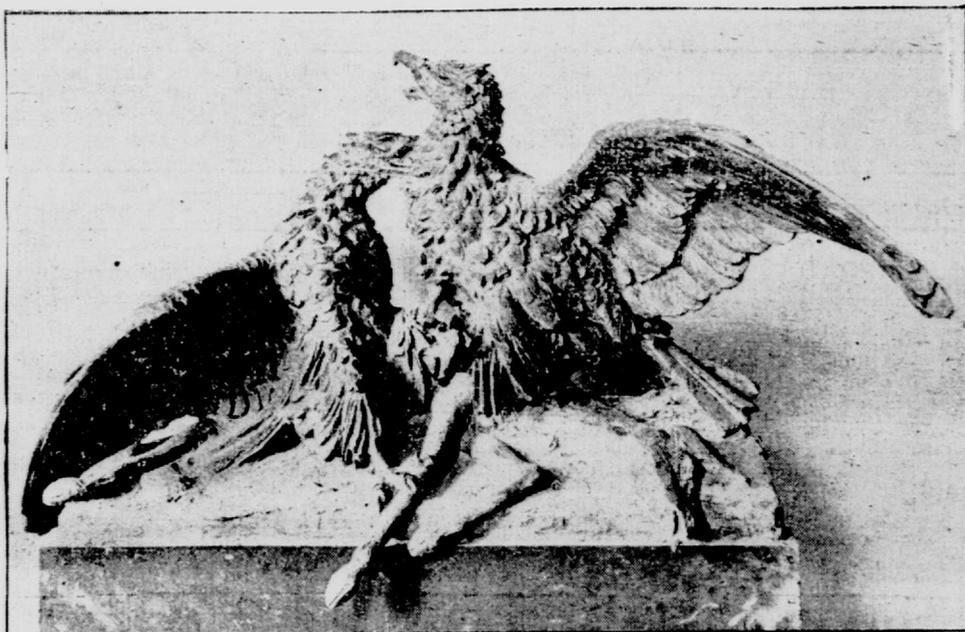




AGRICULTURE GROUP FOR THE COURT OF FOUNTAINS.  
By Phimister A. Proctor.



"THE COMBAT."  
By Maximilian M. Schwarzott.

creating a series of waterways which surround the main buildings.

The electric railway lines have been extended and improved so that visitors may be taken from the centre of the city to the grounds in about twenty minutes. A double track steam railway, known as the New-York Central Belt Line, encircles the city and touches the northern boundary of the exposition grounds. Nearly all the steam railways entering Buffalo have access to the Belt Line and to its exposition station, which is one of the attractive buildings of the main group. These lines include the New-York Central, West Shore, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Nickel Plate, Michigan Central, Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Erie, Pennsylvania, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Wabash and many branch lines.

In September, 1899, ground was broken and the work has gone on, with slight interruptions because of severe weather and labor strikes, to the present time. The service building was completed in 1899, and there the headquarters of the administration officers have been situated. About one-half of the exposition grounds had to be graded and planted, and in order to produce an harmonious picture to make the new part correspond with and appear to be a part of the cultivated park, thousands of trees and shrubs had to be placed in appropriate places.

THE SCHEME OF THE BUILDINGS.

When the time came to erect buildings on the grounds the men who had charge of the architectural features held consultations as to the style of buildings that would be appropriate for an all-American exposition. It was decided at the outset that the show city near Niagara must be different from former show cities. The iron and glass idea of the Crystal Palace, near London, and the styles employed at Chicago, Vienna, Philadelphia and Paris were avoided. The managers said: "This collection of buildings must stand for something. This is to be an American exposition—North, South, and Middle Americas and our islands of the seas. Neither Greece nor Rome, nor yet Turkey, comes into this thing. It should not be particularly classic, Gothic or Byzantine. Perhaps we cannot get away altogether from the old principles of construction, but we can at least make an effort to exemplify American architectural ideas, if we can find them." The work of preparing plans was intrusted to a board composed of the following ar-

chitects: John M. Carrère, John G. Howard, Walter Cook, Robert S. Peabody, George F. Shepley, George Carey, August C. Esenwein and Edward B. Green. The work on the electrical plant, which is the most conspicuous feature of the exposition, was planned by Henry Rustin, with Luther Stieringer as engineer. Rudolf Ulrich was placed in charge of the department of landscape gardening, and the landscape plan and all formal landscape work, including bridges and approaches, were executed under the direction of John M. Carrère.

The result of the work of these heads of the various chief departments is the collection of buildings toward which the people of America will journey in great numbers after May 1.

The most satisfactory way of approaching the exposition grounds and enjoying the views on the way is through the principal residence part of Buffalo, along Delaware-ave. This street is to Buffalo what Fifth-ave. is to New-York, but it differs from the metropolitan avenue in so far that the houses fronting on Delaware-ave. stand apart, with ample lawns, profuse shrubbery and rows of handsome shade trees, all giving to the houses an atmosphere of comfort and enhancing their architectural beauties. The Colonial style of architecture prevails; some of the largest and many of the smaller houses are built in that style, but there are no two houses just alike. The avenue is laid with smooth pavement for a distance of twelve miles. Near the point where Delaware-ave. crosses Niagara-st. is the old mansion once the home of Millard Fillmore. A little further up the street is the Church of Our Father, of which the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer was pastor before he came to New-York. The University Club of Buffalo, the largest and most prosperous club of its kind between New-York and Chicago, is on the right hand side of the avenue and a short distance beyond this, and on the other side is the See House of the Episcopal Bishop of Western New-York, the Rev. Dr. William D. Walker. The Rumsey mansion, owned by a Buffalo millionaire, who also owns the greater part of the land outside of Delaware Park, in which the exposition is situated, is next to the See House, and just beyond this is the Buffalo Club. Near this, the first club of the city, is the home of the Saturn Club, composed of younger men. The next points of interest are Trinity Episcopal Church and the See House of Bishop Quigley, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Buffalo. Further up the avenue are the handsome home of George V. Forman and the Williams houses,



"TROPHIES OF PEACE."  
By Augustus Lakeman.  
Group for the Triumphal Bridge.



"THE BIRTH OF ATHENE."  
By Michel Tonetti.



"BOY RIDING A DRAGON."  
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