

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

State Capitol, Topeka.—Frontispiece.

The east wing of the elegant design made for the capitol of Kansas is completed, excepting the pillars and portico. This wing is 114 feet long, 78 feet wide, and 95 feet high to the apex of the roof. It is divided into three stories, with basement under ground for steam heating apparatus, fuel, etc. The upper story is divided into two legislative halls, with committee rooms, while the two lower stories are divided into convenient offices for the use of the Executive and Judiciary Departments of the State Government. The exterior walls are four feet thick, and are constructed of Junction City magnesian limestone. The building is of the corinthian style of architecture. The partition walls are of limestone, with brick arches, upon which rest heavy wrought iron beams and joist. The iron suspension roof is covered with tin. The expense of the building thus far, has been about \$375,000, and with the completion of the portico and some minor additions, it will answer all needful purposes for many years. Mr. J. G. Haskell, of Lawrence, is the architect. It is impossible that in all respects this wing can give entire satisfaction as a capitol building, but it is a thoroughly built, substantial and elegant structure, and a credit to the State.

It stands upon twenty acres of ground, donated by the city of Topeka to the State, near the business part of the place. These grounds are now being laid out, and preparations are making to ornament them with trees and shrubbery.

Old University Building, Lawrence.—Page 11.

This building is 50 feet square and two stories with high basement. It was erected by the people of Lawrence, and by the contributions of friends in the East. It stands upon an eminence overlooking the city, and is built in a substantial manner of stone and brick.

State University, Lawrence.—Page 16.

This cut is an accurate representation of the new University Building. It is 246 feet long, 98 feet wide in the middle, 63 feet wide in the wings, and 95 feet high to the observatory balcony. Its chapel hall, in the centre of the building, is 94 feet long, 56 feet wide and 35 feet high. The building contains

more than 50 rooms for the various branches of instruction. For all the Physical Sciences, the rooms are arranged in *suits of four rooms each*, as follows: Lecture Room 23x45 feet, 1st Laboratory 19x52 feet, 2d Laboratory 21x45 feet, Library and Apparatus Room 10x35 feet, Professor's Room 11x13 feet. The building throughout is built of limestone, and the water table, corner stones, window arches and sills, etc., are of magnesian limestone from Manhattan. The shade of the latter contrasts gratefully with the limestone, which is taken from the edge of Mount Oread, upon which the building is situated. The interior is now being finished, and when completed it will be heated with steam, ventilated by the most approved method, and supplied throughout with water and gas, and in all respects will be one of the best arranged University buildings in the land. The entire cost will be about \$150,000, and I venture to say that it is one of the largest and best public buildings ever erected in the United States for that amount. Mr. J. G. Haskell is the architect.

The educational work of the institution was commenced September, 1866. The President and Chancellor is Gen. John Frassor, L. L. D., assisted by a corps of eight accomplished professors. The University is a child of the State and crowns the public school system of Kansas. Forty thousand acres of land has been set apart by the State for its endowment, and annual appropriations are made for tuition, as all State pupils are admitted free of tuition charges. Its scientific apparatus is extensive and valuable, and altogether it is one of the most promising educational institutions in the United States.

John Brown's Cabin. Page 20.

A description of this Cabin follows the cut.

Humboldt Bridge. Page 25.

This structure of 100 feet span, crosses the Neosho river at the narrowest place occurring within a distance of many miles. It connects the principal portion of Humboldt, which is on the east side of the river, with that portion around the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Depot on the west side.

Adams House, Manhattan. Page 31.

This Hotel was erected and is owned by Maj. N. A. Adams of Manhattan. It contains large, airy rooms, and is a well kept house and an ornament to the place. It is constructed of magnesian limestone at a cost of about \$30,000.

Topeka Iron Bridge. Page 36.

For a complete description see page 217. The view is taken from the north side of the river.

Drouthy Kansas. Page 41.

This humorous sketch serves to tell its own story, although I have heard people protest, with solemn earnestness, that such a sweet potato, watermelon and Irish potato, such corn, pumpkins and wheat, never grow in Kansas.

People of so lugubrious and solemn a turn of mind, are not expected to look at our "Drouthy."

The charcoal sketch from which this picture was copied, was dashed off by Prof. H. Worrall of Topeka, to lighten a party of Cincinnati tourists who came to visit this dry country, but were detained in Topeka several days on account of a severe rain storm which flooded all the country.

Laudington House, Ottawa. Page 47.

This commodious and substantial block was erected in Ottawa by D. W. Zimmerman, and is now owned by citizens of Ottawa. It contains in its farther portion a spacious public hall, which is now being fitted up for concerts, exhibitions, etc., by H. E. Sheldon. The well kept Hotel is situated on Main street and is convenient to the depot.

The Leavenworth Bridge. Page 54.

One of the most important works that has been undertaken for the benefit of the city of Leavenworth, and the State of Kansas, is the great railway and highway bridge now being constructed over the Missouri River. This bridge is intended to connect the several railroads centering on the west side of the river, at Leavenworth, with those centering on the opposite side; and also to facilitate the intercourse between the metropolis of Kansas, and the rich and thriving section of Missouri adjacent to the border.

The extreme difficulty of bridging the Missouri river, together with the novelty of the design adopted here, have invested this bridge with peculiar interest, and its successful completion will go far to revolutionize the method of placing foundations in similar streams. The piers are each composed of three large cast iron cylinders sunk by the "pneumatic process," from fifty to seventy feet, not simply resting upon, but actually penetrating the solid rock a distance of about twelve feet. These columns are then filled with masonry, and above water they are braced and tied in a substantial manner, forming a great iron pier. The bridge proper is composed of three iron spans, each 340 feet in length, and the bottom chord will be 50 feet above extreme high water. This great height makes the approaches long and expensive. The cost of the whole structure, including nearly one mile of approaches, will be about \$750,000, and this capital is mainly furnished by the citizens of Leavenworth county. The foundations and approaches are completed, and it is expected that by November 1871, the superstructure will be in place, and ready for the passage of trains.

The cut herewith given, drawn for this book from the engineers working plans, shows the bridge as it will appear when completed. The bridge was designed by Gen. W. W. Wright, engineer in chief, under whose supervision it is being constructed.

Congregational Church, Lawrence. Page 61.

The Plymouth Congregational Church, at Lawrence, has been erected during the past two years. It is 116 feet long, and 68 feet wide, in addition to which are the entrance and stair case wings. The auditory is 87 feet long, 60 feet wide and 30 feet high. It is furnished with solid Black Walnut pews and pulpit, upholstered and carpeted throughout, and has one of the largest and best organs in the west. The building also contains a lecture room 20x60 feet, two parlors, each 20x22 feet, and a pastor's study, Sunday School library and infant class room, each 13x20 feet.

The edifice is built of brick, with limestone dressing and is of the most substantial character. The cost, inclusive of foundation, was \$45,000. J. G. Haskoll, of Lawrence, was the architect.

Corner Main and Second Streets, Ottawa. Page 65.

This view of four or five buildings in Ottawa, is given to illustrate the manner of growth in a new town. Some of the cheapest buildings on the street are shown, but the thoroughly constructed stone and brick bank building, is typical of those which will soon take the place of the wooden structures around it, and the modest sign of the "Great Western Hotel de Horso," is characteristic of the genuine, unpretentious, and retiring Western man.

Morris School, Leavenworth. Page 70.

This large public school building was erected in 1868, and 1867, Mr. B. T. Carr, of Leavenworth, being the architect. It is built of brick and is a very convenient and imposing structure. It seats 850 pupils and cost about \$50,000. The upper story is used by the State Normal School, of Leavenworth.

Kansas Valley National Bank, Topeka. Page 77.

This beautiful building stands on the corner of two principal streets in Topeka, and the Kansas Valley National Bank, occupies the principal rooms on the main floor. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Land Office, telegraph office and State Superintendent of Insurance, who also occupy rooms. The building is constructed of brick and stone, and cost \$27,000. The Bank commenced business October 8, 1866. Its authorized capital is \$500,000, Daniel M. Adams is president and Chas. N. Rix, cashier. Its business has steadily increased, and it reports having annually paid its stockholders 20 per cent. per annum, besides setting apart a liberal surplus fund.

Street Scene, Humboldt. Page 82.

This life-like cut tells its own story, without the necessity for explanatory remarks. Like all other cuts in this book (with exceptions named) it is from a photograph.

New Episcopal Female Seminary, Topeka. Page 88.

This elegant structure is now being erected of limestone, with contrasting magnesian limestone trimmings. It is situated upon a beautiful square of 20 acres presented by the city of Topeka, two blocks east of the capital square. The view given is from a perspective plan by the architect, Mr. J. G. Haskoll. It will be completed during the year 1871.

The building is 100 feet long and 74 feet wide. Its well lighted basement is 10½ feet high in the clear, with three high stories above, and airy rooms next to the roof. It contains complete accommodations for boarders, and private apartments for the principal and his family. A beautiful studio with a north light will be a valuable feature, while the music rooms, reception rooms, parlors, dispensary, infirmary and dormitories will be spacious, and provided with all conveniences for ventilation and to promote health.

The south wing containing the gymnasium, the main school room and the chapel, bears the name of *Wolfe Hall*, after Mr. John D. Wolfe of New York, who has very generously contributed about \$20,000 to the institution.

This is to be, in all its appointments, the most complete girls school this side of the Mississippi, and perhaps we should say this side of the Alleghanies. Rev. J. N. Lee, A. M., is principal, and the school is under the supervisory care of Rt. Rev. Thomas H. Vall, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Kansas, who is President of the Board of Trustees for the institution. The catalogue for last year shows an attendance of 148 pupils, five pianos in use, etc., during which time the school was in session in the old building. All the varied advantages of this institution, including a home with its care and culture, are to be obtained for about \$300 per annum.

Baptist Church, Leavenworth. Page 95.

This church is 57x96 feet from outside to outside, including towers. The audience room is 53x67 feet. The height of walls to commencement of roof is 28 feet, and the height from floor to apex is 32 feet. This room is carpeted and each sitting cushioned. The sittings, including gallery, number 700. Each tower has two finished rooms entered from gallery. In the basement are five rooms, one of which is a session room that seats 300 persons. The church is built of brick, and finished in the most thorough and elegant manner. The entire cost has been about \$65,000.

Wire Suspension Bridge, Ottawa. Page 100.

This beautiful structure was erected in the year 1867 at a cost of above \$14,000. Its span is 150 feet, and it rests upon abutments of rough dressed limestone each being founded upon the rock bottom of the river bed. They are 10x20 feet at the base and about 30 feet high. It connects the north and south portions of Main street in the city of Ottawa, which here crosses the timber skirted Marias des Cygnes.

Ottawa University. Page 106.

This building was erected in 1806 of limestone walls faced with cut sandstone, and with limestone capitals, corners, etc. It is 40x65 feet in size, and with three high stories, including basement, and is elegantly finished. It stands upon one section of 640 acres of choice land, adjacent to the city of Ottawa, and through the land winds a small stream fringed with timber. This section is divided by Osage Orange hedges into fields of convenient size, and adorned with forest, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery.

Pool's Building, Lawrence. Page 110.

This fine building is the property of Samuel Pool, of Lawrence. It is built of brick and occupies one of the most prominent corners on Massachusetts street. It is 51 feet wide and 110 feet long. The lower story is used for business purposes, and the upper story is occupied by Liberty Hall. This fine room seats 1,000 persons, and is 25 feet high. The walls and ceiling are frescoed, and the stage is arranged with scenery and foot lights complete. The stage is 48x20 feet.

Block in Humboldt. Page 115.

This block is erected of stone on the main square in Humboldt, and is devoted to general business purposes.

Public School, Pomona. Page 122.

This commodious and convenient school house was erected in Pomona within a year after the first house was built in the village. It contains a graded school, with a large attendance, and illustrates the modern methods by which we transform, in a brief space of time, a spot of open prairie, to a crowded town, with all the conveniences of modern civilization.

S. W. Cor. Second and Delaware Sts., Leavenworth. Page 126.

The elegant four story building, represented in this picture, will be recognized by Kansans as standing on one of the principal streets in Leavenworth. These stores are constructed of brick and stone, with iron fronts, and are finished in the most thorough and workmanlike manner, and are occupied by substantial and reliable business firms.

Universalist Church, Lawrence. Page 130.

I take pleasure in calling attention to this beautiful little church, not only from its harmonious proportions and graceful parts, but from the peculiar adaptation of the plan to a new country.

Everything attempted to be done in a new country, from the least to the greatest, whether the construction of a stable to the erection of a Cathedral; whether the laying out of a new town, or the completion of a continental railroad, should be so planned that it shall answer the immediate purposes for

which it is intended, and at the same time be capable of expansion, by additions which shall not mar the unity of the design.

The lecture room at the rear of the main portion of this church, is 22x45 feet, forming a complete little church for a new settlement, capable of seating two hundred persons. It is entered through the lobby, which shows in the cut, while the end door may be thrown open for egress. The audience room, which can be added at any time, is about 34x45 feet, with a tower 12x12 feet, and a lobby in front. The larger room seats 300 persons, and the interior is nicely finished with Black Walnut and Hard Pine. This church is built of pine, braced and tied together in the most substantial manner, and the entire cost is within ten thousand dollars. I think it would be a valuable improvement, so to construct the partition between the rooms, that it could be removed at pleasure, forming one large audience room for extra occasions.

Kansas Fruit Medals. Pages 139-143.

In the year 1860 an appropriation of \$500 was made by the Kansas State Legislature, to defray the expenses of an exhibition of fruit before the American Pomological Society, to convene in Philadelphia during the same year. Dr. Wm. M. Housely, George T. Anthony, C. B. Lines and S. T. Kealey, were appointed a committee by the Kansas State Horticultural Society to collect fruits for the purpose of this exhibition. They obtained about 20 barrels of apples, pears and grapes, and proceeded with them to Philadelphia. There they found the American Pomological Society convened with the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and the exhibition of fruits was held under the auspices of the latter society. Notwithstanding the large display of fruits there made, and the extraordinary exertions of other states to carry off the coveted first prize, the award of the great gold medal was made "to the Kansas State Horticultural Society for a display of fruits unsurpassed for beauty and excellence." Such was the size, beauty and flavor of the Kansas fruits, that none but experts could recognize in the specimens, the varieties which they were accustomed to raise in the east.

Neosho Falls, Woodson County. Page 148.

This view of the valuable water power on the Neosho river at the town of Neosho Falls is accurately copied from the photograph, excepting that both of the long approaches to the bridge are constructed of iron, with arched supports, which the artist has not inserted in the approach which is shown. This water power was improved by Col. N. S. Goss, the founder of the flourishing town of Neosho Falls. The length of the dam is 220 feet, and the power is sufficient to carry a large amount of machinery. Being situated upon the railroad which is penetrating the best cotton fields in America, this would be an excellent site for a cotton factory. The enterprising town is hidden by the trees and river bank, at the left of the picture.

Plan of Highland Cemetery, Junction City. Page 156.

This plan sufficiently explains itself, while it bespeaks the taste and public spirit of the people of Junction City, who have thus laid out and adorned the city of the dead. The above plan was but recently adopted, but the work of growing trees and shrubbery is progressing as rapidly as possible.

Presbyterian Church, Junction City. Page 166.

I regret to acknowledge that the data I had received concerning this tasteful edifice, is not at hand at the moment of sending this matter to press. The cut is from an accurate photographic view, and sufficiently shows the excellent appearance of the structure. It is built of magnesian limestone, and is thoroughly finished inside and out. All must concede that it is a very good building to stand where buffalos were pursued by the wild Indian, but a short fifteen years ago. E. T. Carr of Leavenworth was the architect.

Lincoln School, Topeka. Page 179.

This is one of the most graceful and complete structures in the State. It forms a harmonious picture from whatever point of view it is approached. It is in the form of an irregular Greek cross, and is 74x61 feet in size and three stories high, exclusive of basement. Its largest tower is 16 feet square and 104 feet high. The smaller tower forms the ventilating shaft, with a smoke stack in the centre. The walls are limestone faced with brick, and the openings are trimmed with an excellent quality of limestone. It contains seven school rooms, each about 24x33 feet, three recitation rooms, a sufficient number of wardrobes and dressing rooms, and a hall in the third story 30x61 feet. The building seats 704 pupils, or 628, if all occupy separate desks. It was erected in 1870 at a total cost of about \$50,000 including furnishings.

The Challis Ferry Boat, Atchison. Page 186.

The ferry boat "S. O. Pomeroy," at Atchison, is propelled by two powerful engines, and is capable of carrying across the swift waters of the Missouri a large number of loaded teams. The ferry boats which ply between the opposite banks of our western rivers, as well as the steamboats which carry freight and passengers up and down these rivers, are all so constructed as to take on or discharge passengers, freight, teams, cattle, etc., at the side of the boat, instead of the end. This is necessary, from the fact that the strength of the current in these rivers is so great as to oblige the boats to tie up with their bows headed up stream, when their sides drift against the bank. As the rivers are constantly rising and falling, the ferry boats tie up to a wharf boat, which is moored along shore, and which is reached by a bridge from the land. When this ferry boat is crowded, teams pass entirely around it on the open space shown in the picture.

Steam Flouring Mill, Pomona. Page 206.

This substantial stone building was recently erected and fitted up with the most approved mill machinery, at a total expense of about \$18,000. Kansas now has many excellent flouring mills, but she needs many more, especially in the newly settled portions of the State.

Exchange Bank, Atchison. Page 213.

This fine brick block is situated on the principal street in Atchison, and was built and is owned by the Banking House of Wm. Hetherington & Co. This is the oldest Banking House in Atchison, having commenced in 1859, and continued with a constantly increasing business. The building is built of brick and stone, with iron trimmings, and is an elegant and durable structure.

Bancroft Block, Emporia. Page 227.

This building is 50x80 feet in size, and three stories high with basement. It is built of stone and brick, with iron front, and is completed in the most substantial and tasteful manner. The lower story is used for stores, the second story for business offices, including the real estate office of E. P. Bancroft, who erected and owns the building. The third story is thrown into one large hall well lighted and ventilated, which will seat 600 persons. It is considered by speakers and singers one of the best halls in the state. It has two good entrances, and is situated in the centre of business and near the hotels.

Cor. Levee and Main Street, Leavenworth. Page 229.

This magnificent block of buildings is constructed of brick and iron. It has been erected at different times and by various parties, during the last twelve years, and is devoted exclusively to wholesale merchandising, and is occupied by wealthy firms who carry heavy stocks of goods. In the distance is the Planters House, one of the best known hotels in the West.

King Iron Bridge Manufactory and Iron Works, Iola. Page 237.

The main building shown in the picture is 50x350 feet, and the addition is 40x200 feet. Both buildings are 18 feet high, and built of limestone. They have capacity for about 300 workmen. The main track of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad passes in front of the building, and a side track passes across the middle of the rear building. Coal from the vicinity is now furnished at 20 cents per bushel, and a shaft is being sunk, from which coal is to be delivered to the works at 12 cents per bushel.

This company was organized since January, 1871, and its manufactory will soon be in motion. The company consists of Z. King, president, T. B. Mills, vice president, Jas. A. King, secretary, and B. M. Smith, treasurer, and it has control of all territory west of the Mississippi river, for the manufacture and sale of the celebrated King's Wrought Iron Bridges. (See page 217.)

Missouri Valley Life Ins. Building, Leavenworth. Page 239.

This building is now in course of erection by the Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, of Leavenworth, and when completed will be one of the finest and best appointed buildings in the country. It is 75x125 feet on the ground, is to be faced with dressed stone, the basement blue limestone and the superstructure with a fine quality of magnesian limestone. The basement is to be 5 feet in the clear above the sidewalks, and will be divided into offices, coal room, boiler room, etc. These offices are to be well lighted and pleasant, and are designed for first class business offices. The first floor is to be fitted up entire for offices, and approached from the corner entrance will be the principal business offices of the company with the minor offices in the second story, and so arranged as to be approached by a private stair case. Besides the numerous rooms in the second story for the use of the company, there are several splendid offices, designed for renting. In the third story the Free Masons propose to have their Lodge rooms. Those when completed, will be the finest in the West. The building is to be heated by steam, will be thoroughly ventilated and supplied with all the modern improvements, and from its central location and the admirable adaptation to the uses for which it is intended, it will undoubtedly be a profitable investment. The architect is M. T. Carr of Leavenworth.

Minister, No. 6,363. Page 244.

This splendid animal is of red color. He took the first premium at the fair of the Kansas State Agricultural Society in 1870. He was got by Lord Derby, 4, 040, and was calved September 23, 1863, and was bred by the late R. A. Alexander of Kentucky. He is now owned by Andrew Wilson of Topeka, Kansas. His pedigree is to be found in the American Short Horn Herd Book, vol. 7. His weight on 17th August, 1868, was 2,310 lbs.

Oxford Wiley, No. 8,756. Page 246.

Oxford Wiley was calved August 13, 1866, was bred by A. J. Alexander of Kentucky, and is now owned by N. L. Chaffee of Ashtabula county, Ohio. He is kept by the sons of Judge Chaffee at their farm near Manhattan, Kansas. His color is red roan. He was got by imported Royal Oxford, 1,877 and is a very fine animal.

"Comus." Page 302.

(The property of B. F. Akers, Leavenworth.)

Described on same page.

"Kansas Bog." Page 303.

(The property of B. F. Akers, Leavenworth.)

Described on same page.

"Newry." Page 304.

(The property of Dr. W. L. Challis, Atchison.)

Described on same page.