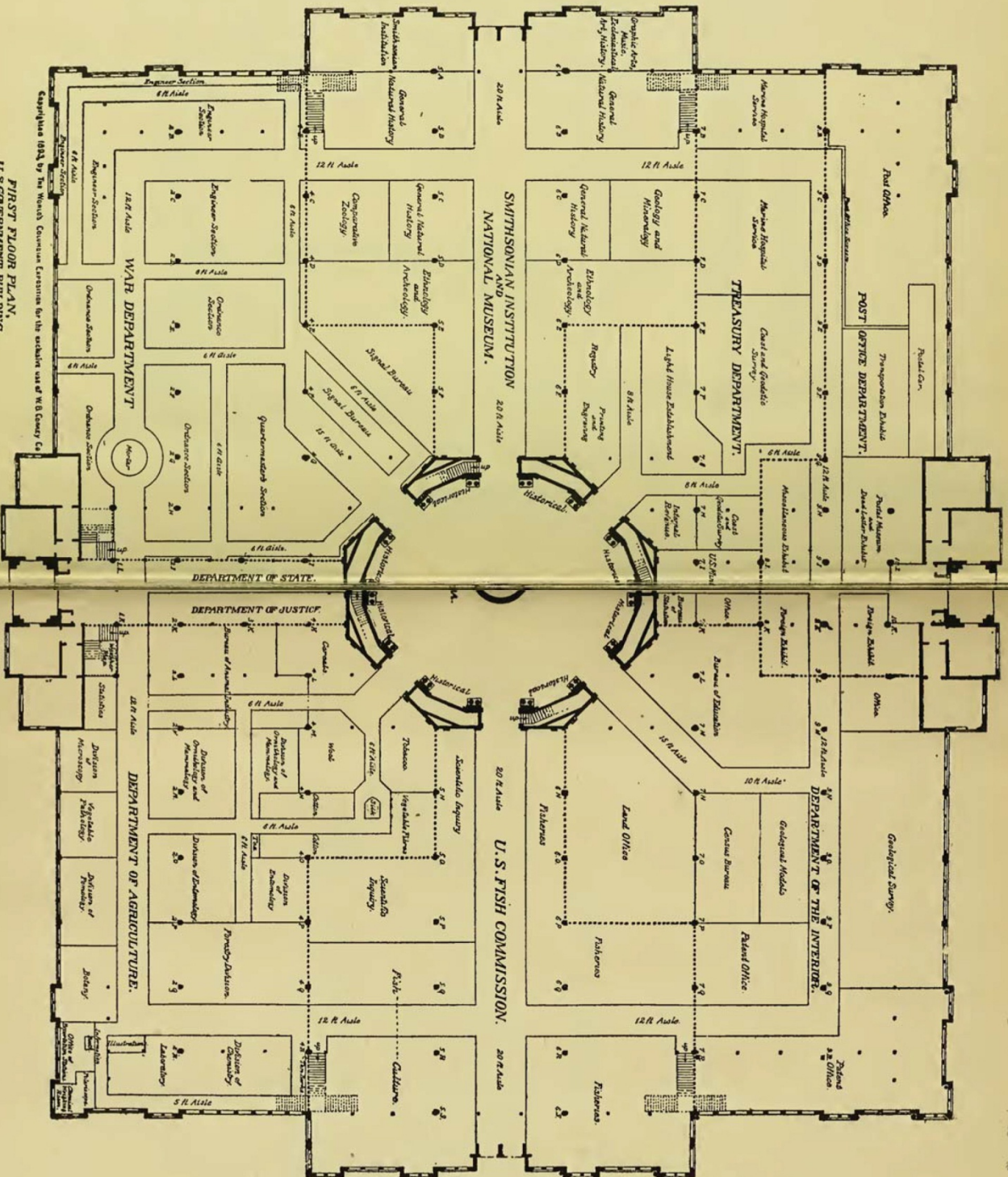


UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

THIS structure is 420 feet long by 350 feet in width, its main floor covering an area of 157,500 square feet. Its galleries have an area of 33,500 square feet additional, making a total of 191,000 square feet of floor space. Of this area about 175,500 square feet are devoted to exhibit purposes and circulation and 16,500 square feet to offices and corridors.

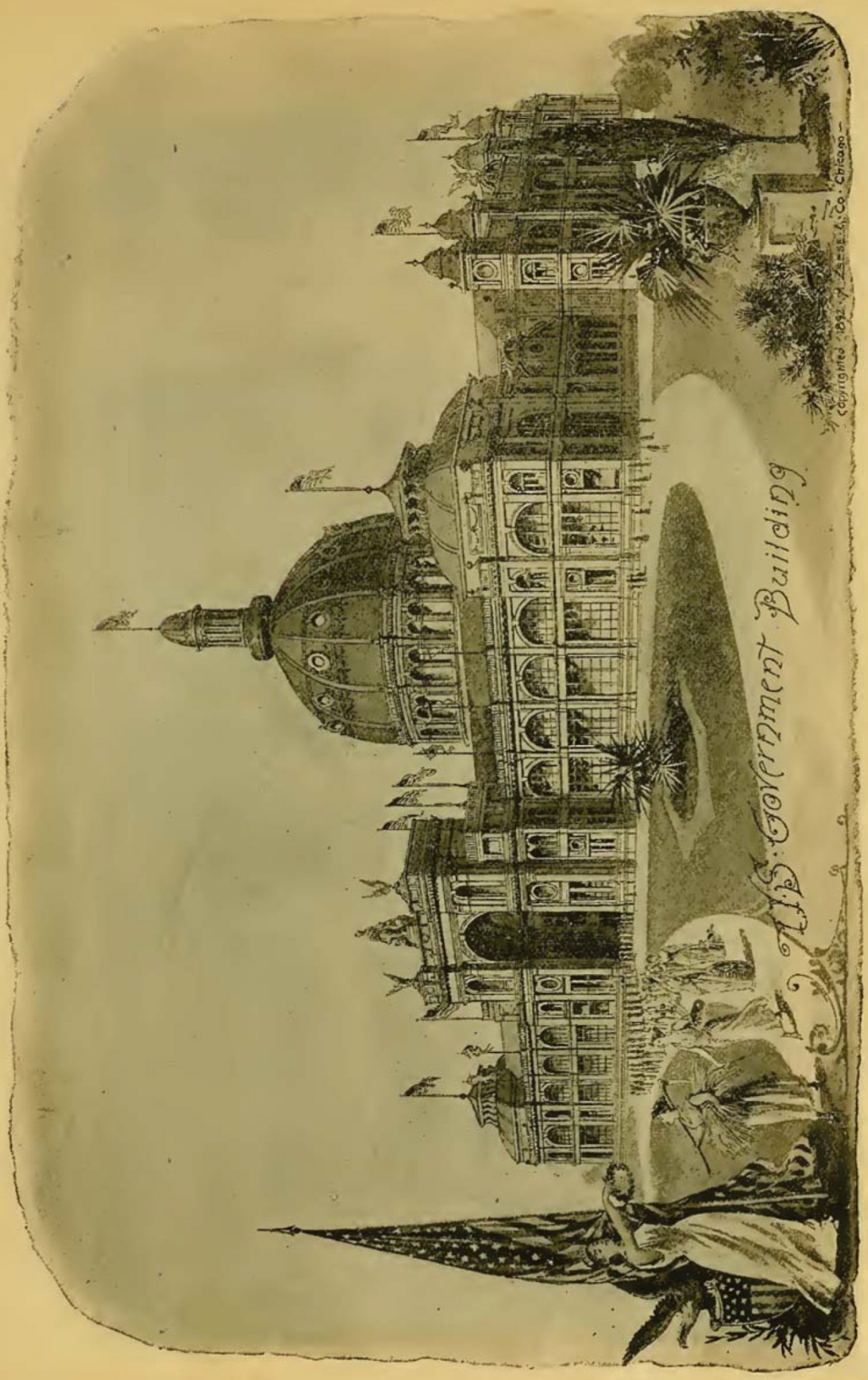
The building was designed by the supervising architect of the treasury, and erected under his supervision. It is of "modern renaissance" architecture, the main feature being a central dome 120 feet in diameter, and 275 feet from the ground to the top of the flag pole. This dome is constructed of steel, and is supported on sixteen columns. The entire cost of the main building was \$325,000, or \$2.07 per square foot of its floor area, or three cents per foot of its cubic space.

The limit of cost for the Government Buildings at the World's Columbian Exposition was fixed by law at \$400,000. From the balance of the appropriation not consumed in the erection of the main building four auxiliary structures have been erected, specially adapted to the exhibits of the United States Naval Observatory, the United States Army Medical Department, and for the Weather and Indian Bureaus respectively.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN,
U.S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING,
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
CHICAGO, 1893.
SHOWING DEPARTMENT AND BUREAU DIVISIONS.

SCALE: 20
FOOT TO THE INCH.



U.S. Government Building

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Krupp's Pavilion.

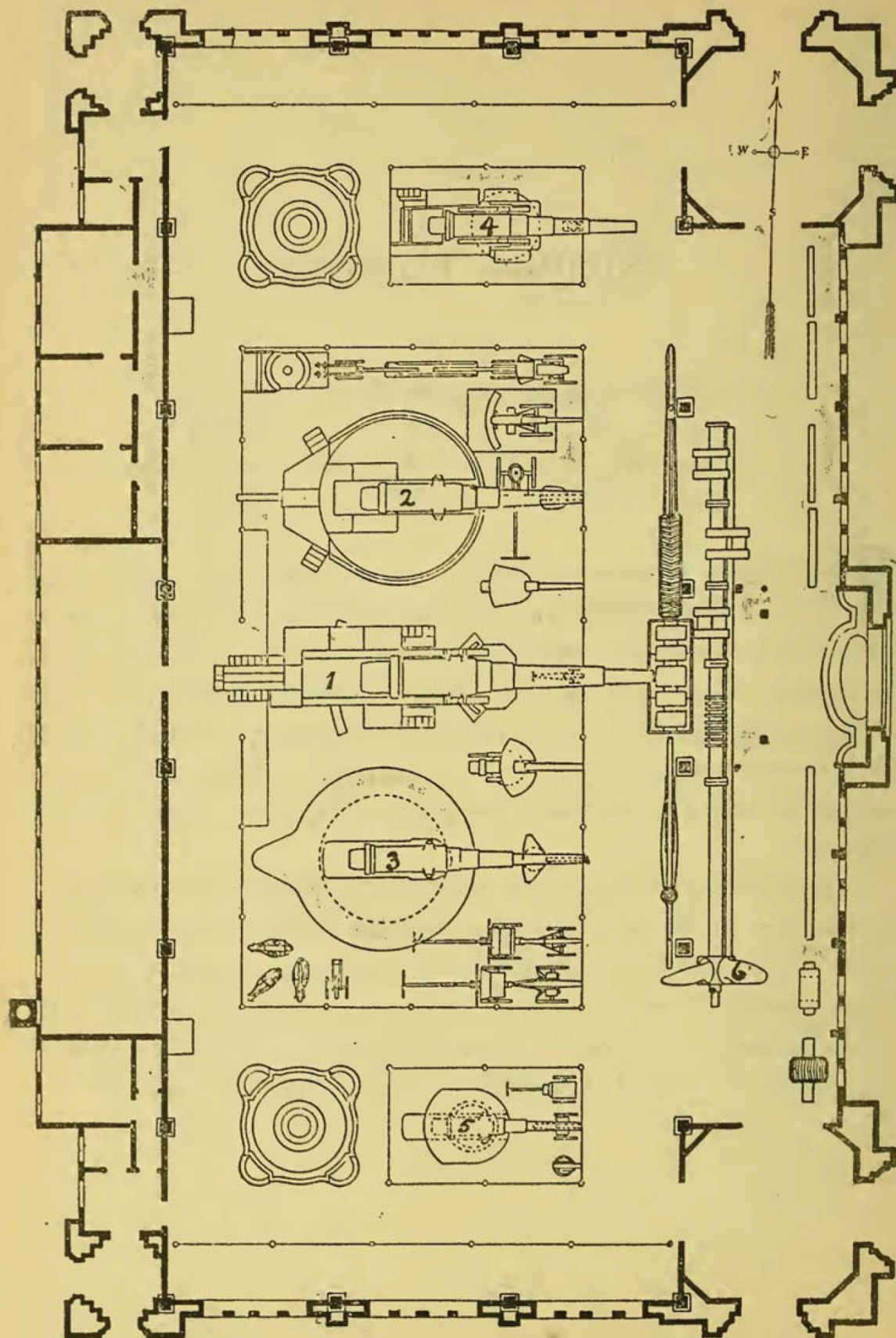
Main Hall 60 metres long, 25 m wide, 13 m high.
(196,85') (82') (42,65')

Entrance Hall 42 m long, 7,5 m wide, 9 m high.
(137,8') (24,6') (29,5')

THE Pavilion is situated on the lake front, between the Leather and Shoe Trades Building and the Convent of La Rabida, with public entrances at the north and south ends, and is open to visitors, free of charge. The pavilion is 85 feet by 300, with wings on each side running the length of the building and 25 feet wide. The east wing is given up to the various kinds of steel exhibits and the west wing to offices. The main building is devoted to guns, big and little, slow firing and quick, for marine and land batteries.

The pavilion was designed by HEINRICH THEODOR SCHMIDT, of Frankfort on the Main, Architect; the iron construction was executed by the GUTEHOFFNUNGSHÜTTE of Oberhausen (Rhine Province). The sculptures and stucco work were designed and executed by J. MÜLLER of Aix-la-Chapelle, Sculptor. The wrought iron stand in the entrance hall was designed by FR. HALMHUBER of DÜSSELDORF, Architect.

DIAGRAM OF INTERIOR AND LOCATION OF EXHIBITS.

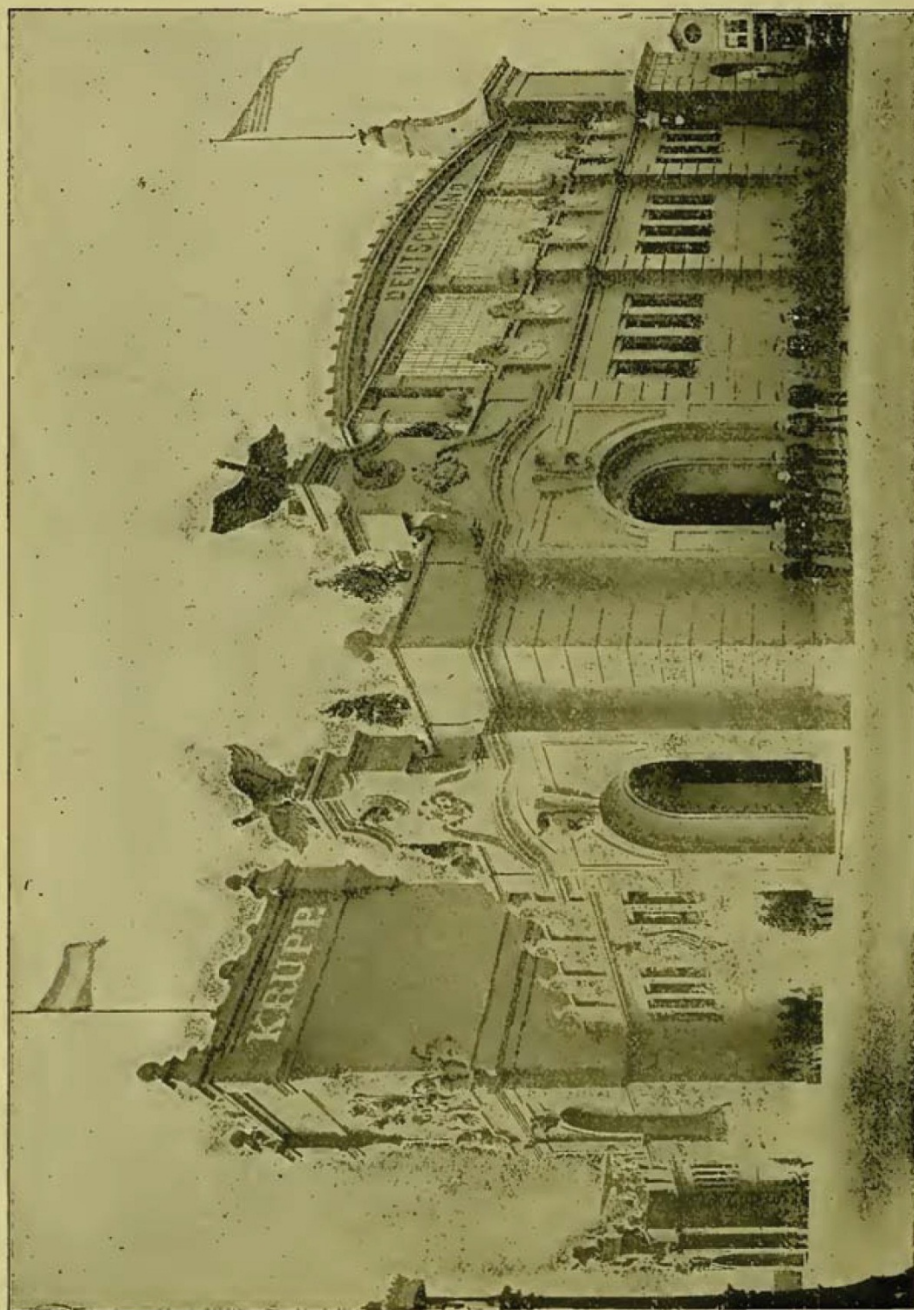


1. 42 cm (16,54"), Big Coast Gun.
2. 30,5 cm (12,01"), Naval Gun.
3. 28 cm (11,00"), Coast Gun

4. 24 cm (9,45"), Coast Gun.
5. 21 cm (8,26"), Naval Gun.
6. Screw Shaft.



SHOE AND LEATHER BUILDING.



KRUPP GUN BUILDING.

WEST

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

Dimensions, 1,687 by 787 feet. Height of walls, 66 feet. Height of four center pavilions, 122 feet. Height of four corner pavilions, 97 feet. Height of roof over central hall, 237.6 feet. Height of roof-truss over central hall, 212.9 feet. Height clear, from the floor, 202.9 feet. Span of truss, 382 feet. Span in the clear, 354 feet. Width of truss at base, 14 feet; at hip, 32 feet; at apex, 10 feet. Weight of truss, 300,000 pounds; with purlines, 400,000 pounds. Ground area of building, 30.47 acres. Floor area, including galleries, 44 acres. Cost, \$1,700,000. Material—17,000,000 feet of lumber; 12,000,000 pounds of steel in trusses of central hall; 2,000,000 pounds of iron in roof of nave. Architect, Geo. B. Post, of New York.

The building is rectangular in form, and the interior is divided into a great central hall, 380 by 1,280 feet, which is surrounded by a nave 107 feet wide. Both hall and nave have a 50-foot gallery extending entirely around them.

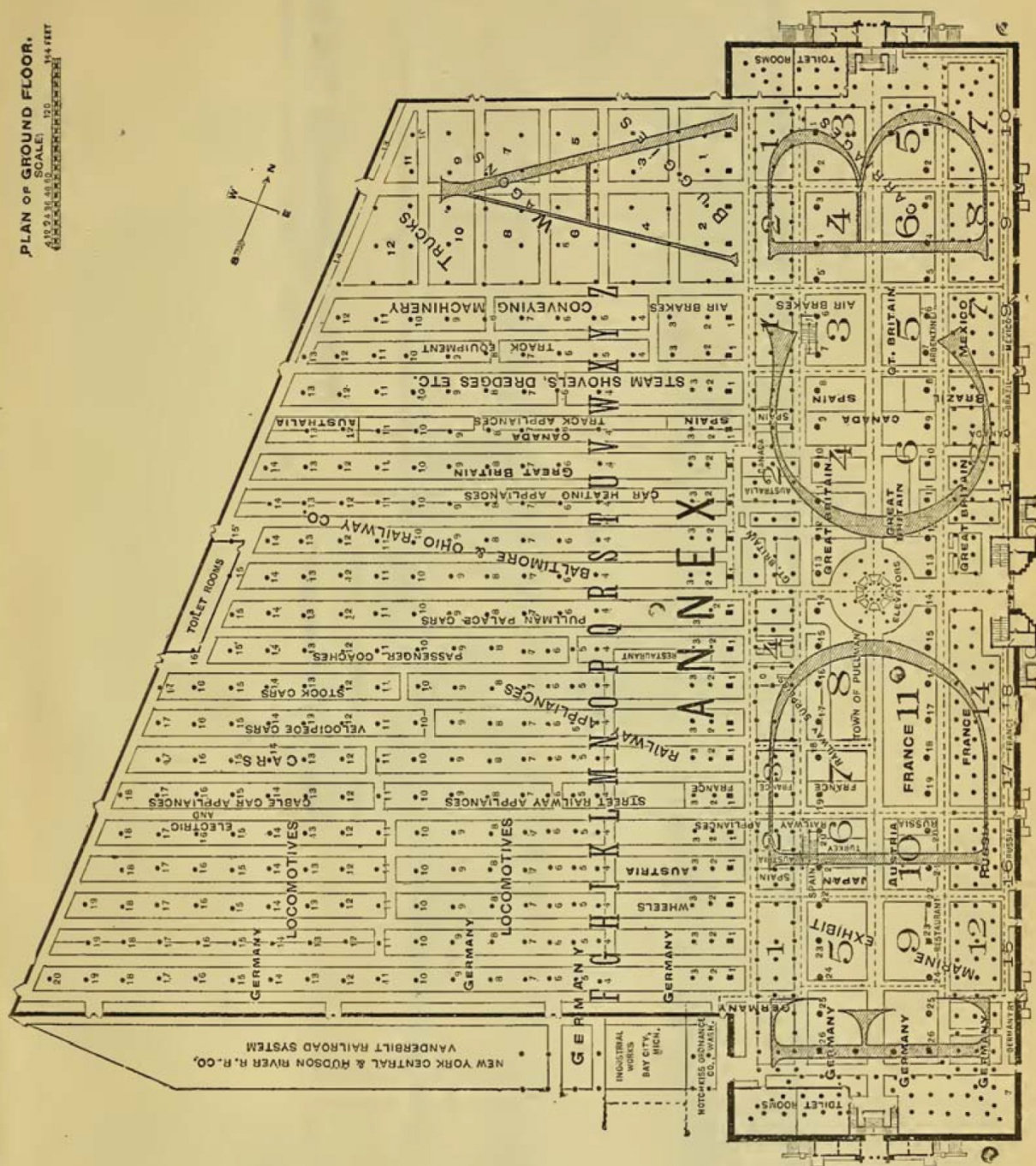
It is in the Corinthian style of architecture and in point of being severely classic excels most of the other large edifices. The long array of columns and arches which its facades present is relieved from monotony by the grand entrances, which are designed in the manner of triumphal arches, the central archway of each being 40 feet wide and 80 feet high. Surmounting these portals is the great attic story, ornamented with sculptured eagles 18 feet high, and on each side above the arches are great panels with inscriptions. The spandrels are filled with sculptured figures in bas-relief. At each corner of the main building are pavilions designed in harmony with the great portals.

The domes on either side of the main archways, eight in number, are magnificently decorated by leading American artists; the subjects being allegorical figures representing the arts and sciences. Extending all around the building is a spacious colonnade nearly a mile long, which looks out upon the lake or lagoon and forms a cool retreat for the tired sight-seers. The exterior of the building is covered with staff, which is treated to represent marble, and the columns and window arches are apparently of this material.

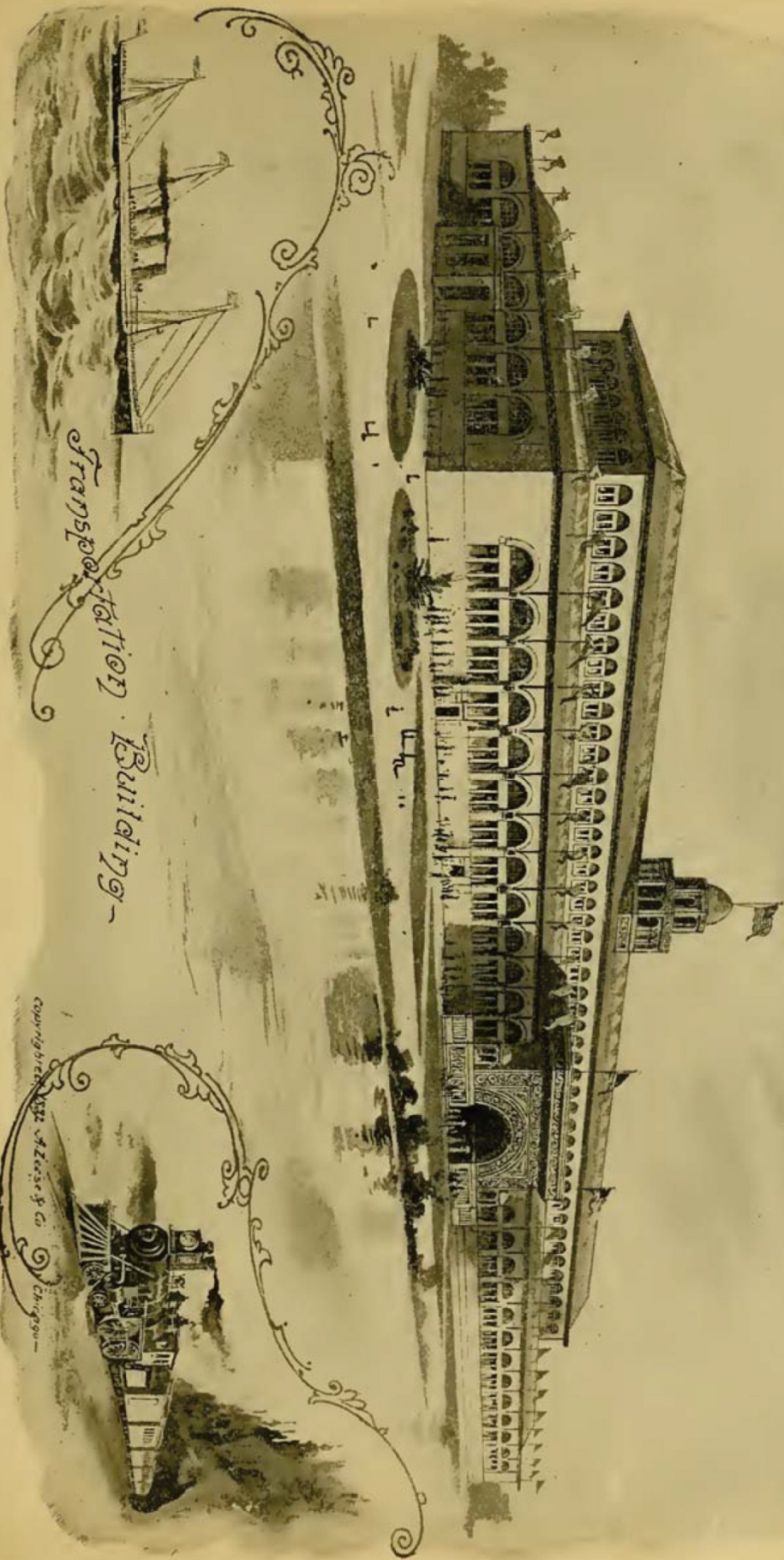
This building is the largest in the world, and is the largest under roof ever erected. Its unequaled size makes it one of the architectural wonders of the world. The central hall which is a single room without a supporting pillar under its roof, has in its floor a fraction less than eleven acres, and 75,000 persons can sit in this room, giving each one six square feet of space. By the same arrangement, the entire building will seat 300,000 people. It is theoretically possible to mobilize the standing army of Russia under its roof. The Auditorium is the most notable building in Chicago, but twenty such buildings could be placed on this floor. There are 11 acres of skylights and 40 carloads of glass in the roof. There are 22 main trusses in the roof of the central hall, and it required 600 flat cars to bring them from the iron works to Chicago. These trusses are twice the size of the next largest in existence, which are 90 feet high and span 250 feet. The latter are in the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Jersey City.

KEY TO INSTALLATION.

The Department of Manufactures occupies all of the ground floor of the building, except Section I, in the southeast corner, which is occupied by the Department of Liberal Arts. The Manufactures department also occupies gallery, Sections F and G. The main floor is divided into sixteen sections, lettered from A to Q, and each section is divided into four blocks, numbered from 1 to 4, except Sections A, I, H and Q, which have three blocks. By consulting the ground plan in this catalogue these floor divisions can be located. The exhibits in manufactures are installed by classified groups, collectively, and the location of each group is indicated under the group head in the catalogue. For example, all the exhibits of jewelry, embraced in Group 98, are installed in Section N, Block 1. All silk goods, classified as Group 100, are in Section O, Block 1. The location of the foreign countries is indicated under their entries in the catalogue.



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Transportation Building -

Courtesy of the University of Chicago

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Dimensions, 199 by 388 feet. Floor area, 3.3 acres. Cost \$138,000. Architect, Miss Sophia B. Hayden, of Boston.

The building is two stories high, with an elevation of 60 feet. The rotunda is 70 by 65 feet, reaching through the height of the building, and covered with a skylight. On the roof of the pavilions are open areas which will be covered with oriental awning. One will serve as a cafe, and the other as a tea garden.

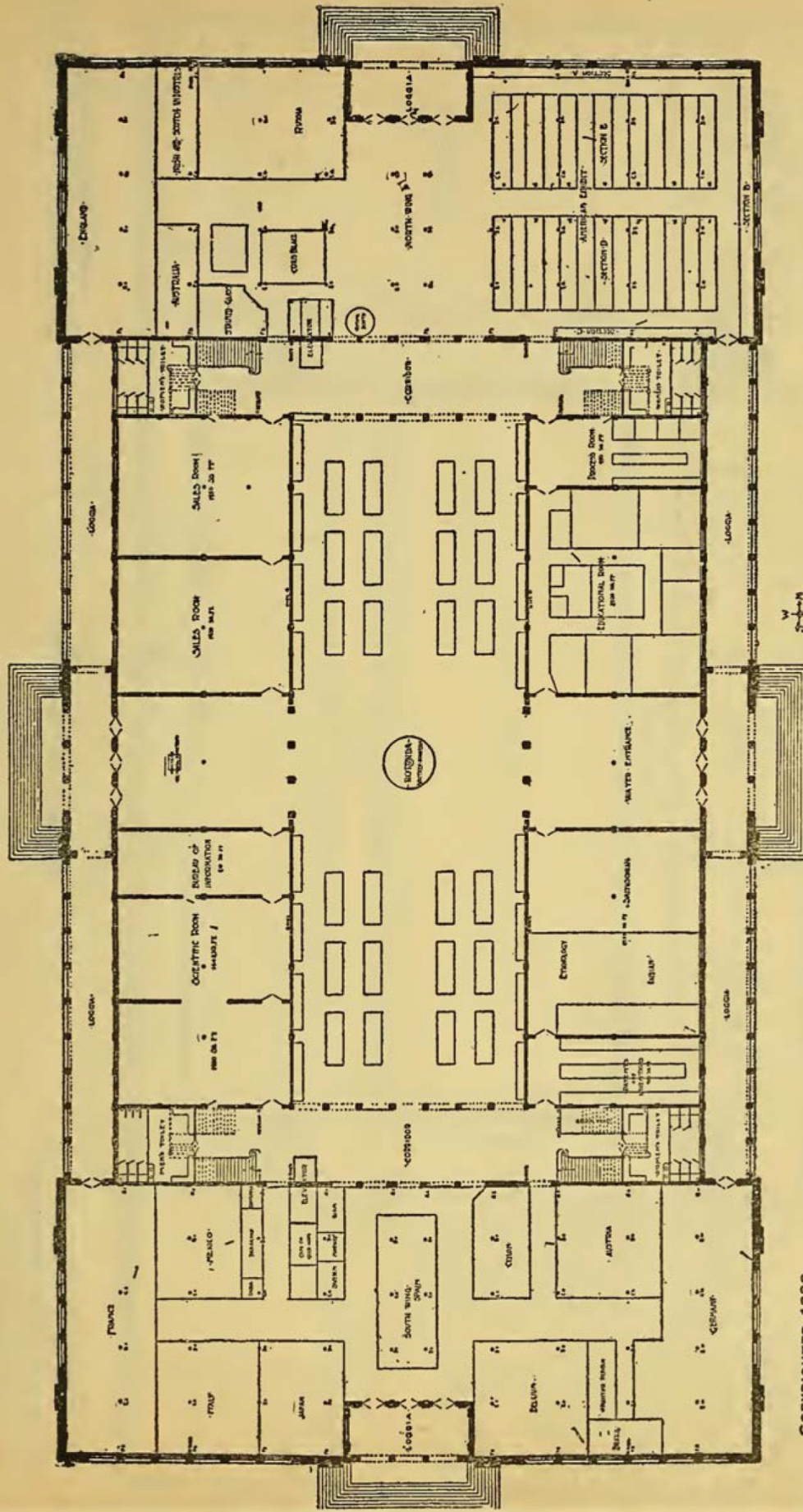
DIVISIONS OF THE BUILDING.

The Rotunda occupies the center of the lower floor, and on its walls are hung a large portion of the paintings exhibited by this and other countries, the balance being distributed through the various smaller rooms and exhibition spaces. The floor is occupied by about forty cases, in which are displayed choice examples of the work of women, each case being numbered and designated in the catalogue as Rot., case —. Most of the statuary will be found here. Connected with the rotunda are the north and south wings, the whole of the latter and a portion of the former being devoted to exhibits from foreign governments. The eastern portion of the north wing is occupied by the United States. The posts in these wings are lettered from north to south from A to F, and numbered from west to east from 1 to 10. Thus the posts in the northwest corner of each wing are marked A-1, and those in the southeast corner, F-10, and these letters and numbers are used in the catalogue to designate the location of spaces devoted to the various foreign governments and to individual exhibits in the United States section, as far as possible. West of the rotunda and north of the western vestibule are two salesrooms, the goods displayed there not being catalogued. South of this vestibule are the Bureau of Information and the Scientific rooms.

East of the Rotunda are the Process and Educational rooms, north of the eastern vestibule, and the Ethnological and Invention rooms south of it. All of these, as well as that devoted to Science, on the opposite side, are filled with exhibits, the general character of which is indicated by their titles.

IN THE GALLERY.

The southeast corner is occupied by the Board room and the offices of the Board of Lady Managers. The former is open to the public when the board is not in session and contains many works of art. The remainder of the south gallery is devoted to the Organization room, in which over fifty philanthropic and religious societies, clubs and educational establishments have been given space for the reception of their friends and the display of banners, statistics, etc. Passing north from the southwest corner of the gallery will be found the Exhibit room, devoted to a part of the overflow from the United States section, the British Nursing Exhibit room, Record room, New York Library room, another Record room, the Connecticut room (devoted to the use of the Foreign Commissioners) and the Committee room. The Record rooms are filled with interesting statistics of woman's progress throughout the world. The library contains most of the books and pamphlets on exhibition in the building, its title only indicating that its decoration and the care of its books are a contribution from the state of New York. In the northwest corner of the gallery is the Model Kitchen, where daily lectures on the art of cooking are given. The balance of the north gallery is occupied by the Assembly room, where lectures, concerts, etc. are held from time to time. In the east gallery, from north to south will be found the



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WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
WOMAN'S BUILDING

PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR



AGRICULTURE : BUILDING.

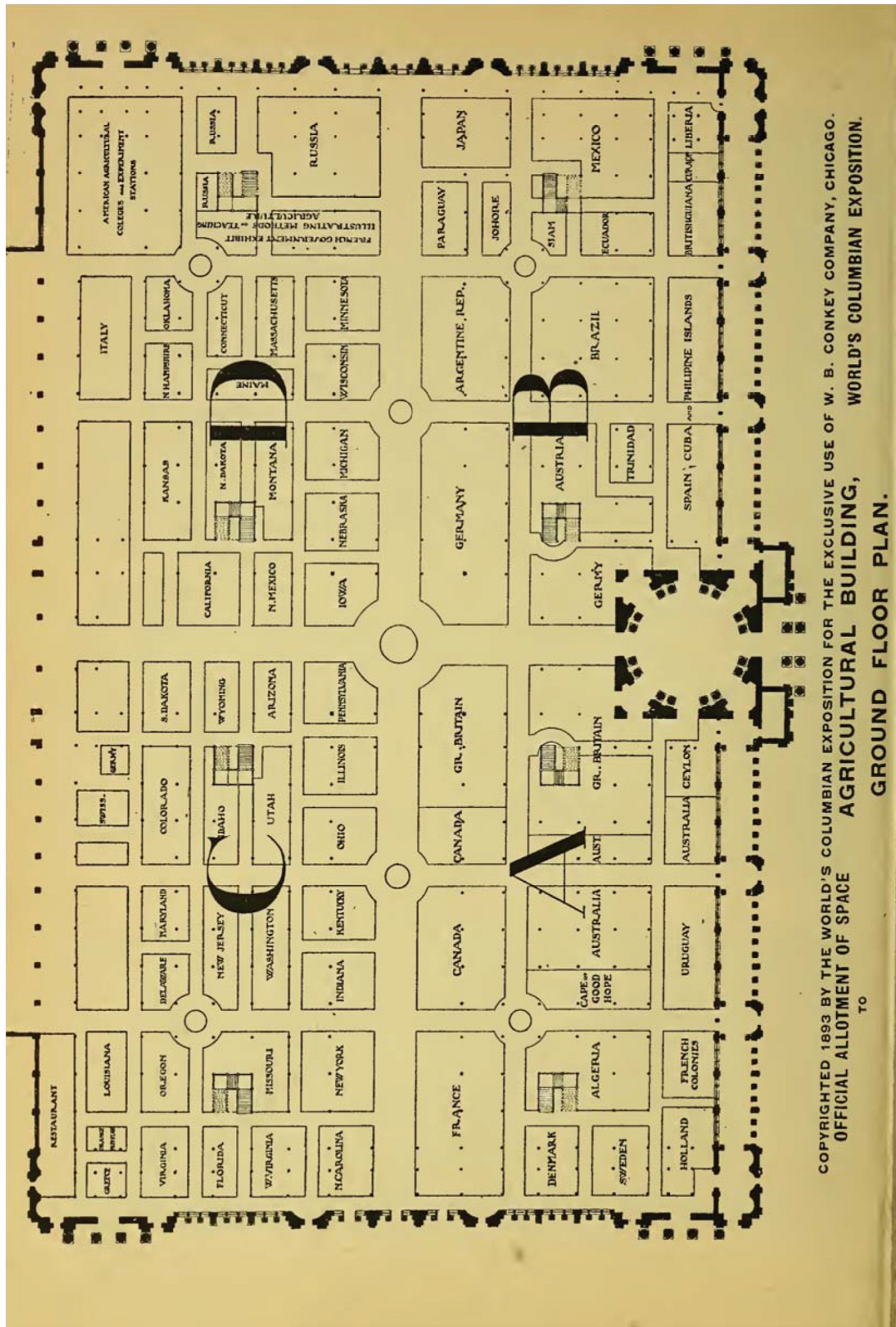
The style of architecture is classic renaissance. The building is situated near the shore of Lake Michigan, and is almost surrounded by the lagoons that lead into the Park from the lake. The building is 500x800 feet, its longest dimensions being east and west. For a single story building the design is bold and heroic. The general cornice line is 65 feet above grade. On either side of the main entrance are mammoth Corinthian pillars, 50 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. On each corner and from the center of the building pavilions are reared, the center one being 144 feet square. The corner pavilions are connected by curtains, forming a continuous arcade around the top of the building. The main entrance leads through an opening 64 feet wide into a vestibule, from which entrance is had to the rotunda, 100 feet in diameter. This is surmounted by a mammoth glass dome 130 feet high. All through the main vestibule statuary has been designed, illustrative of the agricultural industry. Similar designs are grouped about all of the grand entrances in the most elaborate manner. The corner pavilions are surmounted by domes 96 feet high, and above these tower groups of statuary. Architects, McKim, Mead & White, of New York.

Agriculture, and its kindred interests of forestry, dairy and live stock, has exhibition space, under roof, of 69 acres, the buildings costing \$1,218,000. To the southward of the Agricultural Building is a spacious structure devoted chiefly to a live stock and agricultural assembly hall. This building is conveniently near one of the stations of the elevated railway. On the first floor, near the main entrance of the building, is located a bureau of information. This floor also contains suitable committee and other rooms for the different live stock associations. Broad stairways lead from the first floor into the assembly room, which has a seating capacity of about 1,500. Forty acres are covered by the buildings for the stock exhibit. The pavilion is a great oblong building, having a show ring for animals and an amphitheatre for spectators. The pavilion is 280x440 feet in size. The stock sheds are built after the style of the Spanish or Mexican hacienda. The total cost of the buildings for live-stock is \$335,000.

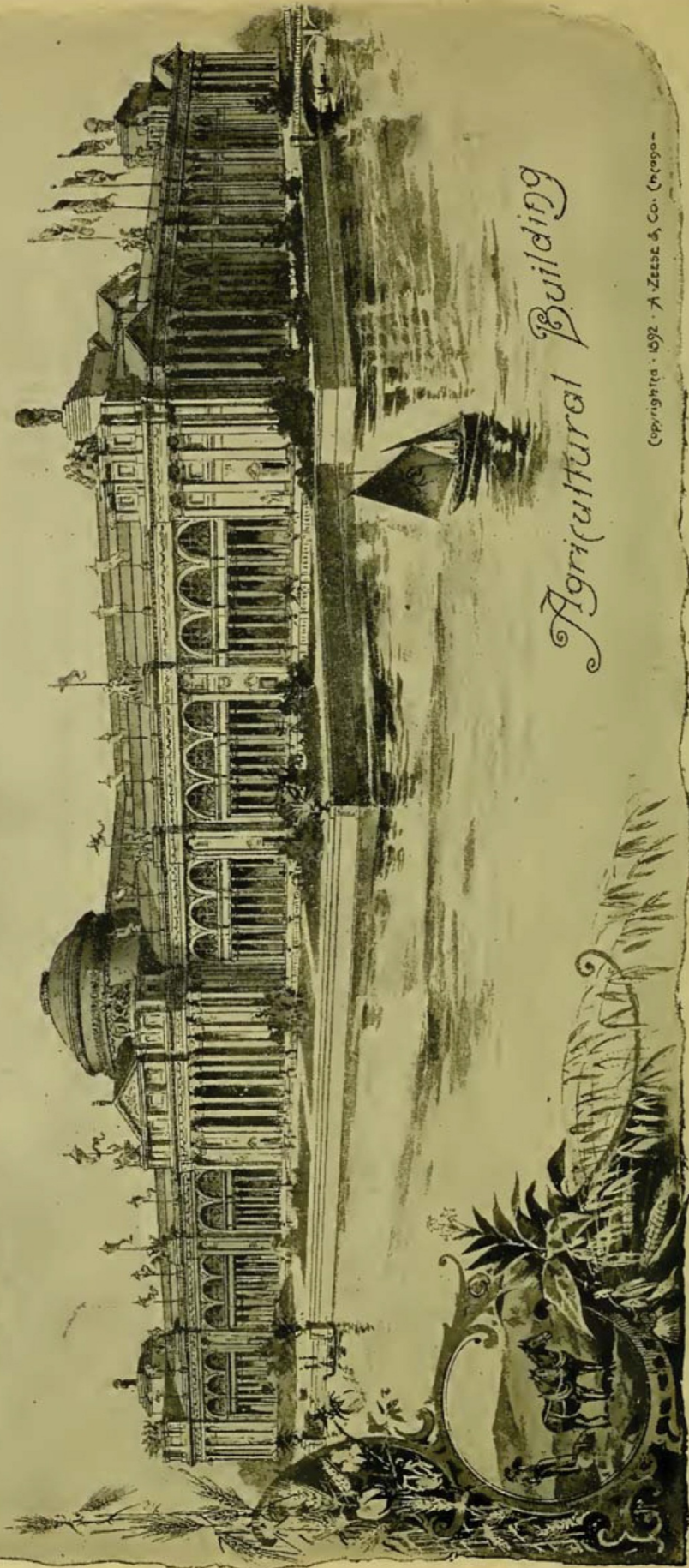
The Dairy Building is regarded by agriculturists as one of the most useful and attractive features of the whole Exposition. It was designed to contain not only a complete exhibit of dairy products but also a dairy school, in connection with which will be conducted a series of tests for determining the relative merits of different breeds of dairy cattle as milk and butter producers. The building stands near the lake shore in the southeastern part of the Park, and close by the general live stock exhibit. It covers approximately half an acre, measuring 95x200 feet, is two stories high and cost \$30,000. In design it is of quiet exterior. On the first floor, besides office headquarters, there is in front a large open space devoted to exhibits of butter, and farther back an operating room 25x100 feet, in which the model dairy will be conducted. On two sides of this room are amphitheatre seats capable of accommodating 400 spectators. Under these seats are refrigerators and cold storage rooms for the care of the dairy products. The operating room, which extends to the roof, has on three sides a gallery where the cheese exhibits are placed. The rest of the second story is devoted to a cafe, which opens on a balcony overlooking the lake. In the dairy barn are luxuriously stabled the fancy cows participating in the milk, butter and cheese tests conducted during the Exposition.

KEY TO INSTALLATION.

For the purpose of installation of exhibits the building is divided, on the first floor, into five sections, "A" being in the northeast, "B" the northwest, "C" the southeast, "D" the southwest, and "E" in the west section. On the second or gallery floor are "F" in the northeast, "G" in the northwest, "H" in the southeast, and "I" in the southwest section. Beginning at the center of the building in each section, each column is lettered from "A" down the alphabet, toward the outside of the building. Beginning with the outside, and going toward the center of the building, the columns are numbered from "1" up. The columns in each section are lettered and numbered separately; that is, for example, in each section column "I-A" can be found. The location of an exhibit is indicated by two letters and a figure. For instance, an exhibit located in "H-G-5," means that it is in section "H" where the lines of the columns "G" and "5" cross. By consulting the ground plan in the front of the catalogue the sections can be readily located, and the columns are plainly lettered and numbered. All the agricultural machinery is in Sec. "D." All exhibits of butter and cheese are in the Dairy Building, the butter on the first floor, and the cheese on the second floor. Exhibits of honey are on the gallery floor, in the east end of Agricultural Building. The ground plan shows the location by name of each of the States and foreign countries. Visitors can take the elevated railroad and land at the Colonnade, and go immediately to the second floor of the Agricultural Building.



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 OFFICIAL ALLOTMENT OF SPACE
 TO
 AGRICULTURAL BUILDING,
 WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

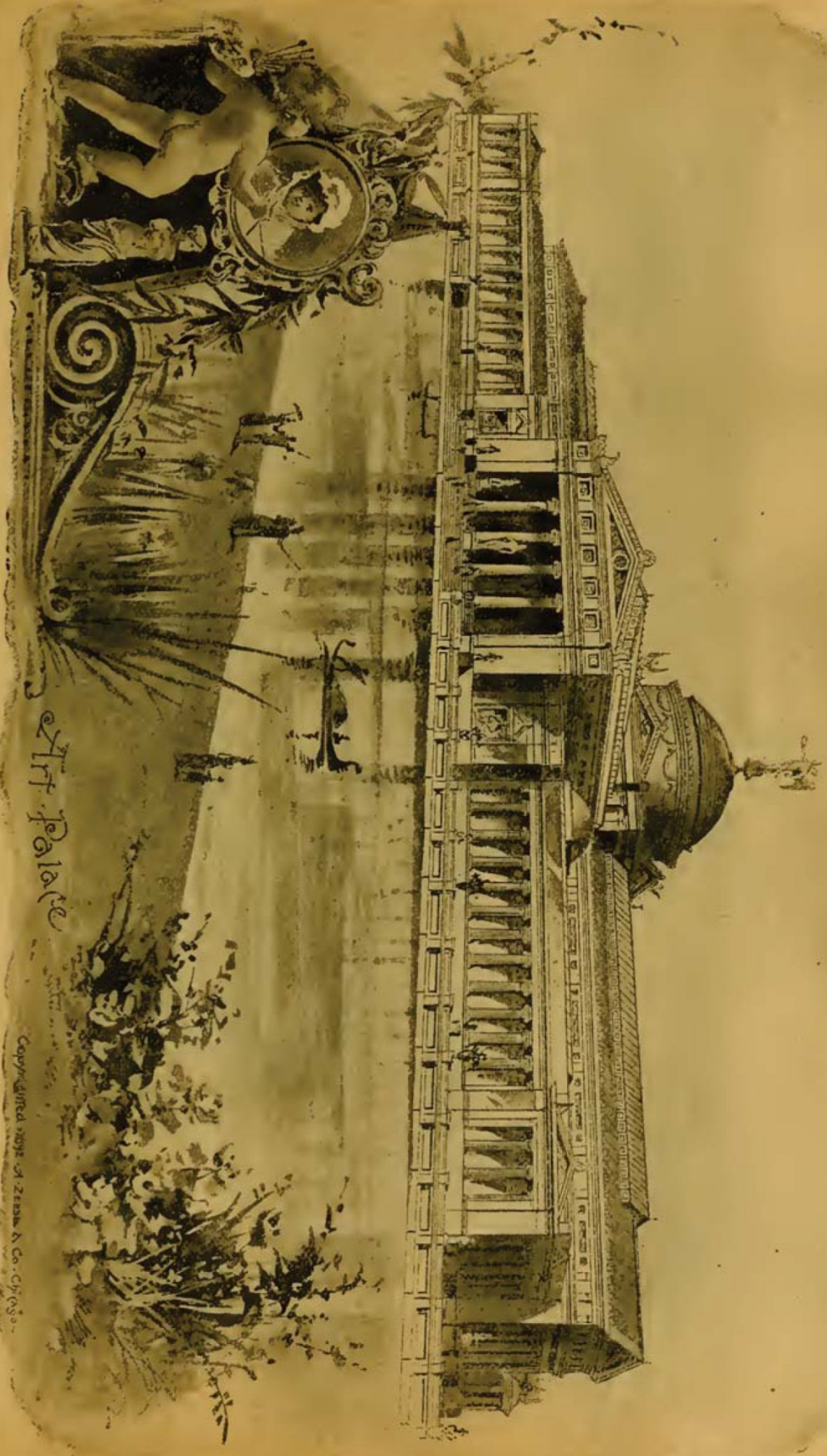


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ART PALACE.

Grecian-Ionic in style, the Fine Arts Building is a pure type of the most refined classic architecture. The structure comprises three large pavilions known as the Central, East and West Pavilions. Its total length, east and west, is 1,120 feet, and its extreme width, north and south, 500 feet. The Central Pavilion, an oblong building measuring 500x320 feet, is intersected by a great nave and a transept, each 100 feet wide and 70 feet high. At their intersection is a dome 60 feet in diameter and 125 feet high, surmounted by a colossal statue of the type of the famous figure of Winged Victory. The transept has a clear space through the center of 60 feet, being lighted entirely from above. On either side are galleries 20 feet wide and 24 feet above the floor. The collections of sculptures and architectural casts are displayed on the main floor of the nave and transept, and here also, on the walls, are shown drawings and sculptured panels in relief. The sections bounded by the nave and the transept are filled with picture galleries, ranging from 30x30 feet to 36x120 feet in area. The Central Pavilion is entered by four great portals, richly ornamented with architectural sculpture and approached by broad flights of steps. The East and West Pavilions have entrances from the Central Pavilion and on their north and south fronts. The walls of the loggia of the colonnades are highly decorated with sculptural fragments from the antique. All light is supplied through glass skylights in iron frames.

The building is located in the northern portion of the park, with the south front facing the lagoon, from which it is separated by terraces ornamented with balustrades. A flight of steps leads down from the main portal to the lagoon, where there is a landing for boats. The immediate neighborhood of the building is ornamented with groups of statues, replicas of classic art, such as the Choragic monument, etc. Architect, C. B. Atwood, of Chicago Designer-in-Chief of the Exposition.



Alt Palace

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ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

The Electricity Building carries out the Spanish renaissance idea, modified by a Corinthian treatment. It is 345 feet wide and 700 feet long. The general scheme of the plan is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height.

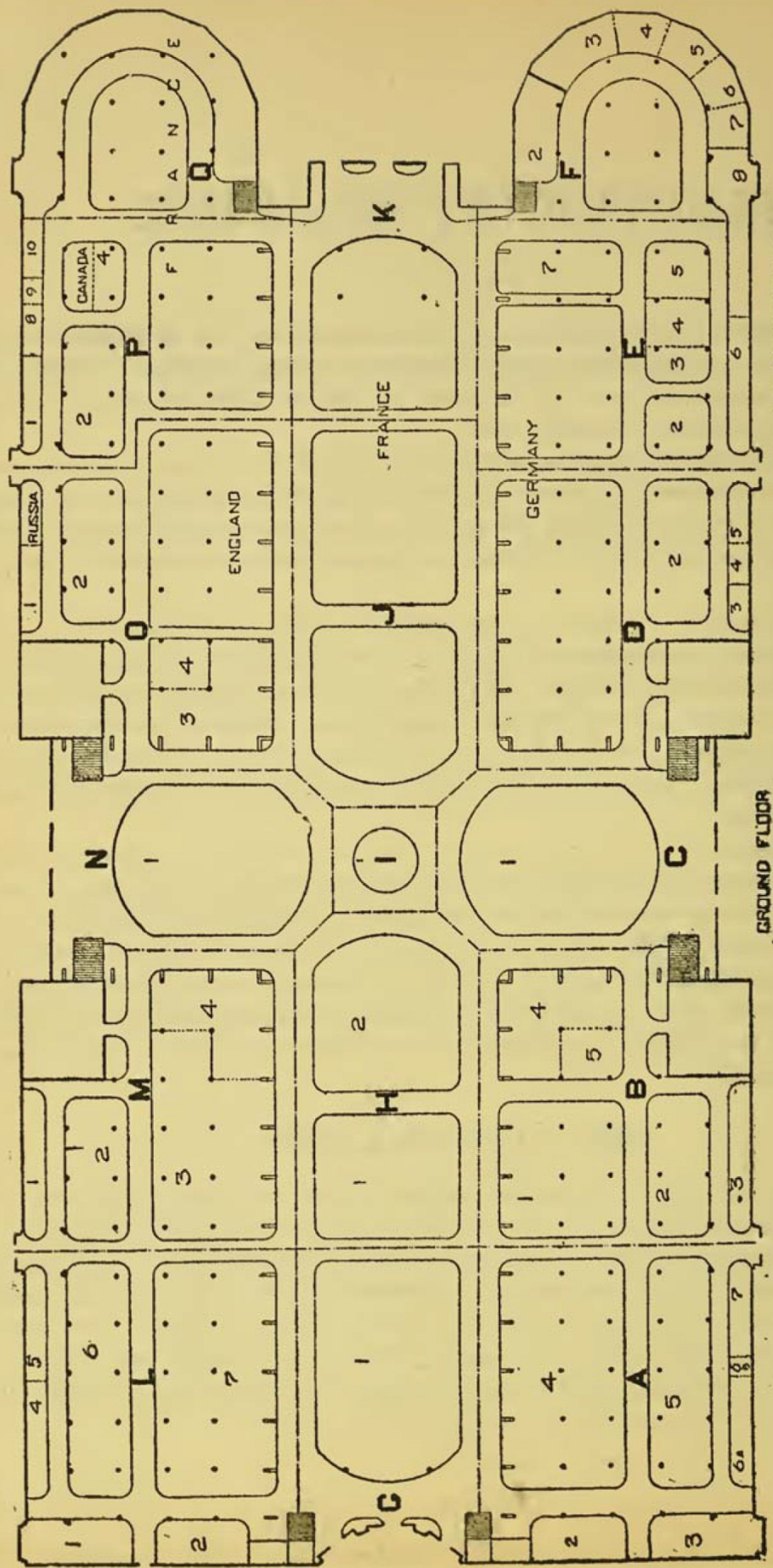
The exterior walls are composed of a continuous Corinthian order of pilasters, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 42 feet high, supporting a full entablature and resting upon a stylobate 8 feet 6 inches. The total height of the walls from the grade outside is 68 feet 6 inches. At each of the four corners of the building is a pavilion, above which rises an open tower 150 feet high.

The building has an open portico along the whole of the south facade, the lower or Ionic order forming an open screen in front of it. The various subordinate pavilions are treated with windows and balconies. The details of the exterior orders are richly decorated, and the pediments, friezes, panels and spandrels have received a decoration of figures in relief, with architectural motifs, the general tendency of which is to illustrate the purposes of the building. In the hemicycle on the south front stands the fine statue of Franklin, by Rohl-Smith.

The appearance of the exterior is that of marble, but the walls of the hemicycle and of the various porticoes and loggias are highly enriched with color, the pilasters in these places being decorated with scagliola, and the capitals with metallic effects in bronze. The building with its large window spaces and high central and corner towers is especially designed for electrical illumination by night, and considered as part of this display are the beautiful electric fountains which show their magic splendors at the head of the basin to the south of the building. The architects of the Electricity Building are Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City.

KEY TO INSTALLATION.

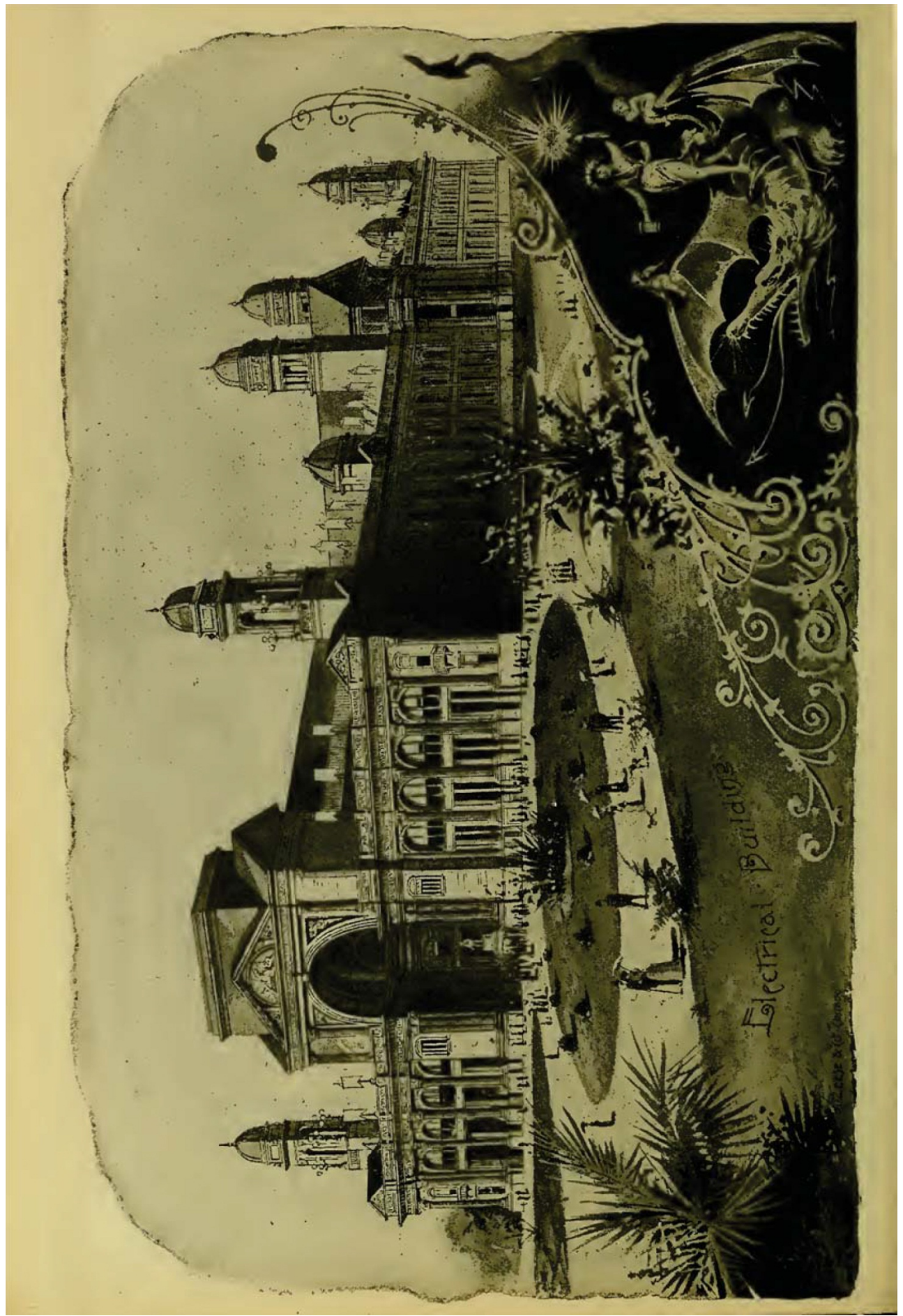
For the purpose of the installation of exhibits, the Electricity Building is divided into sections, lettered from "A" to "Z." On the main floor the sections are lettered from "A" to "Q," and on the gallery floor from "R" to "Z." The sections are divided into exhibit spaces, which are numbered, and in some instances are subdivided when the exhibit space is designated by the addition of a letter, as for example, U-13-b. By consulting the floor plan in this catalogue the sections can be easily located. The location of exhibits are indicated in the catalogue by a letter and a number. For example, "V-5" means that the exhibit is in Section "V," which is in the gallery, and exhibit space 5.



ELECTRICITY
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

GROUND FLOOR

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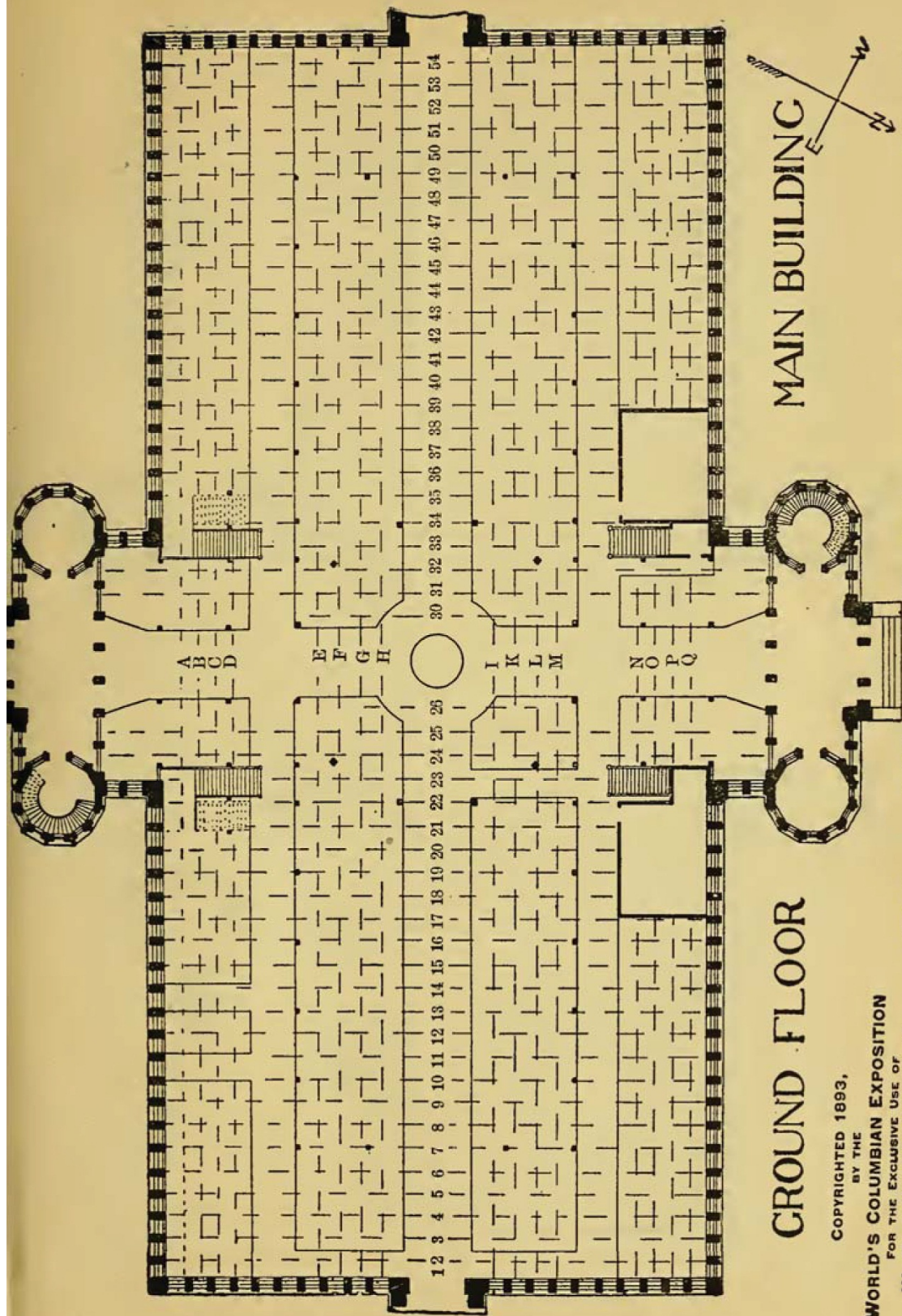


FISH AND FISHERIES BUILDING.

The Fisheries Building embraces a large central structure with two smaller polygonal buildings connected with it on either end by arcades. The extreme length of the building is 1,100 feet. It is located to the northward of the United States Government Building. In the central portion is the general fisheries exhibit. In one of the polygonal buildings is the angling exhibit and in the other the aquaria. The exterior of the building is Spanish-Romanesque. The exterior of the building can not fail to be exceedingly interesting, for the architect, Henry Ives Cobb, has arranged innumerable forms of capitals, modillions, brackets, cornices and other ornamental details, using only fish and other sea forms for his motif of design. The roof of the building is of old Spanish tile, and the side walls of pleasing color. The cost is about \$200,000. In the center of the eastern polygonal building is a rotunda 60 feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a basin or pool 26 feet wide, from which rises a towering mass of rocks, covered with moss and lichens. From clefts and crevices in the rocks crystal streams of water gush and drop to the masses of reeds, rushes and ornamental semi-aquatic plants in the basin below. In this pool gorgeous fishes disport. From the rotunda one side of the larger series of aquaria may be viewed; these are ten in number, and have a capacity of 7,000 to 27,000 gallons of water each. Passing out of the rotunda a great corridor or arcade is reached, where on one hand can be viewed the opposite side of the series of great tanks, and on the other a line of tanks somewhat smaller, ranging from 750 to 1,500 gallons each in capacity. The glass fronts of the aquaria are in length about 575 feet, and have 3,000 square feet of surface. The total water capacity of the aquaria, exclusive of reservoirs, is 140,000 gallons. Of this amount about 40,000 gallons are devoted to the marine exhibit. The supply of sea water was transported in iron oil tank cars from the Atlantic coast. In the main building is the general fisheries exhibit, consisting of boats, seines, etc., and all manner of preserved fish and fish products, and in the western pavilion is the angling exhibit. In the lagoon adjoining are shown many out-of-door exhibits connected with the fisheries, which could not well be shown in the building.

KEY TO INSTALLATION.

The design of the Fish and Fisheries Building differs widely from that of nearly all the other department buildings, the main building being rectangular in form and ornamented with two wings known as polygonal buildings. The ground floor of the central building is laid off into spaces for exhibits, indicated by numbers and the cross sections lettered, which by tracing the lines from the letter to the number, as for instance, A-4 (as also shown in the catalogue) will be easily found. By referring to the name of the exhibitor, or the name of the country or State as shown in the catalogue, and then looking on the diagram indicates the space occupied by the exhibit.



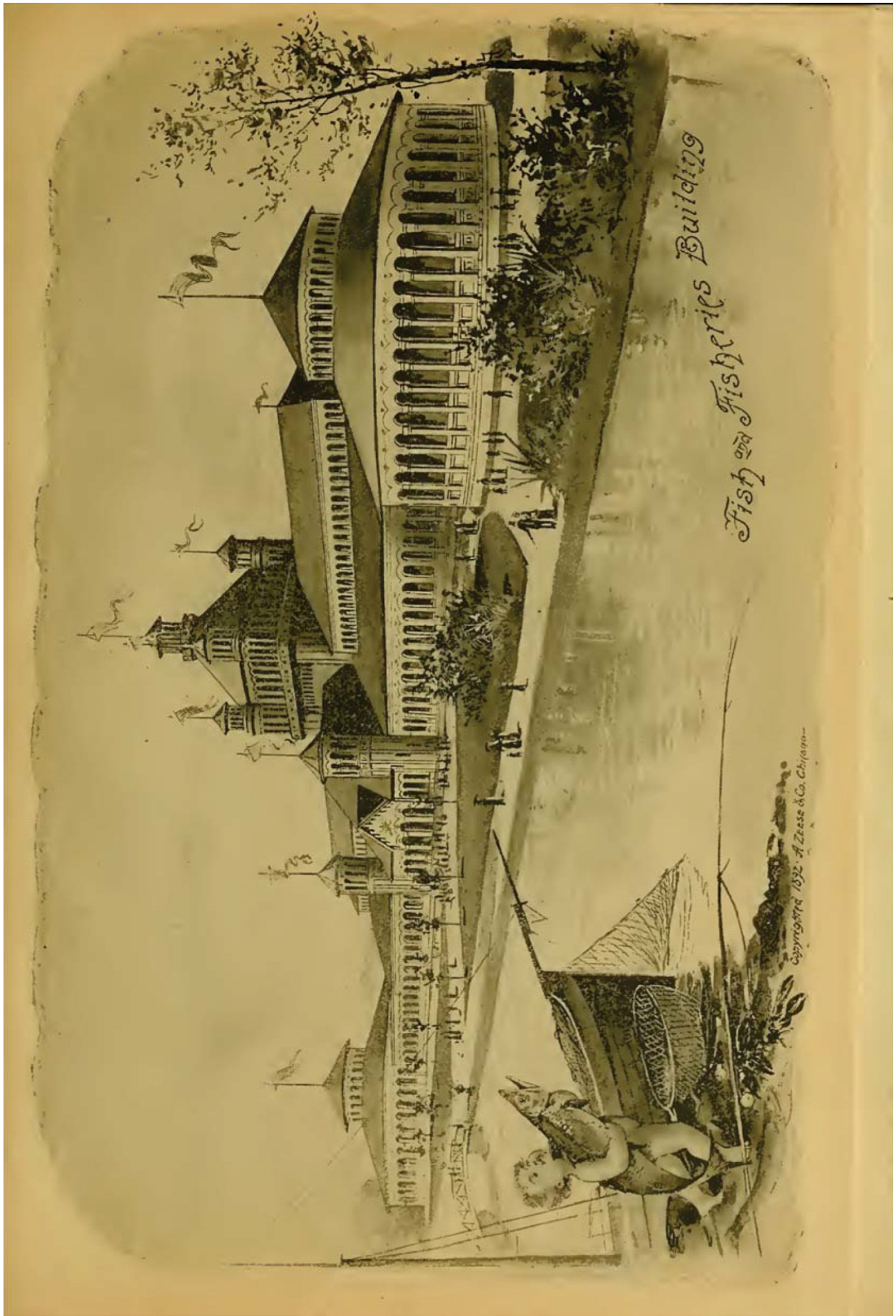
GROUND FLOOR

MAIN BUILDING

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WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Fish and Fisheries Building

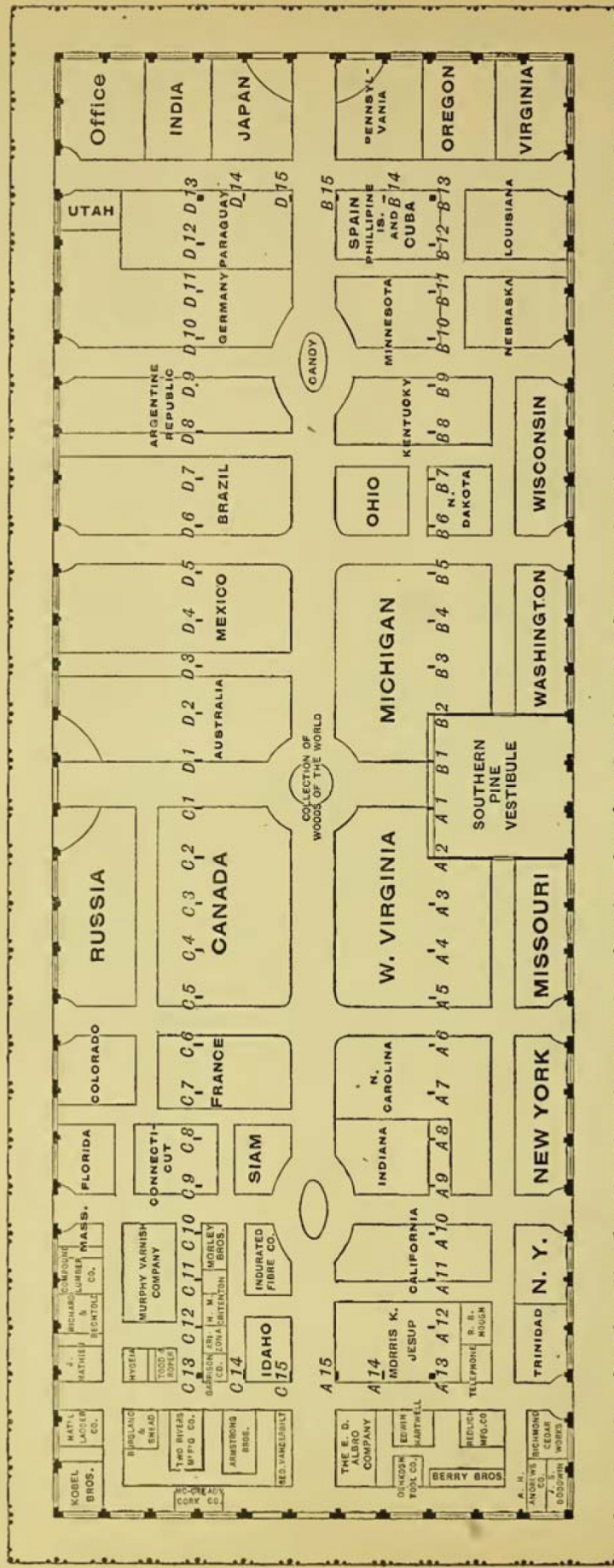


Fish and Fisheries Building

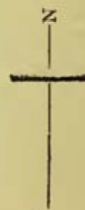
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FORESTRY BUILDING.

The Forestry Building is in appearance the most unique of all the Exposition structures. Its dimensions are 200x500 feet. To a remarkable degree its architecture is of the rustic order. On all four sides of the building is a veranda, supporting the roof of which is a colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of three tree-trunks, each 25 feet in length, some of them from 16 to 20 inches in diameter and the others smaller. All of these trunks are left in their natural state, with bark undisturbed. They are contributed by the different States and Territories of the Union and by foreign countries, each furnishing specimens of its most characteristic trees. The sides of the building are constructed of slabs with the bark removed. The main entrances are elaborately finished in different kinds of wood, the material and workmanship being contributed by several prominent lumber associations. The roof is thatched with tan and other barks. The visitor can make no mistake as to the kinds of tree-trunks which form the colonnade, for he will see upon each a tablet upon which is inscribed the common and scientific name, the State or country from which the trunk was contributed. The plan of installation in the Forestry Building is the same as that in the Agricultural Building.



World's Columbian Exposition. Forestry Building.



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ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUILDING.



FORESTRY BUILDING.

HORTICULTURE BUILDING.

Immediately south of the entrance to Jackson Park from Midway Plaisance, and facing east on the lagoon, is the Horticulture Building. In front is a flower terrace for outside exhibits, including tanks for *Nymphæa* and the *Victoria Regia*. The front of the terrace, with its low parapet between large vases, borders the water, and at its center forms a boat landing. The building is 1,000 feet long, with an extreme width of 250 feet. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the central one by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88x270 feet. These courts are planted with bearing orange trees, ornamental shrubs and flowers, and include basins for aquatic plants and a German wine cellar. The center of the pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, under which are exhibited the tallest palms, bambôos and tree ferns that can be procured. There are galleries in each of the pavilions. The galleries of the end pavilions are designed in part for cafes, the situation and the surroundings being particularly adapted to recreation and refreshment, the balance for the overflow of exhibits from the lower floors. These cafes are surrounded by an arcade on three sides, from which charming views of the grounds can be obtained. In this building are exhibited all the varieties of flowers, plants, vines, seeds, horticultural implements, wines, etc. Those exhibits requiring sunshine and light are shown in the front curtains, where the roof is entirely of glass. The rear curtains are designed for fruits and other exhibits that require only the ordinary amount of light. Provision is made to heat such parts as require it, and during the severest weather of the past winter the palms and tree-ferns under the great dome pushed out their broad leaves and fronds, and the century plants shot up their giant flower stalks in the temperature of the tropics. The exterior of the building is in "staff," tinted in cream. The cost of this building was about \$300,000. W. L. B. Jenny, of Chicago, is the architect.

KEY TO INSTALLATION.

As shown by the floor plans of the Horticulture Building, the entire ground floor proper is laid off into sections extending from east to west, and indicated by a number plainly marked at regular intervals on the walls. The floor spaces are crossed from north to south, and lettered from A to Z in regular order, each space being in the form of a square. The numbers on the second or gallery floor are the same as on the first floor. The location of an exhibit will be readily found by referring to the letter and figure placed in juxtaposition, and following it in the catalogue entry, or after the name of a country or State, in the catalogue, and by referring to these in the floor plans.



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

Dimensions, 1,687 by 787 feet. Height of walls, 66 feet. Height of four center pavilions, 122 feet. Height of four corner pavilions, 97 feet. Height of roof over central hall, 237.6 feet. Height of roof-truss over central hall, 212.9 feet. Height clear, from the floor, 202.9 feet. Span of truss, 382 feet. Span in the clear, 354 feet. Width of truss at base, 14 feet; at hip, 32 feet; at apex, 10 feet. Weight of truss, 300,000 pounds; with purlines, 400,000 pounds. Ground area of building, 30.47 acres. Floor area, including galleries, 44 acres. Cost, \$1,700,000. Material—17,000,000 feet of lumber; 12,000,000 pounds of steel in trusses of central hall; 2,000,000 pounds of iron in roof of nave. Architect, Geo. B. Post, of New York.

The building is rectangular in form, and the interior is divided into a great central hall, 380 by 1,280 feet, which is surrounded by a nave 107 feet wide. Both hall and nave have a 50-foot gallery extending entirely around them.

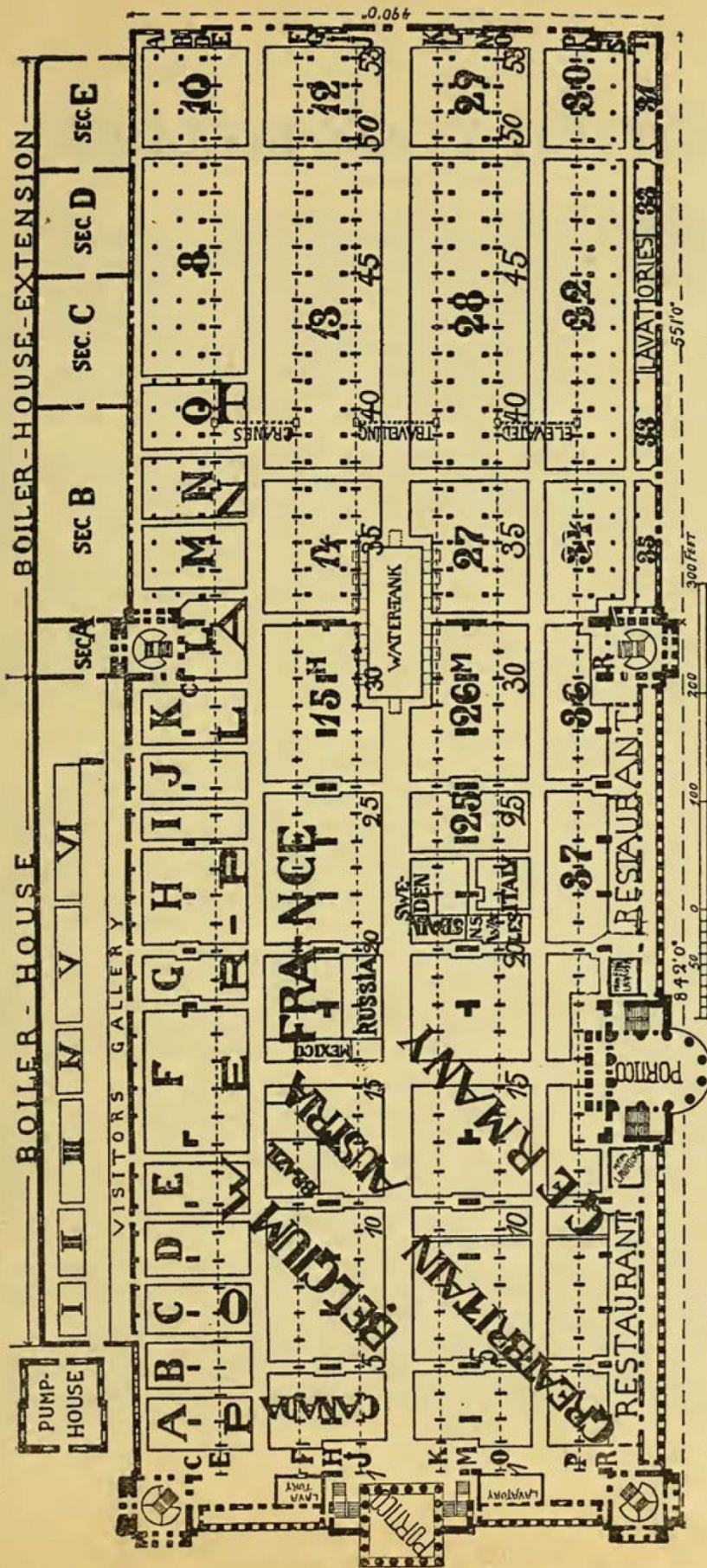
It is in the Corinthian style of architecture and in point of being severely classic excels most of the other large edifices. The long array of columns and arches which its facades present is relieved from monotony by the grand entrances, which are designed in the manner of triumphal arches, the central archway of each being 40 feet wide and 80 feet high. Surmounting these portals is the great attic story, ornamented with sculptured eagles 18 feet high, and on each side above the arches are great panels with inscriptions. The spandrels are filled with sculptured figures in bas-relief. At each corner of the main building are pavilions designed in harmony with the great portals.

The domes on either side of the main archways, eight in number, are magnificently decorated by leading American artists; the subjects being allegorical figures representing the arts and sciences. Extending all around the building is a spacious colonnade nearly a mile long, which looks out upon the lake or lagoon and forms a cool retreat for the tired sight-seers. The exterior of the building is covered with staff, which is treated to represent marble, and the columns and window arches are apparently of this material.

This building is the largest in the world, and is the largest under roof ever erected. Its unequaled size makes it one of the architectural wonders of the world. The central hall which is a single room without a supporting pillar under its roof, has in its floor a fraction less than eleven acres, and 75,000 persons can sit in this room, giving each one six square feet of space. By the same arrangement, the entire building will seat 300,000 people. It is theoretically possible to mobilize the standing army of Russia under its roof. The Auditorium is the most notable building in Chicago, but twenty such buildings could be placed on this floor. There are 11 acres of skylights and 40 carloads of glass in the roof. There are 22 main trusses in the roof of the central hall, and it required 600 flat cars to bring them from the iron works to Chicago. These trusses are twice the size of the next largest in existence, which are 90 feet high and span 250 feet. The latter are in the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Jersey City.

KEY TO INSTALLATION.

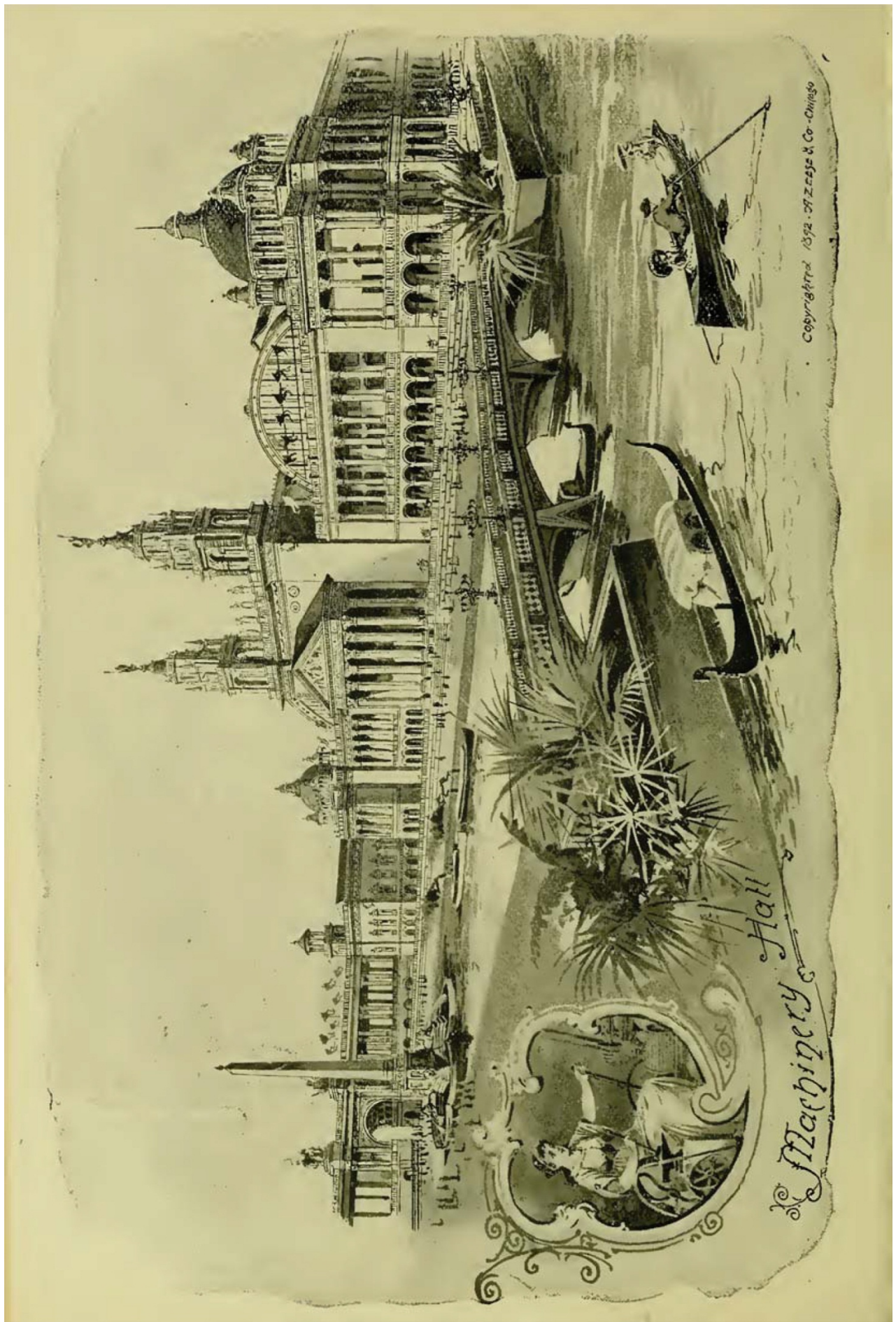
The Department of Manufactures occupies all of the ground floor of the building, except Section I, in the southeast corner, which is occupied by the Department of Liberal Arts. The Manufactures department also occupies gallery, Sections F and G. The main floor is divided into sixteen sections, lettered from A to Q, and each section is divided into four blocks, numbered from 1 to 4, except Sections A, I, H and Q, which have three blocks. By consulting the ground plan in this catalogue these floor divisions can be located. The exhibits in manufactures are installed by classified groups, collectively, and the location of each group is indicated under the group head in the catalogue. For example, all the exhibits of jewelry, embraced in Group 98, are installed in Section N, Block 1. All silk goods, classified as Group 100, are in Section O, Block 1. The location of the foreign countries is indicated under their entries in the catalogue.



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GROUND FLOOR PLAN, MACHINERY HALL, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



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MINES AND MINING BUILDING.

Mines and Mining Building is located at the southern extremity of the western lagoon or lake, and between the Electricity and Transportation buildings. This building is 700 feet long by 350 feet wide. Its architecture has its inspiration in early Italian renaissance. On each of the four sides of the building are placed the entrances, those of the north and south fronts being the most spacious and prominent. To the right and left of each entrance, inside, start broad flights of easy stairs leading to the galleries. The galleries are 60 feet wide and 25 feet high from the ground floor, and are lighted on the sides by large windows and from above by a high clearstory extending around the building.

The interior space enclosed is 630 feet long, 100 feet high in the center and 47 feet high at the sides. This space is spanned by steel cantilever trusses, supported on steel columns. The clear space in the center is 115 feet. The cantilever system, as applied to roofs, was never used on so large a scale before.

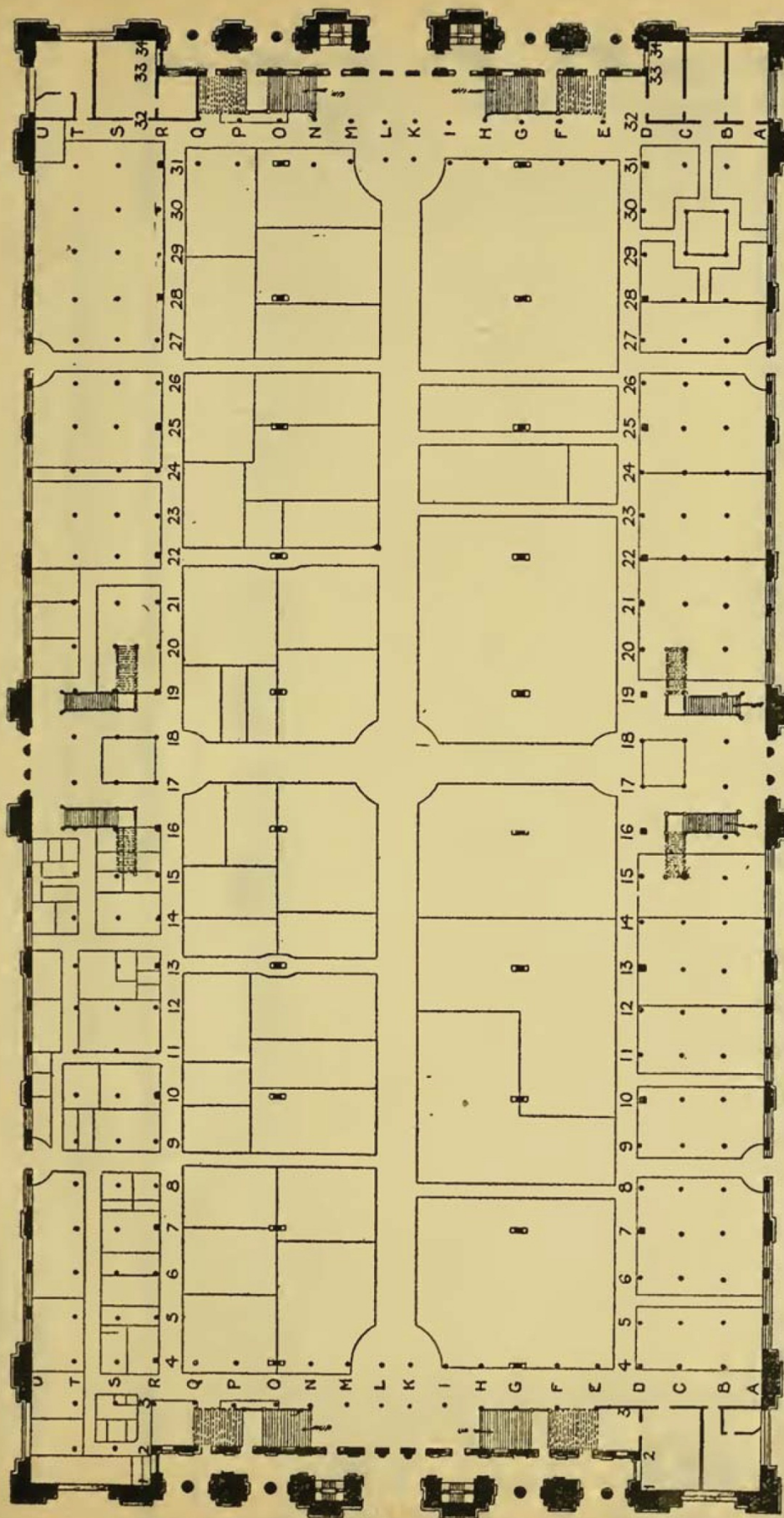
The main fronts look southward on the great central court, and northward on the western and middle lakes and an island gorgeous with flowers. These principal fronts display enormous arched entrances, richly embellished with sculptural decorations emblematic of mining and its allied industries. At each of these fronts are large square pavilions, surmounted by low domes, which mark the four corners of the building, and are lighted by arched windows extending through the galleries.

Between the main entrance and the pavilions are richly decorated arcades, forming an open loggia on the ground floor, and a deeply recessed promenade on the gallery floor level, which commands a fine view of the lakes and islands to the northward and the great central court on the south. These covered promenades are each 25 feet wide and 230 feet long, and from them is had access to the building at numerous points. These loggias on the first floor are faced with marbles of different kinds and hues, which will be considered part of the mining exhibit, and so utilized as to have marketable value at the close of the Exposition. The loggia ceilings are heavily coffered and richly decorated in plaster and color. The ornamentation is massed at the prominent points of the facade. The exterior presents a massive, though graceful, appearance. The architect is S. S. Beeman, of Chicago.

KEY TO INSTALLATION.

For the purpose of indicating the location of exhibits in the mines building the columns extending north and south are numbered from 1 to 34, and those extending east and west are lettered from "A" to "U." By this system, each exhibit on the main floor or the gallery has a position of longitude and latitude. For example, the exhibit of Great Britain is located on the main floor at "G-16," or at that point where a line drawn from column "G" would intersect with a line drawn from column "16."

The columns are plainly lettered and numbered. The location of each exhibit is indicated by a letter and a number, and exhibits in the gallery are indicated by the letter "g" following the letter and numbers.



—OFFICIAL ALLOTMENT OF SPACE— —MINES AND MINING BLDG.—

—GROUND FLOOR PLAN — —WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION —

- TO -



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Mines and Mining Building



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS.

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KEY TO INSTALLATION.

The exhibits in the Liberal Arts department occupy all of the gallery space, except Sections F and G, which are devoted to exhibits in the department of Manufactures. The Liberal Arts department also occupies Section I, in the southeast corner, on the main floor, where all musical instruments are installed. The sections in the gallery are lettered from A to K, for the purpose of locating exhibits. The gallery columns are numbered from south to north, or lengthwise with the building, from 1 to 108, and the cross columns from east to west are lettered from A to Z, west to east. The letter and number following an exhibit in the catalogue indicate the intersecting point of the column lines nearest the exhibit. The location sign "Gal. A, F-19" means that the exhibit is in Section A at the point where Column F and Column 19 meet.

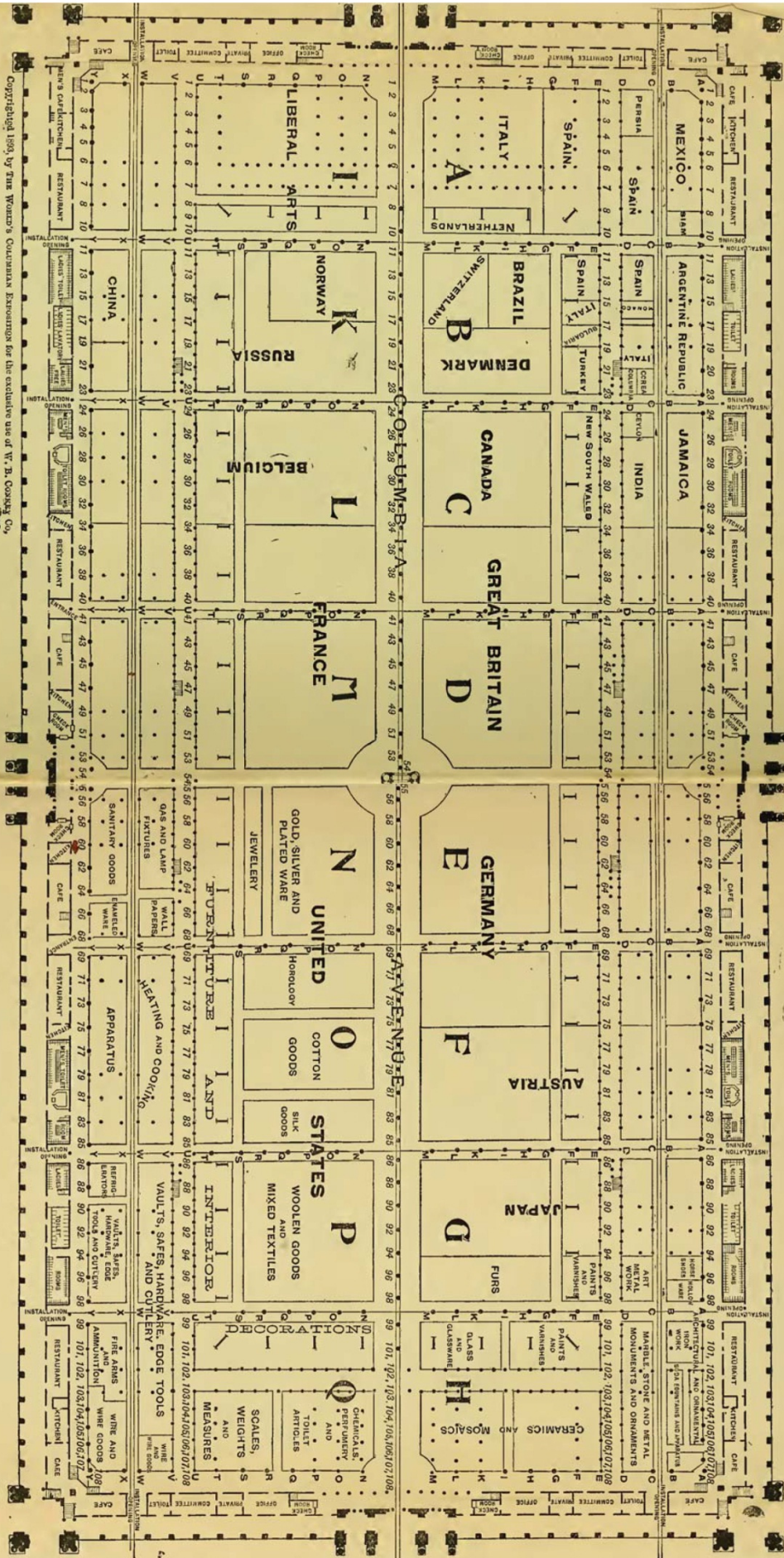
The location of foreign exhibits is indicated under their entry in the catalogue.

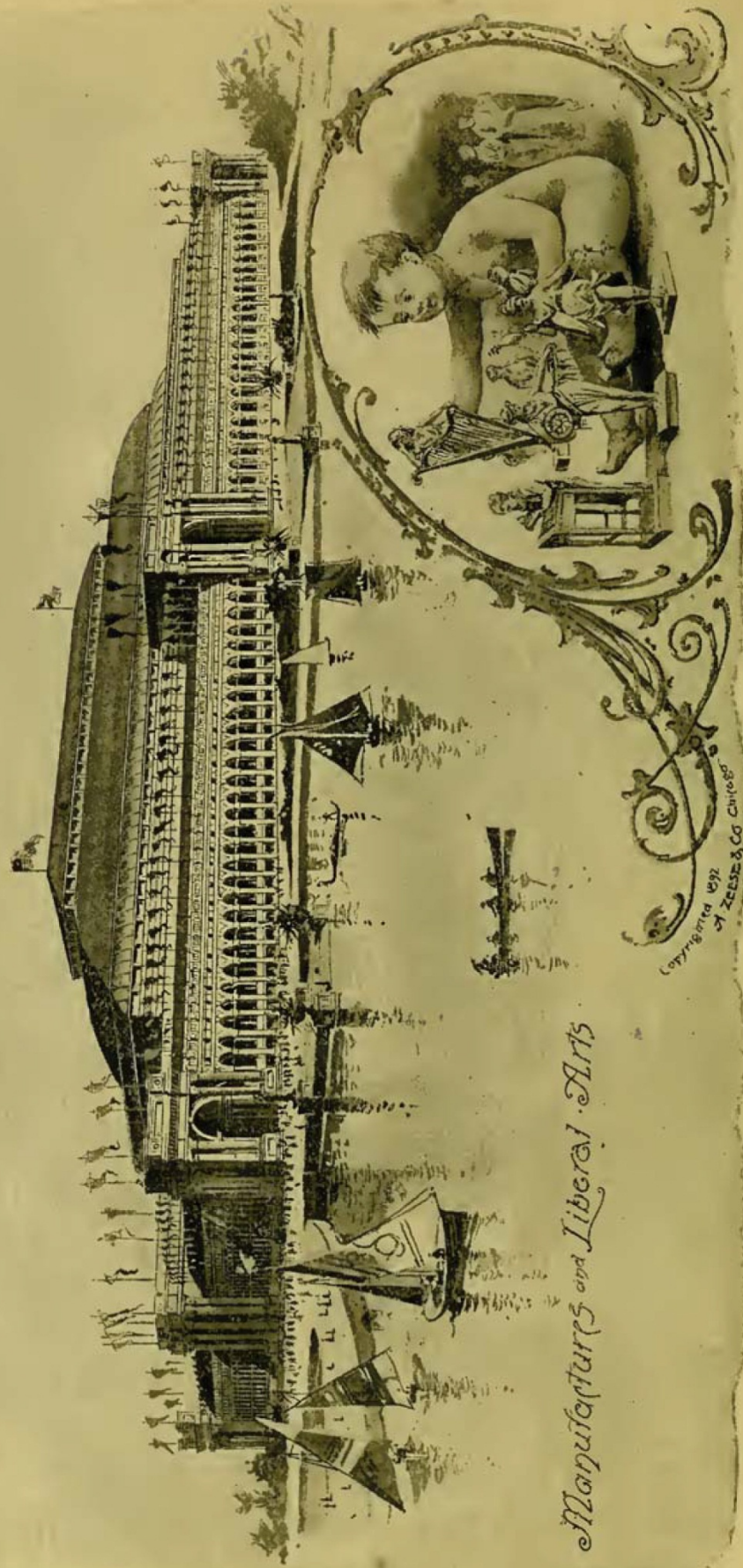
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EAST SIDE, Front.

Ground Floor Plan.

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Manufactures and Liberal Arts

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